

PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2026

STONE RIDGE ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC

**A FUND FOR LONG-TERM INVESTORS SEEKING EXPOSURE TO DIVERSIFYING ALTERNATIVE
SOURCES OF RETURN:**

STONE RIDGE DIVERSIFIED ALTERNATIVES FUND

<u>Share Class</u>	<u>Ticker Symbol</u>
Class I	SRDAX
Class J	SRDBX

This prospectus describes Class I Shares and Class J Shares of the Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund (the “Fund”). The Fund’s shares do not charge sales commissions or loads.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus contains important information about the Fund and the services available to shareholders. Please save it for reference.

STONE RIDGE TRUST

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FUND SUMMARY

Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund

Investment Objective

The Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund's (the "Fund") investment objective is to seek total return. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

<u>(expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</u>	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class J</u>
Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	1.43%	1.43%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.40%	0.70%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽³⁾	<u>0.09%</u>	<u>0.09%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽⁴⁾	<u>1.92%</u>	<u>2.22%</u>

⁽¹⁾ The Fund's Management Fee is "bifurcated" as follows: an annual rate of 0.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets invested in any fund advised by the Adviser, and 1.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets invested in other investments.

⁽²⁾ Other Expenses have been restated to reflect expenses for the current fiscal year.

⁽³⁾ Reflects the Fund's allocable share of the advisory fees and other expenses of the funds in which the Fund invests.

⁽⁴⁾ Through February 28, 2027, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or pay or otherwise bear operating and other expenses of each class of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding the Fund's investment management fee, financial intermediary fees and expenses (including shareholder servicing fees and expenses, sub-transfer agency servicing fees and expenses and fees and expenses for custodial services rendered to shareholders), brokerage and transactional expenses; borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest payments on borrowed funds, loan servicing fees, loan collection and administration fees and expenses; interest and commitment fees; short dividend expense; acquired fund fees and expenses; taxes; litigation and indemnification expenses; judgments; and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) solely to the extent necessary to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, other than Excluded Expenses, of the applicable class to 0.40% of the average daily net assets attributable to such class of shares. The Adviser shall be entitled to recoup in later periods expenses attributable to a class that the Adviser has paid or otherwise borne to the extent that the expenses for such class of shares (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding Excluded Expenses) after such recoupment do not exceed the lower of (i) the annual expense limitation rate in effect for that class at the time of the actual reimbursement and (ii) the annual expense limitation rate in effect for that class at the time of the recoupment; provided that the Adviser shall not be permitted to recoup any such expenses beyond three years from the end of the month in which such expense was reimbursed. The expense limitation agreement may only be modified by a majority vote of the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund (as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act")) and the consent of the Adviser.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, regardless of whether or not you redeem your shares at the end of such periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses (as described above) remain the same and takes into account the effect of the expense reimbursement (if any) during the first year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
Class I	\$195	\$603	\$1,037	\$2,243
Class J	\$225	\$694	\$1,190	\$2,554

Portfolio Turnover

A change in the securities held by the Fund is known as “portfolio turnover.” A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor should the Adviser deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 27.93%.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund seeks to generate total returns from diverse investment strategies that we believe have the potential for attractive returns and are diversifying from stocks and bonds. These strategies can be divided into three broad categories that can generally be described as follows:

1. **Risk Transfer Strategies** seek to generate returns by investing in securities or derivatives that provide counterparties with protection against certain events, such as natural disasters or changes in the market prices of various assets or commodities. As part of its risk transfer strategies, the Fund purchases securities such as catastrophe bonds and Quota Share Notes (each as described below) and sells exchange-traded or over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives such as options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts. The Fund’s risk transfer strategies include reinsurance and market risk transfer.
2. **Alternative Cash Flow Strategies** seek to provide exposure to cash flows from non-traditional sources such as consumer or small-business loans and rental yields from single-family homes. The Fund seeks to identify investments that offer consistent cash flows from multiple sources, which the Adviser believes can help increase diversification. The Fund may access alternative cash flow strategies by investing in loans and other debt securities, asset-backed securities (as defined below) and derivative instruments like options or swaps. The Fund’s alternative cash flow strategies include alternative lending and single family real estate.
3. **Alternative Capital Appreciation Strategies** seek to generate capital appreciation from sources that are diversifying to stocks and bonds. The Fund may pursue such strategies across multiple asset classes, including equities, debt securities, commodities and currencies, and may access these strategies by purchasing and selling (including by shorting) assets or derivatives such as options, forwards, futures or swaps. The Fund’s alternative capital appreciation strategies include style premium investing, artwork investing and a systematic quantitative investment strategy, Apex, which is designed to provide diversified, multi-strategy exposure through a data-driven, rules-based investment process.

The strategies above have historically been both diversified and diversifying. They have been diversified from each other, in that each has generated returns based on different drivers of return and economic factors. They have been **diversifying** in that they offer a different source of return than more traditional stocks and bonds, which are ubiquitous in portfolios. As such, the Fund offers a potentially valuable return stream that can be complementary to investors’ traditional stock and bond portfolios.

Each of the strategies above is known as a risk premium strategy – a type of strategy that seeks to earn returns by being compensated for bearing risk. The Adviser believes that consistent exposure to diversifying risk premium strategies – not stock picking or market timing – is the most reliable way to build wealth in the long run. To this end, the Fund provides exposure to a number of historically diversifying risk premium strategies. The Adviser seeks to identify strategies that have the potential to provide attractive returns from sources other than traditional stocks and bonds. The Adviser has discretion to allocate the Fund’s assets to or away from each individual strategy, including by reducing the Fund’s allocation to one or more strategies to zero, based on market conditions, availability of investments, liquidity needs and any other factors that the Adviser considers relevant. As a result, the Fund’s allocations to each of the strategies will not be equal in size and will vary, potentially significantly, over time.

The Fund’s investment in alternative cash flow strategies will generally be limited to 0-40% of the Fund’s net assets individually and to 0-50% of the Fund’s net assets in the aggregate, subject to applicable limits on illiquid investments described below. The Fund’s investment in each of the risk transfer strategies and the style premium

investing strategy will generally range from 0-75% individually and from 50-100% in the aggregate of the Fund's net assets at the time of sale or purchase, as applicable. The Fund's exposure to the systematic quantitative investment strategy will generally range from 0-20% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund's investment in the artwork investing strategy will generally be limited to 0-5% of the Fund's net assets, subject to applicable limits on illiquid investments described below.

When used in this prospectus, the term "invest" includes both direct investing and indirect investing and the term "investments" includes both direct investments and indirect investments. For example, the Fund may invest indirectly by investing in derivatives and will do so in the case of the market risk transfer, style premium and systematic quantitative investment strategies. The Fund may also, in the case of its market risk transfer, style premium and systematic quantitative investment strategies, invest through an investment in one or more wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries organized in a non-U.S. jurisdiction (the "Subsidiaries") and advised by the Adviser, and/or, in the case of certain other strategies, including its reinsurance strategy, through investments in pooled investment vehicles.

Risk Transfer Strategies

Reinsurance

Reinsurance can generally be described as "insurance for insurance companies." Reinsurers indirectly protect homeowners and businesses against catastrophe risks, such as natural disasters and accidents, by providing insurance to the insurance companies that directly offer protection against these types of risks. In exchange, reinsurers charge premiums in excess of their expected cost for the insurance provided; this means that they believe the premiums they charge are over and above the claims they expect to pay out over time. The Fund seeks returns by investing primarily in instruments known as "event-linked bonds" or "catastrophe bonds," which are debt securities, typically with a variable interest rate, for which the return of principal and payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a specified trigger event or events, including hurricanes, earthquakes and weather-related phenomena, pandemics, epidemics, non-natural catastrophes (such as plane crashes) and other events resulting in a specified level of physical or economic loss (such as mortality or longevity). If the catastrophic events do not occur or are less severe than the specified trigger in the securities purchased by the Fund, the Fund generates returns by capturing the difference between the premiums earned and the claims paid on such insurance-linked securities over time. The Fund may also seek to gain exposure to reinsurance contracts by holding shares or notes issued in connection with quota shares ("Quota Share Notes"), which are notes or preferred shares issued by a special purpose vehicle whose performance is tied to underlying reinsurance transaction(s).

Because most event-linked bonds and Quota Share Notes are unrated, a substantial portion of the Fund's assets will typically be invested in unrated securities determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to below-investment-grade securities (commonly referred to as "junk bonds").

The Fund may invest in insurance-linked securities directly, through the use of derivatives (including options, futures contracts and swaps) or by investing in Class I Shares of the Stone Ridge High Yield Reinsurance Risk Premium Fund (the "Reinsurance Fund") or shares of the Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund (the "Reinsurance Interval Fund"), each of which is also managed by the Adviser. The Fund does not pay the Adviser a management fee on assets that are invested in the Reinsurance Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund. As a shareholder of the Reinsurance Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund, the Fund will be subject to its ratable share of such fund's expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses.

Market Risk Transfer

Market risk transfer seeks to generate returns by selling options on asset prices. It can be thought of as selling "market insurance" to counterparties who need protection from changes in the market price of various assets. For instance, an airline may not be able to bear the risk of fuel prices rising and may pay to transfer that risk to a party who can; likewise, a farmer may not be able to bear the risk of crop prices falling and may pay to transfer that risk to a party who can. Options can provide the buyer with protection from these price movements.

For example, an option buyer typically pays a premium to an option seller, such as the Fund, that is priced based on the market's collective expectation of the price risk of the underlying asset (i.e., how much the price of the underlying asset will move). By selling options, the Fund is generally paid an upfront premium to bear a risk that its counterparty seeks to transfer. The Fund seeks to benefit over the long term from the difference between the amount of premium received for selling options (i.e., taking on the risk of a larger-than-expected move in the price of the underlying asset) and the level of losses realized on those options as a result of asset price movements. In other words, the Fund generally acts as a provider of risk transfer services, taking in premiums in exchange for bearing losses when unexpectedly large events occur. There can be no assurance that the Fund's returns from selling options will be positive.

The Fund generally pursues this strategy by entering into exchange-traded or over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative contracts related to various asset classes, such as energy, agriculture, livestock or foreign currencies. The Fund may enter into a variety of derivative contracts, including put and call options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. This universe of asset classes and instruments is subject to change under varying market conditions and as these asset classes and instruments evolve over time.

Alternative Cash Flow Strategies

Alternative Lending

Alternative lending, which is sometimes referred to as marketplace lending, is a method of financing in which an alternative lending platform facilitates the borrowing and lending of money while generally not relying on deposits for capital to fund loans. It is considered an alternative to more traditional loan financing done through a bank. There are several different models of alternative lending but, very generally, an "alternative lending platform" is a lending marketplace, lender or other intermediary that is not a traditional lender that typically matches consumers, small or medium-sized businesses or other types of borrowers with investors that are interested in gaining investment exposure to the loans made to such borrowers.

The Adviser, as part of its portfolio construction process, performs diligence on the platforms from which the Fund purchases alternative lending-related securities in order to evaluate both the process by which each platform extends or sources loans and provides related services and the characteristics of the overall portfolio of loans made available through that platform. The Fund generally purchases a portfolio of loans from a particular platform that meets certain criteria (such as maturities and durations, borrower and loan types, borrower credit quality and geographic locations of borrower) and that provides broad exposure to the loan originations or sourcing of that particular platform.

The Fund seeks returns by buying and selling consumer, student and small-business loans originated through or sourced by alternative lending platforms. By investing in these loans and other investments, the Fund is accepting the risk that some borrowers will not repay their loans, in exchange for the returns associated with the receipt of interest payments and repayment of principal by those that do. For example, a consumer or small business borrower typically pays a premium (interest) to a lender in exchange for use of the lender's capital (the amount of the borrowing) for a pre-determined amount of time. The Fund seeks to benefit over the long term from the difference between the amount of interest and principal received and losses experienced, but there can be no assurance that the return on the Fund's investments will be positive at any time or on average and over time.

Alternative lending-related securities typically provide the Fund with exposure to loans originated or sourced by alternative lending platforms. The Fund invests primarily in securities issued by special purpose entities that hold whole loans, fractional loans or loan participations ("asset-backed securities"), which provide the Fund with exposure to a pool of whole loans originated or sourced by one or more alternative lending platforms and represents the right of the holder to receive specified distributions in respect of such whole loans. The Fund also may buy and sell whole loans directly or invest in other types of alternative lending-related securities, which include:

- shares, certificates, notes or other securities representing the right to receive principal and interest payments due on fractions of whole loans or pools of whole loans (including "member-dependent payment notes" issued by some public U.S. platforms, which we refer to as "fractional loans" herein);

- direct participations in whole loans originated by alternative lending platforms (which we refer to as “loan participations”), which are typically issued by a bank or other financial institution;
- securities issued by special purpose entities that hold mortgages (“mortgage-backed securities”); and
- derivative instruments (which may include options, swaps or other derivatives) that provide exposure to any of the investments the Fund may make directly.

All or substantially all of the alternative lending-related securities in which the Fund invests are “restricted” securities, which means that they are only eligible for purchase and sale by certain qualified institutional buyers, as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), and/or that they are subject to legal and/or contractual restrictions on transfer. Thus, there is generally a limited secondary market available for many of the alternative-lending related securities in which the Fund invests.

In implementing the Fund’s investment strategy, the Adviser has broad discretion to invest in alternative lending-related securities of different types and relating to a variety of borrower types and geographic regions (including regions inside and outside the U.S.). The Adviser seeks to invest in alternative lending-related securities through platforms that operate in (and that originate or source loans to borrowers located in) the U.S. and may in the future seek to gain exposure to other geographic regions. Within each region and borrower type, the Adviser has broad discretion to make investments that provide the Fund with a variety of exposures, including to borrower creditworthiness, lines of business and loan purpose.

The Adviser does not purchase or sell alternative lending-related securities for the Fund’s portfolio based on an analysis of specific borrowers’ abilities to repay their loans or other criteria specific to individual investments. Instead, the Adviser seeks to identify alternative lending platforms that provide the Fund with broad exposure to the risk and return characteristics of loans from a variety of geographic regions and representing a variety of different borrower types for a variety of purposes.

The alternative lending-related securities in which the Fund invests (or, in the case of asset-backed securities, the loans that back them) typically are not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization and may be determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to below-investment-grade securities (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”).

The Fund may invest in alternative lending-related securities directly or through the use of derivatives (including swaps that provide exposure to alternative lending-related securities).

Single Family Real Estate

Single family rental investments primarily take the form of debt instruments secured by single family rental properties, including:

First Mortgage Loans. First mortgage loans are loans that are generally made to the owner of a property or a pool of properties and have the highest priority to claims on the collateral securing the loans in foreclosure. First mortgage loans generally provide for a higher recovery rate and lower default rate than other debt positions due to the lender’s favorable control features and place in the capital structure, which control features at times may mean control of the entire capital structure.

Subordinate Mortgage Loans. Subordinate mortgage loans are loans that are generally made to the owner of a property or a pool of properties and have a lower priority to claims on the collateral. Investors in subordinate mortgages are compensated for the increased risk from a pricing perspective, typically through a higher interest rate (as compared to first mortgage loans), but still benefit from a direct lien on the related property. Investors typically receive principal and interest payments at the same time as senior debt unless a default occurs, in which case these payments are made only after any senior debt is repaid in full.

Mezzanine Loans. Mezzanine loans are a type of subordinate loan in which the loan is secured by one or more direct or indirect ownership interests in an entity that directly or indirectly owns real estate. Investors in mezzanine loans are compensated for the increased credit risk from a pricing perspective, typically through a

higher interest rate (as compared with first mortgage loans), but still benefit from the right to foreclose on its collateral, in many instances more efficiently than first mortgage loans. Upon a default by the borrower under a mezzanine loan, the mezzanine lender generally can take control of the property-owning entity on an expedited basis, subject to the rights of the holders of debt senior in priority on the property.

These debt instruments typically are not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization and may be determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to below-investment-grade securities (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”). The Fund will not invest in subprime mortgage loans or securities backed by subprime mortgage loans. The Fund may purchase such debt instruments individually or may invest in asset-backed securities issued by special purpose entities that hold any of the foregoing types of debt instruments secured by single family rental properties.

The Adviser, as part of its portfolio construction process, performs extensive due diligence on transactions that the Adviser proposes to enter into on behalf of the Fund. Although the Fund may pursue investments through a wide array of sources, a large proportion of the Fund’s single family real estate portfolio may consist of debt instruments obtained from or through a small number of real estate operators or lenders, potentially giving the Fund high exposure to the potential benefits and risks associated with those operators or lenders.

Alternative Capital Appreciation Strategies

Style Premium Investing

Style premium investing seeks to generate returns by utilizing systematic methods of investing that have the potential to produce positive returns in both rising and falling markets, and involves identifying the characteristics, or “styles,” of assets historically associated with higher average returns. The strategy purchases assets with higher exposure to such characteristics and may short assets with lower exposure to such characteristics. (“Shorting” an asset means that the Fund sells an asset it does not own to a third party by paying a premium to borrow the asset with the intention of purchasing it later at a lower price.)

Within certain styles, the Fund may pursue this strategy by establishing only long exposure or only short exposure to a given asset class from time to time. In other styles, the Fund will establish both long and short positions, seeking to earn a return from the difference in performance between the long and short positions rather than from the directional price movement of the asset class.

The Fund may pursue this strategy across asset classes, including commodities, foreign currencies (including emerging markets foreign currencies), and global equities or debt securities (including emerging markets equities or debt securities) of any market capitalization, including small companies that are considered “mid-cap,” “small-cap” or “micro-cap” companies. The styles the Fund pursues include:

- **Value:** The Value style prefers assets that are inexpensive relative to a fair value over those that are expensive relative to a fair value. Fair value may be defined in relation to asset fundamental indicators, macroeconomic data, or asset prices.
- **Momentum:** The Momentum style prefers assets that have performed well recently over those that have performed poorly recently on an absolute or relative basis.
- **Carry:** The Carry style prefers assets with higher yields over those with lower yields.

The Fund may implement this strategy by purchasing and shorting assets (including single name equity securities and exchange-traded funds) directly or through derivatives such as exchange-traded futures contracts or options or OTC forwards, options or swaps. The Fund 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”).

Systematic Quantitative Investment

The Fund pursues a systematic quantitative investment strategy by investing in a total return swap that provides exposure to the Apex strategy, which is a diversified, rules-based investment strategy managed by AQR Capital Management, LLC (“AQR”), a third-party, that is designed to generate returns that the Adviser expects to be diversifying not only to traditional markets, but also to the Fund. Based on the opportunity set, the Apex strategy dynamically adjusts exposure within and across three component sub-strategies:

- **Global Macro:** The Global Macro sub-strategy seeks to generate returns by identifying and taking advantage of opportunities across asset classes, considering indicators such as business cycles, monetary policy, investor sentiment, and international trade dynamics, as well as other fundamental and technical factors that may influence asset prices. The Global Macro sub-strategy may (i) make directional investments (i.e., buy an asset if the price is expected to increase, or sell an asset if the price is expected to decrease), or (ii) make relative value investments (i.e., simultaneously pairing both a purchase and an offsetting sale of different assets such that the net market exposure is roughly zero, or “neutral”).
- **Market Neutral Stock Selection:** The Market Neutral Stock Selection sub-strategy invests in a highly diversified portfolio of long and short equity positions within and across industries and economically-linked groups of companies that is designed to be market neutral.
- **Arbitrage:** The Arbitrage sub-strategy seeks to generate positive returns through three core types of arbitrage opportunities: convertible bond arbitrage, merger arbitrage, and event-driven strategies. For example, when a merger is announced, the target company’s stock typically trades at a price below the amount that will be paid in the merger because of uncertainty about whether the merger will be completed. The Arbitrage sub-strategy could seek to purchase target company shares at this lower price and capture the resulting profit when and if the merger is completed.

To implement the sub-strategies, the Apex strategy invests globally, primarily in futures contracts, futures-related instruments, forwards, swaps, options, equity securities, warrants, convertible securities and U.S. and non-U.S. government bonds. Accordingly, the Fund may have indirect exposure to U.S. or non-U.S. issuers, including in developed and emerging markets.

The Fund’s swap counterparty, a third-party financial institution, has a separately managed account in which AQR, on behalf of the swap counterparty, will manage a portfolio of assets that will follow the Apex strategy and serve as the underlying reference portfolio for the swap. The decision to enter into the total return swap and the terms of the swap are determined by the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, and the swap counterparty. AQR is not a party to the swap. The Fund makes variable payments to the swap counterparty based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) in exchange for receiving from the counterparty payments that reflect the net return of the reference portfolio. The investments within the reference portfolio are determined exclusively between AQR and the swap counterparty, not by the Fund or the Adviser. AQR is not an affiliate of the Adviser, nor the Fund, does not serve as an investment adviser or sub-adviser to the Fund and does not have a fiduciary duty to the Fund in implementing the Apex strategy on behalf of the swap counterparty. AQR makes no recommendations regarding any investment or proposed transaction for the Fund.

Artwork Investing

The Fund invests in shares of the Stone Ridge Art Risk Premium Fund (the “Art Fund”), which is also managed by the Adviser. The Art Fund invests primarily in paintings, sculptures or other artistic objects (“Artwork”) from the Post-War and Contemporary collecting periods (from 1945 to today) as well as other collecting periods, created by artists that have an established track record of public auction sales (typically at least three years of public auction results). The Art Fund may invest in Artwork indirectly by investing in special purpose companies that own Artwork (“Artwork Companies”). The Art Fund also may gain investment exposure to Artwork by purchasing whole Artwork (“Whole Artwork”) directly or through forwards or swaps, including prepaid forward contracts. The Adviser expects to invest no more than 5% of the fund’s net assets, as determined at the time of investment, in the Art Fund.

Borrowing and Leverage

The Fund may obtain leverage through borrowings and derivative instruments (including reverse repurchase agreements) in seeking to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's borrowings, which would typically be in the form of loans from banks, may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest.

The 1940 Act requires the Fund to have continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings. This means that the value of the Fund's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third of the value of its total assets (including such indebtedness). The Fund also may borrow money from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes in an amount not to exceed 5% of the Fund's assets. Such temporary borrowings are not subject to the asset coverage requirements discussed above. Under Rule 18f-4 of the 1940 Act ("Rule 18f-4"), most investments or trading practices that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future are considered to be derivatives, and are therefore subject to a value-at-risk ("VaR") test and corresponding limits set forth in the rule.

The Fund has elected to treat reverse repurchase agreements as derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risks that the interest income earned on the investment of the proceeds will be less than the interest expense and Fund expenses associated with the repurchase agreement, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund may decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase such securities and that the securities may not be returned to the Fund. The Fund will also be subject to counterparty risk with respect to the purchaser of the securities. If the counterparty to whom the Fund sells securities becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to purchase or repurchase such securities could be delayed or impaired. 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.

Leverage can have the effect of magnifying the Fund's exposure to changes in the value of its assets and may also result in increased volatility in the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"). This means the Fund will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund owned its assets on an unleveraged basis. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to leverage directly or indirectly.

Principal Investment Risks

Investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objective, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program.

An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age, and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment. The Fund is subject to the principal risks noted below, whether through the Fund's direct investments, investments by the Subsidiaries, investments by the Reinsurance Fund, the Reinsurance Interval Fund, the Art Fund or other pooled investment vehicles or derivatives positions.

The Fund's shares will fluctuate in price, which may result in a loss of a portion or all of the money invested in the Fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund's performance.

The following is a summary of certain risks of investing in the Fund. Before investing, please be sure to read the additional information under "Investment Objective, Strategies and Risks—More Information Regarding the Risks of Investing" below.

Insurance-Linked Securities Risk. The principal risk of an investment in an insurance-linked security is that a triggering event(s) (e.g., (i) natural events, such as a hurricane, tornado or earthquake of a particular size/magnitude in a designated geographic area; or (ii) non-natural events, such as large aviation disasters) will occur, and as a

result, the Fund will lose all or a significant portion of the principal it has invested in the security and the right to additional interest payments with respect to the security. If multiple triggering events occur that impact a significant portion of the portfolio of the Fund, the Fund could suffer substantial losses and an investor will lose money. A substantial amount of the Fund's assets will be invested directly or indirectly in insurance-linked securities tied to natural events and/or non-natural disasters and there is inherent uncertainty as to whether, when or where such events will occur. There is no way to accurately predict whether a triggering event will occur and, because of this significant uncertainty, insurance-linked securities carry a high degree of risk.

Commodities Risk. The market price of the commodities instruments to which the Fund is exposed can be extremely volatile and may be adversely affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, currency fluctuations, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. Examples include livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international developments. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to the commodities markets can cause the NAV of the Fund to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner.

Currency Risk. The value of currencies to which the Fund is exposed can be volatile and fluctuate as a result of changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, stock market volatility, changes in interest rates, population growth and changing demographics, or factors affecting a particular country or region. Liquidity may be limited for certain currency derivatives, which may impair the ability to buy or sell such derivatives. The Fund's exposure to currency markets can cause the NAV of the Fund to decline or fluctuate. These risks are heightened for emerging markets currencies because, compared to the U.S. or to foreign developed markets, emerging markets may involve heightened volatility, greater political, regulatory, legal and economic uncertainties, less liquidity, dependence on particular commodities or international aid, high levels of inflation and higher likelihood of societal unrest.

Market Risk; Equity Investing Risk. The value of certain of the Fund's investments, including investments relating to indices or individual securities, is subject to market risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of equity and other securities (including securities that make up an index underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Fund) to which the Fund is exposed will fall due to general market or economic conditions. Market conditions may affect certain types of securities or indices to a greater extent than other types. If the value of securities (including securities that make up indices underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Fund) to which the Fund is exposed decreases, the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted, and your investment in the Fund may lose money.

The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, including small companies that are considered "mid-cap," "small-cap" or "micro-cap" companies. Securities of smaller companies are often less liquid than those of larger companies. This could make it difficult to sell a smaller company security at a desired time or price. In general, smaller companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, and they may have more limited resources. As a result, prices of smaller company securities may fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Historically, securities of smaller companies have been more volatile in price than securities of larger companies.

Although equities and equity indices have historically generated higher average returns than debt securities and indices over the long term, equities and equity indices also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns. These risks are heightened for emerging markets securities because, compared to the U.S. or to foreign developed markets, emerging markets may involve heightened volatility, greater political, regulatory, legal and economic uncertainties, less liquidity, dependence on particular commodities or international aid, high levels of inflation, greater custody risk and higher likelihood of societal unrest.

Additionally, the Fund's performance may be negatively impacted by current market factors such as military conflicts, global supply chain issues, rising energy prices and inflation.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund invests in a variety of derivatives, including put and call options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps (including basket swaps) and other exchange-traded and OTC derivatives contracts. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives are financial contracts the

value of which depends on, or is derived from, an underlying asset or reference (the “Underlying Reference”). Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the Underlying Reference they are designed to track. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment option, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by the Fund. The Fund’s use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results.

Derivatives in which the Fund may invest may have embedded leverage (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position). As a result, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying investment may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself.

When entering into derivatives transactions, the Fund is typically required to post margin. Significant market movements may result in the Fund being required to post comparatively large initial or ongoing margin amounts with counterparties and may require that the Fund post additional margin on short time frames, potentially requiring the Fund to sell other assets at inopportune times and/or to close derivatives positions prematurely, either of which could cause the Fund to suffer losses.

Rule 18f-4 provides for the regulation of a registered investment company’s use of derivatives and certain related instruments. As required by Rule 18f-4, the Fund has adopted and implemented a derivatives risk management program to govern its use of derivatives and appointed a derivatives risk manager who conducts periodic reviews of the program. The Fund’s derivatives risk management program includes policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to manage the Fund’s derivatives risks. In accordance with Rule 18f-4, most investments or trading practices that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future described above under “Borrowing and Leverage” are considered to be derivatives and are therefore subject to a value-at-risk (“VaR”) test and corresponding limits set forth in Rule 18f-4. Under Rule 18f-4 of the 1940 Act, the Fund has the option to either treat reverse repurchase agreements and other similar financing transactions 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 above, or (2) derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has elected to treat reverse repurchase agreements and other similar financing transactions as derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4, but it may change that election in the future. Rule 18f-4 may restrict the Fund’s ability to engage in certain derivatives transactions and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions, which may adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund.

The Fund’s use of OTC derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. Events that affect the ability of the Fund’s counterparties to comply with the terms of the derivative contracts may have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. In addition, in the event of a counterparty bankruptcy, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding or may obtain a limited or no recovery of amounts due to it under the derivative contract, including the return of any collateral that has been provided to the counterparty. Furthermore, the terms of certain OTC derivatives may afford a counterparty the right to terminate the contract upon the occurrence of certain events, some of which may not be within the control of the Fund. An untimely termination could adversely affect the Fund by causing it to lose the investment exposure it sought and by causing it to incur potentially significant termination expenses.

Counterparty risk is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. For example, the creditworthiness of a counterparty may be adversely affected by larger than average volatility in the markets, even if the counterparty’s net market exposure is small relative to its capital. The Adviser evaluates the creditworthiness of the counterparties to the Fund’s transactions or their guarantors at the time the Fund enters into a transaction; however, the Fund is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all transactions with one counterparty. For example, the Fund expects to gain exposure to the systematic quantitative investment strategy via a total return swap with a single counterparty. To the extent the Fund

has concentrated exposure to certain counterparties or invests in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund.

Additionally, the Fund's transactions in derivative instruments, including total return swaps, as well as any of its hedging, short sale, securities loan or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (e.g., notional principal contract, straddle, constructive sale, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary or capital, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities, thereby affecting, among other things, whether capital gains and losses are treated as short-term or long-term. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders.

Because these and other tax rules applicable to these types of transactions are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether the Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a RIC (as defined below) and avoid a Fund-level tax.

Style Risk. Investing in or having exposure to style premiums involves the risk that the relevant style premium will not provide the return anticipated by the Adviser. Assets that exhibit style premiums, such as value, momentum, or carry, may perform differently from the market as a whole, and there may be periods, including extended periods, during which any particular style premium may underperform the market, lose money, or both, which could cause the Fund to underperform or to lose money.

Reinsurance Fund, Reinsurance Interval Fund and Art Fund Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in the Reinsurance Fund, the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund, the Fund is indirectly exposed to all of the risks associated with an investment in such fund, including the risk that such fund will not perform as expected. Because the Fund bears the fees and expenses associated with any investment in any of the Reinsurance Fund, the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund, any increase in the fees and expenses of such funds will increase the Fund's total expenses. To the extent the Reinsurance Fund, the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund has high portfolio turnover, it may incur higher transaction costs, which may adversely affect performance and may produce increased taxable distributions.

Default Risk. The Fund has exposure and may, without limitation, continue to have exposure to securities that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but are judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Below-investment-grade debt securities, which are commonly called "junk bonds," are rated below BBB- by S&P Global Ratings or Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or have comparable ratings by another rating organization. Accordingly, certain of the Fund's unrated investments could constitute a highly risky and speculative investment, similar to an investment in "junk bonds."

The value of the Fund's investments in whole loans and other alternative lending-related securities, as well as the Fund's single family real estate investments, is dependent on the borrowers' continued and timely payments. If a borrower fails to make interest payments or repay principal when due on a loan in which the Fund has investment exposure, or if the value of such a loan decreases, the value of the Fund's investments will be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that payments due on underlying loans or single family real estate debt investments will be made.

Default rates on loans may be adversely affected by a number of factors outside the Fund's control, such as economic downturns or general economic or political conditions, including prevailing interest rates, the rate of unemployment, the level of consumer confidence, residential real estate values, the value of the various currencies, energy or gasoline prices, changes in consumer spending, the number of personal bankruptcies, insolvencies, disruptions in the credit markets, the borrower's personal circumstances, the stigma of personal bankruptcy and other factors.

Many of the Fund's alternative lending and single family real estate investments are associated with loans that are unsecured obligations of borrowers. This means that they are not secured by any collateral, not insured by any third

party, not backed by any governmental authority in any way and, except in the case of certain loans to businesses, not guaranteed by any third party. When a borrower defaults on an unsecured loan, the holder's only recourse is generally to accelerate the loan and enter into litigation to recover the outstanding principal and interest. There is no assurance that such litigation would result in full repayment of the loan and the costs of such measures may frequently exceed the outstanding unpaid amount of the borrowing. Even if a loan to which the Fund is exposed is secured, there can be no assurance that the collateral will, when recovered and liquidated, generate sufficient (or any) funds to offset any losses associated with a defaulting loan.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in pass-through certificates, securitization vehicles or other special purpose entities that hold alternative lending-related securities, mortgages, mezzanine debt or mortgage-backed securities (collectively, "asset-backed securities") may involve risks that differ from or are greater than risks associated with other types of investments. The rate of pre-payments on underlying assets will affect the price and volatility of an asset-backed security, may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase, and may lower its return. The asset-backed securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to risks associated with their structure, with the nature of the underlying assets and with the servicing of those assets. For example, any mishandling of related documentation by a servicer may also affect the rights of the security holders in and to the underlying collateral. The value of an investment in the Fund may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to asset-backed securities. In addition, when investing in asset-backed securities, the Fund will indirectly bear additional fees and expenses, such as trustee or administrator fees, that it would not bear if it invested directly in the assets underlying the asset-backed securities, which may cause the Fund's performance to be lower than if it had invested directly in such underlying assets.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), which are investment companies or special purpose trusts that may be actively managed or that may be designed to provide investment results that generally correspond (on a direct basis or on a multiple, inverse or multiple inverse basis) to the performance of an index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The Fund may purchase and sell individual shares of ETFs in the secondary market. These secondary market transactions require the payment of commissions. Typically, the ETF bears its own operational expenses, which are deducted from its assets. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation. As a result, the cost of investing in ETF shares may exceed the costs of investing directly in its underlying investments.

Investments in ETFs are subject to the same risks as investments in other investment companies. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their component assets fluctuate according to market volatility. ETFs may trade in the secondary market at a discount from their NAVs. The Fund may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF holds, and the Fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact Fund performance. Furthermore, there may be times when the exchange halts trading, in which case the investors owning ETF shares would be unable to sell them until trading is resumed.

Other risks associated with ETFs include the possibility that: (i) an ETF's distributions may decline if the issuers of the ETF's portfolio securities fail to continue to pay dividends; and (ii) under certain circumstances, an ETF could be terminated. Should termination occur, the ETF could have to liquidate its portfolio when the prices for those assets are falling. In addition, inadequate or irregularly provided information about an ETF or its investments could expose investors in ETFs to unknown risks.

Alternative Lending Platform Risk. As discussed in more detail in "Default Risk" the Fund receives payments on whole loans or securities representing the right to receive principal and interest payments due on loans only if the platform servicing the loans receives the borrower's payments on such loans and passes such payments through to the Fund. If a borrower is unable or fails to make payments on a loan for any reason, the Fund may be greatly limited in its ability to recover any outstanding payments due. The Fund may have limited knowledge about the underlying loans and is dependent upon the platform for information regarding such underlying loans. Although the

Fund conducts diligence on the platforms, the Fund generally does not have the ability to independently verify the information provided by the platforms, other than payment information regarding loans and other alternative lending-related securities owned by the Fund, which the Fund observes directly as payments are received. Some investors, including the Fund, may not review the particular characteristics of the loans in which they invest at the time of investment, but rather negotiate in advance with platforms the general criteria of the investments, as described above. As a result, the Fund is dependent on the platforms' ability to collect, verify and provide information to the Fund about each loan and borrower.

Real Estate Investment Risk Generally. The Fund is subject to risks typically associated with real estate, including (1) changes in global, national, regional or local economic, demographic or capital market conditions; (2) future adverse national real estate trends, including increasing vacancy rates, declining rental rates and general deterioration of market conditions; and (3) lack of liquidity inherent in the nature of the assets. Many of these factors are beyond the control of the Fund. Any negative changes in these factors could affect the Fund's performance and its ability to meet its obligations and make distributions to shareholders.

Subordinated Real Estate Loan Risk. The Fund may acquire or originate subordinated real estate loans secured by single family rental properties, including mezzanine loans in the form of subordinated loans secured by a pledge of the ownership interests of either the entity owning such properties or the entity that owns the interest in the entity owning such properties. In the event a borrower defaults on a subordinated loan and lacks sufficient assets to satisfy such loan, the Fund may suffer a loss of principal or interest. In the event a borrower declares bankruptcy, the Fund may not have full recourse to the assets of the borrower, or the assets of the borrower may not be sufficient to satisfy the loan. If a borrower defaults on a loan owned by the Fund or on debt senior to such loan, or in the event of a borrower bankruptcy, such loan will be satisfied only after the senior debt is paid in full. These types of investments may become unsecured as a result of foreclosure by the senior lender.

Event-Driven Investing Risk. Event-driven investing involves making predictions about the likelihood of a particular event and the impact such event would have on an issuer's securities. Losses can result if the event does not occur or if the impact is not as anticipated. For example, the completion of a merger by an issuer may not be valued as highly by the market as expected, or the merger may fail to be consummated, in each case potentially resulting in losses to the Fund. Event-driven investing is inherently speculative and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

Arbitrage Risk. The Fund has exposure to arbitrage and alternative strategies that involve the risk that investments may not perform as intended, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund as failed trades are unwound. For example, with respect to convertible bond arbitrage and credit strategies as well as investment in PIPEs (as defined below), an issuer may default or be unable to make interest and dividend payments when due. With respect to the merger arbitrage strategy, the merger deal may terminate prior to closing, which could result in losses to the Fund. Arbitrage or fundamental risk also exists for other relative value strategies that focus on different kinds of mispricing, such as dual-class and stubtrading arbitrage, and investments in IPOs (as defined below), SEOs (as defined below) and warrants.

Trading, Limitation or Suspension Risk. Certain instruments in which the Fund invests are traded on public exchanges, which generally have the right to limit or suspend trading in any or all instruments that they list. Trading may also be suspended as a result of force majeure (e.g., in the event of a power outage affecting critical exchange systems). Any such limitation or suspension could prevent the Fund from entering into new positions, liquidating existing positions or hedging, which could lead to material losses to the Fund.

Convertible Securities Risk. 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.

Distressed Investments Risk. The Fund may have exposure to distressed investments, which are instruments issued by companies that are, or may in the future be, involved in reorganizations or restructurings, whether in bankruptcy or out of court. These investments may include high-yield bonds, bank debt, corporate bonds or other indebtedness of distressed companies and may present a high risk of default or may be in default at the time of the Fund's investment. Distressed investments involve the potential loss of the Fund's entire investment, and even if that is not the case, the Fund's return may be less than the value of its original investment.

IPO and SEO Risk. The Fund may have exposure to securities issued in initial public offerings ("IPOs") or seasoned (i.e., secondary) equity offerings ("SEOs"). Companies undergoing IPOs or SEOs have recently gone public and their securities may be highly volatile. Investments by the Fund in IPOs and SEOs in their securities have the potential to produce substantial gains but also the potential to cause significant losses. IPOs and SEOs by non-U.S. companies may be subject to heightened risk resulting from the jurisdictions in which such offerings are made. Non-U.S. capital markets may not be as developed or may be less willing to support new public offerings, and non-U.S. companies may be subject to lower accounting and financial reporting standards than U.S. companies, as described in "—Foreign Investing Risk" below.

PIPEs Risk. The Fund may have exposure to private investments in public companies whose stocks are publicly-traded, which are typically referred to as "PIPE" transactions. PIPE transactions will generally result in the Fund having exposure to restricted stock or similar instruments, which may be illiquid and therefore difficult or impossible to sell. Such illiquidity could cause the market value of such securities to decrease and the Fund to suffer losses.

SPACs Risk. The Fund may have exposure to securities of special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") or similar special purpose entities that raise funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities. If a SPAC does not make an acquisition within a specified period of time, invested funds are returned to the entity's shareholders. The value of a SPAC's securities is dependent on its ability to complete a profitable acquisition, and the price of a SPAC's securities may be highly volatile.

Inflation-Linked Securities Risk. The Fund may have exposure to inflation-linked fixed income securities, which are debt securities whose principal is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation in a specified market. Such securities are typically designed to pay interest periodically and to return the principal at maturity. Inflation-linked securities typically decline in value when real (i.e., inflation-adjusted) interest rates rise, and as a result, if real interest rates rise for reasons other than inflation, the Fund may suffer losses because an inflation-linked security's principal amount will not be adjusted as a result. In addition, in periods when real interest rates are increasing faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-linked securities may experience greater losses than other debt securities with the same duration.

Use of Alternative Data Risk. The Fund has exposure to non-traditional data, also known as "alternative data" (e.g., data related to consumer transactions or other behavior, social media sentiment and internet search and traffic data). Alternative data sets are expected to change over time, and the use of alternative data is expected to evolve over time as well. The decision to incorporate certain alternative data sets within a particular model is subjective. There can be no assurance that using alternative data will be successful or result in positive returns for the Fund. Alternative data is often less structured than traditional data and typically has less history, making it more difficult to use in quantitative models. Alternative data providers may have less cybersecurity and technology infrastructure, which can result in alternative data being unavailable.

Undervalued Securities Risk. The Fund may make investments in securities of companies that are believed to be undervalued. However, the identification of such companies is a difficult and subjective task and there can be no assurance that the strategy will be successful.

Delta Hedging and Gap Risk. The Fund may use delta hedging (i.e., take offsetting positions in Underlying References) to reduce directional exposure arising from its options positions. However, the Fund is not required to delta hedge and may choose not to do so in certain market environments or trading contexts. Even when delta

hedging is employed, the hedge may not be continuously maintained or precisely sized, and residual directional exposure may remain. As a result, the Fund may experience gains or losses from movements in the Underlying Reference even when a hedge is in place. Additionally, if the market experiences a large, discontinuous move, such as a sharp overnight gap or a sudden spike up or down during intraday trading, the Fund may not be able to adjust its delta hedge before significant losses occur.

Correlation Risk. Correlation risk is the risk that the expected correlation of a set of investments may differ from the realized correlation of such investments. If the Fund's strategies were to be more correlated to each other than expected (i.e., they increase or decrease in value more in tandem than expected), the Fund's returns could be more volatile than if the strategies were less correlated. Likewise, within a particular investment strategy, if the investments were more correlated than expected, that particular strategy could be more volatile than if the investments were less correlated. This risk may be increased during periods of market stress, such as during economic downturns or disruptions. If the Fund's strategies were to be highly correlated to each other, especially, during a period of market stress, they could decrease in value at the same time, which could result in increased losses to the Fund.

Illiquidity and Restricted Securities Risk. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by the Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund's investments in whole loans, the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund will generally be treated as illiquid, and certain other of the Fund's investments may be treated as illiquid. The Fund may invest at the time of purchase up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund are interval funds that make quarterly repurchase offers, and the securities of the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund may not be sold by the Fund outside of these quarterly opportunities. As a result, the Fund's investments in the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund may be impossible to sell at the time the Fund would like. In addition, if a repurchase offer made by the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund is oversubscribed, those funds are required to repurchase shares tendered on a pro rata basis, and shareholders, including the Fund, will have to wait until the next repurchase offer to make another repurchase request. As a result, the Fund may be unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of its investment in the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund during a particular repurchase offer.

Art Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in the Art Fund, it is exposed to various risks associated with an investment in Artwork, any of which could materially impair the value of the Art Fund's investments and the market value of its shares. These risks include (i) claims that Artwork is not authentic, or has an uncertain or false origin; (ii) legal challenges to title to the Artwork; (iii) valuation risk due to incomplete data, market instability or human error; (iv) deterioration in the physical condition of the Artwork over time or physical damage to the Artwork, including as a result of vandalism, theft or natural disaster; (v) risks of a decline in the art market, (vi) decreased demand for Artwork generally as a result of negative economic conditions; (vii) decreased demand for certain Artwork or Artwork of a certain artist; (viii) illiquidity and unpredictable sales cycles in the market for Artwork; (ix) inadequate insurance coverage for the Artwork; and (x) the effects of abusive practices that may exist in the art market, such as price manipulation, disguised agencies and lack of transparency. There is no assurance of appreciation of Artwork or sufficient cash distributions resulting from the ultimate sale of the Artwork.

For further discussion of risks associated with investments in Artwork, see "More Information Regarding the Risks of Investing – Art Investment Risk."

Foreign Investing Risk. Investments in securities of foreign issuers involve risks not ordinarily associated with exposure to securities and instruments of U.S. issuers. For example, foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign securities exchanges, brokers and companies may be subject to less government supervision and regulation than exists in the U.S. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange controls may adversely affect the market value of the Fund's indirect and direct investments in foreign securities (see "Currency Risk" above). There may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment abroad. The willingness and ability of foreign governmental entities to pay principal and interest on government securities depends on various economic factors, including the issuer's balance of payments, overall debt level and cash-flow considerations related to the availability of tax or other revenues to satisfy the issuer's obligations. If a foreign

governmental entity defaults on its obligations on the securities, the holder of such securities may have limited recourse available to it. In addition, a portfolio that includes exposure to securities issued by foreign issuers can expect to have a higher expense ratio because of the increased transaction costs in foreign markets and the increased costs of maintaining the custody of such foreign securities. Investing in foreign securities may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that obtains exposure exclusively in securities of U.S. issuers.

Spread Widening Risk. The prices of the securities in which the Fund invests may decline substantially as a result of various market forces, including supply and demand imbalances. In particular, even if assets are purchased at what may appear to be “undervalued” levels, such assets may trade at even lower levels after purchase. It may not be possible to predict, or to hedge, such “spread widening” risk.

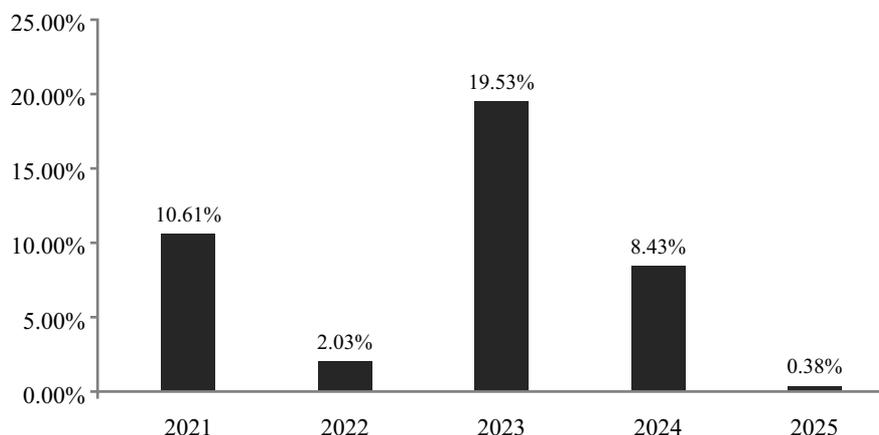
Obsolescence Risk. Certain of the Fund’s investment strategies rely on quantitative models. The Fund is unlikely to be successful unless the assumptions underlying such models are realistic and either remain realistic and relevant in the future or are adjusted to account for changes in the market environment. If such assumptions are inaccurate or become inaccurate and are not adjusted, then the models may not generate profitable trading signals as intended, and the Fund may suffer significant losses. There can be no assurance that any adjustments to such models will be successful or result in positive returns for the Fund.

Modeling Error Risk. As noted above, certain of the Fund’s investment strategies rely on quantitative models. The modeling process is extremely complex and involves financial, economic, econometric and statistical theories, simulations, research and modeling; the results of that process must then be translated into computer code. Increases in complexity result in the increased chance of programming, modeling or coding errors, which are often difficult to uncover and could remain hidden for an extended period of time and may never be discovered. The negative effects of any such errors could compound over time, and any attempt to fix such an error may have unintended results, including the introduction of further errors. One or more of such errors could adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

Short Sale Risk. The Fund may engage in, or have exposure to, short sales. A short sale occurs when an investor sells a security it does not own with the intent of buying the same security (or another security that can be exchanged for the original security) at a later time for a lower price. When selling short, an investor is required to borrow the security in order to deliver it to the buyer and is required to return the same security to the lender at a specified time in the future, which is typically done by buying the security at a later time. In some cases the lender may have the right to terminate the loan, requiring the investor to buy the security at a higher price than the one at which the investor sold the security, resulting in a loss. In the U.S., an investor must also deposit with the broker an amount of cash or marketable securities sufficient under current margin regulations to collateralize its obligation to replace the borrowed securities that have been sold short. If short sales are effected on a foreign exchange, such transactions will be governed by local law. The potential loss in a short sale is theoretically unlimited because seller will be responsible for paying the difference between the amount for which it sold the security and the security’s then-current market price if the security increases in value.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund’s Class I Shares from year to year and by comparing the Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods indicated with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling (855) 609-3680.



Best Quarter (as of December 31, 2025)		Worst Quarter (as of December 31, 2025)	
Q3 2023	7.21%	Q2 2025	(5.03)%

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2025

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception on April 30, 2020
Class I			
Return Before Taxes	0.38%	7.98%	7.99%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-2.83%	4.55%	4.73%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.23%	4.74%	4.83%
ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index			
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.18%	3.17%	2.80%

After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only. After-tax returns for Class J Shares will differ. After tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be higher, in some cases, than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon redemption of Fund shares, a tax deduction is provided that benefits the investor. Actual after-tax returns depend on your situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”).

Management

Investment Adviser

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Daniel Cook, Paul Germain, Eric Hsu, Benjamin Robbins, Li Song and Allen Steere (the “Portfolio Managers”) are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Germain, Mr. Robbins and Mr. Song have been Portfolio Managers since the Fund’s inception. Mr. Cook, Mr. Hsu and Mr. Steere have been Portfolio Managers since 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The minimum initial investment (which may be waived or reduced in certain circumstances) is \$500,000 for both Class I and Class J shares. These minimums may be modified and/or applied in the aggregate for certain intermediaries that submit trades on behalf of underlying investors (e.g., registered investment advisers or benefit plans). Differences in the policies of different intermediaries may include different minimum investment amounts. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. All share purchases are subject to approval of the Adviser.

Fund shares may be redeemed on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business, by writing to Stone Ridge Trust, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, or by calling (855) 609-3680. Investors who invest in the Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding redemption procedures.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are exempt from taxation or investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, you may be taxed upon withdrawals from that arrangement.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary as described under "Intermediary and Servicing Arrangements" below. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary to recommend the Fund over another investment. Contact your financial intermediary for more information

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND RISKS

When used in this prospectus, the term “invest” includes both direct investing and indirect investing and the term “investments” includes both direct investments and indirect investments. For example, the Fund may invest indirectly by investing in derivatives and will do so in the case of the market risk transfer, style premium and systematic quantitative investment strategies. The Fund may also, in the case of its market risk transfer, style premium and systematic quantitative investment strategies, invest through an investment in one or more wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries organized in a non-U.S. jurisdiction (the “Subsidiaries”) and advised by the Adviser, and/or, in the case of certain other strategies, including its reinsurance strategy, through investments in pooled investment vehicles.

More Information Regarding Investment Strategies

Additional Information on Reinsurance

Set forth below is additional information about some of the Fund’s reinsurance investments.

Event-Linked Bonds. Event-linked bonds are variable rate debt securities for which the return of principal and payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a specified trigger event(s) that leads to economic and/or human loss, such as an earthquake of a particular magnitude or a hurricane of a specific category. In most cases, the trigger event(s) will not be deemed to have occurred unless the event(s) happened in a particular geographic area and was of a certain magnitude (based on independent scientific readings) and/or caused a certain amount of actual or modeled loss. Geographic areas identified by event-linked bonds range broadly in scope. A limited number of event-linked bonds do not identify a geographic area, meaning that the event can occur anywhere. The majority of event-linked bonds relate to events occurring within the United States (or a single state or group of states within the United States), Europe (or a single European country) or Japan. Event-linked bonds also identify a threshold of physical or economic loss. The trigger event is deemed to have occurred only if the event meets or exceeds the specified threshold of physical or economic loss. Some event-linked bonds base the occurrence of the trigger event on losses reported by a specific insurance company or by the insurance industry. Other event-linked bonds base the occurrence of the trigger event on modeled payments (for a single insurer or across the insurance industry), an industry index or indices, or readings of scientific instruments. Some event-linked bonds utilize a combination of the aforementioned thresholds. The Fund is entitled to receive principal and interest payments so long as no trigger event(s) occurs of the description and magnitude specified by the instrument. Event-linked bonds may be sponsored by government agencies, insurance companies, reinsurers, special purpose corporations or other on-shore or off-shore entities. Event-linked bonds are typically unrated.

The Fund may invest in both longevity bonds and mortality bonds, which are fixed-income securities, typically issued by special purpose vehicles. 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. The 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.

Many catastrophe bonds mature in three years, although terms generally range from one to five years, depending on the bond. If the event does occur, however, the sponsor’s right to the collateral is “triggered.” This means the sponsor receives the collateral, instead of investors receiving it when the bond matures, causing investors to lose most—or all—of their principal and unpaid interest payments. When this happens, the SPV (as defined below)

might also have the right to extend the maturity of the bonds to verify that the trigger did occur or to process and audit insurance claims. Depending on the bond, the extension can last anywhere from three months to two years or more.

Quota Share Notes. The Fund may also seek to gain exposure to reinsurance contracts by holding Quota Share Notes. In implementing the Fund's investment strategy, Stone Ridge will seek to invest in insurance-linked securities tied to a varied group of available perils and geographic regions. Further, within each region and peril, Stone Ridge seeks to hold a balance of exposures to underlying insurance and reinsurance carriers, trigger types, and lines of business.

Investments in Quota Share Notes provide exposure to a form of proportional reinsurance in which an investor participates in the premiums and losses of a reinsurer's portfolio according to a pre-defined percentage. For example, under a 20% quota-share agreement, the SPV would obtain 20% of all premiums of the subject portfolio while being responsible for 20% of all claims, and the Fund, as holder of a Quota Share Note issued by the SPV, would be entitled to its pro rata share of the premiums received by the SPV and would be responsible for its pro rata share of the claims, up to the total amount invested. The Fund will generally seek to gain exposure to geographically diversified natural catastrophe Quota Share Notes and the Quota Share Notes in which the Fund invests will typically be high yield, high risk instruments.

SPVs. If a "sponsor," such as an insurance company or reinsurance company (a company that insures insurance companies), wants to transfer some or all of the risk it assumes in insuring against certain losses, it can set up a separate legal structure—commonly known as a special purpose vehicle ("SPV"). Municipal, state and foreign governments and private companies may also sponsor insurance-linked securities, such as event-linked bonds or Quota Share Notes, as a hedge against natural or non-natural disasters. The SPV is a passive and independent intermediary structure standing between the investors and the sponsor. Immediately after issuing the securities to investors, the SPV enters into a "cover agreement" with the sponsor, through which the SPV provides the sponsor with a measure of protection against specified catastrophic or other similar events. The SPV generally puts the proceeds received from the bond issuance (the "principal") into a trust account. The SPV uses this principal amount as "collateral" in order to secure its obligation under the cover agreement. The principal amount from the securities issuance held as collateral is generally invested into high-quality instruments (such as U.S. Treasury securities or U.S. Treasury money market funds). The earnings on these instruments, as well as insurance or reinsurance premiums paid by the sponsor, are used to make periodic, variable interest rate payments to investors (e.g., the Fund). Investors receive these periodic payments plus, at the time of the maturity or redemption of the security, any collateral remaining after the satisfaction of the cover agreements.

Additional Information on Market Risk Transfer

The Fund may (but is not obligated to) seek to hedge its exposure to price movements in the assets underlying the Fund's derivatives contracts in its market risk transfer strategy by taking long or short positions in the underlying assets, related assets or other offsetting derivative positions, such as by hedging options on an asset with futures contracts on that same asset. To gain long investment exposure, the Fund may invest in assets directly or use derivatives (including futures contracts). To gain short investment exposure, the Fund may use derivatives (including futures contracts).

When the Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it is typically required to post collateral, or "initial margin," to secure its payment or delivery obligations. The Fund then pays or receives margin periodically during the term of the derivative depending on changes in value of the derivative. Significant market movements may result in the Fund being required to post comparatively large initial or ongoing margin amounts with counterparties and may require that the Fund post additional margin on short time frames, potentially requiring the Fund to sell other assets at inopportune times and/or to close derivatives positions prematurely, either of which could cause the Fund to suffer losses. In some cases, the Fund posts margin directly to a broker or futures commission merchant ("FCM"), and in some cases the Fund posts margin to its custodian under an escrow or tri-party collateral agreement. In the case of a broker who is not an FCM, any posting of margin directly to that broker must be specifically approved by the board of trustees of Stone Ridge Trust (the "Board") with the advice of management. With respect to margin posted by the Fund directly to a broker or FCM, the Fund is subject to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM and, with respect to cleared derivatives, the clearinghouse through which the position is cleared. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that the Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and the Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any

time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers or FCMs. For collateral purposes, in connection with certain of the Fund's derivatives contracts, the Fund invests a portion of its assets in U.S. Treasury bills and other highly rated securities.

The Adviser has broad discretion as part of its market risk transfer strategy to allocate the Fund's assets among various assets and asset classes, to determine the types of derivatives it will use to gain the desired exposures and whether and how to hedge the Fund's exposures and to utilize leverage in managing the Fund. In constructing the Fund's portfolio of investments relating to market price risk, the Adviser generally seeks to limit the Fund's exposure to any single asset by making investments related to a variety of assets. The Adviser may seek to allocate the Fund's assets dynamically, providing risk-transfer services wherever there is demand. The Fund may also at times be a net purchaser, rather than seller, of risk transfer relating to particular assets or may offset risk exposure to one asset by being a net purchaser of risk transfer relating to a different asset. The Fund is not obligated to seek to offset risk exposure in this manner. With the exception of certain asset diversification tests under the Code, there is no stated limit on the percentage of assets the Fund can invest in a particular instrument or the percentage of assets the Fund will allocate to any one asset, and at times the Fund may focus on a small number of instruments or assets if the Adviser deems the allocation appropriate given the then-current demand for risk-transfer services.

Additional Information on Style Premium Investing

The Fund may (but is not obligated to) seek to hedge its exposure to price movements in the assets underlying the Fund's derivatives contracts in its style premium investing strategy by taking long or short positions in the underlying assets, related assets or other offsetting derivative positions. To gain long investment exposure, the Fund may invest in assets directly or use derivatives (including futures contracts). To gain short investment exposure, the Fund may use derivatives (including futures contracts).

When the Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it is typically required to post collateral, or "initial margin," to secure its payment or delivery obligations. The Fund then pays or receives margin periodically during the term of the derivative depending on changes in value of the derivative. Significant market movements may result in the Fund being required to post comparatively large initial or ongoing margin amounts with counterparties and may require that the Fund post additional margin on short time frames, potentially requiring the Fund to sell other assets at inopportune times and/or to close derivatives positions prematurely, either of which could cause the Fund to suffer losses. In some cases, the Fund posts margin directly to a broker or FCM, and in some cases the Fund posts margin to its custodian under an escrow or tri-party collateral agreement. In the case of a broker who is not an FCM, any posting of margin directly to that broker must be specifically approved by the Board. When the Fund posts margin directly to a broker or FCM, the Fund is subject to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM with respect to that posted margin. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that the Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and the Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers or FCMs. For collateral purposes, in connection with certain of the Fund's derivatives contracts, the Fund invests a portion of its assets in U.S. Treasury bills and other highly rated securities.

The Adviser has broad discretion as part of its style premium investing strategy to allocate the Fund's assets among various assets, asset classes, and styles. The Adviser also has broad discretion to determine the types of derivatives it will use to gain the desired exposures and whether and how to hedge the Fund's exposures and to utilize leverage in managing the Fund. In constructing the Fund's portfolio of investments relating to style premium investing, the Adviser generally seeks to limit the Fund's exposure to any single asset by making investments related to a variety of assets. With the exception of certain asset diversification tests under the Code, there is no stated limit on the percentage of assets the Fund can invest in a particular instrument or the percentage of assets the Fund will allocate to any one asset or style, and at times the Fund may focus on a small number of instruments, assets, or styles if the Adviser deems the allocation appropriate.

Additional Information on Alternative Lending

Alternative lending, which is sometimes referred to as fintech lending, online lending or marketplace lending, is a method of financing in which an alternative lending platform facilitates the borrowing and lending of money. In doing so, a platform may either rely on its own deposit capital or may utilize third-party sources of capital, including investors like the Fund. It is considered an alternative to more traditional loan financing done through a traditional bank. There are several different models of alternative lending but, very generally, a platform typically matches consumers, small or medium-sized businesses or other types of borrowers with investors that are interested

in gaining investment exposure to the loans made to such borrowers. Prospective borrowers are usually required to provide or give access to certain financial information to the platform, such as the intended purpose of the loan, income, employment information, credit score, debt-to-income ratio, credit history (including defaults and delinquencies) and home ownership status, and, in the case of small business loans, business financial statements and personal credit information regarding any guarantor, some of which information is made available to prospective lenders. Often, platforms charge fees to borrowers to cover these screening and administrative costs. Based on this and other relevant supplemental information, the platform usually assigns its own credit rating to the borrower and sets the interest rate for the requested borrowing. Some platforms follow the peer-to-peer model, posting the borrowing requests online and investors may choose among the loans, based on the interest rates the loans are expected to yield less any servicing or origination fees charged by the platform or others involved in the lending arrangement, the background data provided on the borrowers and the credit rating assigned by the platform. Other platforms sell loans directly to large institutional investors, like the Fund. In some cases, a platform partners with a bank to originate a loan to a borrower, after which the bank sells the loan to the platform or directly to the investor; alternatively, some platforms may originate loans themselves.

An “alternative lending platform” is a lending marketplace, lender or other intermediary that is not a traditional lender. The Adviser, as part of its portfolio construction process, performs diligence on the platforms from which the Fund purchases alternative lending-related securities in order to evaluate both the process by which each platform extends or sources loans and provides related services and the characteristics of the overall portfolio of loans made available through that platform. The Fund generally purchases a portfolio of loans from a particular platform that meet certain criteria (such as maturities and durations, borrower and loan types, borrower credit quality and geographic locations of borrower) and that provide broad exposure to the loan originations or sourcing of that particular platform. When investing in whole loans, the Fund invests solely in loans originated by platforms that provide the Fund with a written commitment to deliver or cause to be delivered individual loan-level data on an ongoing basis throughout the life of each individual loan that is updated periodically as often as the NAV is calculated to reflect new information regarding the borrower or loan, and the Fund does not invest in loans sold on platforms for which the Fund cannot evaluate to its satisfaction the completeness and accuracy of the individual loan data relevant to the existence and valuation of the loans purchased that is provided by the platform and used by the Fund in accounting for loans. Although the Fund conducts diligence on the platforms, the Fund generally does not have the ability to independently verify the information provided by the platforms, other than payment information regarding loans and other alternative lending-related securities owned by the Fund, which the Fund observes directly as payments are received. The Fund generally does not have access to personally identifiable information about the individual borrowers (e.g., names or similar identifying information) prior to purchasing loans or other alternative lending-related securities, although the Fund’s custodian has this information for whole loans owned by the Fund (and the Fund and the Adviser have established procedures with the Fund’s custodian designed to prevent the inadvertent communication of personally identifiable borrower information by the Fund’s custodian to the Fund or the Adviser). The Fund monitors the characteristics of the alternative lending-related securities purchased from particular platforms on an ongoing basis. In this way, the Adviser seeks to construct a portfolio that provides broad, representative investment exposure across the alternative lending asset class.

In addition to originating or sourcing loans, some alternative lending platforms also sponsor special purpose entities, sometimes referred to as securitization vehicles, for the purpose of acquiring loans originated or sourced by such platform and issuing securities the payments on which are funded by payments received on such securitization vehicles’ underlying investments. The Fund seeks to sell certain of the whole loans it acquires by pooling them and selling them to such securitization vehicles, whether sponsored by the platforms themselves or by third parties, in cases where the Fund determines that such sales are on terms favorable to the Fund. The Fund expects that many or most alternative lending platforms will eventually begin to sponsor such securitization vehicles, and the volume and frequency of the Fund’s sales of pools of loans to securitization vehicles may increase as a more active and reliable secondary market develops over time.

Alternative lending-related securities typically provide the Fund with exposure to loans originated or sourced by alternative lending platforms. The Fund invests primarily in securities issued by special purpose entities that hold whole loans, fractional loans or loan participations (“asset-backed securities”), which provide the Fund with exposure to a pool of whole loans originated or sourced by one or more alternative lending platforms and represents the right of the holder to receive specified distributions in respect of such whole loans. The Fund also may buy and sell whole loans directly or invest in other types of alternative lending-related securities, which include:

- shares, certificates, notes or other securities representing the right to receive principal and interest

payments due on fractions of whole loans or pools of whole loans (including “member-dependent payment notes” issued by some public U.S. platforms, which we refer to as “fractional loans” herein);

- direct participations in whole loans originated by alternative lending platforms (which we refer to as “loan participations”), which are typically issued by a bank or other financial institution;
- securities issued by special purpose entities that hold mortgages (“mortgage-backed securities”); and
- derivative instruments (which may include options, swaps or other derivatives) that provide exposure to any of the investments the Fund may make directly.

All or substantially all of the alternative lending-related securities in which the Fund invests are “restricted” securities, which means that they are only eligible for purchase and sale by certain qualified institutional buyers, as defined in Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, and/or that they are subject to legal and/or contractual restrictions on transfer. Thus, there is generally a limited secondary market available for many of the alternative-lending related securities in which the Fund invests. As described above, the Fund seeks to sell certain of its investments to securitization vehicles, and, to the extent a more active secondary market develops over time, the Fund expects to selectively purchase or sell certain alternative lending-related securities. Otherwise, the Fund generally holds its investments in alternative lending-related securities to maturity.

When investing in loans originated or sourced by alternative lending platforms, some investors, including the Fund, may not review the particular characteristics of the loans in which they invest at the time of investment, but rather negotiate in advance with platforms the general criteria of the investments, as described above. As a result, the Fund is dependent on the platforms’ ability to collect, verify and provide information to the Fund about each loan and borrower.

The Fund may gain exposure to loans that are unsecured, secured by a perfected security interest in an enterprise or specific assets of an enterprise or individual borrower or in real estate, and/or supported by a personal guarantee by individuals related to the borrower. The loans to which the Fund gains exposure may pay fixed or variable rates of interest, may have a variety of amortization schedules and may include borrowings that do not require amortization payments (i.e., are interest-only). The loans to which the Fund gains exposure may have a term ranging from less than one year to thirty years or longer, and in some cases may not require any payments to be made to the Fund until the end of the term. The terms of any loan to which the Fund gains exposure, including the interest rate, timing of payments or the overall amount to be repaid, may be modified in the discretion of the loan servicer or by operation of federal, state or local law or regulation in order to provide relief to borrowers, particularly during economic downturns or periods of market volatility, which could adversely affect Fund performance. The Fund may invest in loans at or shortly following origination or sourcing, or may purchase loans in the secondary market after origination or sourcing. This universe of investments is subject to change under varying market conditions and as alternative lending-related instruments and markets evolve over time.

The Fund may seek to hedge its exposure to foreign currency or interest rate risks that arise as a result of its investments. The Fund may use forwards, futures contracts, swaps, or other exchange-traded or OTC derivatives or may purchase or sell physical currency, bonds or other securities or instruments. There can be no guarantee the Fund’s hedging activities will effectively offset any adverse impact of foreign currencies or interest rates.

In implementing the Fund’s investment strategy, the Adviser has broad discretion to invest in alternative lending-related securities of different types and relating to a variety of borrower types and geographic regions (including regions inside and outside the U.S.). The Adviser seeks to invest in alternative lending-related securities through platforms that operate in (and that originate or source loans to borrowers located in) the U.S., Europe, Australia and New Zealand, and may in the future seek to gain exposure to other geographic regions. Within each region and borrower type, the Adviser has broad discretion to make investments that provide the Fund with a variety of exposures, including to borrower creditworthiness, lines of business and loan purpose. Subject to any restrictions under applicable law (including diversification requirements under U.S. federal income tax law applicable to regulated investment companies), the Fund is not restricted in its exposure to any particular borrower creditworthiness, line of business, loan purpose, term or form of security or guarantee or any other loan terms or characteristics. With the exception of certain asset diversification tests under the Code, there is no stated limit on the percentage of assets the Fund can invest in a particular investment or the percentage of assets the Fund will allocate to any one investment type, borrower type, loan purpose, geographic region, borrower creditworthiness, term or form of security or guarantee. The Fund may, at times, focus its investments in instruments meeting one or

more of these criteria. Subject to the limitations described above, the Fund may also invest in loans that are not originated or sourced by alternative lending platforms but that the Adviser believes have investment characteristics similar to alternative lending-related securities in which the Fund invests.

Platforms may set minimum eligibility standards for borrowers to participate in alternative lending arrangements and may limit the maximum permitted borrowings. Depending on the purpose and nature of the loan, its term may, for example, be as short as six months or shorter, or as long as thirty years or longer. Set forth below is additional information about some of the Fund's alternative lending-related investments.

Pass-Through Certificates. Pass-through certificates are a form of asset-backed security that is backed by a pool of whole loans originated or sourced by one or more alternative lending platforms and that represents the right of the holder to receive specified distributions in respect of such whole loans; specifically, holders are entitled to receive payments on account of principal and interest payments made by borrowers on the underlying loans, as well as proceeds from the sale or liquidation of any loan underlying the pass-through certificate, net of fees, expenses and other amounts payable to the issuer, trustee, originating platform(s) or other third parties as required. Unlike many other asset-backed securities, pass-through certificates are generally not issued with multiple tranches; instead, all holders of a particular certificate share a pro rata interest in the underlying pool of whole loans and distributions with respect thereto.

Whole Loans. The Fund may buy and sell whole loans. When the Fund buys whole loans, it typically purchases all rights, title and interest in the loans pursuant to a loan purchase agreement directly from the platform or its affiliate. The platform or a third-party servicer typically continues to service the loans, collecting payments and distributing them to investors, less any servicing fees assessed against the Fund, and the servicing entity typically will make all decisions regarding any modification, forbearance or other form of relief that may be provided to a borrower experiencing financial hardship and acceleration or enforcement of the loans following any default by a borrower. Where a platform or its affiliate acts as the loan servicer, there is typically a backup servicer in place in case that platform or affiliate ceases or fails to perform these servicing functions. The Fund, as an investor in a whole loan, would be entitled to receive payment only from the borrower and/or any guarantor, and would not be able to recover any deficiency from the platform, except under very narrow circumstances, which may include fraud by the borrower in some cases. As described above, the whole loans in which the Fund may invest may be secured or unsecured.

Loan Participations. The Fund invests in participation interests in whole loans, which are typically originated by an alternative lending platform in partnership with a bank. When the Fund invests in participation interests, the Fund typically purchases a fractional or full economic interest in the underlying whole loans and the originating bank retains the legal title to such loans. As with the Fund's investments in whole loans, the alternative lending platform or a third-party servicer typically continues to service the loans, collecting payments and distributing them to investors in the loan participations, less any servicing fees assessed against the Fund, and the servicing entity typically will make all decisions regarding any modification, forbearance or other form of relief that may be provided to a borrower experiencing financial hardship and acceleration or enforcement of the loans following any default by a borrower. The servicing entity may distribute payments of principal and interest from the borrower directly to the Fund as a holder of participation interests. Alternatively, the Fund may receive payments of principal and interest as passed through by the bank or other financial institution originating the whole loans and issuing the participation interests.

Other Asset-Backed Securities. The Fund may invest in, and may sell certain of its alternative lending-related investments to, securitization vehicles formed by alternative lending platforms or third parties for the purpose of acquiring alternative lending-related investments and issuing securities the payments on which are funded by payments received on such entities' underlying investments. Such asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, may be issued in different tranches of debt and residual equity interests with different rights and preferences. The Fund may hold any tranche of such asset-backed securities. The volume and frequency of the Fund's sales, if any, of pools of loans to securitization vehicles may increase as a more active and reliable secondary market develops over time.

Shares, Certificates, Notes or Other Securities. The Fund may also invest in shares, certificates, notes or other securities representing the right to receive principal and interest payments due on fractions of whole loans or pools of whole loans. The platform or a separate special purpose entity organized by or on behalf of the platform may hold the whole loans underlying such securities on its books and issue to the Fund, as an investor, a share,

certificate, note or other security, the payments on which track and depend upon the borrower payments on the underlying loans. As with whole loans, the platforms or third-party servicers typically continue to service the underlying loans on which the performance of such securities is based. Such securities may be linked to any of the types of whole loans in which the Fund may invest directly. Such securities may also track fractions of a whole loan. These securities may be sold through publicly registered offerings or through unregistered private offerings.

Additional Information on Single Family Real Estate

The Fund intends to invest in single family real estate investments in the form of debt instruments (including participation interests in debt instruments and asset-backed debt instruments), secured by single family rental properties, including:

First Mortgage Loans. First mortgage loans are loans that are generally made to the owner of a property or a pool of properties and have the highest priority to claims on the collateral securing the loans in foreclosure. First mortgage loans generally provide for a higher recovery rate and lower default rate than other debt positions due to the lender's favorable control features and place in the capital structure, which control features at times may mean control of the entire capital structure.

Subordinate Mortgage Loans. Subordinate mortgage loans are loans that are generally made to the owner of a property or a pool of properties and have a lower priority to claims on the collateral. Investors in subordinate mortgages are compensated for the increased risk from a pricing perspective, typically through a higher interest rate (as compared to first mortgage loans), but still benefit from a direct lien on the related property. Investors typically receive principal and interest payments at the same time as senior debt unless a default occurs, in which case these payments are made only after any senior debt is repaid in full.

Mezzanine Loans. Mezzanine loans are a type of subordinate loan in which the loan is secured by one or more direct or indirect ownership interests in an entity that directly or indirectly owns real estate. Investors in mezzanine loans are compensated for the increased credit risk from a pricing perspective, typically through a higher interest rate (as compared with first mortgage loans), but still benefit from the right to foreclose on its collateral, in many instances more efficiently than first mortgage loans. Upon a default by the borrower under a mezzanine loan, the mezzanine lender generally can take control of the property-owning entity on an expedited basis, subject to the rights of the holders of debt senior in priority on the property.

In making such investments, the Fund will negotiate loan and security agreements and other customary documents with the borrower. The Fund may purchase such debt instruments individually or may invest in asset-backed securities issued by special purpose entities that hold any of the foregoing types of debt instruments secured by single family rental properties.

When investing in single family real estate investments in the form of debt instruments as described above, the Fund may not review the particular characteristics of each instrument that it acquires or each property underlying the instrument that it acquires, but rather negotiate with the operators or originators from which the Fund acquires such instruments the general criteria of the investments, including the principal amounts, terms and yields of the instruments as well as the characteristics of the underlying properties before the Fund invests its assets in any private investment vehicles sponsored by an operator. The Fund will not invest in subprime mortgage loans or securities backed by subprime mortgage loans. "Subprime" does not have a specific legal or market definition, but is understood in the credit marketplace to signify that a loan has a material likelihood that it will not be repaid. The Adviser will make the determination that mortgage loans purchased by the Fund are not of subprime quality based on the Adviser's due diligence of the creditworthiness of the borrower and the quality of the collateral.

The Adviser, as part of its portfolio construction process, performs extensive due diligence on transactions that the Adviser proposes to enter into on behalf of the Fund.

Financial Due Diligence. When the Fund considers an opportunity to enter into a new transaction, such as an investment in a new private investment vehicle or the entrance into a new purchase agreement or similar agreement with a real estate operator or lender, a preliminary review of each opportunity is conducted in order to screen the attractiveness of such transaction. The preliminary review is followed by an initial projection based on macro- and micro-economic analyses. If the Adviser deems appropriate, further due diligence will be conducted. The Adviser will forecast expected cash flows and analyze various scenarios and exit strategies utilizing its proprietary models and the financial information received.

Operator Due Diligence. The Adviser, as part of its portfolio construction process, performs diligence on real estate operators from which the Fund acquires assets (each, an “operator”), in order to evaluate both the process by which each operator sources assets and provides related services and the characteristics of the overall portfolio of assets made available through that operator. The Adviser’s diligence process includes on-site in-person meetings, supplemented by telephonic meetings, with the senior management and with the underwriting, operations, technology, legal and compliance teams of the operator; evaluation of the operator’s underwriting policies, procedures and models; evaluation of the operator’s operations, technology, legal and compliance personnel, infrastructure, and procedures.

Legal and Tax Due Diligence. The Adviser will work closely with internal and outside counsel to review, diligence and negotiate applicable legal and property specific documents pertaining to an investment (e.g., loan documents, leases, management agreements, purchase contracts, etc.). Additionally, the Adviser will work with internal and external tax advisers to structure investments in an efficient manner.

Although the Fund may pursue investments through a wide array of sources, a large proportion of the Fund’s single family real estate portfolio may consist of assets obtained from or through a small number of real estate operators or lenders, potentially giving the Fund high exposure to the potential benefits and risks associated with those operators or lenders.

Subject to constraints associated with its status as a registered investment company, the Fund is not subject to limits on the percentage of its portfolio that it can allocate to a single debt instrument secured by real property, debt instruments it obtains from or through a single real estate operator or lender, or any particular type of debt instrument secured by real property.

Additional Information on the Fund’s Investments Generally

The Fund may, in order to gain exposure to the strategies it pursues, invest in other instruments as the Adviser may consider appropriate from time to time.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. The Board has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for determining the liquidity of the securities in which the Fund invests, which Stone Ridge carries out on a case-by-case basis based on procedures approved by the Board that set forth various factors relating to the Fund’s ability to dispose of such securities in an appropriate manner. Certain of the instruments in which the Fund may invest, including most event-linked bonds and Quota Share Notes, are restricted securities in that their disposition is restricted by the federal securities laws or otherwise, such as securities offered privately pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act and securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. Notwithstanding these limitations on resale, certain restricted securities may be treated as liquid if the Adviser determines pursuant to the applicable procedures that such treatment is warranted. In addition, the Fund’s investments in whole loans, the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund will generally be treated as illiquid, and certain other of the Fund’s investments may be treated as illiquid. The Board will monitor and periodically review liquidity determinations. The Fund may invest at the time of purchase up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, which may be difficult to value properly and may involve greater risks than liquid securities. For certain risks related to the Fund’s investments in illiquid instruments, see “More Information Regarding the Risks of Investing—Illiquidity and Restricted Securities Risk” below.

Below-Investment-Grade Securities. The Fund may invest in securities of any credit rating, including those rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser, to be of comparable quality. Below-investment-grade debt securities are rated below BBB- by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or Baa3 by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., (“Moody’s”), or have comparable ratings by another rating organization. Accordingly, certain of the Fund’s unrated investments could constitute a highly risky and speculative investment, similar to an investment in “junk bonds.” Below-investment-grade investments or unrated investments judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry or business conditions than higher-grade investments. Yields on below-investment-grade investments will fluctuate and may, therefore, cause the Fund’s value to be more volatile. Certain investments of the Fund may be downgraded to below-investment-grade status (or may be judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality) after the Fund purchases them.

Because most event-linked bonds and Quota Share Notes are unrated, a substantial portion of the Fund’s assets will typically be invested in unrated securities determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to below-investment-grade securities, similar in some respects to high yield corporate bonds. Event-linked bonds and

Quota Share Notes are exposed to catastrophic insurance risk, whereas high yield bonds are typically exposed to the potential default of financially distressed issuers. The Fund has no limit as to the maturity of the securities in which it invests or as to the market capitalization of the issuer. With respect to event-linked bonds, the rating, if any, primarily reflects the rating agency's calculated probability that a pre-defined trigger event(s) will occur, as well as the overall expected loss to the bond principal. In addition to ratings issued by rating agencies, event-linked bonds are generally issued with an attachment probability and expected loss percentage determined by an independent modeler (a "risk model"). A risk model is created based on historical data and averages as well as scientific and probabilistic analysis and is used to inform investors and others on the potential impact of a wide variety of catastrophic events or other specified events that result in physical and/or economic loss. The Adviser, in selecting investments for the Fund, will generally consider risk models created by independent third parties, the sponsor of an insurance-linked security or a broker. The Adviser may also consider its own risk models based on comparable prior transactions, quantitative analysis, and industry knowledge. The event-linked bonds in which the Fund may invest may also be subordinated or "junior" to more senior securities of the issuer. The investor in a subordinated security of an issuer is generally entitled to payment only after other holders of debt in that issuer have been paid.

A substantial amount of the insurance-linked securities in which the Fund intends to invest are structured as variable rate, or floating-rate, debt securities, which will be secured by the collateral contributed by the Fund and other investors to the relevant SPVs sponsored by the ceding insurer. The collateral is typically invested in short-term instruments, such as U.S. Treasury securities or U.S. Treasury money market funds. The insurance-linked securities typically have rates of interest that reflect the returns of such short-term collateral instruments, plus a premium.

In addition, many of the single family real estate debt investments in which the Fund invests (or, in the case of asset-backed securities, the loans that back them) typically are not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Finally, the alternative lending-related securities in which the Fund invests (or, in the case of asset-backed securities, the loans that back them) typically are not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Some unrated securities purchased by the Fund may be of credit quality comparable to securities rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. As described under "Counterparty Credit Risk," in evaluating the creditworthiness of borrowers of such unrated investments, the Adviser may rely on the ratings ascribed to such borrowers by the relevant platform. The Adviser may also rely on reports from one or more independent vendors as part of its investment process or may create its own internal risk model for this purpose.

The analysis of the creditworthiness of borrowers may be less reliable than for more traditional borrowings, such as bank loans, and more complex than for issuers of higher-rated investments. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective may, as a result, be more dependent upon the platform's credit analysis than would be the case if the Fund had exposure to more traditional investments. In addition, such investments may be subject to greater risks than other investments, including greater levels of risk related to changes in interest rates, credit risk (including a greater risk of default) and liquidity risk. There is a greater risk of loss associated with alternative lending-related securities and the ability of a borrower to make payments is predominantly speculative for below-investment-grade investments or unrated investments judged by the Adviser to have a similar quality. Borrowers may be in default or have a currently identifiable vulnerability to default on their payments of principal and/or interest or other payments or may otherwise present elements of danger with respect to payments of principal or interest.

Derivatives. The Fund may enter into derivatives transactions with respect to any security or other instrument in which it is permitted to invest or any security, instrument, index or economic indicator related to such instruments. Derivatives are financial instruments the value of which is derived from an underlying reference instrument (the "Underlying Reference"). Derivatives transactions can involve substantial risk. Derivatives typically allow the Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk to which it is exposed more quickly and efficiently than transactions in other types of instruments. The Fund incurs costs in connection with opening and closing derivatives positions. The Fund may engage in the derivative transactions set forth below, as well as in other derivative transactions with substantially similar characteristics and risks. The Fund may use derivatives for a variety of purposes, including (i) as part of its strategy of providing risk transfer services with respect to asset price risk, (ii) as a hedge against adverse changes in the market prices of securities, interest rates or, to a lesser extent, currency exchange rates, (iii) as a substitute for purchasing or selling securities, (iv) to seek to increase the Fund's return as a non-hedging strategy that may be considered speculative, or (v) to manage portfolio exposures.

Derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage may cause the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged, as certain types of leverage may exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. The loss on leverage transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment. Engaging in such transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to comply with the requirements under Rule 18f-4.

More detailed information about some of the derivative contracts the Fund may enter into is below.

Options Generally. Options are a type of derivative instrument through which option sellers assume conditional obligations to option buyers relating to the Underlying Reference.

Options positions are marked to market daily. The value of options is affected by changes in the Underlying Reference and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market.

The Fund generally intends to sell call options that are out-of-the-money or at-the-money (i.e., the exercise price generally will be equal to or higher than (1) the current level of the applicable Underlying Reference or (2) the market price of the applicable Underlying Reference when the option is written). The Fund generally intends to sell put options that are out-of-the-money (i.e., the exercise price generally will be below the current level of the applicable Underlying Reference when the option is written) or at-the-money (i.e., the exercise price generally will be the same as the current level of the applicable Underlying Reference when the option is written). The percentage of the Fund's portfolio value against which call and put options are sold may vary over time. As noted above, the Fund may sell options that are substantially out-of-the-money and/or only slightly out-of-the-money; in certain circumstances, the Fund may also trade in-the-money options. Typically, in-the-money option transactions arise when the Adviser determines that the premium offered compensates reasonably for the risk assumed. Under certain circumstances, such as when hedging or when making seasonal portfolio weight adjustments, the Fund may also purchase options, and at certain times the Fund may have net long exposure to certain Underlying References.

Call Options. A call option is a contract that entitles the purchaser to receive from the seller the Underlying Reference in exchange for a fixed price (the strike price of the call option) on or before the expiration date of the option or a cash payment (in the case of a cash-settled option contract) equal to the amount of any appreciation in the value of the Underlying Reference over the strike price as of the exercise date of the option. Upon entering into the position, a premium is paid by the purchaser to the seller. When an index call option is exercised, the seller is required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess, if any, of the value of the index at contract termination over the strike price of the option. When a physically-settled call option is exercised, the seller is required to deliver the underlying instrument. The Fund may write call options on an underlying instrument it does not own (i.e., "naked" call options). If the option seller of a physically-settled call option does not own the underlying instrument, it may be required to purchase it to meet the delivery requirements of the contract and there can be no assurance that the instrument would be available to buy or available at a favorable price at that time.

Put Options. A put option is a contract that entitles the purchaser to receive from the seller a fixed price (the strike price of the put option) in exchange for the Underlying Reference on or before the expiration date of the option or a cash payment (in the case of a cash settled option contract) equal to the amount of any depreciation in the value of the Underlying Reference below a fixed price (the strike price of the put option) as of the exercise date of the option. Upon entering into the position, a premium is paid by the purchaser to the seller. When an index put option is exercised, the put option seller is required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the shortfall, if any, of the value of the Underlying Reference at contract termination below the strike price of the option. A physically-settled put option on an individual instrument is a contract that entitles the purchaser to sell the instrument at a fixed price (the strike price of the put option) on or before the exercise date of the option in exchange for the payment of an up-front premium by the purchaser to the seller. When a physically-settled put option is exercised, the put option seller is required to purchase the instrument. The Fund may write put options on an underlying instrument it is not short (i.e., "naked" put options).

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. The Fund will engage in transactions in futures contracts and options on futures contracts. Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an Underlying Reference 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. Although the value of an index might be a function of the value of certain specified securities or other instruments or values, physical delivery is not always made. The Fund also is authorized to purchase or sell call and put options on futures contracts.

Swaps. In a swap transaction, two parties generally agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular predetermined Underlying Reference, which can be adjusted for an interest rate factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount” (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a particular security or other asset or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index). Other types of swap agreements may calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a “net basis.” Consequently, a party’s current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”).

Subsidiaries. Under investment management agreements with the Subsidiaries, the Adviser provides the Subsidiaries with the same type of management services as the Adviser provides to the Fund. To the extent the Adviser receives compensation for providing such services to the Subsidiaries, the Adviser will not receive compensation from the Fund in respect of the assets of the Fund that are invested in the Subsidiaries. The Fund does not currently intend to sell or transfer all or any portion of its ownership interest in the Subsidiaries. The Fund reserves the right to establish an additional subsidiary or subsidiaries, subject to approval of the Board. The size of the Fund’s investment in the Subsidiaries will generally be limited to 25% of the Fund’s total assets, tested at the end of each fiscal quarter.

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 investment in Treasury obligations to decline.

The 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.

Borrowing and Leverage. The Fund may obtain leverage through borrowings and derivative instruments (including reverse repurchase agreements) in seeking to achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s borrowings, which would typically be in the form of loans from banks, may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest. The 1940 Act requires the Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings. This means that the value of the Fund’s total indebtedness may not exceed one-third of the value of its total assets (including such indebtedness). The Fund also may borrow money from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes in an amount not to exceed 5% of the Fund’s assets. Such temporary borrowings are not subject to the asset coverage requirements discussed above. As a result of Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, most investments or trading practices that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future are considered to be derivatives and are therefore subject to the VaR test and corresponding limits set forth in the rule. Borrowing money involves transaction and interest costs. The Fund may pay a commitment fee or other fees to maintain a line of credit, and will pay interest on amounts it borrows.

The Fund may enter into derivatives contracts with total notional value greater than the assets of the Fund. Notional value refers to the nominal or face amount that is used to calculate payments on a derivative contract and is distinguishable from the market value of a derivative contract, which reflects the outstanding obligation under the contract and is usually less than the notional value. This practice will generally be seen to create investment leverage for the Fund, which can have the effect of magnifying the Fund’s exposure to the swings in prices of an

Underlying Reference and may also result in increased volatility in the Fund's NAV because it could cause the Fund's NAV to be more sensitive to changes in the value of the Underlying Reference. This means the Fund will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund owned its assets on an unleveraged basis. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to leverage.

The Fund has elected to treat reverse repurchase agreements as derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risks that the interest income earned on the investment of the proceeds will be less than the interest expense and Fund expenses associated with the repurchase agreement, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund may decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase such securities and that the securities may not be returned to the Fund. The Fund will also be subject to counterparty risk with respect to the purchaser of the securities. If the counterparty to whom the Fund sells securities becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to purchase or repurchase such securities could be delayed or impaired. 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.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The 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 Fund intends to engage in these transactions to generate income from premiums and 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 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 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 References the 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.

Short-Term Trading. At times, the Fund may engage in short-term trading, usually with respect to certain derivative instruments on the types of instruments the Fund is permitted to hold in its portfolio. If the Fund engages in frequent short-term trading, it may incur additional operating expenses, which would reduce performance, and could cause shareholders to incur a higher level of taxable income or capital gains.

Art Fund. The Fund may invest in the Adviser's art risk premium strategy through an investment in shares of the Art Fund. The Fund does not pay the Adviser a management fee on assets that are invested in the Art Fund. As a shareholder of the Art Fund, the Fund will be subject to its ratable share of the Art Fund's expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses.

The Art Fund invests, directly or indirectly, primarily in Artwork from the Post-War and Contemporary collecting periods as well as other collecting periods, created by artists that have an established track record of public auction sales (typically at least three years of public auction results). Post-War Artwork generally encompasses Artwork created during the period from 1945 until the late 1960s. Contemporary Artwork generally encompasses Artwork created from the late 1960s to today. The Art Fund takes a traditional view of art (e.g., paintings, prints, drawings, sculptures, etc.) in its investments.

The Art Fund may invest in Artwork indirectly by investing in special purpose companies that own Artwork ("Artwork Companies"). The Art Fund also may gain investment exposure to Artwork by purchasing whole

Artwork (“Whole Artwork”) directly or through forwards or swaps, including prepaid forward contracts. The Art Fund will have limited redemption rights from an Artwork Company and its ability to sell Artwork Company interests could be adversely affected by various factors, including limited trading volumes or legal restrictions.

The Adviser uses a data-driven approach to art investments. For purposes of determining the universe of Artwork in which the Art Fund may invest, the Art Fund considers, among other information, data on transaction volumes, price points, price appreciation, risk, and collecting period. With respect to decisions regarding whether to buy or sell particular Artwork, the Adviser’s data-driven process includes, among other inputs, determining and evaluating (i) data availability, (ii) target artists (e.g., based on consideration of volumes, price points, price appreciation, and risk), (iii) ability to source at attractive prices, (iv) strategies around holding Artwork in a way that may increase the Artwork’s value, and (v) ability to sell at attractive prices. The primary source of data used by the Art Fund as part of its data-driven approach is historical public auction results, which are typically collected from auction houses (such as Sotheby’s, Christie’s and Phillips, which account for a large majority of public auctions). In the Adviser’s experience, there is a comprehensive online record of auction results during the past two decades and results further back in history may be found in printed catalogs. The public auctions data is used by the Fund to construct broad market-level return information, as well as return information on specific Artwork categories and/or artists, which the Art Fund uses to identify and select investments. There is also a qualitative component to the Art Fund’s data-driven approach. For instance, the Art Fund considers qualitative factors such as an artist’s cultural significance, exhibition history, scholarly recognition, or the degree to which a particular artwork is considered representative of an artist’s oeuvre. Additionally, the Art Fund believes that there are certain events in the art market, such as special exhibitions, special media reports or the death of an artist, that may lead to an increase in demand for certain artists not predicted by the historical data. The Art Fund’s portfolio management team intends to utilize a combination of quantitative and qualitative measures to decide whether and when to invest in certain artists or Artworks.

Cash Management and Temporary Defensive Positions. During unusual market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents temporarily, which may be inconsistent with its investment objective and other policies. The Fund might not use all of the strategies and techniques or invest in all of the types of securities described in this prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information. While at times the Fund may use alternative investment strategies in an effort to limit its losses, it may choose not to do so.

Changes to the Fund’s Investment Policies. The Fund’s investment objective and policies may be changed without shareholder approval unless an objective or policy is identified in the prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information as “fundamental.”

More Information Regarding the Risks of Investing

Before investing or allocating shares of the Fund to a client’s account, investors should carefully consider the Fund’s risks and investment objective, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors or clients and is not designed to be a complete investment program. An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. The insurance-linked securities in which the Fund invests are typically considered “high yield” and many insurance-linked debt securities may be considered “junk bonds.” It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor’s or a client’s investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor’s or a client’s net worth, income, age, and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment.

The Fund is subject to the principal risks described below, whether through its direct investments, investments by the Subsidiaries, investments by the Reinsurance Fund, the Reinsurance Interval Fund, the Art Fund or other pooled investment vehicles or derivatives positions. As with any investment company, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose all or part of your investment in the Fund and the Fund could underperform other investments.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund invests in a variety of derivatives, including put and call options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and other exchange-traded and OTC derivatives contracts. Investing in derivatives may expose the Fund to greater risks and may result in larger losses or smaller gains than investing directly in an Underlying Reference. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the Underlying Reference, due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or

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

Specific risks involved in the use of certain types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest include:

Options Risk. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived and well-executed options program may be adversely affected by market behavior or unexpected events. Successful options strategies may require the anticipation of future movements in Underlying Reference prices, interest rates and other economic factors. No assurances can be given that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be correct. The Fund may be restricted in respect of the type of Underlying Reference assets that it is permitted to acquire or take delivery (for example, a physical commodity, such as corn), in the case of options that are not cash settled; these restrictions may affect the returns to the Fund.

The market price of options will be affected by many factors, including changes in the market price of the Underlying Reference; changes in dividend rates, interest rates, exchange rates or other economic factors affecting the Underlying Reference or options markets generally, as applicable; changes in the realized or perceived volatility of the relevant market and Underlying Reference; and the time remaining before an option's expiration.

The ability to trade in or exercise options may be restricted, including in the event that trading in the Underlying Reference becomes restricted. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms of OTC options are generally established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows the Fund greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, OTC options can be less liquid than exchange-traded options and generally involve greater counterparty credit risk than exchange traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

The market price of options, particularly OTC options, may be adversely affected if the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller. Typically, an OTC option can be closed only with the consent of the other party to the contract. The Fund may close out a written exchange-traded option position by buying an offsetting option instead of letting it expire or be exercised. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position by buying or selling an offsetting option. Reasons for the absence of a liquid market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or clearinghouse may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) a regulator or one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options) at some future date. If trading were discontinued, the market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist.

The Fund's options positions will be marked to market on each day that the Fund strikes its NAV. The Fund's exchange-traded options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class that may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options that the Fund may sell or purchase may be affected by options sold or purchased by other investment advisory clients of the Adviser. An exchange, board of trade or other trading facility may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits and may impose certain other sanctions.

Options writing can cause the Fund's share price to be highly volatile, and it may be subject to sudden and substantial losses.

Call Option Risk. When a call option is exercised, the Fund, as the seller, will generally be required to deliver the Underlying Reference (unless the contract calls for cash settlement). Accordingly, potential losses on written covered call options can be equal to the appreciation of the Underlying Reference in excess of the option exercise price. In addition, the Fund continues to bear the risk of a decline in the value of the Underlying Reference. By writing covered call options on its portfolio assets, the Fund may be unable to sell the Underlying Reference until the option expires or is exercised and may be less likely to sell the Underlying Reference to take advantage of new investment opportunities. As a seller of single instrument call options, if the Fund does not own the Underlying Reference, it may be required to purchase the asset to meet the requirements of the contract. Thus, the exercise of call options sold by the Fund may require the Fund to sell portfolio assets to generate cash at inopportune times or for unattractive prices.

The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any appreciation in the value of the index over the strike price of the call option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index call options such as the Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the Underlying Reference. As the writer of index call options, the Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any increases in the value of the index above the strike price of the call option. When an index call option is exercised, the Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the value of the index at contract termination over the strike price of the option. Accordingly, the Fund's potential losses on writing index call options are extensive.

When the Fund writes (sells) a call option, it faces the risk that it will experience a loss if the option purchaser exercises the option sold by the Fund. If the Fund purchases a call option it will face the risk that that it will experience a loss if the Fund does not sell the option at a profit or if, during the call period, the market price of the Underlying Reference is less than the sum of the exercise price plus the transaction costs and the premium paid for the option.

Put Option Risk. Put options written by the Fund may be physically settled, requiring the Underlying Reference to be received by the Fund upon exercise of the option or, alternatively, may have cash settlement provisions. The Fund may be required to take delivery of an Underlying Reference that it does not want to have in its portfolio upon the exercise of the put option by the option buyer while paying a price for that instrument in excess of its current market price. Accordingly, losses on written put options can be substantial. While the risk of selling put options in a spread transaction may be mitigated by the Fund's purchase of offsetting options at a lower exercise price (thereby capping the maximum loss potential) there can be no assurance that offsetting options will be available to allow the Fund to close out its written options.

The purchaser of an index put option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any depreciation in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index put options such as the Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by selling short the Underlying Reference. As the writer of index put options, the Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any decreases in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option. When an index put option is exercised, the Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the strike price of the option over the value of the index at contract termination. Accordingly, the potential losses from writing index put options can be substantial.

When the Fund writes (sells) a put option, it faces the risk that it will experience a loss if the option purchaser exercises the option sold by the Fund. If the Fund purchases a put option it will face the risk that that it will experience a loss if the Fund does not sell the option at a profit or if, during the exercise period, the market price of the Underlying Reference is greater than an amount equal to the exercise minus the transaction costs and the premium paid for the option.

Options on Futures Risk. The 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 Fund to a somewhat different set of risks. For example, variations in speculative market demand for futures contracts on the relevant Underlying Reference can cause the value of the futures contract 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 Fund. To the extent that the 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.

Futures Risk. Futures prices are highly volatile. 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 contract and in the Underlying Reference positions underlying the futures contract. 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. Futures prices have occasionally moved beyond the daily limits for several consecutive days with little or no trading. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Fund seeks to close out a futures contract, and the Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. If the Fund were to borrow money to use for trading purposes, the effects of such leverage would be magnified. Cash posted as margin in connection with the Fund's futures contracts will not be available to the Fund for investment or other purposes. In addition, the Fund's futures broker may limit the Fund's ability to invest in certain futures contracts. Such restrictions may adversely affect the Fund's performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective.

The CFTC, certain foreign regulators, and many futures exchanges have established (and continue to evaluate and revise) limits, referred to as "position limits," on the maximum net long or net short positions that any person or entity may hold or control, in particular futures and options contracts. In addition, U.S. federal position limits apply to swaps that are economically equivalent to futures contracts on certain agricultural, metals and energy commodities. Unless an exemption applies, all positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, must be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded. Thus, even if the Fund does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that positions held by different clients managed by the Adviser and its affiliates may be aggregated for this purpose. Therefore, the trading decisions of the Adviser may have to be modified or positions held by the Fund may have to be liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. The modification of investment decisions or the elimination of open positions, if it occurs, may adversely affect the profitability of the Fund. A violation of position limits could also lead to regulatory action materially adverse to the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund may also be affected by other regimes, including those of the European Union and United Kingdom, and trading venues that impose position limits on commodity derivative contracts.

The Fund invests in futures traded on exchanges outside of the U.S. Trading on non-U.S. exchanges may involve risks different from and in addition to those posed by futures traded on U.S. exchanges. For example, some non-U.S. exchanges are not centrally cleared, and performance is the responsibility only of the counterparty, with no guarantee from a clearinghouse or other central authority. Trading on non-U.S. exchanges also involves the risk of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, investment controls or political disruptions, any of which could negatively impact the Fund's investments and, thus, its performance. In trading on non-U.S. exchanges the Fund will also be subject to foreign currency risk, as described under "—Currency Risk" below.

Forwards Risk. Forward contracts, including currency forwards, are subject to some of the same risks as futures contracts described above. However, forwards are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forwards are therefore subject to the risks associated with OTC derivatives generally. Disruptions can occur in the forward markets because of unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. For example, the imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities might limit forward trading, to the possible detriment of the Fund.

Swaps Risk. The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks that are different from those associated with portfolio security transactions. Like forwards, these instruments are typically not traded on exchanges and, in such cases, are subject to the risks associated with OTC derivatives generally. 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 and other swap transactions may be centrally cleared on a voluntary basis (collectively "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 Fund or that the 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 Fund. For cleared swaps, the Fund's counterparty is a clearinghouse rather than a bank or broker. In some ways, cleared swap arrangements are less favorable to funds than bilateral arrangements. For example, the 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 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. Cleared swaps are subject to different risks than OTC swaps, including the creditworthiness of the central clearing organization and its members.

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

Basket Swaps Risk. The Fund invests in basket swaps, which are swap agreements where the Underlying Reference is a "basket" of instruments specified in the relevant swap agreement. In addition to the risks described above under "—Swaps Risk," basket swaps are subject to the risk that the basket as a whole does not perform as anticipated, which will be increased by any leverage embedded in the basket swap. The Fund will not have any ownership of the securities or other instruments that make up the basket and such instruments will not be held by the custodian, increasing counterparty risk (as further described below under "—Counterparty Risk"). The Fund will make payments to the swap counterparty as specified in the relevant swap agreement, which will reduce the investment performance of the swap as compared to the performance of the underlying basket.

Credit Default Swaps Risk. The Fund may have exposure to credit default swaps, credit default index swaps and similar arrangements where the Fund essentially functions as a seller or as a buyer of credit protection. The Underlying Reference for such a swap or similar arrangement may include one or more securities that the Fund does not own. The protection "buyer" in a credit default swap is typically required to pay the protection "seller" a specified amount periodically over the term of the agreement for as long as no credit event has occurred with respect to an Underlying Reference. In addition, at the inception of the agreement, the protection "buyer" may receive or be obligated to pay an additional up-front amount depending on the current market value of the contract. If a credit event occurs, an auction process is used to determine the "recovery value" of the contract. The seller then must pay the buyer the "par value" (full notional value) of the swap contract minus the "recovery value" as determined by the auction process. The Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If the Fund is a seller of a credit default swap and a credit event occurs, the Fund could suffer significant losses.

Clearing Risk. Since the Fund is not a member of the clearinghouses and only members of a clearinghouse ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearinghouse, the Fund holds cleared derivatives, including swaps and futures, through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives, the 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.

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 Fund to pursue its investment strategy. Further, any increase in margin requirements by a clearing member could expose the Fund to greater credit risk to its clearing member because margin for cleared derivatives positions in excess of a clearinghouse's margin requirements typically is held by the clearing member. Credit risk of market participants with respect to derivatives that are centrally cleared is concentrated in a few clearinghouses, and it is not clear how an insolvency proceeding of a clearinghouse would be conducted and what impact an insolvency of a clearinghouse would have on the financial system. The Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the Fund's clearing member because the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of the funds held by the clearing member on behalf of customers for cleared derivatives. Although a clearing member is required to segregate assets from customers with respect to cleared derivatives positions from the clearing member's proprietary assets, if a clearing member does not comply with the applicable regulations, or in the event of fraud or misappropriation of customer assets by a clearing member, the Fund could have only an unsecured creditor claim in an insolvency of the clearing member with respect to the assets held by the clearing member.

Also, the 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 Fund's behalf. In those cases, the position might have to be terminated, and the 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 Fund and clearing members is drafted by the clearing members and generally is less favorable to the Fund than typical bilateral derivatives documentation.

Additionally, 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 Fund. For example, swap execution facilities typically charge fees, and if the Fund executes derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. Also, the 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 Fund's behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Fund's transactions on the swap execution facility.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund's use of OTC derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. An OTC derivatives contract typically can be closed only with the consent of the other party to the contract. Events that affect the ability of the Fund's counterparties to comply with the terms of the derivative contracts may have an adverse effect on the Fund. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. In addition, in the event of a counterparty bankruptcy, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding or may obtain a limited or no recovery of amounts due to it under the derivative contract, including the return of any collateral that has been provided to the counterparty. Because the contract for each OTC derivative is individually negotiated, the counterparty may interpret contractual terms differently than the Fund and, if it does, the Fund may decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty to avoid incurring the cost and unpredictability of legal proceedings. The Fund, therefore, may be unable to obtain payments the Adviser believes are owed to it under OTC derivatives contracts, or those payments may be delayed or made only after the Fund has incurred the costs of litigation.

The Fund may invest in derivatives that (i) do not require the counterparty to post collateral (e.g., certain foreign currency forwards), (ii) require a counterparty to post collateral but do not provide for the Fund's security interest in it to be perfected, (iii) require the Fund to post significant upfront collateral unrelated to the derivative's fundamental fair (or intrinsic) value or (iv) do not require that collateral be regularly marked-to-market. When a counterparty's obligations are not fully secured by a perfected security interest in collateral, the Fund runs a greater risk of not being able to recover what it is owed if the counterparty defaults because it is essentially an unsecured creditor of the counterparty. Even when derivatives are required by regulation and/or contract to be collateralized, the Fund may not receive the collateral for one or more days after the collateral is required to be posted by the counterparty. Also, in the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, the possibility exists that the Fund's ability to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities with broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, the regulatory authorities could reduce, eliminate, or convert to equity the liabilities to the Fund of a counterparty who is subject to such proceedings in the European Union (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

Counterparty risk is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. For example, the creditworthiness of a counterparty may be adversely affected by larger than average volatility in the markets, even if the counterparty's net market exposure is small relative to its capital. The Adviser evaluates the creditworthiness of the counterparties to the Fund's transactions or their guarantors at the time the Fund enters into a transaction; however, the Fund is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all transactions with one counterparty. For example, the Fund expects to gain exposure to the systematic quantitative investment strategy via a total return swap with a single

counterparty. In the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement, the potential for losses by the Fund may be increased. In addition, counterparties to derivatives contracts may have the right to terminate such contracts in certain circumstances (or in some cases, at any time for any reason), including if the Fund's NAV declines below a certain level over a specified period of time. The exercise of such a right by the counterparty could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's operations and the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund may also be exposed to documentation risk, which is the risk that ambiguities, inconsistencies or errors in the documentation relating to a derivative transaction may lead to a dispute with the counterparty or unintended investment results. Because the contract for each OTC derivative transaction is individually negotiated, the counterparty may interpret contractual terms (e.g., the definition of default) differently than the Fund, and if it does, the Fund may decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty to avoid the cost and unpredictability of legal proceedings. The Fund, therefore, may be unable to obtain payments the Adviser believes are owed to the Fund under derivative instruments or those payments may be delayed or made only after the Fund has incurred the cost of litigation.

The Fund has concentrated exposure to certain counterparties and may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund.

Synthetic Investments Risk. The Fund may be subject to certain risks by synthetically gaining exposure to the Apex strategy via a total return swap, in addition to the risks associated with swaps and other derivatives more generally. It is possible that a termination of the swap by the Fund or the counterparty might impact the Fund's performance in a material adverse manner. If a termination were to occur, the Fund's return could be adversely affected as it would lose the benefit of the indirect exposure to the Apex strategy. Because AQR does not serve as an adviser or sub-adviser to the Fund, and because there is no privity of contract between AQR and either the Adviser or the Fund, AQR does not have a fiduciary duty to the Fund in implementing the Apex strategy on behalf of the swap counterparty and makes no recommendations regarding any investment or proposed transaction for the Fund. Therefore, there may be conflicts of interest or other risks associated with the Apex strategy for which the Adviser and the Fund have limited recourse.

Margin Risk. When entering into derivatives transactions, the Fund is typically required to post margin. Significant market movements may result in the Fund being required to post comparatively large initial or ongoing margin amounts with counterparties and may require that the Fund post additional margin on short time frames, potentially requiring the Fund to sell other assets at inopportune times and/or to close derivatives positions prematurely, either of which could cause the Fund to suffer losses.

In connection with entering into certain types of derivatives transactions (e.g., cleared swaps and futures contracts and options on futures contracts), the Fund may post margin directly to a broker or FCM, which will typically re-hypothecate that margin (i.e., use the margin posted by the Fund for its own transactions, including as collateral in another transaction by the broker or FCM) to a clearinghouse or another broker or FCM. Prior to re-hypothecation, margin so posted may be held in commingled accounts with margin from other clients of that broker or FCM. The margin maintained by these brokers and FCMs is not subject to the regulatory protections provided by bank custody arrangements commonly employed by investment companies. If margin posted to a broker or FCM is re-hypothecated, neither the Fund nor the broker or FCM, as applicable, will have possession of the margin. Margin posted by the Fund to a broker or FCM is exposed to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that the Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and the Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs. In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of a broker or FCM to whom the Fund has posted collateral, the Fund is likely to experience substantial delays in recovering its margin, or it may not be able to recover it at all. Any inability or unwillingness of a broker or FCM to meet its obligation to return margin to the Fund, including by reason of insolvency or liquidation, or any improper activity involving such broker or FCM would likely result in a substantial loss to the Fund. In some foreign (non-U.S.) markets, brokerage arrangements may provide significantly less protection than in the U.S., potentially exposing the Fund to credit and other risks that it does not have in the U.S.

Regulation of Derivatives. As described in this Derivatives Risk section and elsewhere in this prospectus, government regulation in the U.S. and various other jurisdictions of various types of derivative instruments may restrict the Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of, derivative transactions, for

example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. Rule 18f-4 provides for the regulation of a registered investment company's use of derivatives and certain related instruments. As required by Rule 18f-4, the Fund has adopted and implemented a derivatives risk management program to govern its use of derivatives and appointed a derivatives risk manager who conducts periodic reviews of the program. The Fund's derivatives risk management program includes policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to manage the Fund's derivatives risks. In accordance with Rule 18f-4, most investments or trading practices that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future are considered to be derivatives under Rule 18f-4 and are therefore subject to the VaR test and corresponding limits set forth in the rule. Under Rule 18f-4 of the 1940 Act, the Fund has the option to either treat reverse repurchase agreements and other similar financing transactions 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 above, or (2) derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has elected to treat reverse repurchase agreements and other similar financing transactions as derivatives subject to the VaR test imposed by Rule 18f-4, but it may change that election in the future. Rule 18f-4 may restrict the Fund's ability to engage in certain derivatives transactions and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions, which may adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund.

The U.S. government, the European Union, the United Kingdom and certain other jurisdictions have adopted mandatory minimum margin requirements for bilateral derivatives. The rules require daily exchange of variation (mark-to-market margin) and, in some cases, initial margin. Such requirements could increase the amount of margin the Fund needs to provide in connection with its derivatives transactions and, therefore, make derivatives transactions more expensive.

These and other rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict the Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the 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 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 Fund to additional costs and risks.

Hedging Risk. Any hedging in the Fund's strategies is subject to risks, including the risk of imperfect correlation between the instrument used to hedge and the liability the Fund seeks to offset; the risk of the Fund being unable to close out a position in the relevant derivative; losses caused by unanticipated market movements; any obligation to make additional margin payments (as discussed above under "—Margin Risk"); and any default by a counterparty (as described above under "—Counterparty Risk").

Commodities Risk. The market price of the commodities instruments to which the Fund is exposed can be extremely volatile and may be adversely affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, currency fluctuations or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as droughts, floods or other weather conditions, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, wars and international economic, political and regulatory developments. No, or a limited, active trading market may exist for certain commodities investments, which may impair the ability to sell or to realize the full value of such investments in the event of the need to liquidate such investments. In addition, adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of actively traded commodities investments. Therefore, the Fund's exposure to the commodities markets can cause the NAV of the Fund to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner.

Currency Risk. The Fund's shares are priced in U.S. dollars and the distributions paid by the Fund are paid in U.S. dollars, and it is expected that a substantial portion of the Fund's investments will be U.S. dollar denominated investments. However, the Fund invests in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, a portion of the Fund's other assets may be denominated in foreign currencies and income received by the Fund from a portion of its investments may be paid in foreign currencies. To the extent the Fund invests in non-U.S. dollar denominated instruments, a change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of securities denominated in that foreign currency. If the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency will be worth less in U.S. dollars and if the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency will be worth more in U.S. dollars.

Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates will adversely affect the market value of the Fund's investments. The value of currencies to which the Fund is exposed can be volatile and fluctuate as a result of changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, stock market volatility, changes in interest rates, population growth and changing demographics, or factors affecting a particular country or region, such as international market, economic, industry, political and regulatory developments. Liquidity may be limited for certain currency derivatives, which may impair the ability to buy or sell such derivatives. In addition, adverse market conditions may cause liquidity to decrease. The Fund's exposure to currency markets can cause the NAV of the Fund to decline or fluctuate. These risks are heightened for emerging markets currencies because, compared to the U.S. or to foreign developed markets, emerging markets may involve heightened volatility, greater political, regulatory, legal and economic uncertainties, less liquidity, depending on particular commodities or international aid, high levels of inflation and higher likelihood of societal unrest.

Derivative transactions in foreign currencies (such as futures contracts, forwards, options and swaps) may involve leverage risk in addition to currency risk, and liquidity may be limited for certain currency derivatives, which may impair the ability to buy or sell such derivatives. In addition, adverse market conditions may cause liquidity to decrease. The Fund's exposure to currency markets can cause the NAV of the Fund to decline or fluctuate.

In purchasing or selling local currency to fund trades denominated in that currency, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the foreign currency will increase or decrease, which may impact the value of the Fund's investments in foreign currencies, securities denominated in foreign currencies, derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies and the Fund's income available for distribution. Some countries have and may continue to adopt internal economic policies that affect their currency valuations in a manner that may be disadvantageous for U.S. investors or U.S. companies seeking to do business in those countries. For example, a foreign government may unilaterally devalue its currency against other currencies, which typically would have the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar value of investments denominated in that currency. In addition, a country may impose formal or informal currency exchange controls. These controls may restrict or prohibit the Fund's ability to repatriate both investment capital and income, which could undermine the value and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings and potentially place the Fund's assets at risk of total loss. As a result, if the exchange rate for any such currency declines after the Fund's income has been earned and converted into U.S. dollars but before payment to shareholders, the Fund could be required to liquidate portfolio investments to make such distributions. Similarly, if the Fund incurs an expense in U.S. dollars and the exchange rate declines before the expense is paid, the Fund would have to convert a greater amount to U.S. dollars to pay for the expense at that time than it would have had to convert at the time the Fund incurred the expense.

Market Risk; Equity Investing Risk. The value of certain of the Fund's investments, including investments relating to indices or individual securities, is subject to market risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of equity and other securities (including securities that make up an index underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Fund) to which the Fund is exposed will fall due to general market or economic conditions; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; inflation; currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations; perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers participate and the particular circumstances and performance of the issuers. Market conditions may affect certain types of securities or indices to a greater extent than other types. If the value of securities (including securities that make up indices underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Fund) to which the Fund is exposed decreases, the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted, and your investment in the Fund may lose money.

The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, including small companies that are considered "mid-cap," "small-cap" or "micro-cap" companies. Securities of smaller companies are often less liquid than those of larger companies. This could make it difficult to sell a smaller company security at a desired time or price. In general, smaller companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, and they may have more limited resources. As a result, prices of smaller company securities may fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Historically, securities of smaller companies have been more volatile in price than securities of larger companies

Equities and equity indices have experienced significantly more volatility in returns than debt securities and indices over the long term. The prices of equities may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the costs of capital rise and borrowing costs increases. These risks are heightened for emerging markets securities because, compared to the U.S. or to foreign developed markets, emerging markets may involve heightened volatility, greater political,

regulatory, legal and economic uncertainties, less liquidity, dependence on particular commodities or international aid, high levels of inflation, greater custody risk and higher likelihood of societal unrest.

Insurance-Linked Securities Risk. The principal risk of an investment in an insurance-linked security is that a triggering event(s) (e.g., (i) natural events, such as a hurricane, tornado or earthquake of a particular size/magnitude in a designated geographic area; or (ii) non-natural events, such as large aviation disasters) will occur, and as a result, the Fund will lose all or a significant portion of the principal it has invested in the security and the right to additional interest payments with respect to the security. If multiple triggering events occur that impact a significant portion of the portfolio of the Fund, the Fund could suffer substantial losses and an investor will lose money. A substantial amount of the Fund's assets will be invested directly or indirectly in insurance-linked securities tied to natural events and/or non-natural disasters and there is inherent uncertainty as to whether, when or where such events will occur. There is no way to accurately predict whether a triggering event will occur and, because of this significant uncertainty, insurance-linked securities carry a high degree of risk.

Event-Linked Bonds. Event-linked or catastrophe bonds carry large uncertainties and major risk exposures to adverse conditions. If a trigger event, as defined within the terms of the bond, involves losses or other metrics exceeding a specific magnitude in the geographic region and time period specified therein, the Fund may lose a portion or all of its investment in such security, including accrued interest and/or principal invested in such security. Such losses may be substantial. Because catastrophe bonds cover "catastrophic" events that, if they occur, will result in significant losses, catastrophe bonds carry a high degree of risk of loss and are considered "high yield" or "junk bonds." The rating, if any, primarily reflects the rating agency's calculated probability that a pre-defined trigger event will occur. Thus, lower-rated bonds have a greater likelihood of a triggering event occurring and loss to the Fund.

Catastrophe bonds are also subject to extension risk. The sponsor of such an investment might have the right to extend the maturity of the bond or note to verify that the trigger event did occur or to process and audit insurance claims. The typical duration of mandatory and optional extensions of maturity for insurance-linked securities currently is between three months to two years. In certain circumstances, the extension may exceed two years. An extension to verify the potential occurrence of a trigger event will reduce the value of the bond or note due to the uncertainty of the occurrence of the trigger event and will hinder the Fund's ability to sell the bond or note. Even if it is determined that the trigger event did not occur, such an extension will delay the Fund's receipt of the bond's or note's principal and prevent the reinvestment of such proceeds in other, potentially higher yielding securities.

Quota Share Notes. The Fund may gain exposure to reinsurance contracts through Quota Share Notes. These securities are subject to the same risks discussed herein for event-linked or catastrophe bonds. In addition, because Quota Share Notes represent an interest, either proportional or non-proportional, in one or more underlying reinsurance contracts, the Fund has limited transparency into the individual underlying contract(s) and, therefore, must rely upon the risk assessment and sound underwriting practices of the sponsor. Accordingly, it may be more difficult for the Adviser to fully evaluate the underlying risk profile of the Fund's investment in Quota Share Notes, which will place the Fund's assets at greater risk of loss than if the Adviser had more complete information. The lack of transparency may also make the valuation of Quota Share Notes more difficult and potentially result in mispricing that could result in losses to the Fund. See "Illiquidity and Restricted Securities Risk" and "Valuation Risk" below. In Quota Share Notes trades, the Fund cannot lose more than the amount invested.

Risk-Modeling Risk. The Adviser, in selecting investments for the Fund, will generally consider risk models created by independent third parties, the sponsor of an insurance-linked security or a broker. The Adviser may also consider its own risk models based on comparable prior transactions, quantitative analysis, and industry knowledge. Risk models are designed to assist investors, governments, and businesses understand the potential impact of a wide variety of catastrophic events and allow such parties to analyze the probability of loss in regions with the highest exposure. The Adviser will use the output of the risk models before and after investment to assist the Adviser in assessing the risk of a particular insurance-linked security or a group of such securities. Risk models are created using historical, scientific and other related data, and they may use quantitative methods. Because such risk models are based in part upon historical data and averages, there is no guarantee that such information will accurately predict the future occurrence, location or severity of any particular catastrophic event and thus may fail to accurately calculate the probability of a trigger event and may underestimate the likelihood of a trigger event. Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance for many reasons, including factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, and changing sources of market returns, among others. In

addition, any errors or imperfections in a risk model (quantitative or otherwise), analyses, the data on which they are based or any technical issues with the construction of the models (including, for example, data problems and/or software or other implementation issues) could adversely affect the ability of the Adviser to use such analyses or models effectively, which in turn could adversely affect the Fund's performance. Risk models are used by the Adviser as one input in its risk analysis process for Fund investments. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will help the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Longevity and Mortality Risk. 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. Longevity bonds and mortality bonds purchased by the Fund involve the risk that the Adviser may incorrectly predict the actual level of longevity or mortality, as applicable, for the reference population of people, and the Fund will lose all or a portion of the amount of its investment in the bond. With respect to mortality bonds held by the 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 Fund losing all or a portion of its investment in the bond.

Moral Hazard Risk. Insurance-linked securities are generally subject to one or more types of triggers, including so-called "indemnity-triggers." An indemnity trigger is a trigger based on the actual losses of the ceding sponsor (i.e., the party seeking reinsurance). Insurance-linked securities subject to indemnity triggers are often regarded as being subject to potential moral hazard, since such insurance-linked securities are triggered by actual losses of the ceding sponsor and the ceding sponsor may have an incentive to take actions and/or risks (such as paying claims more generously) that would have an adverse effect on the Fund. For example, if an event-linked bond issued will be triggered at \$500 million in losses to the sponsor, once that trigger is hit (i.e., the sponsor experiences \$500 million in losses under the contracts it has written), the bond purchaser will lose all or a portion of its principal invested (plus any additional interest). In this situation, the ceding sponsor has an incentive to pay the claims more generously when the loss amount is near the trigger amount set in the bond (i.e., to claim \$500 million in losses, when perhaps it could be argued that actual losses were \$499.9 million). Thus, bonds with indemnity triggers may be subject to moral hazard, because the trigger depends on the ceding sponsor to properly identify and calculate losses that do and do not apply in determining whether the trigger amount has been reached. In short, "moral hazard" refers to this potential for the sponsor to influence bond performance, as payouts are based on the individual policy claims against the sponsor and the way the sponsor settles those claims.

Limited Availability and Reinvestment Risk. Investments in insurance-linked securities may be limited, which may limit the amount of assets the Fund may be able to invest in insurance-linked securities. The limited availability of insurance-linked securities may be due to a number of factors, including seasonal concentration of issuances, limited selection that meets the Fund's investment objective and lack of availability of insurance-linked securities in the secondary market. Original issuances of event-linked bonds (and in particular hurricane-related catastrophe bonds) may be concentrated in the first two calendar quarters of each year while original issuances of Quota Share Notes may be concentrated in particular reinsurance renewal months (January, and to a lesser extent, April, June, and July). Thereafter, the availability of insurance-linked securities is subject to natural fluctuations in the secondary market. Therefore, if insurance-linked securities held by the Fund mature or if the Fund must sell securities to meet redemption requests, the Fund may be required to hold more cash than it normally would until insurance-linked securities meeting the Fund's investment objective become available. Due to the potentially limited availability of additional insurance-linked securities, the Fund may be forced to reinvest in securities that are lower yielding or less desirable than the securities the Fund sold. This is known as reinvestment risk, and may reduce the overall return on its portfolio securities.

Investments in Non-Voting Securities Risk. If the insurance-linked securities in which the Fund invests carry voting rights, the Fund ordinarily will limit such investments to 5% or less of the issuing SPV's outstanding voting securities. However, to enable the Fund to invest more of its assets in certain SPVs deemed attractive by the Adviser, the Fund may also contractually forego its right to vote securities or may purchase non-voting securities of such SPVs. If the Fund does not limit its voting rights and is deemed an "affiliate" of the SPV, the ability of the Fund to make future investments in the SPV or to engage in other transactions would be severely limited by the requirements of the 1940 Act. Such limitations may interfere with portfolio management of the Fund, which may adversely impact the Fund's performance.

For various reasons, the Fund may hold some or all of its interest in an SPV in non-voting form. One reason for this is to avoid an SPV being deemed an “affiliated person” of the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. Accordingly, the Fund may agree to waive irrevocably any right that the Fund may have to vote securities in amounts in excess of 4.99% of an SPV’s outstanding voting securities. The general policy to waive voting rights has been reviewed by the board of trustees of the Fund. The waiver of the Fund’s voting rights does not facilitate investments in an SPV by the Adviser or other clients of the Adviser, either as a practical or a legal matter, and is not intended to confer any benefit on such entities. Interests in a particular SPV, even without voting rights, are selected based on the investment merits of those interests consistent with the fiduciary duties of both the Adviser and the Board, and generally reflect the judgment of the Adviser that such investments are an attractive and appropriate opportunity for the Fund for any number of reasons.

To the extent the Fund holds non-voting securities of an SPV, or contractually foregoes its right to vote securities of an SPV, it will not be able to vote to the full extent of its economic interest on matters that require the approval of the investors in the SPV, including matters that could adversely affect the Fund’s investment in the SPV. This restriction could diminish the influence of the Fund in an SPV and adversely affect its investment in the SPV, which could result in unpredictable and potentially adverse effects on shareholders. Moreover, there is a risk that a court or securities regulators could disregard the statutory definition of “affiliated person,” and still treat the SPV as an affiliated person of the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act.

Reinsurance Industry Risk. The performance of insurance-linked securities and the reinsurance industry itself are tied to the occurrence of various triggering events, including weather, natural disasters (hurricanes, earthquakes, etc.), non-natural large catastrophes and other specified events causing physical and/or economic loss. Triggering 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. 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. Major natural disasters in populated areas (such as in the cases of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans in 2005, Superstorm Sandy in the New York City metropolitan area in 2012, Hurricane Irma in Florida and the Caribbean in 2017 and Hurricane Ian in Florida in 2022) or related to high-value insured property (such as plane crashes) can result in significant losses and investors in insurance-linked securities tied to such exposures may also experience substantial losses. If the likelihood and severity of natural and other large disasters increase, the risk of significant losses to reinsurers may increase. Typically, one significant triggering event (even in a major metropolitan area) will not result in financial failure to a reinsurer. However, a series of major triggering events could cause the failure of a reinsurer. Similarly, to the extent the Fund invests in insurance-linked securities for which a triggering event occurs, losses associated with such event will result in losses to the Fund, and a series of major triggering events affecting a large portion of the insurance-linked securities held by the Fund will result in substantial losses to the Fund. In addition, unexpected events such as natural disasters or terrorist attacks could lead to government intervention. Political, judicial and legal developments affecting the reinsurance industry could also create new and expanded theories of liability or regulatory or other requirements; such changes could have a material adverse effect on the Fund.

Reinsurance Fund and Reinsurance Interval Fund Investment Risk. The investment objective of the Reinsurance Fund is to seek a high level of total return consisting of income and preservation of capital, and the investment objective of the Reinsurance Interval Fund is to achieve long-term capital appreciation. Each of the Reinsurance Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund pursues its investment objective by investing primarily in insurance-linked securities, including event-linked bonds, Quota Share Notes and, to a lesser extent, shares or notes issued in connection with industry loss warranties, event-linked swaps, and equity securities (publicly or privately offered) or the derivatives of equity securities of companies in the reinsurance and insurance industry. Any investment by the Fund in the Reinsurance Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund is subject to many of the risks described herein, including insurance-linked securities risk; floating-rate instrument risks; borrowing and leverage risk; derivatives risk; counterparty credit risk; foreign investing risk; currency risk; market risk; management and operational risk; tax risk; prepayment or call risk; extension risk; subordinated securities risk; government securities risk; focused investment risk; cash management and temporary defensive and interim investments risk; investing in other investment companies risk; and expense risk. There is no guarantee that the Reinsurance Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund will achieve their investment objectives. The Reinsurance Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund will pursue their investment objectives and policies without the approval of the Fund. If the Reinsurance Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund were to change its investment objective or policies, the Fund

could be forced to sell its shares of the Reinsurance Fund or the reinsurance Interval Fund at a disadvantageous time. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depend in part upon the performance of the Reinsurance Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund. To the extent the Reinsurance Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund has high portfolio turnover, it may incur higher transaction costs, which may adversely affect performance and may produce increased taxable distributions. There is also the risk that the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding the Reinsurance Fund's or the Reinsurance Interval Fund's prospectus may be incorrect in light of actual market conditions.

In addition, any investment by the Fund in the Reinsurance Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund is subject to the following additional risk:

Floating-Rate Instrument Risk. A significant percentage of the insurance-linked securities in which the Reinsurance Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests are variable rate, or floating-rate, event-linked bonds. Floating-rate instruments and similar investments may be illiquid or less liquid than other investments. In addition, while the collateral securing most event-linked bonds in which the Reinsurance Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund currently intend to invest is typically invested in low-risk investments, certain SPVs in which the Reinsurance Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund invest may permit investment of collateral in higher risk, higher yielding investments. Thus, the value of collateral, if any, securing the Reinsurance Fund's and the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investments in event-linked bonds can decline or may be insufficient to meet the issuer's obligations and the collateral, if repaid to the Reinsurance Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund, may be difficult to liquidate. Market quotations for these securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices.

Repurchase Offers Risk. Each of the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund is an "interval fund." In order to provide liquidity to shareholders, the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund, subject to applicable law, conduct quarterly repurchase offers of their outstanding shares at NAV, subject to approval of the Board of Stone Ridge Trust II or Stone Ridge Trust VIII, as applicable. In all cases such repurchase offers will be for at least 5% and not more than 25%, of its outstanding shares at NAV, pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act. The Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund believe that these repurchase offers are generally beneficial to their shareholders, and repurchases generally will be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. However, repurchase offers and the need to fund repurchase obligations may affect the ability of the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund to be fully invested or may force the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund to maintain a higher percentage of their assets in liquid investments, which may harm their investment performance, and therefore the performance of the Fund. Moreover, diminution in the size of the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund through repurchases may result in untimely sales of portfolio securities (with associated imputed transaction costs, which may be significant), and may limit the ability of the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund to participate in new investment opportunities or to achieve their investment objectives. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund employed investment leverage, repurchases of shares would compound the adverse effects of leverage in a declining market. In addition, if the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares by increasing the fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund will repurchase the shares tendered on a pro rata basis, and shareholders will have to wait until the next repurchase offer to make another repurchase request. As a result, shareholders, including the Fund, may be unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of their investment during a particular repurchase offer. Some shareholders, in anticipation of proration, may tender more shares than they wish to have repurchased in a particular quarter, thereby increasing the likelihood that proration will occur. A shareholder may be subject to market and other risks, and the NAV of shares tendered in a repurchase offer may decline between the repurchase request deadline and the date on which the NAV for tendered shares is determined. In addition, the repurchase of shares by the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund may be a taxable event to shareholders.

Default Risk. The value of the Fund's investments in whole loans and other alternative lending-related securities, such as shares, certificates, notes or other securities representing an interest in and the right to receive principal and interest payments due on whole loans or fractions of whole loans, as well as the Fund's single family real estate investments, is dependent on the borrowers' continued and timely payments. The Fund receives payments on such investments only if the party servicing the loans receives the borrowers' payments on the corresponding or underlying loans and passes such payments through to the Fund. If a borrower fails to make interest payments or repay principal when due on a loan in which the Fund has investment exposure, or if the value of such a loan

decreases, the value of the Fund's investments will be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that payments due on underlying loans or single family real estate debt investments will be made.

If a borrower is unable or fails to make payments on a loan for any reason, the Fund may be greatly limited in its ability to recover any outstanding principal or interest due, as (among other reasons) the Fund may not have direct recourse against the borrower or may otherwise be limited in its ability to directly enforce its rights under the loan, whether through the borrower or the platform through which such loan was originated or sourced, the loan may be unsecured or under-collateralized and/or it may be impracticable to commence a legal proceeding against the defaulting borrower. If the Fund were unable to recover unpaid principal or interest due, this would cause the Fund's NAV to decrease. As described further under "—Risk of Unsecured Loans," the Fund generally will not be able to offset losses on defaulting loans by looking to collateral or obligations of guarantors, insurers or governmental authorities, as many of the loans to which the Fund has exposure are obligations not secured by collateral or (except for certain loans to businesses) backed by any guarantee. In certain cases, after the loan has matured, the servicing party may have no obligation to make late payments to investors in such loan and, to the extent that the servicing party receives any funds from defaulting borrowers, the servicing party may retain those funds to cover attorneys' fees, collection fees or other costs incurred in pursuing collection, which will diminish or eliminate the amount that the servicing party would otherwise pass on to the investor.

Borrowings obtained through alternative lending platforms may not limit borrowers from incurring additional debt. If a borrower incurs additional debt obligations after obtaining a loan, the borrower's creditworthiness may diminish, and any additional obligations could cause the borrower to experience financial distress, insolvency or bankruptcy, all of which would impair the borrower's ability to repay the loan underlying the Fund's investment. Under certain circumstances, payments to the Fund may be reclaimed in a bankruptcy proceeding if any such payment or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment, which will result in losses to the Fund. If the additional debt obligation of the borrower is secured by collateral and the loan to which the Fund is exposed is unsecured, the borrower may be motivated to repay the secured loan before meeting its obligations under the unsecured loan.

Furthermore, the ability of secured creditors to pursue remedies against the collateral of the borrower may impair the borrower's ability to repay its unsecured loan, or it may impair the platform's or servicer's ability to collect on the loan upon default. The loans in which the Fund invests generally do not include any cross-default provisions. Cross-default provisions render a default on one outstanding debt obligation an automatic default on another debt obligation of the borrower, which permits creditors to react more quickly to take steps to protect their interests. In contrast, the loans in which the Fund invests typically will be placed in default or referred to collection only if there are independent defaults on such loans, irrespective of whether the borrower has defaulted on a different debt obligation. Not only will the Fund not benefit from such protective provisions, the Fund also generally will not be made aware of any additional debt incurred by a borrower or whether such debt is secured or unsecured.

Default rates on loans may be adversely affected by a number of factors outside the Fund's control, such as economic downturns or general economic or political conditions, including prevailing interest rates, the rate of unemployment, the level of consumer confidence, residential real estate values, the value of various currencies, energy or gasoline prices, changes in consumer spending, the number of bankruptcies, insolvencies, disruptions in the credit markets, the borrower's circumstances, the stigma of bankruptcy and other factors. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted, and other infectious illness outbreaks may in the future impact, loan repayment and default rates. See "—Epidemic and Pandemic Risk."

The default history for alternative lending borrowing arrangements is limited. Future defaults may be higher than historical defaults and the timing of defaults may vary significantly from historical observations. As described further under "—Counterparty Credit Risk," the credit profile and interest rates available to certain borrowers who seek credit through alternative lending platforms may result in a higher rate of default for alternative lending-related securities as compared with the debt instruments associated with more traditional lending models, such as banks. If the impact of defaults on loans to which the Fund has exposure exceeds the profits on non-defaulting loans, the Fund will be unable to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund's investments in equity securities issued by alternative lending platforms themselves (or their affiliates) are also subject to the risk of loss. If a platform or other issuer defaults on its outstanding obligations, the Fund's equity interest in such issuer may be diminished or extinguished and the Fund can expect to realize on any such

investments only to the extent that the issuer's creditors are made whole and the issuer still has residual profits that would benefit equity holders.

Style Risk. Investing in or having exposure to style premiums involves the risk that the relevant style premium will not provide the return anticipated by the Adviser. Assets that exhibit style premiums, such as value, momentum, or carry, may perform differently from the market as a whole, and there may be periods, including extended periods, during which any particular style premium may underperform the market, lose money, or both, which could cause the Fund to underperform or to lose money. For example;

- Assets with the value style have a low price relative to fundamentals, such as book value in the case of equities. Those fundamentals may deteriorate, or the assets may become further discounted relative to fundamentals, in both cases resulting in potential losses for the Fund.
- Assets with the momentum style have recently increased in value and, therefore, may be overvalued at the time of investment by the Fund. These assets may experience greater volatility than the market as a whole.
- Assets with the carry style are those that currently generate a higher yield than the broader market. These assets may experience price losses or underperform the broader market by more than their yield advantage, which could cause losses for the fund.

Loan Modification Risk. At any time, and particularly during economic downturns or periods of market volatility, the terms of any loan to which the Fund gains exposure, including the interest rate, timing of payments or the overall amount to be repaid, may be modified in the discretion of the loan servicer or by operation of federal, state or local law or regulation in order to provide relief to borrowers experiencing financial hardship. Any such loan modification or forbearance may result in less favorable terms for the Fund and could adversely affect Fund performance by, among other things, postponing the receipt of payments by the Fund or reducing the overall amount to be repaid by the borrower. The servicing entity typically will make all decisions regarding any modification, forbearance or other form of relief that may be provided to a borrower, and the Fund will typically have no ability to set the terms of any loan modification or forbearance or to influence the decision of the servicing entity.

Risk of Unsecured Loans. Many of the Fund's alternative lending and single family real estate investments are associated with loans that are unsecured obligations of borrowers. This means that they are not secured by any collateral, not insured by any third party, not backed by any governmental authority in any way and, except in the case of certain loans to businesses, not guaranteed by any third party. When a borrower defaults on an unsecured loan, the holder's only recourse is generally to accelerate the loan and enter into litigation to recover the outstanding principal and interest. There is no assurance that such litigation would result in full repayment of the loan and the costs of such measures may frequently exceed the outstanding unpaid amount of the borrowing. The Fund generally will need to rely on the efforts of the platforms, servicers or their designated collection agencies to collect on defaulted loans and there is no guarantee that such parties will be successful in their efforts to collect on loans. The Fund typically does not know the identity of borrowers and contracts with the platforms or third-party loan servicers to service the loans and, therefore, does not expect to (and in many cases will have no way to) pursue borrowers that fail to repay principal or interest. In addition, the Fund's investments in shares, certificates, notes or other securities representing an interest in a special purpose entity organized by an alternative lending platform and the right to receive principal and interest payments due on whole loans or fractions of whole loans owned by such entity are typically unsecured obligations of the issuer. As a result, the Fund generally may not look to the underlying loans to satisfy delinquent payments on such interests, even though payments on such interests depend entirely on payments by underlying borrowers on their loans.

Risk of Inadequate Collateral or Guarantees. Even if a loan to which the Fund is exposed is secured, there can be no assurance that the collateral will, if or when recovered and liquidated, generate sufficient (or any) funds to offset any losses associated with a defaulting loan. It is possible that the same collateral could secure multiple loans, in which case the liquidation proceeds of the collateral may be insufficient to cover the payments due on all the loans secured by that collateral. There can be no guarantee that the collateral can be liquidated at the value the Fund believes the collateral is worth or at all, and any costs associated with such liquidation could reduce or eliminate the amount of funds otherwise available to offset the payments due under the loan. As described further under "—Default Risk" and "—Risk of Unsecured Loans," the Fund generally will need to rely on the efforts of the platforms, servicers or their designated collection agencies to collect on defaulted loans and there is no guarantee

that such parties will be successful in their efforts to collect. To the extent that the loan obligations in which the Fund invests are guaranteed by a third party, there can be no assurance that the guarantor will perform its payment obligations should the underlying borrower default on its payments. As described under “—Default Risk,” the Fund could suffer delays or limitations on its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral to the extent the borrower becomes bankrupt or insolvent. Moreover, the Fund’s security interests may be unperfected for a variety of reasons, including the failure to make a required filing by the servicer and, as a result, the Fund may not have priority over other creditors as it expected.

Epidemic and Pandemic Risk. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 outbreak and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. Such impacts present material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund’s investment performance and financial results. The impact of COVID-19 or any future public health crisis may also heighten the other risks disclosed in this prospectus.

For example, during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, the share of alternative-lending related securities that were placed in forbearance or otherwise modified increased substantially. If this were to occur again, it could reduce the principal and interest payments received by the Fund each month. Loans placed in forbearance or otherwise modified may default at higher rates than they otherwise would have in the absence of an epidemic or pandemic, which could adversely affect the Fund’s performance and your investment in the Fund. In addition, the alternative lending platforms to which the Fund has exposure substantially reduced the number of loans they originated each month in response to the early waves of the COVID-19 crisis. If this decrease in originations resumes, the Fund could face additional competition for access to platforms and alternative lending-related securities, and could be prevented from deploying capital in a timely or efficient manner. This could cause the Fund to invest in cash, cash equivalents or other assets that may result in lower returns than may otherwise be available through investments in alternative lending-related securities. Furthermore, as discussed in more detail under “Alternative Lending Platform Risk,” the Fund relies on alternative lending platforms to, among other things, originate or source alternative lending-related securities and to service loans to which the Fund has exposure. The disruption to the platforms’ businesses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic or any future public health crisis could limit or eliminate the ability of the Fund to invest in loans originated or sourced by one or more platforms or inhibit a platform’s ability to service loans to which the Fund has exposure, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund and its performance. The impact of COVID-19 or any future public health crisis may also heighten the other risks disclosed in this prospectus.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The Fund’s investments in pass-through certificates, securitization vehicles or other special purpose entities that hold alternative lending-related securities, mortgages, mezzanine debt or mortgage-backed securities (collectively, “asset-backed securities”) may involve risks that differ from or are greater than risks associated with other types of investments. For example, such asset-backed securities may be more sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates than other securities. The rate of prepayments on underlying assets will also affect the price and volatility of an asset-backed security, may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase and may lower its return. The asset-backed securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to risks associated with their structure, with the nature of the underlying assets and with the servicing of those assets; for this reason, many of the other risks described herein are relevant to the asset-backed securities to which the Fund has exposure. There is risk that the underlying debt securities will default and that recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on the underlying investments. Payment of interest and repayment of principal on asset-backed securities, as well as the return associated with an equity investment in an asset-backed security, is largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the underlying loans or other assets backing the securities. For example, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has impacted, and other infectious illness outbreaks may in the future impact, loan repayment and default rates. See “Epidemic and Pandemic Risk.” The risks and returns for investors like the Fund in asset-backed securities depend on the tranche in which the investor holds an interest. The debt tranche(s) are entitled to receive payment before the equity if the cash flow generated by the underlying assets is insufficient to allow the vehicle to make payments on all of the tranches. The debt tranche(s), therefore, may receive higher credit ratings (if rated) and the equity tranche may be considered more speculative. Many asset-backed securities in which the Fund invests may be difficult to value and may be deemed illiquid.

Asset-backed securities may have the effect of magnifying the Fund's exposure to changes in the value of the underlying assets and may also result in increased volatility in the Fund's NAV. This means the Fund may have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund owned the underlying asset directly. For example, any mishandling of related documentation by a servicer may also affect the rights of the security holder in and to the underlying collateral. The value of an investment in the Fund may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund is exposed to asset-backed securities. In the event that the market for asset-backed securities experiences high volatility and a lack of liquidity, the value of many asset-backed securities may decline. In addition, when investing in asset-backed securities, the Fund will indirectly bear additional fees and expenses, such as trustee or administrator fees, that it would not bear if it invested directly in the assets underlying the asset-backed securities, which may cause the Fund's performance to be lower than if it had invested directly in such underlying assets.

With respect to asset-backed securities where the underlying assets are mortgages, mezzanine debt or mortgage-backed securities ("mortgage-backed securities"), rising interest rates generally tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related assets, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Fund to lose money. This is known as extension risk. For example, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has impacted, and other infectious illness outbreaks may in the future impact, the rate of loan modification, forbearance and other forms of relief that may extend the effective duration of a mortgage-backed security. See "Epidemic and Pandemic Risk." Mortgage-backed securities can be highly sensitive to rising interest rates, such that even small movements can cause the Fund to lose value. Mortgage-backed securities, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates.

Floating-Rate Instrument Risks. A significant percentage of the reinsurance-related securities in which the Fund invests are variable rate, or floating-rate, event-linked bonds. Floating-rate instruments and similar investments may be illiquid or less liquid than other investments. In addition, while the collateral securing most event-linked bonds in which the Fund currently intends to invest is typically invested in low-risk investments, certain SPVs in which the Fund invests may permit investment of collateral in higher risk, higher yielding investments. Thus, the value of collateral, if any, securing the Fund's investments in event-linked bonds can decline or may be insufficient to meet the issuer's obligations, and the collateral, if repaid to the Fund, may be difficult to liquidate. Market quotations for these securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices.

Below-Investment-Grade Securities and Unrated Securities Risk. The Fund has exposure and may, without limitation, continue to have exposure to securities that are rated below investment grade or that are unrated but are judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Below-investment-grade debt securities, which are commonly called "junk bonds," are rated below BBB- by the S&P or Baa3 by Moody's, or have comparable ratings by another rating organization. For example, the alternative lending-related securities in which the Fund invests (or, in the case of asset-backed securities or mortgage-backed securities, the loans that back them), as well as certain insurance-linked securities in which the Fund invests, typically are not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. These securities may be of credit quality comparable to securities rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Accordingly, certain of the Fund's unrated investments could constitute a highly risky and speculative investment, similar to an investment in "junk bonds."

Below-investment-grade investments may be subject to greater risks than other investments, including being subject to greater levels of risk related to changes in interest rates (in the case of debt securities), credit risk (including a greater risk of default) and illiquidity risk. The ability of the issuer to make principal and/or interest payments is predominantly speculative for below-investment-grade investments or unrated investments judged by the Adviser to have a similar quality. The Fund may also have exposure without limit in investments that are unrated and judged by the Adviser to be of below-investment-grade quality.

Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of below-investment-grade investments may be more complex than for issuers of higher-quality investments, and the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective may, to the extent the Fund has exposure to below-investment-grade investments, be more dependent upon the Portfolio Managers' or alternative lending platforms' credit analysis than would be the case if the Fund had exposure to higher-quality investments. The issuers of these investments may be in default or have a currently identifiable vulnerability to

default on their payments of principal and/or interest, or may otherwise present elements of danger with respect to payments of principal or interest. Below-investment-grade investments or unrated investments judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry or business conditions than higher-grade investments. Yields on below-investment-grade investments will fluctuate and may, therefore, cause the Fund's value to be more volatile. Certain investments of the Fund may be downgraded to below-investment-grade status (or may be judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality) after the Fund purchases them.

For insurance-linked securities, the rating primarily reflects the rating agency's calculated probability that a pre-defined trigger event will occur. Therefore, securities with a lower rating reflect the rating agency's assessment of the substantial risk that a triggering event will occur and result in a loss. The rating also reflects the insurance-linked security's credit risk and the model used to calculate the probability of the trigger event. The rating system for insurance-linked securities is relatively new and significantly less developed than that of corporate bonds and continues to evolve as the market develops. There is no minimum rating on the instruments in which the Fund may invest. Most rating agencies rely upon one or more of the reports prepared by the following three independent catastrophe-modeling firms: EQECAT, Inc., AIR Worldwide Corporation and Risk Management Solutions, Inc. The Adviser may also rely on reports from one or more of these modeling firms as part of its investment process or may create its own internal risk model for this purpose. Different methodologies are used to evaluate the probability of various types of pre-defined trigger events. If the reports used by the rating agency are flawed, it may cause a rating agency to assign a rating to an insurance-linked security that is not justified. Therefore, to the extent the Adviser relies on rating agency ratings to select securities for the Fund, the Fund may be exposed to greater risks. Additionally, because there are few major independent catastrophe-modeling firms, the effects of a flawed model or report issued by one or more of such firms will be magnified. In addition, such investments may be subject to greater risks than other investments, including greater levels of risk related to changes in interest rates, credit risk (including a greater risk of default), and illiquidity risk.

Similarly, there is a greater risk of loss associated with alternative lending-related securities and the ability of a borrower to make payments is predominantly speculative for below-investment-grade investments or unrated investments judged by the Adviser to have a similar quality. Borrowers may be in default or have a currently identifiable vulnerability to default on their payments of principal and/or interest or other payments or may otherwise present elements of danger with respect to payments of principal or interest.

Below-investment-grade investments or unrated investments judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry or business conditions than higher-grade investments. Yields on below-investment-grade investments will fluctuate and may, therefore, cause the Fund's value to be more volatile. Certain investments of the Fund may be downgraded to below-investment-grade status (or may be judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality) after the Fund purchases them.

Borrowing and Leverage Risk. The Fund may obtain financing to make investments (i.e., to make additional portfolio investments) and may obtain leverage through derivative instruments that afford the Fund economic leverage. The Fund may also borrow to meet redemption requests and to address cash flow timing mismatches. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. Leverage magnifies the Fund's exposure to declines in the value of one or more Underlying References or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have embedded leverage. Engaging in such transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to comply with the requirements under Rule 18f-4.

The Fund's borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest. Borrowing gives rise to interest expense and may require the Fund to pay other fees. Unless the rate of return, net of applicable Fund expenses, on the Fund's investments exceeds the costs to the Fund of the leverage it utilizes, the investment of the Fund's net assets attributable to leverage will generate less income than will be needed to pay the costs of the leverage to the Fund, resulting in a loss to the Fund, even if the rate of return on those assets is positive. The Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent on its ability to establish and maintain an appropriate line of credit or other borrowing facility. Market conditions may unfavorably impact the Fund's ability to secure borrowings on favorable or commercially feasible terms.

Counterparty Credit Risk. The insurance-linked securities in which the Fund invests will be subject to credit risk. The principal invested in many insurance-linked securities is held by the SPV in a collateral account and invested in various permissible assets set forth under the terms of the SPV. In these cases, typically, the collateral account is invested in high quality U.S. government securities (i.e., U.S. Treasury bonds). However, in certain insurance-linked securities, the collateral account may be invested in high yielding, higher risk securities, which may include securities issued by entities managed by the Adviser. Collateral will generally be invested in accordance with the terms of the SPV and overseen by a collateral manager appointed by the SPV; therefore, the Fund is dependent upon the manager to invest the collateral account proceeds appropriately. A small portion of the insurance-linked securities in which the Fund invests may, in lieu of such collateral account arrangements, provide for the collateral to be held by the reinsurer. When a collateral account is invested in higher yielding, higher risk securities or when the collateral is held directly by the reinsurer, the Fund will be subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled principal and interest on such collateral. Such non-payments and defaults may reduce the income to the Fund and negatively impact the value of Fund shares.

In addition, alternative lending-related securities in which the Fund may invest may have varying degrees of credit risk and the Fund is not restricted by any borrower credit criteria or credit risk limitation. The value of a debt security is likely to fall if an issuer or the guarantor of a security is unable or unwilling (or perceived to be unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise to honor its obligations or if the debt security's rating is downgraded. The obligations of issuers are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. The value of a debt security can also decline in response to other changes in market, economic, industry, political and regulatory conditions that affect a particular type of debt security or issuer or debt securities generally, such as conditions in the alternative lending market. The values of many debt securities may fall in response to a general increase in investor risk aversion or a decline in the confidence of investors generally in the ability of issuers to meet their obligations.

Unlike other debt instruments that are rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, the alternative lending-related securities in which the Fund invests are typically unrated or rated only by the platform. Issuers may evaluate prospective borrowers by looking to a number of factors, including the borrower's credit history and/or credit score as reported by one or more third-party credit reporting agencies. The Fund relies on the borrower's credit information, which is provided by the platforms. However, as described under "Default Risk," such information may be out of date, incomplete or inaccurate and may, therefore, not accurately reflect the borrower's actual creditworthiness. Certain borrowers may have had credit difficulties in the past. Platforms may not have an obligation to update borrower information, and, therefore, the Fund may not be aware of any impairment in a borrower's creditworthiness subsequent to the making of a particular loan.

Although the Fund conducts diligence on the credit scoring methodology used by platforms from which the Fund purchases alternative lending-related securities, the Fund typically does not have access to all of the data that platforms utilize to assign credit scores to particular loans purchased by the Fund, and will not independently diligence or confirm the truthfulness of such information or otherwise evaluate the basis for the platform's credit score of those loans. As a result, the Fund may make investments based on outdated, inaccurate or incomplete information. In addition, the platforms' credit decisions and scoring models are based on algorithms that could potentially contain programming or other errors or prove to be ineffective or otherwise flawed. This could adversely affect pricing data and approval processes and could cause loans or investments to be mispriced or misclassified, which could ultimately have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk. Investments in ETFs are subject to the same risks as investments in other investment companies. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their component assets fluctuate according to market volatility. ETFs may trade in the secondary market at a discount from their NAVs. The Fund may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF holds, and the Fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact Fund performance. Furthermore, there may be times when the exchange halts trading, in which case the investors owning ETF shares would be unable to sell them until trading is resumed.

Other risks associated with ETFs include the possibility that: (i) an ETF's distributions may decline if the issuers of the ETF's portfolio securities fail to continue to pay dividends; and (ii) under certain circumstances, an ETF could be terminated. Should termination occur, the ETF could have to liquidate its portfolio when the prices for those

assets are falling. In addition, inadequate or irregularly provided information about an ETF or its investments could expose investors in ETFs to unknown risks.

Certain risks of investing in an index-based ETF are similar to those of investing in an indexed mutual fund, including tracking error risk (the risk of errors in matching the ETF's underlying assets to the index) and the risk that because an ETF is not actively managed, it cannot sell poorly performing stocks as long as they are represented in the index. In addition, an overall decline in stocks comprising an index-based ETF's benchmark index could have a greater impact on the ETF and investors than might be the case in an investment company with a more widely diversified portfolio. Losses could also occur if the ETF is unable to replicate the performance of the chosen benchmark index. As a result of mathematical compounding and because most leveraged and inverse index-based ETFs have a single-day investment objective to track the performance of an index or a multiple thereof, the performance of an index-based ETF for periods greater than a single day is likely to be either greater than or less than the index performance, before accounting for the ETF's fees and expenses. Compounding will cause longer term results to vary from the return of the index for leveraged and inverse index-based ETFs, particularly during periods of higher index volatility.

Alternative Lending Platform Risk. As discussed in more detail in “—Default Risk” and “—Risk of Unsecured Loans,” the Fund receives payments on whole loans or securities representing the right to receive principal and interest payments due on loans only if the platform servicing the loans receives the borrower's payments on such loans and passes such payments through to the Fund. If a borrower is unable or fails to make payments on a loan for any reason, the Fund may be greatly limited in its ability to recover any outstanding payments due, as (among other reasons) the Fund may not have direct recourse against the borrower or may otherwise be limited in its ability to directly enforce its rights under the loan, whether through the borrower or the platform through which such loan was originated or sourced, the loan may be unsecured or under-collateralized and/or it may be impracticable or undesirable to commence a legal proceeding against the defaulting borrower.

The Fund may have limited knowledge about the underlying loans and is dependent upon the platform for information regarding such underlying loans. Although the Fund conducts diligence on the platforms, the Fund generally does not have the ability to independently verify the information provided by the platforms, other than payment information regarding loans and other alternative lending-related securities owned by the Fund, which the Fund observes directly as payments are received. Some investors, including the Fund, may not review the particular characteristics of the loans in which they invest at the time of investment, but rather negotiate in advance with platforms the general criteria of the investments, as described above. As a result, the Fund is dependent on the platforms' ability to collect, verify and provide information to the Fund about each loan and borrower.

The Fund relies on the borrower's credit information, which is provided by the platforms. However, as described under “—Default Risk,” such information may be out of date, incomplete or inaccurate and may, therefore, not accurately reflect the borrower's actual creditworthiness. Platforms may not have an obligation to update borrower information, and, therefore, the Fund may not be aware of any impairment in a borrower's creditworthiness subsequent to the making of a particular loan. Although the Fund conducts diligence on the credit scoring methodology used by platforms from which the Fund purchases alternative lending-related securities, the Fund typically does not have access to all of the data that platforms utilize to assign credit scores to particular loans purchased by the Fund, and does not independently diligence or confirm the truthfulness of such information or otherwise evaluate the basis for the platform's credit score of those loans. As a result, the Fund may make investments based on outdated, inaccurate or incomplete information. In addition, the platforms' credit decisions and scoring models are based on algorithms that could potentially contain programming or other errors or prove to be ineffective or otherwise flawed. This could adversely affect loan pricing data and approval processes and could cause loans to be mispriced or misclassified, which could ultimately have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

In certain circumstances, the Fund may be dependent on a platform or loan servicer to value collateral, issue margin calls, close out a loan by liquidating all or a portion of a borrower's collateral or otherwise administer a loan's margin requirements. The Fund is subject to the risk that a platform or loan servicer will fail to sufficiently provide such services, in which case a loan to which the Fund has exposure may be adversely impacted. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a platform or loan servicer incorrectly prices collateral, due to factors such as incomplete data, market instability or human error, which may result in the platform or loan servicer being unable to administer a loan's margin requirements or in the Fund otherwise being undercollateralized. These risks may be heightened in

the case of certain forms of collateral, such as digital assets like bitcoin or equity securities issued by operating companies or by exchange-traded funds.

In addition, the underlying loans, in some cases, may be affected by the success of the platforms through which they are facilitated. Therefore, disruptions in the businesses of such platforms may also negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments. Disruption in the business of a platform (such as the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic or by the shut-down of certain regional banks in March 2023) could limit or eliminate the ability of the Fund to invest in loans originated or sourced by that platform. During the height of the COVID-19 crisis, the alternative lending platforms to which the Fund is exposed substantially reduced the number of loans they originated each month. If a decrease in originations (or a similar decrease caused by a future public health or other crisis) resumes, the Fund could face additional competition for access to platforms and alternative lending-related securities, and could be prevented from deploying capital in a timely or efficient manner. This could force the Fund to invest more of its assets in one or more of its other investment strategies, which may result in decreased diversification of the Fund's investment returns and/or other lower returns than may otherwise be available through investments in alternative lending-related securities. The Fund may also invest in public or private equity securities of alternative lending platforms or enter into other financial transactions, including derivative transactions, to gain exposure to such investments. The performance of equity instruments issued by a platform or derivatives thereon depends on the success of the platform's business and operations. As described above, the Fund may also invest in shares, certificates, notes or other securities representing the right to receive principal and interest payments due on fractions of whole loans or pools of whole loans.

Platforms are for-profit businesses that, as a general matter, generate revenue by collecting fees on funded loans from borrowers and by assessing a loan servicing fee on investors, which may be a fixed annual amount or a percentage of the loan or amounts collected. This business could be disrupted in multiple ways; for example, a platform could file for bankruptcy or a platform might suffer reputational harm from negative publicity about the platform or alternative lending more generally and the loss of investor confidence in the event that a loan facilitated through the platform is not repaid and the investor loses money on its investment. Many platforms and/or their affiliates have incurred operating losses since their inception and may continue to incur net losses in the future, particularly as their businesses grow and they incur additional operating expenses.

The Fund's investments could be adversely impacted if a platform that services the Fund's investments becomes unable or unwilling to fulfill its obligations to do so. In order to mitigate this risk, the Fund would seek to rely on a backup servicer provided through the platform or through an unaffiliated backup servicer. To the extent that it is not possible to collect on defaulted loans, or to the extent borrowers prepay loans, a platform that services loans may no longer be able to collect a servicing fee, which would negatively impact its business operations. These or other similar negative events could adversely affect the platforms' businesses and/or investor participation in a platform's marketplace and, in turn, the business of the platforms, which creates a risk of loss for the Fund's investments in securities issued by a platform or derivatives thereon.

Platforms may have a higher risk profile than companies engaged in lines of business with a longer, more established operating history and such investments should be viewed as longer-term investments. Alternative lending is relatively new and alternative lending platforms have relatively limited operating histories. They have met with and will continue to meet with challenges, including navigating evolving regulatory and competitive environments; increasing the number of borrowers and investors utilizing their marketplace; increasing the volume of loans facilitated through their marketplace and transaction fees received for matching borrowers and investors through their marketplace; entering into new markets and introducing new loan products; continuing to revise the marketplace's proprietary credit decisions and scoring models; continuing to develop, maintain and scale their platforms; effectively maintaining and scaling financial and risk management controls and procedures; maintaining the security of the platform and the confidentiality of the information provided and utilized across the platform; and attracting, integrating and retaining an appropriate number of qualified employees. A platform may enter into various business transactions, including mergers or acquisitions, that could require significant managerial attention, disrupt business and adversely affect its financial results. Platforms are subject to risk of litigation and any such litigation may be costly to defend and distracting to management. If platforms are not successful in addressing these issues, the platforms' businesses and their results of operations may be harmed, which may reduce the possible available investments for the Fund or negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments in platforms or in alternative lending-related securities more generally. Platforms that originate loans secured with non-traditional forms of collateral (e.g., digital assets like bitcoin or equity securities issued by operating companies or by

exchange-traded funds) may have a higher risk profile than platforms that originate loans secured with traditional forms of collateral.

Certain platforms may work with banks in order to originate loans to borrowers and may rely on such banks to satisfy certain legal and/or regulatory requirements. If an originating bank suspended, limited or ceased its operations, if the bank's relationship with the platform were terminated for any reason or if the bank's ability or willingness to continue to serve this function on the current or equivalent terms were in any way curtailed, the impacted platform would need to negotiate and implement a substantially similar arrangement with another bank, satisfy any regulatory or licensing requirements with respect to the new bank or seek other solutions. There can be no assurances that the platform in this type of situation would not be forced to curtail or suspend its operations. Platforms may have limited or no prior experience with transitioning loan originations to a new funding bank and the process may result in delays in the issuance of loans, a platform's inability to facilitate loans or other unforeseeable consequences. If a platform is unable to enter in an alternative arrangement with a different funding bank, the platform would need to obtain its own license in order to enable it to originate loans, as well as comply with other laws, which would be costly and time-consuming. In the U.S., this would entail, at minimum, obtaining a license in each state in which the platform operates. Platforms operating in other jurisdictions would be subject to the regulatory requirements of those jurisdictions, which may be burdensome and costly. If a platform is unsuccessful in maintaining its relationships with the funding banks, its ability to provide loan products could be materially impaired and its operating results would suffer. The Fund relies on the continued success of the platforms that facilitate the loans in which the Fund invests. If such platforms were impaired in their ability to operate their lending business, the Adviser may be required to seek alternative sources of investments, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance and/or prevent the Fund from pursuing its investment objective and strategies.

Platforms may rely on debt facilities and other forms of borrowing in order to finance many of the borrower loans they facilitate. However, these financing sources may become unavailable after their current maturity dates or the terms may become less favorable to the borrowing platforms. As the volume of loans that a platform facilitates increases, the platform may need to expand its borrowing capacity on its existing debt arrangements or may need to seek new sources of capital. The availability of such financing depends on multiple factors, some of which are outside of the platform's control. Platforms may also default on or breach their existing debt agreements, which could diminish or eliminate their access to funding at all or on terms acceptable to the platforms. Such events could cause the Fund to incur losses on its investments that are dependent upon the performance of the platforms.

As discussed under “—Operational and Technology Risk,” platforms are subject to various risks relating to the extensive use of information technology.

As discussed under “—Regulatory Risk,” platforms may also be forced to defend legal action taken by regulators or governmental bodies. Alternative lending is a new industry operating in an evolving legal environment. Platforms may be subject to risk of litigation alleging violations of law and/or regulations, including, for example, consumer protection laws, whether in the U.S. or in non-U.S. jurisdictions. Platforms may be unsuccessful in defending against such lawsuits or other actions and, in addition to the costs incurred in fighting any such actions, platforms may be required to pay money in connection with the judgments, settlements or fines or may be forced to modify the terms of its borrower loans, which could cause the platform to realize a loss or receive a lower return on a loan than originally anticipated. Platforms may also be parties to litigation or other legal action in an attempt to protect or enforce their rights or those of affiliates, including intellectual property rights, and may incur similar costs in connection with any such efforts.

Risk of Securities Issued by Platforms, Their Affiliates or Special Purpose Entities Sponsored by Platforms or Their Affiliates. The Fund's investments in shares, certificates, notes or other securities issued by a platform, its affiliates or a special purpose entity sponsored by a platform or its affiliates that represent the right to receive principal and interest payments due on fractions of whole loans or pools of whole loans may expose the Fund to the credit risk of the issuer. Generally, such securities are unsecured obligations of the issuer; an issuer that becomes subject to bankruptcy proceedings may be unable to make full and timely payments on its obligations to the Fund, even if the payments on the underlying loan or loans continue to be made timely and in full. In addition, when the Fund owns such fractional loans or other securities, the Fund and its custodian generally do not have a contractual relationship with, or personally identifiable information regarding, individual borrowers, so the Fund will not be able to enforce underlying loans directly against borrowers and may not be able to appoint an alternative servicing agent in the event that a platform or third-party servicer, as applicable, ceases to service the underlying loans. Therefore, the Fund is more dependent on the platform and loan servicer for servicing than in the case in which the

Fund owns whole loans. Where such interests are secured, the Fund relies on the platform to perfect the Fund's security interest. In addition, there may be a delay between the time the Fund commits to purchase a security issued by a platform, its affiliate or a special purpose entity sponsored by the platform or its affiliate and the issuance of such security and, during such delay, the funds committed to such an investment will not earn interest on the investment nor will they be available for investment in other alternative lending-related securities, which will reduce the effective rate of return on the investment. The Fund invests primarily in whole loans, and does not expect to invest a material portion of its portfolio in such fractional loans or other similar securities.

Servicer Risk. The Fund's direct and indirect investments in loans originated or sourced by alternative lending platforms are typically serviced by that platform or a third-party servicer. Loan servicing may entail the assessment and/or collection of payments and fees from borrowers, the allocation and payment of such amounts to investors and the execution of collections processes upon nonpayment of borrower loans, which may include referral of overdue loans to collections personnel or outside collection agencies. Fees charged by a loan servicer reduce the returns on the Fund's investments.

In the event that the servicer is unable to service the loan, there can be no guarantee that a backup servicer will be able to assume responsibility for servicing the loans in a timely or cost-effective manner; any resulting disruption or delay could jeopardize payments due to the Fund in respect of its investments or increase the costs associated with the Fund's investments. If the servicer becomes subject to a bankruptcy or similar proceeding, there is some risk that the Fund's investments could be recharacterized as a secured loan from the Fund to the platform, as described more fully (with respect to the potential bankruptcy of a platform) under "—Regulatory Risk," which could result in uncertainty, costs and delays from having the Fund's investment deemed part of the bankruptcy estate of the platform, rather than an asset owned outright by the Fund. Servicers may be subject to other risks described herein, including "—Alternative Lending Platform Risk."

Interest Rate Risk. The values of the Fund's investments in income-producing alternative lending-related securities (such as whole loans, other debt instruments, preferred securities and convertible securities) and other debt securities 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. Debt securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, although, to the extent the Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates; floating rate loans can also decrease in value if their interest rates do not rise as quickly or as much as market interest rates. Conversely, variable rate instruments generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. 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 may be extended, increasing the potential for loss.

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Fund may lose money as a result. 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. The Federal Reserve has recently increased interest rates from historically low levels in light of higher inflation and may continue to do so. Any additional interest rate increases in the future could have an adverse effect on prices for debt securities, overall economic activity, the financial condition of borrowers, the supply of alternative lending-related securities and on the management of the Fund, which could cause the value the Fund to decline.

Prepayment Risk. Borrowers may decide to prepay all or a portion of the remaining principal amount due under a loan at any time, without penalty, unless the underlying loan agreement provides for prepayment penalties. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of a loan or other security. In the event of a prepayment of all or a portion of the remaining unpaid principal amount of a loan to which the Fund has investment exposure, the Fund will receive such prepayment, but further interest will cease to accrue on the prepaid portion of the loan after the date of the prepayment. If the Fund buys a security at a premium, the premium could be lost in the event of a prepayment. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments (and price fluctuation) tends to increase as borrowers are incentivized to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. Borrowers may also seek to prepay debt obligations in order to refinance at lower interest rates if their credit standing improves such that they are eligible to borrow at a lower interest rate. During such periods, the Fund generally will be forced to reinvest the prepayment proceeds at lower rates of return than the Fund expected to earn on the prepaid assets, provided that the Fund is able to identify suitable reinvestment opportunities, which may adversely impact the Fund's performance.

Regulatory Risk. The loan industry is highly regulated and the alternative lending-related securities in which the Fund invests are subject to extensive rules and regulations issued by governmental authorities in each of the jurisdictions in which the Fund invests. These authorities also may impose obligations and restrictions on the platforms' activities or those of other entities involved in the alternative lending process. As a result of ongoing economic and other developments, changes to federal, state or local law or regulation may negatively affect the Fund's ability to receive payments of interest and repayments of principal on its investments.

The platforms' failure to comply with the requirements of applicable law may cause, among other things, the platforms to be required to register with or be licensed by governmental authorities and/or the revocation of requisite licenses, the voiding of loan contracts, practice restrictions, impairment of the enforcement of loans or collection of interest, indemnification liability to contract counterparties, class action lawsuits, administrative enforcement actions and/or civil and criminal liability in the relevant jurisdiction. The evolving nature of the platforms' respective business models may complicate their ability to determine the applicability of, and to effect compliance with, such requirements. Moreover, legal and regulatory requirements and any interpretations of those requirements are subject to periodic changes. Any such change necessitating new significant compliance obligations could have an adverse effect on the platforms' compliance costs and ability to operate. The platforms could seek to pass through any increase in their costs to their borrowers or investors, such as the Fund, in the form of higher origination or servicing fees.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the whole loans, fractions of whole loans or pools of whole loans, the platforms typically make representations and warranties to investors, such as the Fund, that the loans were originated and are being serviced in accordance with and in compliance with applicable laws (and in some cases specifically with the laws described herein) in all material respects. Despite these representations and warranties, the Fund cannot guarantee that the platforms have been and will continue to be in compliance with all applicable laws. If those representations and warranties were not correct, the platforms could be required to repurchase the loans or indemnify the Fund for losses, but the Fund cannot be certain that the platform would be required and able to repurchase loans or indemnify the Fund for losses in all such cases.

In addition, regulators, enforcement agencies and courts are increasingly considering the role of non-bank lenders and secondary market loan purchasers. There is no guarantee that laws and regulations applicable to non-bank lenders will not change in a manner that adversely affects or restricts the Fund, including the ability of the Fund to acquire loans from platforms, or otherwise restricts or materially increases the cost to the Fund of pursuing potential investment strategies.

Finally, increased reporting, registration, and compliance requirements may divert the attention of personnel and the management team of the Adviser, and may furthermore place the Fund at a competitive disadvantage to the extent that the Adviser or companies in which the Fund invests are required to disclose sensitive business information. The Fund will be required to bear the Fund's expenses relating to compliance-related matters and regulatory filings, which are likely to be material, including on a cumulative basis over the life of the Fund.

The information below provides additional detail on some of the laws, rules and regulations relevant to the Fund's investments.

Regulatory Regime in the United States. The platforms may be subject to laws including the following in the United States:

- federal and state laws and regulations related to disclosures to and consents from borrowers and prospective borrowers and loan terms, credit discrimination, credit reporting, debt servicing and collection and unfair, deceptive, abusive or unconscionable business practices;
- state consumer loan, small loan, commercial loan, loan brokerage, loan servicing, credit services organization and collection agency licensing laws that apply to persons that arrange, broker, facilitate, market, make, own in whole or in part, hold, acquire, purchase, service, collect or otherwise participate in loans covered by such laws;
- state usury laws and other laws that restrict the amount of interest or fees that may be charged on loans;
- state disclosure laws and regulations applicable to small business loans, merchant cash advances and other commercial-purpose financings;

- the Truth-in-Lending Act and Regulation Z promulgated thereunder, and similar state laws, which require certain disclosures to borrowers regarding the terms and conditions of their loans and credit transactions;
- Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and similar state laws, which prohibit unfair and deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce, and Sections 1031 and 1036 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which prohibit unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices in connection with any consumer financial product or service, and the Federal Holder in Due Course Rule (16 CFR 433), which in certain circumstances permits borrowers to assert any claims and defenses that they would have had against a seller of goods or services obtained with the proceeds of a loan against an originator or subsequent purchaser of the loan, and analogous state laws prohibiting unfair, deceptive or unconscionable trade practices;
- The Credit Practices Rules, which (i) prohibit lenders from using certain contract provisions that the Federal Trade Commission (the “FTC”) has found to be unfair; (ii) requires lenders to advise consumers who co-sign obligations about their potential liability if the primary obligor fails to pay; and (iii) prohibits certain late charges;
- the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Regulation B promulgated thereunder, and similar state statutes, which prohibit creditors from discriminating against credit applicants on the basis of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, religion, national origin, marital status, the fact that all or part of the applicant’s income derives from any public assistance program or the fact that the applicant has in good faith exercised any right under the federal Consumer Credit Protection Act or any applicable state law;
- the Fair Credit Reporting Act, as amended by the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act, which promotes the accuracy, fairness and privacy of information in the files of consumer reporting agencies, by regulating the use and reporting of information related to a credit applicant’s credit history and imposing restrictions on the marketing of credit products through prescreened solicitations based on consumer report information, among other things;
- the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and similar state debt collection laws, which provide guidelines and limitations on the conduct of third-party debt collectors (and some limitations on creditors collecting their own debts) in connection with the collection of consumer debts;
- the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which includes limitations on financial institutions’ disclosure of nonpublic personal information about a consumer to nonaffiliated third parties, in certain circumstances requires financial institutions to limit the use and further disclosure of nonpublic personal information by nonaffiliated third parties to whom they disclose such information and requires financial institutions to disclose certain privacy policies and practices with respect to information sharing with affiliated and nonaffiliated entities as well as to safeguard personal customer information, and other federal and state or foreign privacy and data security laws and regulations, including the California Consumer Privacy Act (“CCPA”) and similar state laws of broad applicability;
- the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, which imposes various consumer consent requirements and other restrictions in connection with telemarketing activity and other communication with consumers by phone, fax or text message, and which provides guidelines designed to safeguard consumer privacy in connection with such communications;
- the Federal Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 and the Telemarketing Sales Rule and analogous state laws, which impose various restrictions on marketing conducted using email, telephone, fax or text message;
- the Bankruptcy Code, which limits the extent to which creditors may seek to enforce debts against parties who have filed for bankruptcy protection;
- the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, which allows military members to suspend or postpone certain civil obligations so that the military member can devote his or her full attention to military duties and limits interest rates on certain obligations of servicemembers to 6% per annum;

- the Military Lending Act, which limits the amount of interest and fees that may be charged on loans made to members of the military and provides for other consumer protections;
- the Electronic Fund Transfer Act and Regulation E promulgated thereunder, as well as rules of payment networks and the National Automated Clearing House Association, which require separate customer authorization for a loan servicer to use electronic transfers for customer payments and provide disclosure requirements, guidelines and restrictions on the electronic transfer of funds to and from consumers' bank accounts;
- the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act and similar state laws, particularly the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, which authorize the creation of legally binding and enforceable agreements utilizing electronic records and signatures and govern the circumstances in which a person may electronically provide disclosures otherwise required to be in writing;
- the regulations promulgated by the Office of Foreign Assets Control under the U.S. Treasury Department related to the administration and enforcement of sanctions against non-U.S. jurisdictions and persons, including Specially Designated Nationals (SDNs), that threaten U.S. foreign policy and national security goals, primarily to prevent targeted jurisdictions and persons from accessing the U.S. financial system;
- the Bank Secrecy Act, which relates to compliance with anti-money laundering, customer due diligence and record-keeping policies and procedures;
- the Uniform Consumer Credit Code as it may be adopted in various states, which relates to consumer protections for borrowers
- federal and state securities laws; and
- other federal, state and local laws and regulations.

These rules require extensive disclosure to, and consents from, borrowers and prospective borrowers, prohibit various lending practices such as discrimination and may impose multiple qualification and licensing obligations on platform activities.

Moreover, under the Federal Holder in Due Course Rule referred to above, failure to perform or a violation of law by a merchant or service provider could give rise to claims and/or defenses by a borrower, or a group of borrowers, against the Fund, a servicer and certain other parties.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”) has broad authority over the U.S. consumer-focused businesses in which certain platforms engage. This includes authority to write regulations under federal consumer financial protection laws, such as the Truth in Lending Act and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, to supervise and conduct regulatory examinations of banks with more than \$10 billion in assets and certain non-banks, and to enforce federal consumer financial protection laws against market participants, including the platforms. The CFPB is authorized to prevent “unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices” through its regulatory, supervisory and enforcement authority. To assist in its enforcement, the CFPB maintains an online complaint system that allows consumers to log complaints with respect to various consumer finance products, including the loans that platforms facilitate. This system could inform future CFPB decisions with respect to its regulatory, enforcement or examination focus. Since March 2016, the CFPB has accepted consumer complaints regarding consumer loans issued by online marketplace platforms, subjecting platforms to the CFPB’s expectation for prompt handling of consumer complaints received through the system and making available to the public non-personalized information regarding such complaints. Until the CFPB issues a final rulemaking defining which non-bank larger participants in the consumer lending market will be subject to the CFPB’s supervisory authority, which includes the ability to conduct regulatory examinations, the platforms are only subject to the CFPB’s rulemaking and enforcement authority, unless they are determined to pose risk to consumers by the CFPB. The CFPB announced in April 2022 its intention to use its authority to supervise any non-bank that it determines is posing a risk to consumers. Since that time, the CFPB has entered into non-public agreements with several entities that have agreed to the CFPB’s supervision. However, on May 14, 2025, the CFPB issued a notice proposing to rescind amendments to the Procedures for Supervisory Designation Proceedings that it adopted in 2022 and 2024. While the future extension of supervisory authority to non-banks that the CFPB determines pose a risk to consumer is uncertain, it is possible that entities subject to CFPB supervision and examination, either as a result of such determination or a future larger participant

rulemaking, could include fintech platforms that sell loans to or service loans for the Fund. The impact of such direct supervision by the CFPB is unknown, but could result in additional scrutiny for platforms, which could have an adverse impact on platforms and the Fund.

The CFPB could implement rules that restrict platforms' effectiveness in servicing loans for the Fund. For example, on October 5, 2017, the CFPB issued a final rule regarding Payday, Vehicle Title and Certain High-Cost Installment Loans (the "Final Rule"). The Final Rule mandated with respect to loans of 45 days or less or longer-term loans with balloon payments that lenders must take reasonable steps to ensure that prospective borrowers have the ability to repay them. In July 2020, the CFPB issued a final rule to rescind the Final Rule's mandatory underwriting requirements (i.e., the ability-to-repay requirements) and ratify the Final Rule's payment provisions that prohibit lenders from making new attempts to debit a borrower's account after two failed attempts, absent express authorization by the borrower for further withdrawals. The Final Rule was stayed pending resolution of legal claims regarding both the substance of the Final Rule and the constitutionality of the CFPB's funding mechanism. In September 2021, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas upheld the payment provisions in the Final Rule and established a June 13, 2022 effective date. *Cnty. Fin. Servs. Ass'n of Am., Ltd. v. CFPB*, 558 F. Supp. 3d 350 (W.D. Tex. 2021). However, implementation of the Final Rule was further stayed and in October 2022 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held that the funding mechanism for the CFPB (12 U.S.C. § 5497) is unconstitutional. The U.S. Supreme Court took the case on appeal and on May 16, 2024, rejected the Fifth Circuit ruling, and remanded the case back to the U.S. Court of Appeals. On June 14, 2024, the CFPB announced the Final Rule would go into effect on March 30, 2025. On November 25, 2024, the Fifth Circuit issued an order effectively confirming that the Final Rule would take effect on March 30, 2025. However, on March 28, 2025, the CFPB announced it would not prioritize enforcement or supervisory actions related to the payment provisions of the Final Rule, despite the rule taking effect on March 30, 2025.

Actions by the CFPB could result in requirements to alter or cease offering affected loan products and services, making them less attractive and restricting the platforms' ability to offer them. Actions by the CFPB or other regulators against the platforms, their originating banks or their competitors that discourage the use of the alternative lending model or suggest to consumers the desirability of other loan products or services could result in reputational harm and a loss of borrowers or investors. The platforms' compliance costs and litigation exposure could increase materially if the CFPB or other regulators enact new regulations, change existing regulations, modify, through supervision or enforcement, past regulatory guidance or interpret existing regulations in a manner different or stricter than previous interpretations. In addition to the CFPB, the FTC can investigate and enforce certain federal consumer protection statutes as well the prohibition on unfair and deceptive acts or practices under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act or unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices under Sections 1031 and 1036 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Similarly, state attorneys general have broad powers to investigate and enforce consumer protection statutes, which they have used, and are likely to continue to use, with respect to the activities of certain platforms. Also, the platforms may be subject to regulatory examination or enforcement actions by state authorities, particularly in states where the platforms are licensed. Moreover, platforms that collaborate with a bank to offer loans are subject to the supervisory authority of the bank's regulator(s).

The CFPB issued an interpretive rule in 2022 to provide clarity regarding 12 U.S.C. 5552, which provides states with authority to enforce requirements of federal consumer financial laws, and issued a report in January 2025 to provide state regulators and enforcement agencies a road map for how they can enforce federal consumer financial laws. Although the interpretive rule on states' enforcement authority was rescinded as of May 15, 2025, the underlying statutory authority for states to enforce federal consumer financial laws remains. With the change in presidential administrations in January 2025 and the expectation that federal regulators may be less aggressive in enforcing federal consumer financial laws as compared to the prior administration, several state regulators have signaled an intention to increase their oversight of consumer financial services firms.

Different platforms adhere to different business models subject to different regulatory requirements. For example, one platform may operate from a particular state to make loans to small- and mid-sized businesses across the United States. The platform must comply with that state's licensing requirements and possible usury limitations, relying on contractual choice of law provisions when lending to borrowers that reside in other states. However, other states could seek to regulate the platform on the basis that loans were made to borrowers located in such other states. Alternatively, plaintiffs or an enforcement agency could assert that the platform's choice of law was not valid and that the law of the borrower's state of residency applies to the

transaction, particularly if enforcement of the parties' choice of law is found to be contrary to a fundamental public policy of the borrower's home state. In either case, loans made in those other states could be subject to the maximum interest rate limits (usury laws), if any, of such jurisdiction, which in turn could limit revenues for the Fund or adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments. Moreover, it could further subject the platform to such states' licensing requirements and, potentially, to penalties for having previously conducted business in such states without a license, which could adversely impact the platform or, in some cases, the enforceability of some or all of the terms of loans originated by or through the platform without a license.

Another platform may follow a different model in which some or all loans sourced by the platform are made by a bank. The platform may provide certain services to assist the bank in making the loan, but the loans will be made subject to the bank's underwriting guidelines, funding for the loans will come from the bank's own resources and the bank will be the named payee on the loans. As a result, the bank is generally considered to be the "true lender" of the loans originated through the platform. However, if challenged in litigation by a borrower, government enforcement agency or other litigant, a court may instead decide that the platform is the true lender of the loans. Plaintiffs and certain regulators have challenged various bank affiliation and similar arrangements involving a variety of non-bank partners, often in market segments in which the Fund does not intend to invest, such as payday lending and refund anticipation lending, and recently challenges have been initiated against marketplace lending platforms on similar theories. Currently, litigation is pending in California between a platform and the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation which could become a bellwether for future true lender cases, for example. Cases raising true lender, usury or licensing questions related to loans made pursuant to arrangements in which platforms affiliated with banks can be expected to arise from time to time and are likely to be dependent on the specific facts and circumstances involved as well as developing judicial interpretations of existing and new laws. Given the fact specific nature of these kinds of cases, courts have recently applied differing interpretations when determining which party is the true lender, with the diverging outcomes of these cases explained in whole or in part by the differing legal standards applied by courts and factual distinctions. The resulting uncertainty may increase the possibility of claims brought against the platforms by borrowers seeking to void their loans or to subject the platforms to increased regulatory scrutiny and enforcement actions. To the extent that the platform or a purchaser of loans is deemed to be the true lender in any jurisdiction instead of the originating bank (whether determined by a regulatory agency at the state or federal level or by a court), loans made to borrowers in that jurisdiction would be subject to the maximum interest rate limits (usury laws) of such jurisdiction and existing loans may be unenforceable and the platform or purchaser of loans could be subject to additional regulatory requirements in addition to any penalties and fines (including licensing), which could adversely affect the Fund and the value of its investments. Moreover, it may be determined that this business model is not sustainable in its current form, which could ultimately cause such platforms to alter or terminate their businesses. In such circumstances, there could be a material adverse effect on the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy as well as enforce remedies it may have against the platforms from which it obtained loans.

Many fintech platforms partner with state-chartered banks that rely on federal law, specifically, Section 27 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, which allows a state-chartered bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to charge interest to borrowers on a nationwide basis based on the rates allowed by the state where the bank is located. Section 27 preempts inconsistent state law limitations except for loans that are made in states that opt out from federal exportation authority. Until 2023, Iowa and Puerto Rico were the only jurisdictions to have enacted and maintained opt outs of Section 27, although the effect of such opt outs was unsettled given different interpretations of the opt out right under federal law. In December 2022, the Iowa Attorney General and Department of Banking announced the settlement of an enforcement action against an out-of-state, state-chartered bank that made loans in Iowa through a bank partnership program. The state asserted that its opt out from Section 27 preemption required the bank to comply with state law when lending to Iowa residents. The state claimed that the bank charged usurious interest on loans to Iowa residents. Without admitting any violation of Iowa law, the bank agreed to an Assurance of Discontinuance under which it would make refunds to Iowa residents for interest collected in excess of the state's usury ceiling.

In 2023, Colorado enacted legislation purporting to opt out of Section 27. The law was scheduled to become effective July 1, 2024 but was later subject to an injunction covering members of the trade associations that initiated a legal challenge to Colorado's interpretation of DIDMCA's opt-out provision. The impact of the Colorado legislation is unclear at this time and other states have considered legislation to opt out of Section 27. To the extent that a state's opt-out is effective in preventing out-of-state, state-chartered banks from exercising their ability to export the interest rates of their home state when lending to residents of such an

opt-out state, it could limit state-chartered banks that partner with fintech platforms from originating certain loans or result in liabilities for any loans originated in violation of such opt-out state's usury ceiling.

Alternative lending platforms may be subject to risk of litigation alleging violations of federal and state laws and regulations and consumer law torts, including fraud. Moreover, many alternative lending-related securities (loans, in particular) are written using standardized documentation. Thus, many borrowers may be similarly situated insofar as the provisions of their contractual obligations are concerned. Accordingly, allegations of violations of the provisions of applicable federal or state consumer protection laws could potentially result in a large class of claimants asserting claims against the platforms and other related entities.

Recent case law raised questions regarding the ability of platforms and loan purchasers to charge the same rate as an originating bank after a loan has been sold to the platform by the originating bank and, in turn, sold to subsequent investors, such as the Fund. In 2015, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued a significant decision that interpreted the scope of federal preemption under the National Bank Act (the "NBA") and held that a non-bank assignee of loans originated by a national bank was not entitled to the benefits of NBA preemption as to state law claims of usury. Although the decision is binding only in Connecticut, New York and Vermont, it may significantly affect non-bank assignees of loans, including the loan origination practices of certain participants in the alternative lending-related industry. At a minimum, non-bank assignees/purchasers of bank loans may face uncertainty regarding their ability to rely upon federal preemption of state usury laws in those three states; in addition, a number of alternative lending platforms purchase loans from state-chartered banks promptly after origination and rely upon federal preemption to exempt the loans from state usury caps. Following the Second Circuit's decision, there have been a number of lawsuits in other parts of the country making similar allegations. In 2020, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation separately issued final rules to provide that interest rate applicable to a loan originated by a bank on the date the loan was made remains valid when a loan is transferred or sold. Although attorneys general in several states have initiated litigation to challenge the agencies' rules, a federal district court upheld the rules in 2022 and the states did not file an appeal. Nonetheless, some uncertainty remains as future litigants could seek to challenge the rules.

In addition to potential legal and regulatory challenges to platforms, several states have initiated enforcement actions or considered new legislation that may challenge the ability of state-chartered banks that partner with platforms to offer loans without a license or at interest rates above a state's usury ceiling. Although these developments are relatively recent and some of their outcomes are uncertain, they could limit future investment opportunities or revenues for the Fund. Moreover, if a bank were to be found to have originated loans without a license and/or at interest rates not authorized by law, it could adversely impact the enforceability of loans made by such bank, which could adversely affect the Fund.

In addition, numerous other statutory provisions, including federal bankruptcy laws and related state laws, may interfere with or affect the ability of an investor to enforce a loan facilitated through an alternative lending platform. If a platform or related entity were to go into bankruptcy or become the subject of an insolvency proceeding, the platform or related entity may stop performing its services with respect to the loans. Any replacement servicer retained for such services may assess higher fees and/or demand additional, less favorable terms with respect to its obligations. The servicer may also have the power, in connection with a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding and with the approval of the court or the bankruptcy trustee or similar official, to assign its rights and obligations as servicer to a third party without the consent, and even over the objection, of any affected parties. If the servicer is a debtor in bankruptcy or the subject of an insolvency or similar proceeding, this may limit the ability of affected parties to enforce the obligations of the servicer, to collect any amount owing by the servicer or to terminate and replace the servicer. In addition, the sale of whole loans to the Fund may be found by a bankruptcy court not to have been a true sale, but recharacterized as a secured loan from the Fund to the platform. If such a recharacterization occurs, most platform loan purchase agreements provide that the platform grants a security interest to the Fund in the loans subject to the purchase agreement, but the Fund would incur the resulting uncertainty, costs and delays from having its loans deemed part of the bankruptcy estate of the platform, rather than assets owned outright by the Fund. A bankruptcy court may also reduce the monthly payments due under the related contract or loan and/or change the rate of interest and time of repayment of the indebtedness. Borrowers may delay or suspend making payments on loans because of the uncertainties occasioned by the bankruptcy or similar proceeding to which a platform or its related entities are subject, even if the borrowers have no legal right to do so. It is possible that a period of adverse economic conditions resulting in high defaults and delinquencies on alternative lending-related securities will increase the potential bankruptcy risk to platforms and its related entities.

The U.S. presidential election of 2024 resulted in a change of administration that resulted in significant changes in leadership among the federal agencies that regulate consumer credit, including the CFPB, FTC, federal banking agencies and the Department of Justice. Federal consumer financial regulation is in a period of extended transition for a variety of reasons, including that nominations for federal agency leadership are pending before the U.S. Senate, executive orders impacting the operations of federal agencies are being issued (with uncertainty around the scope of their application and timing of their implementation), and reductions of personnel are occurring across federal agencies. There is considerable uncertainty as to the operating status of federal agencies and the future policies that the current U.S. administration may pursue in areas impacting financial regulation and consumer protection. Many of the current administration's executive orders are being challenged in court, with initial requests for injunctions being granted, denied, or extended, and the ultimate resolution of the legality of the executive orders is expected to take an extended period of time. Further, in pending litigation challenges to rules, federal agencies have sought to suspend or dismiss the litigation in some cases, and in other cases have not yet taken action. The outlook is similarly uncertain as to pending enforcement cases that have not been abandoned by the CFPB. It is also uncertain how other federal and state regulators will respond to any changes at the CFPB, which may include increasing or decreasing enforcement activity.

The Fund cannot predict whether federal or state agencies with oversight over the platforms will take any action to adopt new regulations, provide guidance or take supervisory or enforcement actions that will adversely or positively impact the marketplace lending industry or require changes to the business models of platforms that may adversely affect the platforms' businesses. If a change in the laws or the interpretations of current laws were to occur, certain U.S. platforms could be required to either change the manner in which they conduct certain aspects of their operations or halt certain business operations all together, which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy.

At any time there may be litigation pending as well as supervisory or enforcement actions taken against banks that issue or originate loans for the platforms. Any such litigation or supervisory or enforcement actions may significantly and adversely impact such banks' ability to make loans or subject them or the platforms they partner with to fines and penalties, which could consequently have a material adverse effect on the Fund. The platforms could also be forced to comply with the lending laws of all U.S. states, which may not be feasible and could result in platforms ceasing to operate. Any increase in cost or regulatory burden on a platform could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. Specifically, adverse supervisory or enforcement actions by regulatory agencies or rulings by courts in pending and potential future litigation could undermine the basis of platforms' business models and could result ultimately in a platform or its lender members (investors) being characterized as a lender, which, as a consequence, would mean that additional U.S. consumer protection laws would be applicable to the loans sourced on such platforms, potentially rendering such loans voidable or unenforceable. In addition, a platform or its lender members could be subject to claims by borrowers, as well as enforcement actions by regulators. Even if a platform were not required to cease conducting business with residents of certain states or to change its business practices to comply with applicable laws and regulations, the platform or its lender members could be required to register or obtain and maintain licenses or regulatory approvals in all 50 U.S. states at substantial cost. If a platform were subject to fines, penalties or other regulatory action or ceased to operate, this could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategy.

In addition to laws governing the activities of lenders and servicers, a limited number of states require purchasers of certain loans, primarily consumer loans and mortgage loans, to be licensed or registered in order to own the loans or, in certain states, to collect a rate of interest above a specified rate. Moreover, recent litigation involving securitization trusts that take assignment of loans suggests increased licensing, enforcement and litigation risk for purchasers of loans. The Fund intends to obtain licenses if and where required in order to pursue its investment strategy. To the extent the Fund obtains such licenses or is required to comply with related regulatory requirements, the Fund could be subject to increased costs and regulatory oversight by governmental authorities that may have an adverse effect on its results or operations. If the Fund were delayed in obtaining, or were unable to obtain, required licenses in certain states, this could limit its ability to invest in loans to borrowers in those states. If the Fund were to be deemed to have acquired loans without first obtaining a required license, the Fund could be subject to penalties, prohibited or restricted in its ability to enforce loans or collect interest, or subject to other damages, which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund, its investment strategy, and/or results.

Because loans are not ordinarily registered with the Commission or any state securities commission or listed on any securities exchange, there is usually less publicly available information about such instruments. In addition, loans in which the Fund invests may not be considered “securities” for purposes of the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. In the event certain loans in which the Fund invests are not considered securities, as a purchaser of these instruments, the Fund may not be entitled to the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. The Fund has been advised by the Staff of the Commission that it is the view of the Commission and its Staff that the purchase of whole loans through alternative lending platforms involves the purchase of “securities” under the 1933 Act, issued by the originating platforms, and that the purchase of whole loans by the Fund involves the purchase of securities.

If platforms or any related entities are required to register as investment companies under the 1940 Act or as investment advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, their ability to conduct business may be materially adversely affected, and contracts entered into by a platform or related entity while in violation of the registration requirements may be voidable. This could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategy and adversely affect the value of the Fund’s shares.

The U.S. federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”) provides guidelines and limitations on the conduct of third-party debt servicers in connection with the collection of consumer debts. In order to ensure compliance with the FDCPA, U.S. platforms often contract with professional third-party debt collection agencies to engage in debt collection activities with respect to consumer debts. The CFPB, the U.S. federal agency responsible for administering the FDCPA, has considered comprehensive rulemaking regarding the operation of the FDCPA. While the agency has paused its rulemaking efforts, future regulatory enactments may adversely impact the ability of third-party debt collectors to recover claims from borrowers and may reduce amounts recovered or value of charged-off debts. Any such changes could have an adverse effect on U.S. platforms and, therefore, on the Fund as an investor through such platforms. The U.S. federal Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”) regulates consumer credit reporting. Under the FCRA, liability may be imposed on furnishers of data to credit reporting agencies, such as platforms that service loans for the Fund, to the extent that adverse credit information reported is false or inaccurate.

U.S. federal law provides borrower service members on active military service with rights that may delay or impair a platform’s ability to collect on a loan. The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (“SCRA”) requires that the interest rate on pre-existing debts, such as service member loans, be set at no more than 6% while the qualified service member or reservist is on active duty. An investor in an alternative lending-related security that is dependent on the performance of such a loan, such as the Fund, will not receive the difference between 6% and the original stated interest rate for the loan during any such period. This law also permits courts to stay proceedings and execution of judgments against service members and reservists on active duty, which may delay recovery on any loans in default and, accordingly, payments on the instruments that are dependent on these loans. If there are any amounts under such a loan still due and owing to the platform after the final maturity of the instrument that corresponds to the loan, a platform may have no further obligation to make payments on the instrument to the Fund, even if the platform later receives payments after the final maturity of the instrument.

Platforms do not take military service into account in assigning loan grades to borrower service member loan requests. In addition, platforms do not request prospective borrowers to confirm if they are a qualified service member or reservists within the meaning of the SCRA as part of the borrower registration process. As a result, the platform may not always be able to ensure compliance with the requirements of the SCRA as well as the Military Lending Act, which, among other things, limits the cost of credit on a covered loan to 36% per year.

In addition, regulatory changes applicable to the collateral securing certain loans to which the Fund may have exposure, particularly non-traditional forms of collateral (e.g., digital assets like bitcoin), may adversely impact the value of such collateral or a platform’s or loan servicer’s ability to service such loans.

Lender Liability. A number of judicial decisions have upheld judgments of borrowers against lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories, collectively termed “lender liability.” Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or a similar duty owed to the borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. If a loan held by the Fund were found to have been made or serviced under circumstances that give rise to lender liability, the borrower’s obligation to repay that loan

could be reduced or eliminated or the Fund's recovery on that loan could be otherwise impaired, which would adversely impact the value of that loan.

In limited cases, courts have subordinated the loans of a senior lender to a borrower to claims of other creditors of the borrower when the senior lender or its agents, such as a loan servicer, is found to have engaged in unfair, inequitable or fraudulent conduct with respect to the other creditors. If a loan held by the Fund were subject to such subordination, it would be junior in right of payment to other indebtedness of the borrower, which could adversely impact the value of that loan.

Regulatory Regime in the United Kingdom. The Fund may invest in alternative lending-related securities through platforms domiciled in the UK. Such platforms must be authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") in order to engage in the regulated activity of "operating an electronic system in relation to lending."

The FCA imposes regulatory controls for platform operators, including the application of conduct of business rules (in particular, relating to disclosure and promotions), minimum capital requirements, client money protection rules, dispute resolution rules and a requirement for firms to take reasonable steps to ensure existing loans continue to the administered if the firm goes out of business. These regulations and any further new laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on UK platforms' businesses and may result in interruption of operations by such platforms or the passing on of the costs of increased regulatory compliance to investors, such as the Fund, in the form of higher origination or servicing fees.

The Fund may invest in loans that constitute regulated credit agreements (consumer credit loans) under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("FSMA"). Article 60B of the amended Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (the "RAO") provides that the activity of entering into a regulated credit agreement as lender or exercising or having the right to exercise the lender's rights and duties under such credit agreement requires FCA authorization. However, article 60I of the RAO and paragraph 55 of the schedule to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Exemption Order) 2001 provide exemptions from authorization to persons who acquire rights under a regulated credit agreements (but who do not make any such loans or extend any new credit), provided that the servicer of such loans is appropriately authorized by the FCA and the relevant service agreement complies with the requirements of the relevant exception being relied on.

The Fund is not authorized by the FCA in respect of consumer credit activities. To the extent that it acquires any loans that are regulated credit agreements under FSMA, the Fund will be required to ensure that a person with the appropriate FCA authorization is engaged to service such regulated credit agreements in accordance with the exemptions from authorization under article 60B and paragraph 55 outlined above. If the FCA were to successfully challenge the Fund's reliance on this exemption, this could adversely affect the Fund's ability to invest in consumer loans in the United Kingdom or other alternative lending-related securities relating to such consumer loans, and could subject to the Fund to costs that could adversely affect the results of the Fund.

The future regulatory regime in the United Kingdom is currently uncertain as a result of the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union on January 31, 2020 ("Brexit"). While an agreement governing post-Brexit trade between the United Kingdom and the European Union became effective on January 1, 2021, significant issues, such as market access for financial firms and applicable data protection standards, remain unsettled, and it is unclear what form a permanent arrangement with respect to such issues may take or what impact it would have on the United Kingdom regulatory regime. From January 1, 2021, EU law ceased to apply in the UK. However, many EU laws were assimilated into English law and these assimilated laws will continue to apply until such time as they are repealed, replaced or amended. The United Kingdom government has enacted legislation that will repeal, replace or otherwise make substantial amendments to the European Union laws that currently apply in the United Kingdom. It is impossible to predict the consequences on the Fund and its investments. Such changes could be materially detrimental to investors, including the Fund. Brexit may have a significant impact on the U.K., Europe, and global economies, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, new legal and regulatory uncertainties and potentially lower economic growth for these economies, which could adversely affect Fund performance. The ultimate effect of these and other social-political or geopolitical issues are not known but could profoundly affect particular economies and markets as well as global economies and markets, which may include companies or assets held or considered for prospective investment by the Fund and could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Regulatory Regime in Other Jurisdictions. The platforms and their investors may face regulation in the other jurisdictions in which the Fund invests. Many other jurisdictions have regulatory regimes in place to authorize

or regulate platforms. If any entity operating a platform through which the Fund invests, or any entity that is the lender under a loan agreement facilitated by that platform, were to lose its license or have its license suspended or revoked, the platform might be forced to cease its operations, which could impair the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy by investing in loans originated by that platform, and could disrupt the servicing and administration of loans to which the Fund has exposure through that platform. Any such disruption could impact the quality of debt collection procedures in relation to those loans and could result in reduced returns to the Fund from those investments. In addition, some jurisdictions may regulate the terms of loans issued through a platform or impose additional requirements on investments in such loans, which could impact the value of alternative lending-related securities purchased from a platform operating in such a jurisdiction or the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy by investing in loans originated by such a platform. New or amended laws or regulations could disrupt the business operations of platforms operating in jurisdictions in which the Fund invests and could result in the platforms passing on of increased regulatory compliance costs to investors, such as the Fund, in the form of higher origination or servicing fees.

In addition, the Fund's single family real estate investments may be adversely affected by new (or revised) laws or regulations imposed by federal, state or local authorities that affect the properties securing such loans. Real property is subject to governmental authorities at the federal, state and local levels who are actively involved in the promulgation and enforcement of regulations relating to land use and zoning restrictions. Regulations may be promulgated that could have the effect of restricting or curtailing certain uses of existing structures or requiring that such structures be renovated or altered in some fashion. The establishment of such regulations could have the impact of increasing the expenses and lowering the profitability of any of the properties affected thereby. Increased costs resulting from increases in real estate, income or transfer taxes or other governmental requirements generally may not be passed through directly to residents, tenants or lessees, inhibiting the ability of the Fund to recover such costs. In addition, the Fund may be adversely impacted by rent control or rent stabilization laws or other laws regulating housing that could prevent property owners from raising rents sufficiently to offset increases in operating costs or from removing delinquent tenants.

Privacy and Data Security Laws Risk. There has been an increase in legislative and regulatory activity related to privacy and data security issues in recent years. GLBA and other laws limit the disclosure of certain non-public personal information about a consumer to non-affiliated third parties and require financial institutions to disclose certain privacy policies and practices with respect to information sharing with both affiliates and non-affiliated third parties. Many states and a number of non-U.S. jurisdictions have enacted privacy and data security laws providing consumers with certain rights and requiring safeguards on the privacy and security of consumers' personally identifiable information. For example, on January 1, 2020, the California Consumer Privacy Act (the "CCPA") took effect and creates obligations on covered companies to, among other things, disclose certain personal information about California residents with those residents, allow those residents to request that certain personal information be deleted, and allow those residents to opt-out of the sale of their information. This law and its implementing regulations are evolving and subject to interpretation. Similarly, there are a number of legislative proposals related to privacy and data security in the European Union and the United States, at both the federal and state level. Other laws deal with obligations to safeguard and dispose of private information in a manner designed to avoid its dissemination. Privacy rules adopted by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission implement GLBA and other requirements and govern the disclosure of consumer financial information by certain financial institutions, ranging from banks to private investment funds. U.S. platforms following certain models generally are required to have privacy policies that conform to these GLBA and other requirements. In addition, such platforms typically have policies and procedures intended to maintain platform participants' personal information securely and dispose of it properly.

The Fund generally does not intend to obtain or hold borrowers' non-public personally identifiable information, and the Fund intends to implement procedures designed to prevent the disclosure of non-public personally identifiable information to the Fund. However, service providers to the Fund, including the Fund's custodians and the platforms acting as loan servicers for the Fund, may obtain, hold or process such information. While the Fund has adopted policies and procedures regarding the platforms' and custodian's protection and use of non-public personally identifiable information, the Fund cannot guarantee the security of that data and cannot guarantee that service providers have been and will continue to comply with GLBA, CCPA, other data security and privacy laws and any other related regulatory requirements. Violations of GLBA, CCPA and other laws could subject the Fund to litigation and/or fines, penalties or other regulatory action, which, individually or in the aggregate, could have an adverse effect on the Fund. In addition, given that proposed laws and regulations related to privacy and data

security are pending in numerous U.S. states and other jurisdictions, the Fund may also face regulations related to privacy and data security in the other jurisdictions in which the Fund invests.

Risk of Fraud. The Fund may be subject to the risk of fraudulent activity associated with the various parties involved in alternative lending, including the platforms, issuers, banks, borrowers and third parties handling borrower and investor information. Prospective borrowers may materially misrepresent any of the information they provide to the platforms, including their credit history, the existence or value of purported collateral, the purpose of the loan, their occupation or their employment status. Platforms may not verify all of the information provided by prospective borrowers. As discussed under “—Counterparty Credit Risk,” the accuracy of a platform’s evaluation of a borrower’s creditworthiness could be significantly impaired if based on flawed information. Except where a platform is required to repurchase loans or securities or indemnify investors, fraud may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to receive the principal and interest payments that it expects to receive on its investments and, therefore, may negatively impact the Fund’s performance. A platform may have the exclusive right and ability to investigate claims of borrower identity theft, which creates a conflict of interest, as platforms may be obligated to repurchase loans and/or indemnify investors in the case of fraud and may, therefore, have an incentive to deny or fail to investigate properly a claim of fraud. Furthermore, there can be no guarantee that the resources, technologies or fraud prevention measures implemented by a platform will be sufficient to accurately detect and prevent fraud.

The Fund is also subject to the risk of fraudulent activity by a platform or a backup servicer. In the event that a platform or backup servicer engages in fraudulent activity, the pools of loans originated or sourced by the platform or any loans serviced by the platform or backup servicer may be impaired or may not be of the quality that the Fund anticipated, thereby increasing the risk of default in respect of such loans.

Securitization Risk. The Fund seeks to sell certain whole loans, and may sell other alternative lending-related investments, to special purpose entities, sometimes referred to as securitization vehicles, formed by third parties for the purpose of acquiring alternative lending-related investments and issuing securities. The Fund may increase the volume and frequency of its sales as an active and reliable secondary market continues to develop over time, and a material portion of its performance may be dependent on such sales. If the development of this market were to slow, stop or reverse, it may adversely impact the Fund. In connection with the sale or contribution by the Fund of certain of its alternative lending-related investments to any such special purpose entity, the Fund may be required to make certain representations about the alternative lending-related investments sold or contributed to such special purpose entity. The Fund also may be required to indemnify such special purpose entity, or to repurchase the alternative lending-related investments to which such representations relate, to the extent that any such representation is found to have been inaccurate on the date that it was made.

In making such representations, the Fund may rely upon certain representations and warranties made to the Fund by the platform from which the Fund originally acquired the relevant alternative lending-related investment. If the Fund relies on any such representations made by a platform, the Fund is expected to have a right of indemnification from, or a right to sell the relevant alternative lending-related investment back to, such platform if such representations by such platform are found to have been inaccurate on the date on which they were made. In the event that the Fund is required to indemnify, or to repurchase alternative lending-related investments from, a special purpose entity as a result of a representation made by the Fund to such special purpose entity, it is expected that the Fund will seek to recoup its losses by exercising its rights to a similar remedy against the platform from which it purchased such alternative lending-related investments. However, it is possible that the Fund will not be able to obtain representations from the relevant platform that back up all representations required to be made by the Fund in connection with a securitization, and the Fund may be unable to recoup some or all of such losses through such arrangements.

Real Estate Investment Risk Generally. The Fund is subject to risks typically associated with real estate, including:

- changes in global, national, regional or local economic, demographic or capital market conditions;
- future adverse national real estate trends, including increasing vacancy rates, declining rental rates and general deterioration of market conditions;
- changes in supply of or demand for similar properties in a given market or metropolitan area, which could result in rising vacancy rates, decreasing market rental rates or loss of property value;

- the occupancy rate of, and the rental rates charged at, properties and the ability to collect on a timely basis all rent;
- lack of liquidity inherent in the nature of the assets;
- increased competition for properties targeted by the Fund's investment strategy;
- property location and conditions, property management decisions and property operating costs, including insurance premiums, real estate taxes, maintenance costs and the expense of leasing, renovation or constructions;
- reliance on tenants, managers and real estate operators that the Fund works with in acquiring and managing assets to operate their businesses in an appropriate manner and in compliance with their contractual arrangements with the Fund;
- bankruptcies, financial difficulties or defaults by tenants of the properties in which the Fund invests, , real estate operators that the Fund works with in acquiring and managing assets, property managers or any other third party that is involved in the Fund's operation;
- increases in interest rates and lack of availability of financing;
- cost of compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations; changes in laws, including laws that increase operating expenses or limit rents that may be charged and changes in state or local zoning laws; changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies;
- changes in government rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including increases in property taxes, changes in zoning laws, limitations on rental rates, and increasing costs to comply with environmental laws;
- bad acts of third parties; and
- unforeseeable events such as social unrest, civil disturbances, terrorism, earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

Many of these factors are beyond the control of the Fund. Any negative changes in these factors could affect the Fund's performance and its ability to meet its obligations and make distributions to shareholders.

Single Family Rental Market Risk. A portion of the Fund's portfolio will consist of debt instruments providing exposure to single family rental properties. The Fund's investment strategy involves sourcing assets through operators that purchase, renovate, maintain, and manage a large number of single family rental properties. Until recently, the single family rental business consisted primarily of private and individual investors in local markets and was managed individually or by small, non-institutional owners and property managers. Entry into this market by large, well-capitalized investors is a relatively recent trend, so few peer funds or companies exist, and none have yet established long-term track records that might assist the Adviser in predicting whether such business model and investment strategy can be implemented and sustained over an extended period of time. Large, well-capitalized investors also face risks caused by proposed state and federal laws intended to prohibit institutional investors from engaging in the single family rental market. It may be difficult for investors to evaluate the Fund's potential future performance without the benefit of established long-term track records from companies implementing a similar business model.

Risks of Seasonal Fluctuations in Single Family Rental Demand and Downturns in the Residential Properties Sector. A downturn or slowdown in the rental demand for single family housing caused by adverse economic, regulatory, or environmental conditions, or by seasonal fluctuations in rental demand, may impact the performance of the Fund's single family real estate investments. In addition to general, regional, national and international economic conditions, the performance of the Fund's single family real estate investments will be impacted by the economic conditions in the markets where the Fund holds such investments. The Adviser bases a substantial part of its single family real estate investment strategy on the belief that property values and operating fundamentals for single family properties in the markets where the Fund holds assets will improve over the term of the Fund. However, certain of these markets have experienced substantial economic downturns in certain years and could experience similar or worse economic downturns in the future. There is no assurance as to the extent property

values and operating fundamentals will improve. If historical economic downturns recur, the value of these assets could decline, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance and its ability to make distributions to shareholders.

Real Estate Operator Risks. The Fund intends to work with real estate operators that source and manage investments in single family rental properties. When the Fund acquires assets in this manner, the Fund relies on such third party or one or more vendors hired by such party to locate and perform due diligence on, and evaluate the investment characteristics of, such assets. The Fund may have limited knowledge about the assets and is dependent upon the applicable operator for information regarding such assets, especially when the Fund acquires assets in bulk through such operator. Although the Fund conducts diligence on the operators, the Fund may not have the ability to independently verify the information provided by the operators. The Fund may not review the particular characteristics of the assets in which it invests at the time of investment, but rather negotiate the general criteria of the investments before it invests.

In addition, when the Fund purchases debt instruments secured by single family rental properties from an operator or bank originating such instruments, such entity typically continues to service the instruments. In the event that such operator is unable to act as the servicer, there is no assurance that a backup servicer will be able to assume responsibility in a timely or cost-effective manner; any resulting disruption or delay could jeopardize payments due to the Fund in respect of its investments or increase the costs associated with the Fund's investments. The Fund faces certain risks arising from the potential for an operator to have financial interests that are not aligned with the Fund's interests.

A large proportion of the Fund's single family real estate portfolio may consist of assets obtained from or through a small number of operators, potentially giving the Fund high exposure to the risks associated with those operators. The Fund is not subject to a stated limit on the percentage of its portfolio that it can allocate to assets it obtains from a single real estate operator.

Mortgage Loan Risk. The Fund's debt investment in single family rental properties will be secured by properties and will be subject to risks of delinquency, loss, taking title to collateral and bankruptcy of the borrower. The ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by real property is typically dependent primarily upon the successful operation of such property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. If the net operating income of the property is reduced or is not increased, depending on the borrower's business plan, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. If a borrower defaults or declares bankruptcy and the underlying asset value is less than the loan amount, the Fund will suffer a loss. In this manner, real estate values could impact the value of the Fund's single family real estate debt investment.

In addition, the Fund may invest in mortgage loans that are not fully amortizing, which means that they may have a significant principal balance or balloon payment due on maturity. Full satisfaction of the balloon payment by a borrower is heavily dependent on the availability of subsequent financing or a functioning sales market, as well as other factors such as the value of the property, the level of prevailing mortgage rates, the borrower's equity in the property and the financial condition and operating history of the property and the borrower. In certain situations, and during periods of credit distress, the unavailability of real estate financing may lead to default by a borrower. In addition, in the absence of any such takeout financing, the ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by an income-producing property will depend upon the successful operation of such property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. If the net operating income of the property is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired.

Mortgage loans are usually non-recourse in nature. In the event of any default under a mortgage or real estate loan held directly by the Fund, the Fund will bear a risk of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral and the principal and accrued interest of the mortgage or real estate loan, which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's profitability. In the event of the bankruptcy of a mortgage or real estate loan borrower, the mortgage or real estate loan to such borrower will be deemed to be secured only to the extent of the value of the underlying collateral at the time of bankruptcy (as determined by the bankruptcy court), and the lien securing the mortgage or real estate loan will be subject to the avoidance powers of the bankruptcy director or debtor-in-possession to the extent the lien is unenforceable under state law. Additionally, in the event of a default under any senior debt, the junior or subordinate lender generally forecloses on the equity, purchases the senior debt or negotiates a forbearance or restructuring arrangement with the senior lender in order to preserve its collateral.

Subordinated Real Estate Loan Risk. The Fund may acquire or originate subordinated real estate loans secured by single family rental properties, including mezzanine loans in the form of subordinated loans secured by a pledge of the ownership interests of either the entity owning such properties or the entity that owns the interest in the entity owning such properties. These types of investments involve a higher degree of risk than first-lien mortgage loans secured by real property because the investment may become unsecured as a result of foreclosure by the senior lender. In the event a borrower defaults on a subordinated loan and lacks sufficient assets to satisfy such loan, the Fund may suffer a loss of principal or interest. In the event a borrower declares bankruptcy, the Fund may not have full recourse to the assets of the borrower, or the assets of the borrower may not be sufficient to satisfy the loan. If a borrower defaults on a loan owned by the Fund or on debt senior to such loan, or in the event of a borrower bankruptcy, such loan will be satisfied only after the senior debt is paid in full. Where debt senior to a loan owned by the Fund exists, the presence of intercreditor arrangements may limit the Fund's ability to amend loan documents, assign loans, accept prepayments, exercise remedies (through "standstill periods"), and control decisions made in bankruptcy proceedings relating to borrowers.

Event-Driven Investing Risk. Event-driven investing involves making predictions about the likelihood of a particular event and the impact such event would have on an issuer's securities. Losses can result if the event does not occur or if the impact is not as anticipated. For example, the completion of a merger by an issuer may not be valued as highly by the market as expected, or the merger may fail to be consummated, in each case potentially resulting in losses to the Fund. Event-driven investing is inherently speculative and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

Arbitrage Risk. The Fund has exposure to arbitrage and alternative strategies that involve the risk that investments may not perform as intended, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund as failed trades are unwound. For example, with respect to convertible bond arbitrage and credit strategies as well as investment in PIPEs (as defined below), an issuer may default or be unable to make interest and dividend payments when due. With respect to the merger arbitrage strategy, the merger deal may terminate prior to closing, which could result in losses to the Fund. Arbitrage or fundamental risk also exists for other relative value strategies that focus on different kinds of mispricing, such as dual-class and stubtrading arbitrage, and investments in IPOs (as defined below), SEOs (as defined below) and warrants.

Trading, Limitation or Suspension Risk. Certain instruments in which the Fund invests are traded on public exchanges, which generally have the right to limit or suspend trading in any or all instruments that they list. Trading may also be suspended as a result of force majeure (e.g., in the event of a power outage affecting critical exchange systems). Any such limitation or suspension could prevent the Fund from entering into new positions, liquidating existing positions or hedging, which could lead to material losses to the Fund.

Convertible Securities Risk. 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.

Distressed Investments Risk. The Fund may have exposure to distressed investments, which are instruments issued by companies that are, or may in the future be, involved in reorganizations or restructurings, whether in bankruptcy or out of court. These investments may include high-yield bonds, bank debt, corporate bonds or other indebtedness of distressed companies and may present a high risk of default or may be in default at the time of the Fund's investment. Distressed investments involve the potential loss of the Fund's entire investment, and even if that is not the case, the Fund's return may be less than the value of its original investment.

IPO and SEO Risk. The Fund may have exposure to securities issued in initial public offerings ("IPOs") or seasoned (i.e., secondary) equity offerings ("SEOs"). Companies undergoing IPOs or SEOs have recently gone public and their securities may be highly volatile. Investments by the Fund in IPOs and SEOs in their securities have the potential to produce substantial gains but also the potential to cause significant losses. IPOs and SEOs by

non-U.S. companies may be subject to heightened risk resulting from the jurisdictions in which such offerings are made. Non-U.S. capital markets may not be as developed or may be less willing to support new public offerings, and non-U.S. companies may be subject to lower accounting and financial reporting standards than U.S. companies, as described in “—Foreign Investing Risk” below.

PIPEs Risk. The Fund may have exposure to private investments in public companies whose stocks are publicly-traded, which are typically referred to as “PIPE” transactions. PIPE transactions will generally result in the Fund having exposure to restricted stock or similar instruments, which may be illiquid and therefore difficult or impossible to sell. Such illiquidity could cause the market value of such securities to decrease and the Fund to suffer losses.

SPACs Risk. The Fund may have exposure to securities of special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs”) or similar special purpose entities that raise funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities. If a SPAC does not make an acquisition within a specified period of time, invested funds are returned to the entity’s shareholders. The value of a SPAC’s securities is dependent on its ability to complete a profitable acquisition, and the price of a SPAC’s securities may be highly volatile.

Inflation-Linked Securities Risk. The Fund may have exposure to inflation-linked fixed income securities, which are debt securities whose principal is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation in a specified market. Such securities are typically designed to pay interest periodically and to return the principal at maturity. Inflation-linked securities typically decline in value when real (i.e., inflation-adjusted) interest rates rise, and as a result, if real interest rates rise for reasons other than inflation, the Fund may suffer losses because an inflation-linked security’s principal amount will not be adjusted as a result. In addition, in periods when real interest rates are increasing faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-linked securities may experience greater losses than other debt securities with the same duration.

Use of Alternative Data Risk. The Fund has exposure to non-traditional data, also known as “alternative data” (e.g., data related to consumer transactions or other behavior, social media sentiment and internet search and traffic data). Alternative data sets are expected to change over time, and the use of alternative data is expected to evolve over time as well. The decision to incorporate certain alternative data sets within a particular model is subjective. There can be no assurance that using alternative data will be successful or result in positive returns for the Fund. Alternative data is often less structured than traditional data and typically has less history, making it more difficult to use in quantitative models. Alternative data providers may have less cybersecurity and technology infrastructure, which can result in alternative data being unavailable.

Undervalued Securities Risk. The Fund may make investments in securities of companies that are believed to be undervalued. However, the identification of such companies is a difficult and subjective task and there can be no assurance that the strategy will be successful.

Delta Hedging and Gap Risk. The Fund may use delta hedging (i.e., take offsetting positions in Underlying References) to reduce directional exposure arising from its options positions. However, the Fund is not required to delta hedge and may choose not to do so in certain market environments or trading contexts. Even when delta hedging is employed, the hedge may not be continuously maintained or precisely sized, and residual directional exposure may remain. As a result, the Fund may experience gains or losses from movements in the Underlying Reference even when a hedge is in place. Additionally, if the market experiences a large, discontinuous move, such as a sharp overnight gap or a sudden spike up or down during intraday trading, the Fund may not be able to adjust its delta hedge before significant losses occur.

Correlation Risk. Correlation risk is the risk that the expected correlation of a set of investments may differ from the realized correlation of such investments. If the Fund’s strategies were to be more correlated to each other than expected (i.e., they increase or decrease in value more in tandem than expected), the Fund’s returns could be more volatile than if the strategies were less correlated. Likewise, within a particular investment strategy, if the investments were more correlated than expected, that particular strategy could be more volatile than if the investments were less correlated. This risk may be increased during periods of market stress, such as during economic downturns or disruptions. If the Fund’s strategies were to be highly correlated to each other, especially, during a period of market stress, they could decrease in value at the same time, which could result in increased losses to the Fund.

Illiquidity and Restricted Securities Risk. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by the Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund's investments in whole loans, the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund will generally be treated as illiquid, and certain other of the Fund's investments may be treated as illiquid. The Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund are interval funds that make quarterly repurchase offers, and the securities of the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund may not be sold by the Fund outside of these quarterly opportunities. As a result, the Fund's investments in the Reinsurance Interval Fund and the Art Fund may be impossible to sell at the time the Fund would like. In addition, if a repurchase offer made by the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund is oversubscribed, those funds are required to repurchase shares tendered on a pro rata basis, and shareholders, including the Fund, will have to wait until the next repurchase offer to make another repurchase request. As a result, the Fund may be unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of its investment in the Reinsurance Interval Fund or the Art Fund during a particular repurchase offer.

The Fund may invest at the time of purchase up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Fund's ability to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate certain assets may be impaired and/or result in losses to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to sell its investments, even under circumstances when the Adviser believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund to do so. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value and their pricing may be more volatile than more liquid investments, which could adversely affect the price at which the Fund is able to sell such instruments. Illiquid investments may involve greater risk than liquid investments. Illiquidity risk also may be greater in times of financial stress. The risks associated with illiquid instruments may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash (such as in connection with redemptions) and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid instruments.

Certain of the instruments in which the Fund may invest are subject to restrictions on resale by the federal securities laws or otherwise, such as securities offered privately pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act and securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. While certain restricted securities may, notwithstanding their limitations on resale, be treated as liquid if the Adviser determines, pursuant to the applicable procedures, that such treatment is warranted, there can be no guarantee that any such determination will continue. Restricted securities previously determined to be liquid may subsequently become illiquid while held by the Fund. Even if such restricted securities are not deemed to be illiquid, they may nevertheless be difficult to value and the Fund may be required to hold restricted securities when it otherwise would sell such securities or may be forced to sell securities at a price lower than the price the Fund has valued such securities, and the Fund may incur additional expense when disposing of restricted securities, including costs to register the sale of the securities. This may result in losses to the Fund and investors.

Market Abuse Risk. Fraud, market manipulation, or other market abuse in the markets or instruments in which the Fund invests may cause the Fund to suffer losses. There can be no assurance that any regulations or other market constraints that are intended to reduce or eliminate such abuse will be effective, nor that the Fund will have the ability to seek compensation for any particular instance of market abuse.

Art Investment Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in the Art Fund, it is exposed to various risks associated with an investment in Artwork, any of which could materially impair the value of the Art Fund's investments and the market value of its shares. These risks include claims with respect to the authenticity of a work, which may result from incorrect attribution, uncertain attribution, lack of certification proving the authenticity of the artwork, forgery of a work of art, or falsification of the artist's signature. The Art Fund may also face claims related to provenance, or history of ownership, alleging that an Artwork has an uncertain or false origin. Buyers may also negatively perceive some elements of the prior ownership history.

In addition, the physical condition of an Artwork over time is dependent on technical aspects of artistic workmanship, including the materials used, the manner and skill of application, handling and storage and other factors. Artwork is also subject to potential damage, destruction, devastation, vandalism or loss as a result of natural disasters (flood, fire, hurricane), crime, theft, illegal exportation abroad, etc.

Ownership of Artwork is also prone to a variety of legal challenges, including challenges to title, nationalization, purchase of work of art from unauthorized person, money laundering, violation of legal regulations and restitution issues. The art market is also prone to change due to a variety of factors, including changes in transaction costs, substantial changes in fees, tax law changes, export licenses, changes in legal regulations, changes in attitudes

toward art as an investment, changes in tastes, and changes in supply, such as the liquidation of a major collection. The art market is also prone to abusive practices, including price manipulation, disguised agencies, and lack of transparency. Finally, because the demand for art is largely driven by wealthy individuals, economic events impacting the wealth of such individuals may impact the demand for Artwork and therefore the value of specific Artwork.

To the extent the Fund invests in the Art Fund, the Fund is indirectly exposed to other risks associated with the Art Fund's investment in Artwork. There is no assurance of appreciation of the Artwork or sufficient cash distributions resulting from the ultimate sale of the Artwork, and industry sales cycles for Artwork are unpredictable. Fluctuations in demand for Artwork generally or Artwork by specific artists could cause the value of the Artwork to decline. Ownership of a particular artist's work may be concentrated, and any large-scale divestiture of a collection could negatively affect prices. The Art Fund and the Artwork Companies may not be able to find buyers for Artwork at reasonable prices and any sale of Artwork could be executed at an inopportune time and potentially at a loss. Furthermore, Artwork Companies and the retail-oriented platforms that facilitate investments in Artwork Companies may be susceptible to the stresses of the current economic environment. The Artwork Companies in which the Art Fund invests have limited liquidity, and the Art Fund cannot make decisions regarding whether to hold or sell Artwork Company Artwork.

In addition, (i) the costs associated with investing in and maintaining Artwork may detract from Art Fund's performance; (ii) purchasing Artwork in privately negotiated transactions may involve greater risk than purchasing Artwork at public auction; (iii) insurance coverage for the Artwork may be inadequate, does not cover title claims and may not cover all possible contingencies, exposing the Art Fund to losses resulting from the damage or loss of the Artwork; and (iv) investing in Artwork subjects the Art Fund to valuation risk due to incomplete data, market instability or human error.

Although the Adviser and other Art Fund service providers will conduct due diligence in connection with any purchase of Artwork by the Art Fund or any Artwork Company, no amount of due diligence can completely insulate a buyer against these risks and if any of these risks materialize, the value of the Artwork may decline, and the value of the Art Fund's shares would be adversely affected.

Valuation Risk. The Fund is subject to valuation risk, which is the risk that one or more of the securities in which the Fund invests are priced incorrectly, due to factors such as incomplete data, market instability, or human error. Pricing of insurance-linked securities is subject to the added uncertainty caused by the inability to generally predict whether, when or where a natural disaster or other triggering event will occur. Even after a natural disaster or other triggering event occurs, the pricing of insurance-linked securities is subject to uncertainty for a period of time until event parameters, ultimate loss amounts and other factors are finalized and communicated to the Fund. The Fund's investments in insurance-linked securities for which market quotations are not available will be fair valued pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board. Even for insurance-linked securities for which market quotations are generally readily available, upon the occurrence or possible occurrence of a trigger event, and until the completion of the settlement and auditing of applicable loss claims, the Fund's investment in an insurance-linked security may be priced using fair value methods. Many of the Fund's insurance-linked securities are priced using fair value methods.

The Fund typically uses a third-party pricing service to value the Fund's investments in alternative lending-related securities and single family real estate investments, as market quotations generally are not available. The single family real estate investments and alternative lending-related securities may also be valued pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board.

Portfolio securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including fair valued securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. There is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio security is sold at a discount to its established value. If securities are mispriced, shareholders could lose money upon redemption or could pay too much for shares purchased.

Debt Investing Risk. The 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 Fund has no limits as to the maturity of debt securities in which the Fund invests directly or indirectly or as to the market capitalization range of the issuers. The 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 to which the 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 Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates that fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the 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 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. See "Interest Rate Risk" above.

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.

Subsidiary Risk. By investing through the Subsidiaries, the Fund is exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiaries' investments. The investments that may be held by a Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. Subsidiaries are not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act and are not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act, although each Subsidiary is managed pursuant to the compliance policies and procedures of the Fund applicable to it. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the jurisdiction in which a Subsidiary is organized could result in the inability of the Fund and/or such Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus and could adversely affect the Fund

Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury obligations that differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, risks related to changes in interest rates and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. Government securities generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers.

The U.S. Treasury Department placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship in September 2008. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remains liable for all of its obligations, including its guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, there can be no assurance that it will continue to support these or other government-sponsored entities in the future. Further, the benefits of any such government support may extend only to the holders of certain classes of an issuer's securities.

Foreign Investing Risk. Investments in securities of foreign issuers involve risks not ordinarily associated with exposure to securities and instruments of U.S. issuers. For example, foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to

U.S. companies. Foreign securities exchanges, brokers and companies may be subject to less government supervision and regulation than exists in the U.S. The Fund's exposure to foreign securities may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes, which may adversely affect the net return on such investments. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange controls may adversely affect the market value of the Fund's indirect and direct investments in foreign securities (see "Currency Risk" above). The Fund may not be able to pass through to its shareholders foreign income tax credits in respect of a portion of or all foreign income taxes it pays. There may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment abroad. The willingness and ability of foreign governmental entities to pay principal and interest on government securities depends on various economic factors, including the issuer's balance of payments, overall debt level and cash-flow considerations related to the availability of tax or other revenues to satisfy the issuer's obligations. If a foreign governmental entity defaults on its obligations on the securities, the holder of such securities may have limited recourse available to it. The laws of some foreign countries may limit the Fund's ability to gain exposure to securities of certain issuers located in those countries. In addition, it may be difficult to effect repatriation of capital invested in certain countries. In addition, with respect to certain countries, there are risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect the Fund's assets held in foreign countries. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than there is regarding a U.S. company. Foreign securities markets may have substantially less volume than U.S. securities markets and some foreign company securities are less liquid than securities of otherwise comparable U.S. companies. Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures that could cause the Fund to encounter difficulties in purchasing and selling securities on such markets and may result in the Fund missing attractive investment opportunities or experiencing a loss. In addition, a portfolio that includes exposure to securities issued by foreign issuers can expect to have a higher expense ratio because of the increased transaction costs in foreign markets and the increased costs of maintaining the custody of such foreign securities. Investing in foreign securities may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that obtains exposure exclusively in securities of U.S. issuers.

The Fund may invest in insurance-linked securities issued by foreign sovereigns and foreign entities that are corporations, partnerships, trusts or other types of business entities. Because the majority of insurance-linked security issuers are domiciled outside the United States, the Fund will normally invest significant amounts of its assets in foreign (non-U.S.) entities. Accordingly, the Fund may invest without limitation in securities issued by foreign entities, including those in emerging market countries. Certain SPVs in which the Fund invests may be sponsored by foreign insurers that are not subject to the same regulation as that to which U.S. insurers are subject. Such SPVs may pose a greater risk of loss, for example, due to less stringent underwriting and/or risk-retention requirements. The Fund's investments in event-linked bonds and Quota Share Notes provide the Fund with contractual rights under the terms of the issuance. While the contractual rights of such instruments are similar whether they are issued by a U.S. issuer or a foreign issuer, there may be certain additional risks associated with foreign issuers. For example, foreign issuers could be affected by factors not present in the U.S., including expropriation, confiscatory taxation, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards, less publicly available financial and other information, potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations, and increased costs to enforce applicable contractual obligations outside the U.S. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange controls may adversely affect the market value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities. See "Currency Risk" above. Settlements of securities transactions in foreign countries are subject to risk of loss, may be delayed and are generally less frequent than in the U.S., which could affect the liquidity of the Fund's assets.

In addition, the Fund may invest in the alternative lending-related securities of foreign issuers. Such investments may involve risks not ordinarily associated with exposure to alternative lending-related securities of U.S. issuers. The foreign alternative lending industry may be subject to less governmental supervision and regulation than exists in the U.S.; conversely, foreign regulatory regimes applicable to the alternative lending industry may be more complex and more restrictive than those in the U.S., resulting in higher costs associated with such investments, and such regulatory regimes may be subject to interpretation or change without prior notice to investors, such as the Fund. Foreign platforms may not be subject to accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S. Due to difference in legal systems, there may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment outside the U.S. For example, bankruptcy laws may differ across the jurisdictions in which the Fund may invest and it may be difficult for the servicer to pursue borrowers who borrow through foreign platforms. In addition, to the extent that investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. The Fund's investments in foreign securities may be subject to risks of increased transaction costs, potential delays in settlement or unfavorable differences between the U.S. economy and foreign economies.

The Fund's exposure to alternative lending-related securities issued by foreign issuers may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes, which may adversely affect the net return on such investments. As described further under "Currency Risk," fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange controls may adversely affect the market value of the Fund's investments in alternative lending-related securities of foreign issuers. The Fund is unlikely to be able to pass through to its shareholders foreign income tax credits in respect of any foreign income taxes it pays.

Spread Widening Risk. The prices of the securities in which the Fund invests may decline substantially as a result of various market forces, including supply and demand imbalances. In particular, even if assets are purchased at what may appear to be "undervalued" levels, such assets may trade at even lower levels after purchase. It may not be possible to predict, or to hedge, such "spread widening" risk.

Obsolescence Risk. Certain of the Fund's investment strategies rely on quantitative models. The Fund is unlikely to be successful unless the assumptions underlying such models are realistic and either remain realistic and relevant in the future or are adjusted to account for changes in the market environment. If such assumptions are inaccurate or become inaccurate and are not adjusted, then the models may not generate profitable trading signals as intended, and the Fund may suffer significant losses. There can be no assurance that any adjustments to such models will be successful or result in positive returns for the Fund.

Modeling Error Risk. As noted above, certain of the Fund's investment strategies rely on quantitative models. The modeling process is extremely complex and involves financial, economic, econometric and statistical theories, simulations, research and modeling; the results of that process must then be translated into computer code. Increases in complexity result in the increased chance of programming, modeling or coding errors, which are often difficult to uncover and could remain hidden for an extended period of time and may never be discovered. The negative effects of any such errors could compound over time, and any attempt to fix such an error may have unintended results, including the introduction of further errors. One or more of such errors could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Short Sale Risk. The Fund may engage in, or have exposure to, short sales. A short sale occurs when an investor sells a security it does not own with the intent of buying the same security (or another security that can be exchanged for the original security) at a later time for a lower price. When selling short, an investor is required to borrow the security in order to deliver it to the buyer and is required to return the same security to the lender at a specified time in the future, which is typically done by buying the security at a later time. In some cases the lender may have the right to terminate the loan, requiring the investor to buy the security at a higher price than the one at which the investor sold the security, resulting in a loss. In the U.S., an investor must also deposit with the broker an amount of cash or marketable securities sufficient under current margin regulations to collateralize its obligation to replace the borrowed securities that have been sold short. If short sales are effected on a foreign exchange, such transactions will be governed by local law. The potential loss in a short sale is theoretically unlimited because seller will be responsible for paying the difference between the amount for which it sold the security and the security's then-current market price if the security increases in value.

Management and Operational Risk; Cyber-Security Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The Adviser may select investments that do not perform as anticipated by the Adviser, may choose to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times and may fail to use derivatives effectively.

Any imperfections, errors, or limitations in quantitative analyses and models used by the Adviser as part of its investment process could affect the Fund's performance. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate or may not include the most recent information about a company or a security.

The Fund is also subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider. For example, trading delays or errors (both human and systematic) could prevent the Fund from benefiting from potential investment gains or avoiding losses.

The Fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the Fund to potential risks linked to cyber-security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber-security breaches could allow unauthorized parties to gain access to proprietary information, customer data or Fund assets, or cause the Fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. With the increased use of technology, mobile devices and cloud-based service offerings and the dependence on the internet and computer systems to perform necessary business functions, investment companies (such as the Fund) and their service providers (including the Adviser) may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber attacks and/or other technological malfunctions. In general, cyber attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, ransomware, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Fund, the Adviser, or the custodian, transfer agent, or other third-party service provider may adversely affect the Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, interfere with quantitative models, affect the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, result in theft of Fund assets, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Similar types of cyber-security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, such issuers' counterparties or the alternative-lending platforms from which the Fund purchases alternative lending-related securities, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers or market participants, and could cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans and systems that it believes are reasonably designed to prevent cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been, or cannot be, identified. Service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Adviser or the Fund, each of whom could be negatively impacted as a result.

In addition, the use of machine learning, large language models, artificial generative intelligence and similar tools and systems generally referred to as "artificial intelligence" (collectively, "AI Tools") within the investment management industry has increased substantially. The use of AI Tools may involve substantial risks, as AI Tools are relatively newly developed and may be subject to unanticipated errors or security vulnerabilities. AI Tools may provide little or no visibility to the users of such tools into the data used to train the AI Tools or the accuracy and effectiveness of such AI Tools, and there is a risk that any particular output of an AI Tool may be unreliable. Errors or security vulnerabilities may be discovered only after an AI Tool has been used. The Fund has exposure to the risks associated with the use of AI Tools through the systematic quantitative investment strategy of the reference portfolio underlying the Fund's swap investment, because AI Tools are used as a part of the portfolio management, operations, infrastructure and other activities applicable to the management of the reference portfolio, other AI Tools may be used in the future and the use of AI Tools may increase over time. These risks could result in the Fund incurring significant losses.

Alternative Lending Platform Operational and Technology Risk. Alternative lending-related securities are typically originated and/or documented in electronic form and there are ordinarily no tangible written documents evidencing such loans or any payments owed thereon. In addition, the Fund depends on electronic systems maintained by the custodian and the alternative lending platforms or their affiliates or service providers to maintain records, evidence ownership of the Fund's investments and of the collateral securing certain loans the Fund may have exposure to, appropriately safeguard such investments and collateral, service and administer such investments and manage collateral, if any. This means the Fund is vulnerable to the risks associated with such electronic systems, including, among others: power loss, computer systems failures and internet, telecommunications or data network failures; operator negligence or improper operation by, or supervision of, employees; physical and electronic loss of data or security breaches, misappropriation and similar events; computer viruses; cyber attacks, intentional acts of vandalism and similar events; and hurricanes, fires, floods and other natural disasters.

In addition, alternative lending platforms rely on software that is highly technical and complex and depend on the ability of such software to store, retrieve, process and manage immense amounts of data. Such software may contain errors or flaws. Some errors may only be discovered after the code has been released for external or internal use. Errors or other design defects within the software on which a platform relies may result in a negative experience for borrowers who use the platform, delay introductions of new features or enhancements, result in errors or compromise the platform's ability to protect borrower or investor data or its own intellectual property. Any errors, flaws or defects discovered in the software on which a platform relies could negatively impact operations of

the platform and the ability of the platform to perform its obligations with respect to the loans or collateral associated with the platform. The electronic systems on which platforms rely may be subject to cyber attacks that could result, among other things, in data breaches, the release of confidential information and lost collateral and thus expose the platform to significant liability. A security breach could also irreparably damage a platform's reputation and thus its ability to continue to operate its business.

In addition, despite any security measures established to safeguard the information in these systems, the highly automated nature of a platform or other service provider involved in the alternative lending process and of the digital nature of certain forms of non-traditional collateral may make it an attractive target and potentially more vulnerable to cyber attacks, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, employee error, malfeasance and similar disruptions, which could negatively affect the Fund. If a platform or other service provider were unable to prevent such malicious activity, the breach could compromise the systems and result in the theft, loss or public dissemination of collateral or the information stored therein. As a result, the platform or other service provider or a borrower could suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention, the loss of collateral or reputational damage and the platform's or other service provider's ability to fulfill its servicing or other obligations would be adversely affected, which may adversely affect the Fund. Because techniques used to sabotage or obtain unauthorized access to systems change frequently and generally are not recognized until they are launched against a target, the platforms or other service providers may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. In addition, certain legal or regulatory provisions may require companies to notify individuals of data security breaches involving their personal data. If security measures are breached because of third-party action, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise, or if design flaws in software are exposed and exploited, relationships with borrowers and investors could be severely damaged. Any failure of the systems technology on which the Fund relies, or other similar issues, could have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Fund to acquire, monitor or otherwise transact in alternative lending-related securities and, therefore, may impact the performance of the Fund.

A platform may rely on data centers or third-party service providers or vendors to deliver its services or maintain custody of certain forms of collateral. Any disruption of the businesses of such third parties, which may be subject to all of the foregoing risks, could similarly impede the platform's business and operations or could interrupt or delay a platform's ability to deliver on its obligations. As described in "—Risks Relating to Collateral or Guarantees" above, there are operational risks relating to collateral held by a custodian, which may be the alternative lending platform, a custodial agent and/or the borrower.

These potential risks may cause a decrease in the amount of loans acquired by the platforms, which may directly affect the Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective. The potential for security breaches may also adversely affect the Fund due to its reputational impact on the platforms and wider effect on the alternative lending industry as a whole. Any of the foregoing failures or disruptions could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Fund.

Redemption Risk. The Fund may need to sell portfolio securities to meet redemption requests. Under certain circumstances, the Fund could experience a loss when selling portfolio securities to meet redemption requests, including in the event of (i) significant redemption activity by shareholders, including when a single investor or a few large investors make a significant redemption of Fund shares (each, a "large shareholder transaction"), (ii) a disruption in the normal operation of the markets in which the Fund buys and sells portfolio securities or (iii) the Fund's inability to sell certain portfolio securities because such securities are illiquid. In such circumstances, the Fund could be forced to sell portfolio securities at unfavorable prices in an effort to generate sufficient cash to pay redeeming shareholders. The Fund may suspend redemptions or the payment of redemption proceeds when permitted by applicable regulations. The effects of taxable income and/or gains resulting from large shareholder transactions would particularly impact non-redeeming shareholders who do not hold their Fund shares in an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged plan. To the extent that such transactions result in short-term capital gains, such gains will generally be taxed at the ordinary income tax rate for U.S. federal income tax purposes for shareholders who hold Fund shares in a taxable account.

Tax Risk. The Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code and intends each year to qualify and to be eligible to be treated as such. In order to qualify for such treatment, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each fiscal quarter, and distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income for each taxable year. The Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its

intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund's investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund would be treated as a "C corporation" under the Code and, as such, would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as dividends.

Extension Risk. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration (the estimated period until the security is paid in full) and reduce the value of the security.

Subordinated Securities Risk. Certain SPVs in which the Fund invests may issue multiple tranches of interests to investors. A holder of securities that are subordinated or "junior" to more senior securities of an issuer is entitled to payment after holders of more senior securities of the issuer. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer, any loss incurred by the subordinated securities is likely to be proportionately greater, and any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on them.

Cash Management and Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments Risk. For cash management or temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategy. Generally, the Fund would invest in money market instruments or in other short-term U.S. or foreign government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of its shares or the sale of its portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of its shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective. The value of the investments held by the Fund for cash management or temporary defensive purposes may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in credit ratings of the investments. To the extent that the Fund has any uninvested cash, the Fund will be subject to risk with respect to the depository institution holding the cash. To the extent the Fund makes temporary or defensive investments in cash or cash equivalents, it might not achieve its investment objective.

Expense Risk. Your actual costs of investing in the Fund may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" for a variety of reasons. The Fund's expense limitation agreement, which generally remains in effect for a period of one year, mitigates this risk. However, there is no assurance that the Adviser will renew such expense limitation agreement from year-to-year.

The Fund invests in the Reinsurance Fund and may invest in other registered or private funds, including the Art Fund. As an investor in such a fund, the Fund will be subject to its ratable share of that fund's expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses. In addition, the Fund invests in pass-through certificates and other asset-backed securities which subject the Fund to additional fees and expenses, such as trustee or administrator fees, that it would not have borne if it had invested directly in the assets underlying the asset-backed securities. These additional fees and expenses may cause the Fund's returns to be lower than if the Fund had invested directly in such underlying assets.

Investing in Other Investment Companies Risk. Investing in other investment companies (including money market funds) subjects the Fund to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or assets held by those investment companies. When investing in another investment company, the Fund will bear a pro rata portion of the underlying fund's expenses, in addition to its own expenses.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio holdings is available in the Statement of Additional Information. The holdings of the Fund are disclosed quarterly in filings with the Commission on Form N-PORT as of the end of the first and third quarters of the Fund's fiscal year and on

Form N-CSR as of the second and fourth quarters of the Fund's fiscal year. The Fund's fiscal year ends on October 31. You can find the Commission filings on the Commission's website, www.sec.gov.

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Investment Adviser

Stone Ridge is the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser was organized as a Delaware limited liability company in 2012. Its primary place of business is at One Vanderbilt Avenue, 65th Floor, New York, NY 10017. The Adviser's primary business is to provide a variety of investment management services, including an investment program for the Fund. The Adviser is responsible for all business activities and oversight of the investment decisions made for the Fund. As of December 31, 2025, the Adviser managed client assets of approximately \$31 billion.

In return for providing management services to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser an annual fee at a rate of (i) 0.00% on assets that are invested in a fund advised by the Adviser and (ii) 1.50% on all other Fund assets. This fee may be reduced as a result of the contractual expense limitation agreement discussed in "Fees and Expenses" above.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board's approval of the investment management agreement between Stone Ridge Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser is available in the Fund's report on Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025.

Portfolio Managers

Daniel Cook, Paul Germain, Eric Hsu, Benjamin Robbins, Li Song and Allen Steere are the Portfolio Managers of the Fund. Mr. Germain, Mr. Robbins and Mr. Song have been Portfolio Managers since the Fund's inception. Mr. Cook, Mr. Hsu and Mr. Steere have been Portfolio Managers since 2021. Each of the Portfolio Managers other than Mr. Hsu is also a portfolio manager of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.

Daniel Cook. Daniel Cook, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Germain, Mr. Hsu, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Song and Mr. Steere. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2016, Mr. Cook was the Head of Structuring for Prime Solutions and Financing at BNP Paribas, where he worked from 2008 to 2016. Mr. Cook received his MBA from MIT (Sloan) and his BBA from the University of Michigan (Ross School of Business).

Paul Germain. Paul Germain, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Cook, Mr. Hsu, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Song and Mr. Steere. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2015, Mr. Germain was the Global Head of Prime Services at Credit Suisse, where he worked from 2010 to 2015. Mr. Germain received his MBA from Harvard Business School and his BSE in Management from University of Pennsylvania (Wharton).

Eric Hsu. Eric Hsu, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Cook, Mr. Germain, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Song and Mr. Steere. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2017, Mr. Hsu worked at Goldman Sachs as a structurer in the Investment Banking Structured Finance Group from 2013 to 2017. Mr. Hsu received his BSE degree, summa cum laude, in Operations Research and Financial Engineering from Princeton University.

Benjamin Robbins. Benjamin Robbins, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Cook, Mr. Germain, Mr. Hsu, Mr. Song and Mr. Steere. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2014, Mr. Robbins was a Director at Deutsche Bank, where he worked from 2006 to 2014 and managed a trading book of insurance-linked securities. Mr. Robbins holds a BA, magna cum laude, in Physics from Harvard University and is a CFA charterholder.

Li Song. Li Song, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Cook, Mr. Germain, Mr. Hsu, Mr. Robbins and Mr. Steere. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2018, Mr. Song worked at Goldman Sachs as a senior strategist in Emerging Markets foreign exchange, interest rate, options, and credit products. Mr. Song received his PhD, MPhil and MA in Statistics from Columbia University and his BS in Mathematics at the University of Science and Technology of China.

Allen Steere. Allen Steere, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and its investments jointly with Mr. Cook, Mr. Germain, Mr. Hsu, Mr. Robbins and Mr. Song. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2015, Mr. Steere was a single stock equity derivatives trader at BNP Paribas from 2009 to 2015. Mr. Steere received his BS in Psychology from Ohio Wesleyan University and is a CFA charterholder.

Additional Information Regarding the Adviser and Portfolio Managers

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the Adviser, including information about potential conflicts of interest that the Adviser may face in managing the Fund, and about each Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each Portfolio Manager, and each Portfolio Manager's ownership of securities in the Fund. The Statement of Additional Information is part of this prospectus and is available free of charge by calling (855) 609-3680 or at www.stoneridgefunds.com. The information (other than this prospectus, including the Statement of Additional Information) contained on, or that can be accessed through, www.stoneridgefunds.com is not part of this prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information.

Distributor, Administrator and Transfer Agent

Forside Global Services, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, is the Fund's distributor (the "Distributor"). U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 is the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"), administrator (the "Administrator") and accounting agent. The Adviser pays fees to the Distributor as compensation for the services it renders. The Fund compensates the Transfer Agent for its services.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Fund Closings

The Fund may close at any time to new investments and, during such closings, only the reinvestment of dividends and other distributions by existing shareholders will be permitted. The Fund may re-open to new investment and subsequently close again to new investment at any time at the discretion of the Adviser. During any time the Fund is closed to new investments, Fund shareholders will continue to be able to redeem their shares.

How Fund Share Prices Are Calculated

The NAV per share of the Fund's Class I shares and Class J shares is determined by dividing the total value of the applicable class's proportionate interest in the Fund's portfolio investments, cash and other assets, less any liabilities (including accrued expenses or dividends) allocable to that class, by the total number of shares of that class outstanding. While the assets of each of Class I shares and Class J shares are invested in a single portfolio of securities, the NAV of each respective Class will differ because each of Class I shares and Class J shares have different expenses. The Fund's shares are typically valued as of a particular time (the "Valuation Time") on each day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") opens for business. The Valuation Time is ordinarily at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). In unusual circumstances, the Valuation Time may be at a time other than 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, for example, in the event of an earlier, unscheduled close or halt of trading on the NYSE. Current NAVs per share of the Fund's classes may be obtained by contacting the Transfer Agent by telephone at (855) 609-3680.

In accordance with the regulations governing registered investment companies, the Fund's transactions in portfolio investments and purchases and sales of Fund shares (which bear upon the number of Fund shares outstanding) are generally not reflected in the NAV determined for the business day on which the transactions are effected (the trade date), but rather on the following business day.

The Board has approved procedures pursuant to which the Fund values its investments (the "Valuation Procedures"). The Board has established a Valuation Committee (the "Board Valuation Committee"), which has designated the Adviser to serve as "valuation designee" in accordance with Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act and, in that capacity, to bear responsibility for implementing the Valuation Procedures, including performing fair value determinations relating to all investments held by the Fund (as needed), periodically assessing and managing any valuation risks and establishing and applying fair value methodologies, subject to the oversight of the Board Valuation Committee and certain reporting and other requirements as described in the Valuation Procedures. A

committee consisting of personnel of the Adviser (the “Adviser Valuation Committee”) performs certain functions in implementing the Valuation Procedures, including with respect to the performance of fair value determinations.

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

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

The Fund’s holdings in whole loans, securitizations and certain other types of alternative lending-related securities and the Fund’s holdings in mortgage loans, mezzanine loans and certain other types of single family real estate debt investments are typically fair valued based on prices provided by a third-party pricing service. Each loan and fractional loan is fair valued using inputs that take into account individual borrower-level data (e.g., payment history) that is updated periodically to reflect new information regarding the borrower or loan.

Non-prime money market funds and cash sweep programs are generally valued at amortized cost.

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

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

The Fund’s holdings in private funds are fair valued based on valuations of the Fund’s interests in such private funds provided by the managers of such private funds or their agents. Valuations will be provided to the Fund on a monthly or quarterly basis based on the interim unaudited financial statements of such private funds, and, therefore, will be estimates subject to adjustment (upward or downward) upon the completion of the audit of such financial statements and may fluctuate as a result. The Fund will perform an independent review of such valuations and will consider all relevant information, including the reliability of the pricing information provided by the managers of the private funds. The Fund may conclude, in certain circumstances, that the valuation provided by the manager of a private fund is not indicative of what actual fair value would be in an active, liquid or established market. In those circumstances, the Fund may value its interests in the private fund at a discount or a premium to the valuation it receives from the private fund. Additionally, between the monthly or quarterly dates on which such private fund provides a net asset value, the valuation of the Fund’s interest in such private fund may be adjusted more frequently based on the estimated total return that such private fund will generate during such period and other general market or private fund -specific changes the Adviser is aware of. At the end of the month or quarter, as applicable, each private investment private fund’s net asset value is adjusted based on the actual income and appreciation or depreciation realized by such private fund when the monthly or quarterly valuations and income are reported.

Equity securities (other than insurance-linked securities and equity securities of private funds that are valued pursuant to the valuation methods described above) are valued at the last sale, official close or if there are no reported sales at the mean between the bid and asked price on the primary exchange on which they are traded. The values of the Fund’s investments in publicly-traded foreign equity securities generally will be the closing or final trading prices in the local trading markets but may be adjusted based on values determined by a pricing service using pricing models designed to estimate changes in the values of those securities between the times in which the trading in those securities is substantially completed and the close of the NYSE.

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

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

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

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

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

INVESTING IN THE FUND

The Fund offers two classes of shares — Class I shares and Class J shares. This prospectus describes the Class I shares and Class J shares of the Fund.

Eligibility to Buy Class I and Class J Shares

Shares of the Fund generally may be sold only to U.S. citizens, U.S. residents, and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts or estates. The Fund reserves the right to refuse any request to purchase shares. Each Class of shares is subject to the investment minimums described below. In addition, Class I shares are generally only made available through platforms maintained by financial intermediaries that charge transaction fees to shareholders, and Class J shares are generally only made available through platforms maintained by financial intermediaries that do not charge transaction fees to shareholders. The imposition of and the amount of any such transaction fees is determined in the sole discretion of the relevant financial intermediary and may vary among financial intermediaries. Financial intermediaries typically charge higher fees to the Fund or the relevant class of the Fund when shares are made available through a platform that does not impose transaction fees on shareholders. As discussed further under “Distribution and Servicing Arrangements” below, any such fees, regardless of whether they are charged on a per transaction basis or otherwise, relate to a variety of services provided to shareholders by the financial intermediaries, including personal and account maintenance services, sub-transfer agency services and custodial services, and may vary among financial intermediaries.

Investment Minimums

The minimum initial investment for each of Class I and Class J shares is \$500,000.

These minimums may be waived or reduced in certain circumstances, and they may be modified and/or applied in the aggregate for certain intermediaries that submit trades on behalf of underlying investors (e.g., registered investment advisers or benefit plans). Differences in the policies of different intermediaries may include different minimum investment amounts. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. All share purchases are subject to approval of the Adviser.

Other Policies

No Share Certificates. The issuance of shares is recorded electronically on the books of the Fund. You will receive a confirmation of, or account statement reflecting, each new transaction in your account, which will also show the total number of shares of the Fund you own. You can rely on these statements in lieu of certificates. The Fund does not issue certificates representing shares of the Fund.

Involuntary Redemptions. The Fund reserves the right to redeem an account if the value of the shares in the account is \$1,000 or less for any reason, including market fluctuation. Before the Fund redeems such shares and sends the proceeds to the shareholder, it will notify the shareholder that the value of the shares in the account is less than the minimum amount and will allow the shareholder 60 days to make an additional investment in an amount that will increase the value of the account(s) to the minimum amount specified above before the redemption is processed. As a sale of your Fund shares, this redemption may have tax consequences.

In addition, the Fund reserves the right under certain circumstances to redeem all or a portion of an account, without consent of or other action by the shareholder. The Fund may exercise this right, for example, if a shareholder invests in a share class for which the shareholder was not eligible at the time of investment.

Lost Shareholders, Inactive Accounts and Unclaimed Property. It is important that each shareholder ensures that the address on file with the Transfer Agent is correct and current to ensure that the investor receives account statements and other important mailings and that the account is not deemed abandoned in accordance with state law. Accounts may be deemed abandoned if no activity occurs within the account during the “inactivity period” specified in the applicable state’s abandoned property laws, which vary by state. The Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state’s unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The investor’s last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. While the Transfer Agent will, if it receives returned mail, attempt to locate the investor or rightful owner of the account in accordance with applicable law, if the Transfer Agent is unable to locate the investor and the account is legally considered abandoned, then it will follow the applicable escheatment requirements. It is your responsibility

to ensure that you maintain a correct address for your account. Please proactively contact the Transfer Agent toll-free at (855) 609 3680 at least annually to ensure your account remains in active status. The Fund and the Adviser will not be liable to shareholders or their representatives for good faith compliance with escheatment laws.

HOW TO BUY CLASS I AND CLASS J SHARES

How to Buy Shares

The Fund has authorized the Transfer Agent and Distributor to receive orders on its behalf, and the Distributor has authorized select intermediaries to receive orders on behalf of the Fund. These intermediaries may be authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund is deemed to have received an order when the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary, or if applicable, an intermediary's authorized designee, receives the order in good order. Investors who invest in the Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding purchase procedures. Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through an intermediary.

Investors may purchase the Fund's Class I shares and Class J shares directly from the Transfer Agent by calling (855) 609-3680.

All investments are subject to approval of the Adviser, and all investors must complete and submit the necessary account registration forms in good order. The Fund reserves the right to reject any initial or additional investment and to suspend the offering of shares. Purchase through a financial intermediary does not affect these eligibility requirements or any set out in "Investing in the Fund" above.

A purchase of the Fund's Class I shares and Class J shares will be made at the NAV per share next determined following receipt of a purchase order in good order by the Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary or an intermediary's authorized designee if received at a time when the Fund is open to new investments. A purchase, exchange or redemption order is in "good order" when the Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary or, if applicable, an intermediary's authorized designee, receives all required information, including properly completed and signed documents, and the purchase order is approved by the Adviser. Once the Fund (or one of its authorized agents, described above) accepts a purchase order, you may not cancel or revoke it; however, you may redeem the shares. The Fund may withhold redemption proceeds until it is reasonably satisfied it has received your payment. The Fund reserves the right to cancel any purchase or exchange order it receives if the Fund believes that it is in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders to do so.

Clients of investment advisory organizations may also be subject to investment advisory and other fees under their own arrangements with such organizations.

At the discretion of the Adviser, shares of the Fund may be purchased in exchange for securities that are eligible for acquisition by the Fund or otherwise represented in its portfolio as described in this prospectus or as otherwise consistent with the Trust's policies or procedures or in exchange for local currencies in which securities owned by the Fund are denominated or traded. Securities and local currencies accepted by the Fund for exchange and Fund shares to be issued in the exchange will be valued as set forth under "How Fund Share Prices are Calculated" at the time of the next determination of NAV after such acceptance. All dividends, interest, subscription or other rights pertaining to such securities shall become the property of the Fund and, if received by the investor, must be delivered to the Fund by the investor upon receipt from the issuer. Investors who desire to purchase shares with local currencies should first contact the Adviser.

The Fund will not accept securities in exchange for shares unless: (1) such securities are, at the time of the exchange, eligible to be included, or otherwise represented, in the Fund; (2) current market values are available for such securities based on the Trust's valuation procedures; and (3) the investor represents and agrees that all securities offered to be exchanged are not subject to any restrictions upon their sale by the Fund under the 1933 Act, under the laws of the country in which the principal market for such securities exists or otherwise.

Investors who are subject to federal taxation generally will realize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes upon the exchange. The amount of such gain or loss depends upon the difference between the value of Fund shares received and the tax basis of the securities or local currency the Fund accepted in exchange.

Investors interested in such exchanges should contact the Adviser.

Customer Identification Program

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person that opens a new account and to determine whether such person's name appears on government lists of known or suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations.

In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, please note that the Transfer Agent or authorized intermediary will verify certain information upon account opening as part of the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Program. You will be asked to supply certain required information, such as your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. If you are opening the account in the name of a legal entity (e.g., partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you must also supply the identity of the beneficial owners. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box may not be accepted.

If the identity of a customer cannot be verified, the account will be rejected or the customer will not be allowed to perform a transaction on the account until the customer's identity is verified. The Fund also reserves the right to close the account within 5 business days if clarifying information/documentation is not received. If your account is closed for this reason, your shares will be redeemed at the NAV next calculated after the account is closed.

The Fund and its agents will not be responsible for any loss in an investor's account resulting from the investor's delay in providing all required identifying information or from closing an account and redeeming an investor's shares when an investor's identity is not verified.

The Fund may be required to "freeze" your account if there appears to be suspicious activity or if account information matches information on a government list of known terrorists or other suspicious persons.

HOW TO REDEEM CLASS I AND CLASS J SHARES

Investors who invest in the Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding redemption procedures. The Fund is deemed to have received a redemption order when the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an authorized intermediary, or if applicable, an intermediary's authorized designee, receives the redemption order in good order. Investors holding Fund shares directly through the Transfer Agent who desire to redeem shares of the Fund must first contact the Adviser at (855) 609-3680. Once notification has occurred, the investor will be directed to the Transfer Agent to complete the sale transaction. A redemption of the Fund's shares will be made at the NAV per share next determined following receipt of a written redemption order in good order by the Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary or an intermediary's authorized designee.

The redemption of all shares in an account will result in the account being closed. A new Account Registration Form will be required for future investments. See "How to Buy Class I Shares and Class J Shares" above. Certificates for shares are not issued.

Payments of Redemption Proceeds

Redemption orders are valued at the NAV per share next determined after the shares are properly tendered for redemption, as described above. Payment for shares redeemed generally will be made within seven days after receipt of a valid request for redemption. The Fund may temporarily stop redeeming shares or delay payment of redemption proceeds when the NYSE is closed or trading on the NYSE is restricted, when an emergency exists and the Fund cannot sell shares or accurately determine the value of assets, or if the Commission orders the Fund to suspend redemptions or delay payment of redemption proceeds.

At various times, the Fund may be requested to redeem shares for which it has not yet received good payment. If this is the case, the forwarding of proceeds may be delayed until payment has been collected for the purchase of the shares. The delay may last 7 days or more. The Fund intends to forward the redemption proceeds as soon as good payment for purchase orders has been received. This delay may be avoided if shares are purchased by wire transfer. Although the Fund generally intends to pay cash for all shares redeemed using cash held by the Fund or generated by the Fund through selling cash equivalents, selling investments, or using overdraft provisions or lines of credit, the Fund reserves the right, under certain circumstances (such as stressed market conditions), to make a redemption payment, in whole or in part, in portfolio securities that have a market value at the time of redemption equal to the redemption price. In cases where the Fund uses assets other than cash for redemption payments, the value of the

non-cash assets is determined as of the redemption date; consequently, as a result of changes in market prices, the value of those assets when received by the redeeming shareholder may be lower or higher than their value as of the redemption date. Investors may incur brokerage charges or other transaction costs selling securities that were received in payment of redemptions.

You can arrange for cash proceeds of a redemption to be sent by wire transfer to a single previously designated bank account if you have given authorization for expedited wire redemption on your Account Application. This redemption option does not apply to shares held in broker “street name” accounts. If a request for a wire redemption is received by the Fund prior to the close of the NYSE, the shares will be redeemed that day at the next determined NAV, and the proceeds will generally be sent to the designated bank account the next business day. The bank must be a member of the Federal Reserve wire system. Delivery of the proceeds of a wire redemption request may be delayed by the Fund for up to seven days if deemed appropriate under then current market conditions. Redeeming shareholders will be notified if a delay in transmitting proceeds is anticipated. The Fund cannot be responsible for the efficiency of the Federal Reserve wire system or the shareholder’s bank. You are responsible for any charges imposed by your bank. The Fund reserves the right to terminate the wire redemption privilege. To change the name of the single bank account designated to receive wire redemption proceeds, you must send a written request with a signature guarantee to the Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, or contact your financial intermediary.

Signature guarantees can be obtained from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program, but not from a notary public.

The Fund and/or the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary reserve the right to require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Dividends and capital gains distributions are treated in accordance with the instructions on your account opening form, and either are automatically reinvested, without sales charges, into the relevant share class or are distributed to you in cash. Your taxable income is the same regardless of which option you choose. As long as you hold Fund shares, you may change your election to participate in the dividend reinvestment plan by notifying the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary, as applicable.

For further information about dividend reinvestment, contact the Transfer Agent by telephone at (855) 609-3680 or contact your financial intermediary.

Distributions and U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters

This section summarizes some of the important U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Fund. This discussion does not address all aspects of taxation that may apply to shareholders or to specific types of shareholders such as tax-deferred retirement plans and persons who are not “U.S. persons” within the meaning of the Code. You should consult your tax adviser for information concerning the possible application of federal, state, local, or foreign tax laws to you. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for additional information regarding the tax aspects of investing in the Fund.

The Fund has elected and currently intends to qualify to be treated as a RIC. A RIC generally is not subject to federal income tax at the fund level on income and gains that are timely distributed to shareholders. To qualify for such treatment, the Fund must meet certain income, asset diversification and distribution requirements.

The Fund’s investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund’s investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or change in law might affect the Fund’s ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund would be treated as a “C corporation” under the Code and, as such, would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any

distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as dividends. The Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax or interest, making additional distributions, or disposing of certain assets.

The Fund invests in one or more wholly-owned Subsidiaries that are treated as controlled foreign corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes (each, a “CFC”). The Subsidiaries will take steps to ensure that income recognized by the Fund in respect of the Subsidiaries will be qualifying income and the Fund will limit its investments in the Subsidiaries in the aggregate to 25% of the Fund’s total assets.

The Fund invests substantially in foreign securities. Many or most of the Fund’s investments in foreign securities may be CFCs. The Fund will generally be required to include in gross income each year, as ordinary income that is included in net investment income, its share of certain amounts of a CFC’s (including the Subsidiaries’) income, whether or not the CFC distributes such amounts to the Fund. Under regulations, such inclusions will be treated as “qualifying income” for purposes of the income requirement described above to the extent they are either (i) timely and currently repatriated or (ii) derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. Investments by the Fund in CFCs could cause the Fund to recognize taxable income in excess of cash generated by such investments, potentially requiring the Fund to borrow money or dispose of investments to make the distributions required to qualify for treatment as a RIC and to eliminate a Fund-level tax and could affect the amount, timing and character of the Fund’s distributions. For additional information, please refer to “Tax Status” in the Statement of Additional Information.

The Fund may invest in other foreign securities that are equity securities of passive foreign investment companies (“PFICs”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A foreign issuer in which the Fund invests will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to the Fund if such issuer is a controlled foreign corporation and the Fund holds (directly, indirectly or constructively) 10% or more of the voting interests in or total value of such issuer. Investments in a PFIC potentially (i) accelerate the recognition of income by the Fund without a corresponding receipt of cash, (ii) increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to qualify as a RIC or eliminate a Fund-level tax, (iii) result in a higher percentage of Fund distributions treated as ordinary income, or (iv) subject the Fund to a Fund-level tax that cannot be eliminated through distributions.

The Fund’s investment in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes, which may decrease the Fund’s return on those securities. The Fund may be eligible to pass through to you a deduction or credit for such foreign taxes, as further described in the Statement of Additional Information. Even if the Fund were eligible in any taxable year to pass through a deduction or credit for foreign taxes to shareholders, it may determine not to do so.

In addition, the Fund’s investments in foreign securities, foreign currencies and derivatives may increase or accelerate the Fund’s recognition of gain and may affect the timing, amount or character of the Fund’s distributions.

The Fund may be treated as a “dealer in securities” within the meaning of Section 475(c)(1) of the Code with respect to its alternative lending activities. Section 475 of the Code requires that a dealer must generally “mark to market” all the securities which it holds (except for securities held for investment that the dealer properly identifies as such) at the close of any taxable year. Any gain or loss realized or deemed realized with respect to a security held by a dealer, regardless of whether such gain or loss is realized as a result of an actual disposition or a deemed disposition under the mark-to-market rule, is generally treated as ordinary income or loss. The mark-to-market rule does not apply to any security held for investment that the dealer properly identifies as such. If the Fund is treated as a dealer in securities, such status would potentially affect the amount, timing and character of the Fund’s distributions, including by potentially increasing the amount of distributions that are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Even if the Fund is so treated, the mark-to-market rules under Section 475 of the Code likely will not apply to all of the Fund’s investments; in such instances, other rules of the Code would apply to determine the amount, timing and character of income.

The tax treatment of the Fund’s investments in the securities of special purpose entities that acquire and hold alternative lending-related securities will depend on the terms of such investments and may affect the amount, timing or character of income recognized by the Fund and therefore the amount, timing, or character of distributions to shareholders.

The Fund currently intends to make distributions at least annually of all or substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If you elect to reinvest distributions, your distributions will be

reinvested in additional shares of the same share class of the Fund at the NAV calculated as of the payment date. The Fund will pay distributions on a per-share basis. As a result, on the ex-dividend date of such a payment, the NAV of the Fund will be reduced by the amount of the payment. If you are a shareholder subject to federal income tax, you will be subject to tax on Fund distributions in the manner described herein whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. The tax treatment of Fund distributions of capital gains is determined by how long the Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long you owned your shares. Distributions of net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. Distributions of net gains from the sale or deemed disposition of investments that the Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income.

Distributions of investment income properly reported by the Fund as derived from “qualified dividend income,” if any will be taxed to individuals at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level.

If, in and with respect to any taxable year, the Fund makes a distribution to a shareholder in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of such shareholder’s tax basis in its shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder’s tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax is imposed on the “net investment income” (as defined in the Code) of certain individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. “Net investment income” generally includes dividends, interest, and net gains from the disposition of investment property (including the Fund’s ordinary income dividends, Capital Gain Dividends, and capital gains recognized on the sale, redemption, or exchange of Fund shares). Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, that this provision may have on their investment in Fund shares.

A dividend will be treated as paid on December 31 of a calendar year if it is declared by the Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the following calendar year. Early in each year, we will send you a statement showing detailed federal tax information with respect to your distributions for the prior tax year.

Distributions are taxable to you in the manner described herein even if they are paid from income or gains earned before your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid for your shares). For example, if you purchase shares on or just before the record date of the Fund distribution, you will pay full price for the shares and could receive a portion of your investment back as a taxable distribution.

Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or exchange of your shares generally will be treated as a capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes, which will be long-term or short-term depending on how long you have held your shares.

Investments through tax-qualified retirement plans and other tax-advantaged investors are generally not subject to current federal income tax.

In general, dividends (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid by the Fund to a person who is not a “U.S. person” within the meaning of the Code (a “foreign shareholder”) are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). However, the Code provides a withholding tax exemption, if the Fund so elects, for certain interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends paid to foreign shareholders.

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 ordinary 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.

The discussion above is very general. Please consult your tax adviser about the effect that an investment in the Fund could have on your own tax situation, including possible foreign, federal, state, or local tax consequences, or about any other tax questions you may have..

Frequent Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares

The Fund is currently intended for long-term investment purposes. Excessive trading, short-term trading and other abusive trading activities may be detrimental to the Fund and its long-term shareholders by disrupting portfolio management strategies, increasing brokerage and administrative costs, harming Fund performance and diluting the value of shares. Such trading may also require the Fund to sell securities to meet redemptions, which could cause taxable events that impact shareholders. The Fund will not knowingly permit shareholders to market time or excessively trade the Fund to the detriment of the long-term shareholders.

The Fund has adopted procedures that are reasonably designed to detect and prevent frequent trading activity that could be harmful to the Fund (the "Procedures"), which include (1) fair valuation of non-U.S. securities, where appropriate and (2) periodic surveillance of shareholder trading activity and inquiry as to the nature of the trading activity when appropriate.

With respect to the periodic surveillance of shareholder trading activity, the Adviser monitors trading in the Fund's shares in an effort to identify trading patterns that appear to indicate market timing or abusive trading practices, to the extent reasonably practicable. In making such a judgement, the Adviser may consider the size of the trades, the frequency and pattern of trades and other factors considered relevant.

If the Adviser determines that the trading history of an account appears to indicate market timing or abusive trading practices, the Fund will provide notice to the shareholder or the applicable financial intermediary to cease such trading activities and, when appropriate, restrict or prohibit further purchases or redemptions of shares for the account. If the trading history of an omnibus account appears to indicate the possibility of market timing or abusive trading practices, the Adviser may request underlying shareholder information from the financial intermediary associated with the omnibus account pursuant to Rule 22c-2 under the 1940 Act in order to make such a determination.

Some financial intermediaries through which shares of the Fund are distributed submit aggregate or net purchase and redemption orders through omnibus accounts. These omnibus accounts often by nature engage in frequent transactions due to the daily trading activity of their underlying investors. Because transactions by omnibus accounts often take place on a net basis, the Adviser's ability to detect and prevent frequent trading is limited. In determining the frequency with which the Adviser will seek shareholder transaction information from a financial intermediary, the Adviser will consider (1) whether or not a Fund imposes a redemption fee, (2) a Fund's trading history (e.g., a history of abnormally large inflows or outflows that may indicate the existence of frequent trading), (3) the risks that frequent trading poses to the Fund and its shareholders in light of the nature of the Fund's investment program, including its typical cash positions and whether its valuation policies mitigate the risks associated with abusive trading practices, (4) the risks to the Fund and its shareholders in light of the size of the transactions relative to the amount of the Fund's assets or the volume of the Fund's subscriptions and redemptions through a financial intermediary and (5) such other factors as are deemed relevant or appropriate under the circumstances.

Although the Procedures are designed to deter frequent trading, none of these measures alone, nor taken together, eliminates the possibility that frequent trading will occur in the Fund, particularly with respect to trades placed by shareholders who invest in the Fund through omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries. It is understood that it may not be possible to identify and monitor all accounts controlled by a potential frequent trader.

INTERMEDIARY AND SERVICING ARRANGEMENTS

Financial intermediaries may provide varying investment products, programs, platforms and accounts for the benefit of shareholders. Such intermediaries generally charge fees in connection with a variety of services, which may include (i) personal and account maintenance services, sub-transfer agency services and custodial services rendered to shareholders who are customers of the intermediary, including electronic transmission and processing of orders, electronic fund transfers between shareholders and the Fund, reinvestment of distributions, settlement and reconciliation of transactions, liaising with the Transfer Agent, facilitation of electronic delivery to shareholders of Fund documentation, monitoring shareholder accounts for back-up withholding and any other special tax reporting obligations, maintenance of books and records with respect to the foregoing, and other similar services (fees for such services, “servicing fees”) and/or (ii) activities primarily intended to result in the sale of shares (fees for such services, if any, “distribution fees” and, together with servicing fees, “intermediary fees”). Such fees may be based on the number of accounts or may be a percentage of the average value of accounts for which the intermediary provides services and are intended to compensate intermediaries for their provision of services of the type that would be provided by the Transfer Agent or other service providers if the shares were registered on the books of the Fund. The Fund does not believe that any portion of fees currently paid to financial intermediaries are for distribution activities.

Intermediary fees may be paid out of the Fund’s Class J shares’ assets on an ongoing basis. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s Class J shares’ assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than other types of charges. For Class J shares, the Adviser pays a portion of the intermediary fees, and the Class J shares bear the remainder. For Class I shares, the Adviser pays all intermediary fees.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights in the following tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the fiscal period indicated. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return in the tables represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, as filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR, which is available upon request.

Class I	Year Ended October 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
PER SHARE DATA:					
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 11.29	\$ 12.31	\$ 10.11	\$ 11.19	\$ 10.42
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net Investment Income (loss) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	0.76	0.87	0.74	0.25	0.14
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) ⁽³⁾	(0.58)	(0.30)	1.79	(0.40)	0.95
Total from Investment Operations ⁽³⁾	0.18	0.57	2.53 ⁽⁵⁾	(0.15)	1.09
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS:					
Net Investment Income	(0.87)	(1.37)	(0.11)	(0.78)	(0.26)
Net Realized Gains	-	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.06)
Return of Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Total Distributions	(0.87)	(1.59)	(0.33)	(0.93)	(0.32)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 10.60	\$ 11.29	\$ 12.31	\$ 10.11	\$ 11.19
TOTAL RETURN ⁽²⁾	1.61%	5.59%	25.59%	(1.51)%	10.70%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$1,864,943	\$1,354,572	\$1,005,021	\$420,024	\$201,434
Ratio of expenses to Average Net Assets: (Before Expense Reimbursement/Recoupment) ⁽⁴⁾	1.83%	2.04%	1.87%	1.53%	2.13%
Ratio of expenses to Average Net Assets: (After Expense Reimbursement/Recoupment) ⁽⁴⁾	1.93%	2.07%	1.77%	1.27%	1.15%
Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (Before Expense Reimbursement/Recoupment) ⁽⁴⁾	7.33%	7.97%	6.47%	2.15%	0.30%
Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (After Expense Reimbursement/Recoupment) ⁽⁴⁾	7.23%	7.94%	6.57%	2.41%	1.28%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	27.93%	35.60%	21.62%	24.56%	33.34%

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

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

(3) Per share amounts include income and expenses of the Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund, which are shown on the Fund's Statement of Operations. Amounts do not include the Fund's proportionate share of the income and expenses of the underlying investee funds.

(4) Includes investment-related expenses not covered by the Fund's expense limitation agreement.

(5) Includes increase in payments by Affiliates of less than \$0.01.

Class J*	Year Ended October 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
PER SHARE DATA:					
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 11.21	\$ 12.23	\$ 10.05	\$ 11.15	\$ 10.42
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:					
Net Investment Income (loss) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	0.72	0.84	0.67	0.22	0.08
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) ⁽³⁾	<u>(0.56)</u>	<u>(0.31)</u>	<u>1.82</u>	<u>(0.40)</u>	<u>0.96</u>
Total from Investment Operations ⁽³⁾	<u>0.16</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>2.49</u>	<u>(0.18)</u>	<u>1.04</u>
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS:					
Net Investment Income	(0.85)	(1.33)	(0.09)	(0.77)	(0.25)
Net Realized Gains	–	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.06)
Return of Capital	–	–	–	–	–
Total Distributions	<u>(0.85)</u>	<u>(1.55)</u>	<u>(0.31)</u>	<u>(0.92)</u>	<u>(0.31)</u>
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u>\$ 10.52</u>	<u>\$ 11.21</u>	<u>\$ 12.23</u>	<u>\$ 10.05</u>	<u>\$ 11.15</u>
TOTAL RETURN ⁽²⁾	1.38%	5.16%	25.29%	(1.80)%	10.25%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:					
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$62,075	\$68,423	\$45,556	\$31,569	\$13,115
Ratio of expenses to Average Net Assets: (Before Expense Reimbursement/Recoupment) ⁽⁴⁾					
	2.13%	2.34%	2.13%	1.83%	2.35%
Ratio of expenses to Average Net Assets: (After Expense Reimbursement/Recoupment) ⁽⁴⁾					
	2.23%	2.37%	2.03%	1.57%	1.46%
Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (Before Expense Reimbursement/Recoupment) ⁽⁴⁾					
	6.97%	7.75%	6.00%	1.85%	(0.19)%
Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (After Expense Reimbursement/Recoupment) ⁽⁴⁾					
	6.87%	7.71%	6.10%	2.11%	0.70%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	27.93%	35.60%	21.62%	24.56%	33.34%

On January 22, 2021, the Fund's Class M shares were redesignated as Class J shares.

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

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

(3) Per share amounts include income and expenses of the Stone Ridge Diversified Alternatives Fund, which are shown on the Fund's Statement of Operations. Amounts do not include the Fund's proportionate share of the income and expenses of the underlying investee funds.

(4) Includes investment-related expenses not covered by the Fund's expense limitation agreement.

STONE RIDGE'S PRIVACY NOTICE

Stone Ridge's Commitment to Privacy

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (together with its affiliates, "Stone Ridge") recognizes and respects your privacy. This Privacy Notice describes the types of personal information Stone Ridge obtains, how Stone Ridge uses that information and to whom Stone Ridge discloses it. "Personal information," as used in this Privacy Notice, includes nonpublic personal information and any data that, either alone or when combined with other information we hold, identifies or could reasonably be linked to an individual covered by this Privacy Notice. If you are an individual investor, this Privacy Notice is relevant to you directly. If you are providing information to Stone Ridge on behalf of other individuals, such as your employees or clients, this Privacy Notice will be relevant to those individuals, and you should transmit this document to such individuals or otherwise advise them of its content.

By using our services, you agree and consent to the collection, use and disclosure of your personal information as outlined in this Privacy Notice.

Information Stone Ridge Collects About You

Stone Ridge collects the following categories of personal information about you:

- Information that you provide, which may include your name and address, social security number or tax identification number, date of birth and/or other information;
- Information about transactions and balances in accounts with Stone Ridge;
- Information about transactions and balances in accounts with non-affiliated third parties; and
- Information from consumer reporting agencies, service providers or other sources that may be engaged or consulted in connection with conducting due diligence, know-your-customer, anti-money laundering and other checks required to be performed in relation to admitting new investors.

We may also obtain personal information on you from third parties, such as vendors (e.g., background check providers), advisors and other business partners, and publicly accessible directories and sources. These may include websites; bankruptcy registers; tax authorities; governmental agencies and departments and regulatory authorities; credit reference agencies; sanctions screening databases; and fraud prevention and detection agencies and organizations, including law enforcement

How Stone Ridge Uses Your Personal Information

Stone Ridge uses your personal information primarily to complete financial transactions that you request or to make you aware of other financial products and services offered by a Stone Ridge affiliated company. Stone Ridge does not sell or share your personal information to third parties for monetary consideration.

Below are the details of circumstances in which Stone Ridge may disclose personal information:

- Where the processing is necessary for us to perform services we have been contracted to perform or to take steps prior to entering into a contract – for example, to provide information you have requested or to respond to your questions;
- Where necessary for the purposes of Stone Ridge's legitimate business interests, including to operate and facilitate our business and services, communicate with you, undertake business management, planning, statistical analysis, market research and marketing activities, administer and maintain the Company's records, protect Stone Ridge's rights and interests, ensure the security of Stone Ridge's assets, systems and networks, prevent, detect and investigate fraud, unlawful or criminal activities in relation to our services and enforce our terms and conditions;
- Where required by applicable laws and regulations, including laws relating to know-your-client requirements, tax, the prevention of money laundering, fraud, terrorist financing and sanctions; and
- Where the processing is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defense of legal claims.

How Stone Ridge Discloses Your Personal Information

Stone Ridge discloses personal information primarily to complete financial transactions that you request or to make you aware of other financial products and services. Stone Ridge does not sell your personal information to third parties. Below are the details of circumstances in which Stone Ridge may disclose personal information to third parties:

- To service providers (including financial, technical, marketing and professional service providers and consultants) and financial institutions that provide services to the Stone Ridge, who are required protect the confidentiality of your personal information and to use the information only for the purposes for which it is disclosed to them).
- To regulatory, self-regulatory, administrative or law enforcement agencies or other oversight bodies in certain circumstances where we are required to share personal information and other information with respect to your interest in an investment with the relevant regulatory authorities. They, in turn, may exchange this information with other authorities, including tax authorities.
- As authorized, for example, by subscription agreements or organizational documents of an investment and as authorized by you or your designated representatives or other authorized persons.
- In connection with a corporate transaction — for example, to third parties as part of a corporate business transaction, such as a merger, acquisition, joint venture or financing or sale of company assets.
- We also may disclose personal information (1) when disclosure is necessary or appropriate to prevent harm or financial loss or in connection with an investigation of suspected or actual illegal activity, (2) to protect our operations, and (3) to establish and protect the rights, privacy, safety or property of Stone Ridge, our affiliates, you, and others.

Sending Your Personal Information Internationally

We are based in the United States and the information we collect is governed by U.S. law. By accessing or using our website or otherwise providing information to us, you consent to the processing and transfer of information in and to the U.S. and other countries, where you may not have the same rights as you do under local law. Where this is the case, we will take appropriate measures to protect information about you in accordance with this Privacy Notice.

How Stone Ridge Safeguards and Retains Your Personal Information

Stone Ridge maintains physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards reasonably designed to protect the confidentiality of your personal information. Despite these security measures that Stone Ridge has put in place to protect your personal information, no such measures can guarantee security or protect against unauthorized activity. Stone Ridge may retain your personal information for such a period as permitted or required by any applicable laws or regulations and for such a period as may be permitted in accordance with the lawful purposes or legitimate interests outlined above.

California Disclosures

California's "Shine the Light" law permits California residents to annually request and obtain information free of charge about what personal information is disclosed to third parties for direct marketing purposes in the preceding calendar year. We do not share personal information with outside parties for their direct marketing.

Keeping You Informed

Stone Ridge reserves the right to modify this Privacy Notice at any time and will keep you informed of further changes as required by law. It is your obligation to review this Privacy Notice from time to time. By using our services, you represent that you read, understand, and accept the terms of this Privacy Notice. Your continued use of our services following the posting of changes to terms contained in this notice will mean you understand and accept those changes.

Contact Us

Please contact us if you have any questions, concerns or complaints about this notice or the personal information that we hold about you. You may contact us at info@stoneridgeam.com or call us at (212) 257-4750.

USEFUL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Trust. Stone Ridge Trust consists of 14 series. The series are investment portfolios of Stone Ridge Trust, an open-end series management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust.

Shareholder Reports. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

Statement of Additional Information. The Statement of Additional Information provides more detailed information about the Fund. It is incorporated by reference into (and is legally a part of) this combined prospectus.

How to Obtain Additional Information.

- You can obtain a free copy of these documents, make inquiries or request other information about the Fund by contacting the Transfer Agent at (855) 609-3680, writing the Fund at Stone Ridge Trust, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, visiting the Fund's website at www.stoneridgefunds.com or calling your financial intermediary.
- You may review and copy information about the Fund, including reports and other information about the Fund, on the EDGAR Database on the Commission's website at www.sec.gov. You may get copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov. You may need to refer to the Fund's file number.

If someone makes a statement about the Fund that is not in this prospectus, you should not rely upon that information. Neither the Fund nor the Distributor is offering to sell shares of the Fund to any person to whom the Fund may not lawfully sell its shares.

How to Reach Stone Ridge Trust

Please send all requests for information or transactions to:

Stone Ridge Trust
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

You may contact us by telephone at (855) 609-3680.

You can also visit our website at:

www.stoneridgefunds.com

Distributor

Forside Global Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

Investment Adviser

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC
One Vanderbilt Avenue, 65th Floor
New York, NY 10017

Investment Company Act File Number: 811-22761