Statement of Additional Information

Stone Ridge Trust IV

Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund

March 1, 2017

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This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") describes Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund (the "Fund"). This SAI is not a prospectus and is only authorized for distribution when preceded or accompanied by the Fund's current prospectus dated March 1, 2017, as supplemented from time to time (the "Prospectus"). This SAI supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by writing the Fund at the address, or by calling the toll-free telephone number, listed above.

STONE RIDGE TRUST IV

STONE RIDGE POST-EVENT REINSURANCE FUND

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ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION AND RESTRICTIONS

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

The Prospectus discusses the investment objective of the Fund, as well as the principal investment strategies it employs to achieve its objective and the principal investment risks associated with those strategies. As described in the Prospectus, because the Fund invests all or substantially all of its assets in the Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund (the "Reinsurance Interval Fund"), the Fund is subject to the same risks as the Reinsurance Interval Fund. Additional information about the strategies and other investment practices the Reinsurance Interval Fund may employ and certain related risks of the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund are described below.

Additional Investment Information and Risks

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

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

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

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

Index triggers. Index triggers are based on pre-defined formulas, which eliminate the risks relating to a company's insurance claims-handling practices and potential information barriers. However, investors are dependent upon the accuracy of the models and other information received from reporting services used to calculate the loss or metric. Index triggers follow one of the three broad approaches: modeled-loss, industry-loss and parametric.

Modeled-Loss. Modeled-loss triggers are based upon a catastrophe-modeling firm's database estimate of a hypothetical company's losses based on a model policy portfolio.

Industry Loss. Industry loss triggers are based upon the estimated loss for the insurance industry as a whole from a particular catastrophe. Estimates are derived from a reporting service, such as Property Claim Services.

Parametric. Parametric triggers are based upon the occurrence of a catastrophic event with certain defined physical parameters (e.g., wind speed of a hurricane, as measured from a pre-determined location, or magnitude of an earthquake, as measured from a pre-determined location).

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

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

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

index) is higher than a specified level. Some mortality bonds, often referred to as "extreme mortality bonds" contain remote event triggers, which provide that the bonds will lose principal only if the mortality rate of the specified population is substantially higher than the expected level.

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

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

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

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and the Reinsurance Interval Fund may lose money if these changes are not anticipated by the Adviser. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to fluctuate (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, and market developments) and debt securities may be difficult to value during such periods. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the US Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates by purchasing bonds. This, combined with recent economic recovery, the Federal Reserve Board's conclusion of its quantitative easing program, and increases in the interest rates in 2015 and 2016 for the first time since 2006, could potentially increase the probability of an upward interest rate environment in the near future. To the extent the Federal Reserve Board continues to raise interest rates, there is a risk that rates across the financial system may rise, which could have an adverse effect on prices for debt securities and on the management of the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

In addition, while debt securities markets have consistently grown over the past three decades, the capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in debt securities trading has not kept pace and in some cases has

decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of debt securities, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to "make markets," are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, any significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the debt securities markets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preferred Stocks. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, has a stated dividend rate payable from the corporation's earnings. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating, or

auction rate. "Cumulative" dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid. Preferred stock may be "participating" stock, which means that it may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases.

Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing calls or redemption prior to maturity, which also can have a negative impact on prices when interest rates decline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Options. Generally, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into options on various reference instruments, including, but not limited to, single equity securities, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), indices, currencies, forward foreign currency exchange contracts, stock index futures, commodities, swaps (including event-linked swaps), futures, other securities and other derivative instruments. A call option typically gives the option buyer the right (but not the obligation) to buy, and requires the option seller to sell, a reference instrument at an agreed-upon price; a put option gives the option buyer the right (but not the obligation) to sell, and requires the option seller to purchase, a reference instrument at an agreed-upon price. If an option the Fund sells is exercised, the Reinsurance Interval Fund will either purchase or sell the reference instrument at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the reference instrument, depending on the terms of the option. The premium, the exercise price and the market value of the applicable underlying instrument together will determine the gain or loss realized by the Reinsurance Interval Fund as the seller of the option.

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

Options are marked to market daily and their value will be affected by changes in the value of the underlying securities, changes in the dividend rates of the underlying securities, an increase in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the underlying instruments and the remaining time to the options' expiration. Additionally, the exercise price of an option may be adjusted downward before the option's expiration as a result of the occurrence of certain corporate or other events affecting the underlying instrument, such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits, merger or other extraordinary distributions or events. A reduction in the exercise price of an option would reduce the Reinsurance Interval Fund's capital appreciation potential on the underlying instrument.

The Reinsurance Interval Fund's option activities could affect its portfolio turnover rate and brokerage commissions. The exercise of calls written by the Reinsurance Interval Fund might cause the Reinsurance Interval Fund to sell related portfolio securities, thus increasing its turnover rate. The exercise by the Reinsurance Interval Fund of puts on securities will cause the sale of underlying investments, increasing

portfolio turnover. Although the decision whether to exercise a put it holds is within the Reinsurance Interval Fund's control, holding a put might cause the Reinsurance Interval Fund to sell the related investments for reasons that would not exist in the absence of the put.

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

Futures. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may buy and sell a variety of futures contracts that relate to, among other things, debt securities (these are referred to as "interest rate futures"), broadly-based securities indices ("stock index futures" and "bond index futures"), foreign currencies, commodities and individual equity securities ("single stock futures"). Futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract originally was written.

A broadly-based stock index is used as the basis for trading stock index futures. They may in some cases be based on equity securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries. A stock index assigns relative values to the securities included in the index and its value fluctuates in response to the changes in value of the underlying securities. A stock index cannot be purchased or sold directly. Bond index futures are similar contracts based on the future value of the basket of securities that comprise the index. These contracts obligate the seller to deliver, and the purchaser to take, cash to settle the futures transaction. There is no delivery made of the underlying securities to settle the futures obligation. Either party may also settle the transaction by entering into an offsetting contract.

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

No money is paid or received by the Reinsurance Interval Fund on the purchase or sale of a future. Upon entering into a futures transaction, the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be required to deposit an initial margin payment with the futures commission merchant (the "FCM"). Initial margin payments will be deposited with the Reinsurance Interval Fund's custodian bank in an account registered in the futures broker's name. However, the FCM can gain access to that account only under specified conditions. As the future is marked to market (that is, its value on the Reinsurance Interval Fund's books is changed to reflect changes in its market value), subsequent margin payments, called variation margin, will be paid to or by the FCM daily.

At any time prior to expiration of the future, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may elect to close out its position by taking an opposite position, at which time a final determination of variation margin is made and any additional cash must be paid by or released to the Reinsurance Interval Fund. All futures transactions (except forward contracts) are effected through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks that are different from those associated with portfolio security transactions. These instruments are typically not traded on exchanges; under recently adopted rules and regulations, however, transactions in some types of swaps (generally not including equity swaps) are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared swaps"). For OTC swaps, there is a risk that the other

party will not perform its obligations to the Reinsurance Interval Fund or that the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be unable to enter into offsetting positions to terminate its exposure or liquidate its position when it wishes to do so. Such occurrences could result in losses to the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

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

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

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

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

  Risks of credit default swaps include all the risks of OTC derivatives generally, including counterparty credit risk (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and the risk that the Reinsurance Interval Fund will not properly assess the cost of the instrument based on the lack of transparency in the market. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund is selling credit protection, there is a risk that a credit event will occur and that the Reinsurance Interval Fund will have to pay par value on defaulted bonds. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund is buying credit protection, there is a risk that no credit event will occur and the Reinsurance Interval Fund will receive no benefit for the premium paid. In addition, if the Reinsurance Interval Fund is buying credit protection and a credit event does occur, there is a risk when the Reinsurance Interval Fund does not own the underlying asset, that the Reinsurance Interval Fund will have difficulty acquiring the asset on the open market and may receive adverse pricing.
- *Volatility Swap Contracts*. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into volatility swaps to hedge the direction of volatility in a particular underlying asset or reference, or for other non-speculative purposes. Volatility swaps are transactions in which counterparties agree to economically buy or sell volatility of the underlying asset or reference at a specific level over a fixed period. Volatility swaps are subject to all the risks of OTC derivatives generally, including counterparty credit risks (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations), and the risk that the Adviser is incorrect in forecasts of volatility of the underlying asset or reference.

- *Swap Options and Swap Forwards*. The Reinsurance Interval Fund also may enter into options on swaps as well as forwards on swaps. A swap option is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel, or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement on pre-designated terms. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swap options. A swap forward is an agreement to enter into a swap agreement at some point in the future, usually three to six months from the date of the contract.

  The writer of the contract receives the premium and bears the risk of unfavorable changes in the preset rate on the underlying swap. The Reinsurance Interval Fund generally will incur a greater risk when it writes a swap option than when it purchases a swap option. When the Reinsurance Interval Fund purchases a swap option it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid if the Reinsurance Interval Fund lets the option expire unexercised. When the Reinsurance Interval Fund writes a swap option it will become obligated, upon exercise of the option by the counterparty, according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

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

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

These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Reinsurance Interval Fund of, derivatives

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

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

"Structured" Notes. In addition to the types of derivatives described above, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest in other types of derivatives, including without limitation "structured" notes, which are specially-designed derivative debt investments whose principal payments or interest payments are linked to the value of an underlying asset, such as an equity or debt security, currency, or commodity, or non-asset reference, such as an interest rate or index. The terms of the instrument may be "structured" by the purchaser (the Reinsurance Interval Fund) and the borrower issuing the note.

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

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

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

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

The Reinsurance Interval Fund may use currency forward contracts to protect against uncertainty in the level of future exchange rates. The use of forward contracts does not eliminate the risk of fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities the Reinsurance Interval Fund owns or intends to acquire, but it does fix a

rate of exchange in advance. Although forward contracts may reduce the risk of loss from a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time they limit any potential gain if the value of the hedged currency increases.

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

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

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

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

The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. Forward contracts involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted, causing the Reinsurance Interval Fund to sustain losses on these contracts and to pay additional transaction costs. The use of forward contracts in this manner might reduce the Reinsurance Interval Fund's performance if there are unanticipated changes in currency prices to a greater degree than if the Reinsurance Interval Fund had not entered into such contracts.

At or before the maturity of a forward contract requiring the Reinsurance Interval Fund to sell a currency, the Reinsurance Interval Fund might sell a portfolio security and use the sale proceeds to make delivery of the currency. In the alternative the Reinsurance Interval Fund might retain the security and offset its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing a second contract. Under that contract the Reinsurance Interval

Fund will obtain, on the same maturity date, the same amount of the currency that it is obligated to deliver. Similarly, the Reinsurance Interval Fund might close out a forward contract requiring it to purchase a specified currency by entering into a second contract entitling it to sell the same amount of the same currency on the maturity date of the first contract. The Reinsurance Interval Fund would realize a gain or loss as a result of entering into such an offsetting forward contract under either circumstance. The gain or loss will depend on the extent to which the exchange rate or rates between the currencies involved moved between the execution dates of the first contract and offsetting contract.

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

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

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

The Reinsurance Interval Fund can use derivatives to hedge by taking or long or short positions in the underlying securities, related securities, or other derivatives positions. To gain long investment exposure, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest in securities directly. To gain short investment exposure, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may use derivatives (including futures). Some of the hedging strategies the Reinsurance Interval Fund can use are described below. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may use additional hedging strategies as discussed elsewhere in this SAI, and it may employ new hedging strategies when they are developed, if those investment methods are consistent with the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment objective and are permissible under applicable regulations governing the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

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

There is a risk in using short hedging by selling futures, entering into swaps or purchasing puts on broadly-based indices or futures to attempt to protect against declines in the value of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's portfolio securities. The risk is that the prices of the futures or the value of the swap or the applicable index will correlate imperfectly with the behavior of the cash prices of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's securities. For example, it is possible that while the Reinsurance Interval Fund has used derivative instruments in a short hedge, the market

may advance and the value of the securities held in the Reinsurance Interval Fund's portfolio might decline. If that occurred, the Reinsurance Interval Fund would lose money on the derivative instruments and also experience a decline in the value of its portfolio securities.

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

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

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

The Reinsurance Interval Fund can use derivative instruments to establish a position in the securities markets as a temporary substitute for the purchase of individual securities (long hedging) by buying futures and/or calls on such futures, broadly-based indices or on securities. It is possible that when the Reinsurance Interval Fund does so the market might decline. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund then concludes not to invest in securities because of concerns that the market might decline further or for other reasons, the Reinsurance Interval Fund will realize a loss on the hedge position that is not offset by a reduction in the price of the securities purchased.

Additional Information Regarding Derivatives Counterparty Risk. The Reinsurance Interval Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties with which, or the brokers, dealers and exchanges through which, it deals in derivatives, whether it engages in exchange traded or off-exchange transactions. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund's FCM becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or otherwise defaults on its obligations to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may not receive all amounts owed to it in respect of its trading, despite the clearinghouse fully discharging all of its obligations. The Commodity Exchange Act requires an FCM to segregate all funds received from its customers with respect to cleared derivatives transactions from such FCM's proprietary funds. If an FCM were not to do so to the full extent required by law, the assets of an account might not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM. Furthermore, in the event of an FCM's bankruptcy, the Reinsurance Interval Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of an FCM's combined customer accounts, even though certain property specifically traceable to the Reinsurance Interval Fund (for example, U.S. Treasury bills deposited by the Reinsurance Interval Fund) may be held by the FCM. FCM bankruptcies have occurred in which customers were unable to recover from the FCM's estate the full amount of their funds owed and on deposit with such FCM. Such situations could arise due to various factors, or a combination of factors, including inadequate FCM capitalization, inadequate controls on customer trading and inadequate customer capital. In addition, an FCM will generally provide the clearinghouse the net amount of variation margin required for cleared swaps for all of its customers in the aggregate, rather than individually for each customer. The Reinsurance Interval Fund is, therefore, subject to the risk that a clearinghouse will not make variation margin payments owed to the

Reinsurance Interval Fund if another customer of the clearing member has suffered a loss and is in default. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may also be subject to the risk that it will be required to provide additional variation margin to the clearinghouse before the clearinghouse will move the Reinsurance Interval Fund's cleared derivatives transactions to another clearing member. Furthermore, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a clearinghouse, the Reinsurance Interval Fund might experience a loss of funds deposited through its FCM as margin with the clearinghouse, a loss of unrealized profits on its open positions and the loss of funds owed to it as realized profits on closed positions. Such a bankruptcy or insolvency might also cause a substantial delay before the Reinsurance Interval Fund could obtain the return of funds owed to it by an FCM who was a member of such clearinghouse.

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

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

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

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

Margin. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may post cash, securities or other assets and these instruments may not be denominated in the same currency as the contract they secure or the underlying instrument of the contract. This may give rise to a form of currency exposure, where changes in the value of foreign currencies can impact the value of the margin on deposit. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may at times have significant margin obligations to broker-dealers or other entities as a result of listed or OTC derivatives positions. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may use a tri-party collateral protection mechanism; tri-party arrangements may result in higher costs than if the Reinsurance Interval Fund had posted margin directly. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may also establish alternative collateral mechanisms in order to achieve a balance between cost and counterparty credit risk to the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

Asset Segregation/Cover. To the extent obligations created by the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be deemed to create "senior securities" (as defined in the 1940 Act), the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be required to

segregate or earmark liquid assets. The Reinsurance Interval Fund will segregate with its custodian or otherwise designate on its records ("earmark") cash, cash equivalents or liquid assets in an amount the Reinsurance Interval Fund believes to be adequate to ensure that it has sufficient liquid assets to meet its obligations under its derivatives contracts, or the Reinsurance Interval Fund may engage in other measures to "cover" its obligations with respect to such transactions in accordance with applicable requirements under the 1940 Act and related guidance of the Commission and its Staff. The amounts that are segregated or earmarked may be based on the derivative's notional value or on the daily mark-to-market obligation under the derivatives contract and may be reduced by amounts on deposit with the applicable broker or counterparty to the derivatives transaction. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may segregate or earmark amounts in addition to the amounts described above. For example, if the Reinsurance Interval Fund writes a physically settled put option, it will typically segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the exercise price of the option, less margin on deposit, or hold the reference instrument directly; if the Reinsurance Interval Fund writes a cash settled put option, it will typically segregate or earmark liquid assets equal to the amount the option is in the money (meaning the difference between the exercise price of the option and the current market price of the reference instrument, when the exercise price of the option is higher than the market price of the reference instrument), marked to market on a daily basis, less margin on deposit. Alternatively, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may, in certain circumstances, enter into an offsetting position rather than segregating or designating liquid assets (e.g., the Reinsurance Interval Fund may cover a written put option with a purchased put option with the same or higher exercise price or cover a written call option with a purchased call option with the same or lower exercise price). Although the Adviser will attempt to ensure that the Reinsurance Interval Fund has sufficient liquid assets in respect of its obligations under its derivative contracts, it is possible that the Reinsurance Interval Fund's liquid assets may be insufficient to support such obligations under its derivatives positions. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may modify its asset segregation policies from time to time.

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

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

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

The terms of financing arrangements entered into by the Reinsurance Interval Fund may restrict the Reinsurance Interval Fund's operating flexibility, including covenants that, among others, may limit the Reinsurance Interval Fund's ability to: (i) pay distributions in certain circumstances, (ii) incur additional debt, and (iii) engage in certain transactions. If the Reinsurance Interval Fund secures its leverage through the pledging of collateral, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may, if the Reinsurance Interval Fund is unable to generate sufficient cash flow to meet principal and interest payments on its indebtedness, be subject to risk that it is required to surrender its collateral and that such collateral may be liquidated at inopportune times or at prices that are not favorable to the

Reinsurance Interval Fund and cause significant losses. If a lender seizes and liquidates pledged collateral, such collateral may be sold at distressed price levels. The Reinsurance Interval Fund will fail to realize the full value of such asset in a distressed sale.

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

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

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

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

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

Similar types of operational (both human and systematic) and technology risks are also present for issuers of securities or other instruments in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investments to lose value. In addition, cyber attacks involving a Reinsurance Interval Fund counterparty could affect such counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, which may result in losses to the Reinsurance Interval Fund and its shareholders. Furthermore, as a result of cyber attacks, disruptions or failures, an exchange

or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or the entire market, which may result in, among other things, the Reinsurance Interval Fund's inability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price its investments. The Reinsurance Interval Fund cannot directly control any cyber-security plans or systems put in place by its service providers, Reinsurance Interval Fund counterparties, issuers in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests or securities markets and exchanges.

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

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

U.S. Treasury Obligations. These include Treasury bills (which have maturities of one year or less when issued), Treasury notes (which have maturities of one to ten years when issued), and Treasury bonds (which have maturities of more than ten years when issued). Treasury securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States as to timely payments of interest and repayments of principal. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of a government may cause the value of the Fund's direct or indirect investment in Treasury obligations to decline. On August 5, 2011, S&P downgraded U.S. Treasury securities from AAA rating to AA+. A downgrade of the ratings of U.S. government debt obligations, which are often used as a benchmark for other borrowing arrangements, could result in higher interest rates for individual and corporate borrowers, cause disruptions in the international bond markets and generally have a substantial negative effect on the U.S. economy. A downgrade of Treasury securities from another ratings agency or a further downgrade beyond AA+ rating by S&P may cause the value of the Fund's Treasury obligations to decline.

The Reinsurance Interval Fund can also buy or gain exposure to U.S. Treasury securities whose interest coupons have been "stripped" by a Federal Reserve Bank, zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities described below, and Treasury Inflation-Protection Securities ("TIPS").

The U.S. Treasury securities called "TIPS" are designed to provide an investment that is not vulnerable to inflation. The interest rate paid by TIPS is fixed. The principal value rises or falls semi-annually based on changes in the published Consumer Price Index. If inflation occurs, the principal and interest payments on TIPS are adjusted to protect investors from inflationary loss. If deflation occurs, the principal and interest payments will be adjusted downward, although the principal will not fall below its face amount at maturity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subject to the limits under the 1940 Act, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest in foreign mutual funds to gain exposure to the securities of companies in countries that limit or prohibit all direct foreign investment. Foreign mutual funds are generally PFICs, since nearly all of the income of a mutual fund is passive income. Some of the other foreign corporations that the Reinsurance Interval Fund may invest in, such as issuers of "event-linked" bonds and other interests, may also be considered PFICs. Investments in PFICs potentially (i) accelerate the recognition of income without the receipt of cash, (ii) increase the amount required to be distributed by the Reinsurance Interval Fund to qualify as a RIC or eliminate a fund-level tax, (iii) result in a higher percentage of Fund distributions treated as ordinary income, or (iv) subject the Reinsurance Interval Fund to a fund-level tax that cannot be eliminated through distributions. Such investments in PFICs may therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions made by the Fund.

If a sufficient portion of the voting interests in a foreign issuer (including a Subsidiary) are held by the Reinsurance Interval Fund, individually or together with other U.S. persons, that issuer may be treated as a controlled foreign corporation with respect to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, in which case the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be required to take into account each year, as ordinary income, its share of certain portions of that issuer's income, whether or not such amounts are distributed to the Reinsurance Interval Fund. In such circumstances, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may need to borrow money or to dispose of certain investments in order to make the distributions required to qualify for treatment as a RIC.

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

For additional information, see "Tax Status" below.

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

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

Mortgage securities may be partially stripped so that each class receives some interest and some principal. However, they may be completely stripped. In that case all of the interest is distributed to holders of one type of

security, known as an "interest-only" security, or "I/O," and all of the principal is distributed to holders of another type of security, known as a "principal-only" security or "P/O." Strips can be created for pass-through certificates or collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs).

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

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

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

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

Additional Information Regarding Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks and brokers, with the Reinsurance Interval Fund as the

initial seller of securities to the banks or brokers. In this case, a reverse repurchase agreement involves a sale by the Reinsurance Interval Fund of portfolio securities concurrently with an agreement by the Reinsurance Interval Fund to repurchase the same securities at a later date at a fixed price. During the reverse repurchase agreement period, the Reinsurance Interval Fund continues to receive principal and interest payments on the securities.

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

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

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

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

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

At the time the Reinsurance Interval Fund makes the commitment to purchase or sell a security on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, it records the transaction on its books and reflects the value of the security purchased

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Institutions and Government Regulation. The collapse of various large financial institutions and investment funds across the globe and widespread related losses resulted in a severe liquidity crisis throughout the global credit markets in recent years. The associated lack of transparency and reliable pricing of assets resulted in some investors withdrawing from the markets for asset-backed securities and related securities. The resulting lack of liquidity became sufficiently widespread to cause credit issues in areas of the capital markets that have limited exposure to subprime mortgages and prompted central banks in the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and elsewhere to take action to attempt to ease these liquidity issues and has also resulted in the United States experiencing a broad economic recession. Delinquencies and losses with respect to certain of these asset types, such as auto loans, increased. A recurrence of such conditions could adversely affect the performance and market value of the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

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

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), which was signed into law in July 2010, has resulted in significant revisions of the U.S. financial regulatory framework. The Dodd-Frank Act covers a broad range of topics, including, among many others, a reorganization of federal financial regulators; a process designed to ensure financial systematic stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; new rules for derivatives trading; the creation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; the registration and regulation of private funds; the regulation of credit rating agencies; and new federal requirements for residential mortgage loans. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and any resulting regulation, is not yet certain and issuers in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests may also be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that are currently unforeseeable. The long-term implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's portfolio holdings.

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

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

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

Illiquid Securities. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may hold illiquid securities, including, among other instruments, securities of private issuers, securities traded in unregulated or shallow markets and securities that are purchased in private placements and are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. Because relatively few purchasers of these securities may exist, especially in the event of adverse economic and liquidity conditions or adverse changes in the issuer’s financial condition, the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in such investments at a desirable price or time. Disposing of illiquid securities may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and selling them promptly at an acceptable price may be difficult or impossible. For the Fund, the shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund it holds may be deemed to be illiquid at times.

Borrowing Risk. The Fund’s investment portfolio (which will consist primarily of shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund) and the Reinsurance Interval Fund’s investment portfolio (which consists primarily of reinsurance-related securities) may limit the number of lenders willing to enter into a borrowing arrangement with the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund, result in higher borrowing costs to the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund, or less favorable terms under the arrangement because such securities are higher risk instruments. As a result, the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be required to modify its investment program in order to meet the terms of any borrowing arrangement. If so, the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund may not meet its investment objective.

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

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

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Restrictions of the Fund

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

(1) may not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act;

(2) may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act;

(3) may not underwrite securities issued by other persons except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of its portfolio investments, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under federal securities laws;

(4) may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in a particular industry or group of industries (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities);

(5) may not purchase or sell real estate, although it may purchase securities of issuers which deal in real estate, including securities of real estate investment trusts, and may purchase securities which are secured by interests in real estate;

(6) may not purchase or sell commodities, except that the Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts and options, may enter into foreign exchange contracts, and may enter into swap agreements and other financial transactions not requiring the delivery of physical commodities; and

(7) may not make loans, except by purchase of debt obligations in which the Fund may invest consistent with its investment policies, by entering into repurchase agreements, or by lending its portfolio securities. The Fund may loan no more than one-third of its total assets.

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

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

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

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

(b) quarterly thereafter; (3) in the event that the Fund commences investment operations after the two-year anniversary of effectiveness of the Trust's initial registration statement, (a) indefinitely on an annual interval beginning on such two-year anniversary until the Fund commences investment operations, (b) twice on an annual interval, once immediately before and once twelve months after the commencement of investment operations, and (c) quarterly thereafter.

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

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Board of Trustees

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

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

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

The Board does not have a lead Independent Trustee. The Board, taking into consideration its oversight responsibility of the Fund, including the Fund's regular use of fair valuation and the Board's extensive

experience overseeing the development and implementation of fair valuation processes for the Adviser's other registered funds, believes that its leadership structure is appropriate. In addition, the Board's use of Committees (each of which is chaired by an Independent Trustee with substantial industry experience) and the chair's role as chief executive officer of the Adviser, serve to enhance the Board's understanding of the operations of the Fund and the Adviser.

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

Independent Trustees

Name (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served[1]	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in the Complex Overseen by Trustee[2]	Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Jeffery Ekberg (1965)	Trustee	since 2016	Principal, TPG Capital, L.P. (private equity firm) until 2011; Chief Financial Officer, Newbridge Capital, LLC (private equity firm) until 2011	17	None.
Daniel Charney (1970)	Trustee	since 2016	Head of Equities, Cowen Group (financial services firm), since 2012; Jefferies & Co. (investment bank) until 2011	17	None.

Interested Trustee

Name (Year of Birth)	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served[1]	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in the Complex Overseen by Trustee[2]	Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Ross Stevens (1969) [3]	Trustee, Chairman	since 2016	Founder, Chief Executive Officer and President of Stone Ridge since 2012; Investment Committee and Co-Head of Portfolio Managers Committee, Magnetar Capital (investment advisory firm) until 2012	17	None.

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

(2) The Complex includes Stone Ridge Trust, Stone Ridge Trust II Stone Ridge Trust III and Stone Ridge Trust V, other investment companies managed by the Adviser.

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

Additional Information about the Trustees.

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

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

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

Additional Information about the Board's Committees.

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

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

The Audit Committee reviews the scope of the Fund's audits, the Fund's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices and its internal controls. The Audit Committee approves, and recommends to the Independent Trustees for their ratification, the selection, appointment, retention or termination of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm and approves the compensation of the independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee also approves all audit and permissible non-audit services provided to the Fund by the independent registered public accounting firm and all permissible non-audit services provided by the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm to the Adviser and any affiliated service providers if the engagement relates directly to the Fund's operations and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met three times during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016.

The Valuation Committee also operates pursuant to a written charter. The duties and powers, to be exercised at such times and in such manner as the Valuation Committee shall deem necessary or appropriate, are as follows: (1) reviewing, from time to time, the Trust's valuation policy and procedures (the "Valuation Policy"), which Valuation Policy serves to establish policies and procedures for the valuation of the Fund's assets; (2) making any recommendations to the Trust's audit committee and/or the Board regarding (i) the functioning of the Valuation Policy, or (ii) the valuation(s) of individual assets; (3) consulting with the Adviser regarding the valuation of the Fund's assets, including fair valuation determinations of any such assets; (4) periodically reviewing information regarding fair value and other determinations made pursuant to the Trust's valuation procedures; (5) reporting to the Board on a regular basis regarding the Valuation Committee's duties; (6) making recommendations in conjunction with the Board's annual (or other periodical) review of the Trust's Valuation Policy; (7) periodically reviewing information regarding industry developments in connection with valuation of assets; and (8) performing such other duties as may be assigned to it, from time to time, by the Board. The Valuation Committee met three times during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016.

Trustee Ownership of the Fund. The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities owned by the Trustees in the Fund and in other investment companies overseen by the Trustee within the same family of investment companies as of December 31, 2016. Investment companies are considered to be in the same family if they share the same investment adviser or principal underwriter and hold themselves out to investors as related companies for purposes of investment and investor services. The information as to ownership of securities which appears below is based on statements furnished to the Fund by its Trustees and executive officers.

	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund[1]	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies[2]
Independent Trustees		
Jeffery Ekberg	none	Over $100,000
Daniel Charney	none	Over $100,000
Interested Trustee		
Ross Stevens[3]	$50,001 - $100,000	Over $100,000

(1) As of December 31, 2016, none of the Independent Trustees owned shares of the Fund because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.
(2) Family of Investment Companies includes Stone Ridge Trust, Stone Ridge Trust II, Stone Ridge Trust III and Stone Ridge Trust V, other investment companies managed by the Adviser.
(3) Beneficial ownership through the Adviser's or its affiliates' direct Fund investments.

None of the Independent Trustees or their family members beneficially owned any class of securities of the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Fund, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or the principal underwriter of the Fund, as of December 31, 2016.

Compensation of Board Members. Because the Trust is newly organized, the Trust has not yet paid any compensation to its Trustees. The following table illustrates amounts estimated to be paid for the Fund's initial fiscal year. Each Trustee who is not an employee of the Adviser is compensated by an annual retainer. Each such Trustee's compensation is invested in Stone Ridge funds. The Trust does not pay retirement benefits to its Trustees and officers. The Fund pays a portion of the compensation of the CCO. Other officers and Interested Trustees of the Trust are not compensated by the Fund. The following table sets forth compensation received by the Independent Trustees for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016:

Independent Trustees	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund[1]	Total Compensation From the Complex Paid to Trustee[2]
Jeffery Ekberg	$0	$228,500
Daniel Charney	$0	$212,500

(1) As of the date of this SAI, the Independent Trustees had not received compensation from the Fund because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.
(2) Reflects actual direct compensation received during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, from series of the Complex. The Complex includes Stone Ridge Trust, Stone Ridge Trust II, and Stone Ridge Trust III, other investment companies managed by the Adviser.

Officers of the Trust

Name (Year of Birth) and Address(1)	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served(2)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Ross Stevens (1969)	President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer	since 2015	Founder of Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Adviser, since 2012; prior to that Magnetar Capital (investment advisory firm) (Investment Committee and Co-Head of Portfolio Managers Committee).
Lauren D. Macioce (1978)	Chief Compliance Officer, Secretary and Chief Legal Officer	since 2016	General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser, since 2016; prior to that Associate at Ropes & Gray LLP (law firm).
Patrick Kelly (1978)	Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer	since 2015	Chief Operating Officer of the Adviser, since 2012; prior to that Chief Operating Officer of Quantitative Strategies at Magnetar Capital (investment advisory firm).
Robert Gutmann (1982)	Vice President	since 2016	Head of Product Development & Execution of the Adviser, since 2012; prior to that Head of Delta-One Synthetic Solutions Group at RBC Capital Markets.
Yan Zhao (1985)	Assistant Secretary	since 2016	Head of Reinsurance of the Adviser, since 2012; prior to that Consultant at Boston Consulting Group (consulting firm).
Richard Taylor (1980)	Assistant Treasurer	since 2016	Head of Operations of the Adviser, since 2013; prior to that Budget Analyst at Integrated Rehabilitation and Recovery Care Service (construction firm) and Head of Operations at Ruby Capital Partners LLP (investment advisory firm).

(1) Each Officer's mailing address is c/o Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC, 510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10022.
(2) The term of office of each officer is indefinite.

Codes of Ethics. Each of the Trust and the Adviser has adopted a code of ethics in accordance with Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. These codes of ethics permit the personnel of these entities to invest in securities, including securities that the Fund may purchase or hold. The codes of ethics are on public file with, and are available from, the Commission.

The codes of ethics can be reviewed and copied by visiting the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Commission at (202) 551-8090. The codes of ethics are also available on the EDGAR database of the Commission's website at *www.sec.gov*. In addition, copies of the codes of ethics may be obtained, after mailing the appropriate duplicating fee, by writing to the Commission's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, or by e-mail request to *publicinfo@sec.gov*.

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

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or is known by the Fund to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of any class of the Fund's outstanding equity securities. A control person is one who owns beneficially, either directly or through controlled companies, more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by the Fund. As January 31, 2017, the Adviser owned of record and beneficially 100% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund. As of January 31, 2017, the Trustees and officers of the Fund as a group owned 100% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund through the Adviser's or its affiliates' direct Fund investments.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC is the Adviser of the Fund. The Adviser was organized as a Delaware limited liability company in 2012. The managing member of the Adviser is Ross Stevens. Ross Stevens, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Adviser, Patrick Kelly, Chief Operating Officer of the Adviser, and Lauren D. Macioce, General Counsel and CCO of the Adviser, are affiliated persons of the Trust.

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC serves as the Adviser of the Fund pursuant to an investment management agreement. The investment management agreement has an initial term of two years from its effective date and continues in effect with respect to the Fund (unless terminated sooner) if its continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the affirmative vote of: (i) a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval; and (ii) a majority of the Board or the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The investment management agreement may nevertheless be terminated at any time without penalty, on 60 days' written notice, by the Board, by vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or by the Adviser. The investment management agreement terminates automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

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

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

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

The Fund paid no management fees to the Adviser during the fiscal period ended October 31, 2016 because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

If the Adviser receives compensation for providing management services to a Subsidiary, the Adviser will not receive compensation from the Reinsurance Interval Fund in respect of the assets of the Reinsurance Interval Fund that are invested in a Subsidiary (i.e., the compensation paid to the Adviser for services to the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be calculated based on the Reinsurance Interval Fund's average daily net assets excluding the net assets of a Subsidiary). The Adviser does not currently receive a management fee from a Subsidiary.

Portfolio Managers

Mr. Robert Gutmann, Mr. Alexander Nyren, Mr. Benjamin Robbins, Mr. Ross Stevens and Ms. Yan Zhao are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. The following tables set forth certain additional information with respect to Mr. Gutmann, Mr. Nyren, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Stevens and Ms. Zhao. The information is as of October 31, 2016.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

The table below identifies the number of accounts for which Mr. Gutmann, Mr. Nyren, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Stevens and Ms. Zhao have day-to-day management responsibilities and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts.

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
Portfolio Manager	**Number of Accounts[(1),(2)]**	**Total Assets (in millions)**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets**	**Number of Accounts**	**Total Assets**
Robert Gutmann	13	$8,126	0	$0	0	$0
Alexander Nyren	4	$5,054	0	$0	0	$0
Benjamin Robbins	4	$5,054	0	$0	0	$0
Ross Stevens	13	$8,126	0	$0	0	$0
Yan Zhao	4	$5,054	0	$0	0	$0

(1) Includes the Fund.

(2) On December 5, 2016, the Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Fund, a series of Stone Ridge Trust, was reorganized into the Stone Ridge High Yield Reinsurance Risk Premium Fund, another series of Stone Ridge Trust.

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

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies for which the Adviser receives a performance-based fee		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles managed for which the Adviser receives a performance-based fee		Other Accounts managed for which the Adviser receives a performance-based fee	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets
Robert Gutmann	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Alexander Nyren	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Benjamin Robbins	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Ross Stevens	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0
Yan Zhao	0	$0	0	$0	0	$0

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Each of the portfolio managers may also be responsible for managing other accounts in addition to the Fund, including other accounts of the Adviser or its affiliates. Other accounts may include, without limitation, other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, unregistered investment companies that rely on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, separately managed accounts, foreign investment companies and accounts or investments owned by the Adviser or its affiliates or the portfolio managers. Management of other accounts in addition to the Fund can present certain conflicts of interest, as described below.

From time to time, potential conflicts of interest may arise between a portfolio manager's management of the investments of the Fund, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. The other accounts might have similar or different investment objectives or strategies as the Fund, or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Fund, or may take positions that are opposite in direction from those taken by the Fund.

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

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

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the Adviser's management of a number of accounts with similar or different investment strategies. When the Adviser purchases or sells securities for more than one account, the trades must be allocated in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties. The Adviser attempts to allocate investments in a fair and equitable manner over time among client accounts, with no account receiving preferential treatment over time. To this end, the Adviser has adopted policies and procedures that are intended to provide the Adviser with flexibility to allocate investments in a manner that is consistent with its fiduciary duty. There is no guarantee, however, that the policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser will be able to detect and/or prevent every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may appear.

An investment opportunity may be suitable for both the Fund and other accounts, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the Fund and the other accounts to participate fully. If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple accounts, the opportunity may be allocated among these several accounts; as a result of these allocations, there may be instances in which the Fund will not

participate in a transaction that is allocated among other accounts or the Fund may not be allocated the full amount of an investment opportunity. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Fund and another account. In addition, different account guidelines and/or differences within particular investment strategies may lead to the use of different investment practices for accounts with a similar investment strategy. Whenever decisions are made to buy or sell securities by the Fund and one or more of the other accounts simultaneously, the Adviser may aggregate the purchases and sales of the securities. The Adviser will not necessarily purchase or sell the same securities at the same time, in the same direction or in the same proportionate amounts for all eligible accounts, particularly if different accounts have different amounts of capital under management by the Adviser, different amounts of investable cash available, different strategies or different risk tolerances. As a result, although the Adviser may manage different accounts with similar or identical investment objectives, or may manage accounts with different objectives that trade in the same securities, the portfolio decisions relating to these accounts, and the performance resulting from such decisions, may differ from account to account, and the trade allocation and aggregation and other policies and procedures of the Fund or the Adviser could have a detrimental effect on the price or amount of the securities available to the Fund from time to time.

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

Conflicts of Interest Among Strategies. At times, a portfolio manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the accounts for which he or she exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio manager may place separate transactions for one or more accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other accounts. Similarly, the Adviser or its affiliates may take positions for their proprietary accounts that are different from those taken by one or more client accounts. Conflicts may also arise in cases when accounts invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more accounts own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other accounts may own public securities of the same issuer. Actions by investors in one part of the capital structure could disadvantage investors in another part of the capital structure. In addition, purchases or sales of the same investment may be made for two or more accounts on the same date. There can be no assurance that an account will not receive less (or more) of a certain investment than it would otherwise receive if this conflict of interest among accounts did not exist. In effecting transactions, it may not be possible, or consistent with the investment objectives of accounts, to purchase or sell securities at the same time or at the same prices.

Selection of Brokers/Dealers. Portfolio managers may be able to select or influence the selection of the brokers and dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the accounts that they supervise. In addition to executing trades, some brokers and dealers provide portfolio managers with brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), which may result in the payment of higher brokerage fees than might have otherwise been available. These services may be more beneficial to certain accounts than to others.

Related Business Opportunities. The Adviser or its affiliates may provide more services (such as distribution or recordkeeping) for some types of accounts than for others. In such cases, a portfolio manager may benefit, either directly or indirectly, by devoting disproportionate attention to the management of accounts that provide greater overall returns to the Adviser and its affiliates. Capital that the Fund invests in issues of reinsurance-related

securities may be invested by that issuer in strategies managed by the Adviser, and the Adviser may earn a management fee in connection with managing those strategies. To the extent that the Adviser knows that the issuer has the ability to invest capital from the Fund in strategies managed by the Adviser, this creates an incentive for the Adviser to invest the Fund's assets in such securities.

Broad and Wide-Ranging Activities. The Adviser and its related parties engage in a broad spectrum of activities. In the ordinary course of their business activities, including, but not limited to, activities with third-party service providers and lenders, the Adviser and its related parties may engage in activities where the interests of the Adviser and its related parties or the interests of their clients may conflict with the interests of the shareholders of the Fund.

Variation in Compensation. A conflict of interest may arise where the financial or other benefits available to a portfolio manager differ among the accounts that he or she manages. If the structure of the Adviser's management fee and/or a portfolio manager's compensation differs among accounts (such as where certain accounts pay higher management fees or a performance or incentive fee), a portfolio manager might be motivated to help certain accounts over others. In addition, a portfolio manager might be motivated to favor accounts in which he or she has an interest or in which the Adviser and/or its affiliates have interests. Similarly, the desire to maintain or raise assets under management or to enhance a portfolio manager's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence a portfolio manager to lend preferential treatment to those accounts that could most significantly benefit a portfolio manager.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

As of October 31, 2016, portfolio managers receive a base salary and may also receive a bonus. Compensation of a portfolio manager is determined at the discretion of the Adviser and may be deferred. It may be based on a number of factors including the portfolio manager's experience, responsibilities, the perception of the quality of his or her work efforts, and the consistency with which he or she demonstrates kindness to other employees, trading counterparties, vendors, and clients. As a firm focused on beta, the compensation of portfolio managers is not based upon the performance of client accounts that the portfolio managers manage. The Adviser reviews the compensation of each portfolio manager at least annually.

Portfolio Manager Securities Ownership

As of October 31, 2016, the Portfolio Managers beneficially owned the following shares of the Fund:

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Beneficially Owned
Robert Gutmann	None
Alexander Nyren	None
Benjamin Robbins	None
Ross Stevens[(1)]	$50,001 - $100,000
Yan Zhao	None

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

Principal Underwriter

Quasar Distributors, LLC, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 (the "Distributor"), is the principal underwriter of shares of the Fund. Shares may be purchased only through the Distributor. The Distributor acts as the distributor of shares for the Fund on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions,

pursuant to the terms of a distributor's contract with the Fund. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of shares of the Fund. The Distributor will also act as agent for the Fund in connection with repurchases of shares.

Other Service Providers

Administrator

The Trust has entered into an administration agreement with U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Administrator") pursuant to which the Administrator provides administrative services to the Fund. The Administrator is responsible for (i) the general administrative duties associated with the day-to-day operations of the Fund; (ii) conducting relations with the custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, legal counsel and other service providers; (iii) providing regulatory reporting; and (iv) providing necessary office space, equipment, personnel, compensation and facilities for handling the affairs of the Fund. In performing its duties and obligations under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator shall not be held liable except in the case of its bad faith, negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of its duties.

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

The Fund paid no administration and fund accounting fees to the Administrator during the fiscal period ended October 31, 2016 because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

Servicing Agent

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

The Fund paid no investor services fees to the Adviser during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016 because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

Transfer Agent/Dividend Disbursing Agent

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent") is the transfer agent for the Fund's shares and the dividend disbursing agent for payment of dividends and distributions on Fund shares. The principal business address of the Transfer Agent is 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

Custodian

U.S. Bank NA (the "Custodian"), located at 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian for the Fund. As such, the Custodian holds in safekeeping certificated securities and cash belonging to the Fund and, in such capacity, is the registered owner of securities in book-entry form belonging to the Fund. Upon instruction, the Custodian receives and delivers cash and securities of the Fund in connection with Fund transactions and collects all dividends and other distributions made with respect to portfolio securities of the Fund. The Custodian also maintains certain accounts and records of the Fund.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ernst & Young LLP serves as the Fund's independent registered public accountant. Ernst & Young LLP provides audit services and assistance and consultation in connection with the review of Commission filings and certain tax compliance services. Ernst & Young LLP is located at 5 Times Square, New York, New York 10036.

Counsel

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

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

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

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

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

Unlike most closed-end funds, the Fund expects to continuously offer its shares. The Fund's shares will not be listed on any securities exchange and will not be publicly traded. Thus, there is no secondary market for the Fund's shares and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. In order to provide liquidity to shareholders, the Fund has determined that, twelve months after the commencement of investment operations and quarterly thereafter, it will make offers to repurchase a portion of the Fund's outstanding shares at NAV subject to approval of the Fund's board of trustees (the "Board") and in all cases such repurchases will be for at least 5% and not more than 25% of its outstanding shares at NAV. In connection with any given Repurchase Offer, it is possible that the Fund may offer to repurchase only the minimum amount of 5% of its outstanding shares. It is also possible that a Repurchase Offer may be oversubscribed, with the result that shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their shares repurchased. After a catastrophic insured loss event, particularly in the U.S., the reinsurance industry will have to pay out a significant amount of capital and will, therefore, have less capital available to underwrite risks in the immediately following years. Having access to stable, long-term capital, especially after a catastrophically large loss, is a key concern for reinsurers and, therefore, a potential opportunity for investors. The Fund is intended to serve as a vehicle to allow investors to maintain or grow their exposure to the reinsurance asset class at such time. In order to take advantage of potential post-event opportunities for investors, the Fund does not anticipate that it will begin selling shares or accepting offers to purchase shares ("commencement of investment operations") unless and until the Reinsurance Interval Fund experiences a material drawdown. Such a loss is likely to be due to U.S. event(s), but may also result from events outside the U.S. Upon commencement of investment operations, the Fund intends to offer the shares in a continuous offering of its shares at net asset value, plus the applicable sales charge. There can be no assurance that the Fund will offer its shares on a continuous basis, or if so offered, that it will do so indefinitely. Approximately 9 months after the Fund commences investment operations, the Fund's Adviser is expected to recommend to the Fund's Board that the Fund be reorganized with and into the Reinsurance Interval Fund effective as of the 1 year anniversary of the Fund's commencement of investment operations (the "Reorganization"). The Reorganization

would be effectuated at the discretion of the Board and is not expected to require shareholder approval. Until the Reorganization or, if the Reorganization is not consummated, until the first repurchase offer, investors will be unable to sell their shares. The Board will endeavor to consummate the Reorganization at a time that allows investors an opportunity to participate in a repurchase offer shortly thereafter, but it is possible that the next repurchase offer in the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be up to approximately four months after the Reorganization. For example, if the Fund consummated the Reorganization immediately after the Reinsurance Interval Fund sent repurchase request notifications to its shareholders in the middle of October of a given year, an investor would be entitled to participate in the following repurchase offer, for which the Reinsurance Interval Fund would send repurchase request notifications in the end of January of the following year.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Investment Decisions and Portfolio Transactions

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

Brokerage and Research Services

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

The Adviser places orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, options and futures contracts and buys and sells such securities, options and futures for the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund through multiple brokers and dealers. The Adviser will place trades for execution only with approved brokers or dealers. In effecting such purchases and sales, the Adviser seeks the most favorable price and execution of the Fund's and

the Reinsurance Interval Fund's orders. In doing so, the Fund and the Reinsurance Interval Fund may pay higher commissions than the lowest available when the Adviser believes it is reasonable to do so. In seeking the most favorable price and execution, the Adviser, having in mind the Fund's and the Reinsurance Interval Fund's best interests, considers all factors it deems relevant, including, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved and the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in that or other transactions.

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

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

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

Regular Broker Dealers. The Fund is required to identify the securities of its regular brokers or dealers (as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act) or their parent companies held by the Fund as of the close of its most recent fiscal year and state the value of such holdings. As of October 31, 2016, the Fund did not hold any securities of its regular brokers or dealers or their parent companies because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, there were no brokerage commissions because the Fund had not yet commenced investment operations.

TAX STATUS

The following discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences of investment in the Fund is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), U.S. Treasury regulations, and other applicable authority, as of the date of the preparation of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding their particular situation and the possible application of federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax laws.

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

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund intends to elect and intends to qualify and be treated each year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded regulated investment companies and their shareholders, the Fund must, among other things:

(a) derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and (ii) net income derived from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships" (as defined below);

(b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, (x) in the securities (other than those of the U.S. government or other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or (y) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (as defined below); and

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

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in paragraph (a) above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the regulated investment company. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" (a partnership (x) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, and (y) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in paragraph (a)(i) above) will be treated as qualifying income. In general, such

entities will be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes because they meet the passive income requirement under Code section 7704(c)(2). In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

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

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

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

The Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment. The tax treatment of certain investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to regulated investment companies may not be certain.

The Reinsurance Interval Fund invests in one or more wholly-owned Subsidiaries that are treated as controlled foreign corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A Subsidiary will take steps to ensure that income recognized by the Reinsurance Interval Fund in respect of the Subsidiary will be qualifying income and the Reinsurance Interval Fund will limit its investments in a Subsidiary in the aggregate to 25% of the Fund's total assets.

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

If the Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification or distribution tests described above, the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or if the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment for such year, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions of such distributions could be

eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and may be eligible to be treated as "qualified dividend income" in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals, provided, in both cases, that the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the Fund's shares (as described below). In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment.

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

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

If the Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year, plus any retained amount for the prior year, the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For these purposes, ordinary gains and losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property that would be properly taken into account after October 31 are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. For purposes of the excise tax, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax in the taxable year ending within the calendar year. A dividend paid to shareholders in January of a year generally is deemed to have been paid on December 31 of the preceding year, if the dividend is declared and payable to shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December of that preceding year. The Fund intends generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Fund Distributions

Shareholders subject to U.S. federal income tax will be subject to tax on dividends received from the Fund, regardless of whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Such distributions generally will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year

in which the distributions are received. Distributions received by tax-exempt shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent permitted under applicable tax law.

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

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

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

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

In general, distributions of investment income reported by the Fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be treated as qualified dividend income by a shareholder taxed as an individual, provided both the shareholder and the Fund meet the holding period and other requirements described above. For information regarding qualified dividend income received by the Fund from the Reinsurance Interval Fund, see “Investment in the Reinsurance Interval Fund” below.

If the aggregate qualified dividends received by the Fund during any taxable year are 95% or more of its gross income (excluding net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), then 100% of the Fund’s dividends (other than Capital Gain Dividends) will be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

In general, dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of the Fund will qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations to the extent of the amount of eligible dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. A dividend received by the Fund will not be treated as a dividend eligible for the dividends-received deduction (1) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that the Fund has held for less than 46 days (91 days in the case of certain preferred stock) during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date in the case of certain preferred stock) or (2) to the extent that the Fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Moreover, the dividends-received deduction may otherwise be disallowed or reduced (1) if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing requirements with respect to its shares of the Fund or (2) by application of various provisions of the Code (for instance, the dividends-received deduction is reduced in the case of a dividend received on debt-financed portfolio stock (generally, stock acquired with borrowed funds)). For information regarding eligibility for the dividends-received deduction of dividends received by the Fund from the Reinsurance Interval Fund, see “Investment in the Reinsurance Interval Fund” below.

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

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

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

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Shares

The repurchase, sale or exchange of Fund shares may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder

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

Shareholders who tender all of the shares they hold or are deemed to hold in response to an offer to repurchase Fund shares generally will be treated as having sold their shares and generally will recognize a capital gain or loss, as described in the preceding paragraph. However, if a shareholder tenders fewer than all of the shares it holds or is deemed to hold, such shareholder may be treated as having received a distribution under Section 301 of the Code ("Section 301 distribution") unless the redemption is treated as being either (i) "substantially disproportionate" with respect to such shareholder or (ii) otherwise "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" under the relevant rules of the Code. A Section 301 distribution is not treated as a sale or exchange giving rise to capital gain or loss, but rather is treated as a dividend to the extent supported by the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, with the excess treated as a return of capital reducing the shareholder's tax basis in its Fund shares, and thereafter as capital gain. Where a redeeming shareholder is treated as receiving a dividend, there is a risk that other shareholders of the Fund whose percentage interests in the Fund increase as a result of such redemption will be treated as having received a taxable distribution from the Fund.

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

Investment in the Reinsurance Interval Fund

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

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

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

If the Fund receives dividends from the Reinsurance Interval Fund, and the Reinsurance Interval Fund reports such dividends as eligible for the dividends-received deduction, then the Fund is permitted, in turn, to report a corresponding portion of its distributions as eligible for the dividends-received deduction, provided the Fund meets the holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the Reinsurance Interval Fund.

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

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

A passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") is any foreign corporation: (i) 75% or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which (generally by value, but by adjusted tax basis in certain cases) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest (including income equivalent to interest), royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions, and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from active business and certain income received from related persons.

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

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

Controlled Foreign Corporations

Certain of the foreign issuers in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests may be "controlled foreign corporations" ("CFCs") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. person who owns (directly, indirectly or

constructively) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of a foreign corporation is a "U.S. Shareholder" for purposes of the CFC provisions of the Code. Generally, a foreign corporation is a CFC if, on any day of its taxable year, more than 50% of the voting power or value of its stock is owned (directly, indirectly or constructively) by "U.S. Shareholders." If the Reinsurance Interval Fund is a "U.S. Shareholder" of a CFC, it will be required to include in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes all of the CFC's "subpart F income" (defined below), whether or not such income is distributed by the CFC. "Subpart F income" generally includes interest, original issue discount, dividends, net gains from the disposition of stocks or securities, receipts with respect to securities loans, net gains from transactions (including futures, forward and similar transactions) in commodities, and net payments received with respect to equity swaps and similar derivatives. Subpart F income is treated as ordinary income, regardless of the character of the CFC's underlying income. Net losses incurred by a CFC during a tax year do not flow through to the Reinsurance Interval Fund and thus will not be available to offset income or capital gain generated from the Reinsurance Interval Fund's other investments. In addition, net losses incurred by a CFC during a tax year generally cannot be carried forward by the CFC to offset gains realized by it in subsequent tax years. The Reinsurance Interval Fund's recognition of any subpart F income from an investment in a CFC will increase its tax basis in such CFC. Distributions by the CFC to the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be tax-free, to the extent of the CFC's previously undistributed subpart F income, and will correspondingly reduce the Reinsurance Interval Fund's tax basis in the CFC, and any distributions in excess of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's tax basis in such CFC will be treated as realized gain. To the extent the Reinsurance Interval Fund recognizes subpart F income in excess of actual cash distributions from a CFC, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may be required to sell assets (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to generate the cash necessary to distribute as dividends to its shareholders all of its income and gains and therefore to eliminate any tax liability at the fund level.

One or more Subsidiaries will be a CFC and the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be a U.S. Shareholder thereof. Therefore, the rules described in the preceding paragraph will apply to the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment in such Subsidiary. A foreign corporation such as a Subsidiary generally will not be subject to U.S. taxation unless it is treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business. Each such Subsidiary expects to operate in a manner such that it is not so treated; if it were, such Subsidiary would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis at a rate of 35% and would be subject to an additional 30% branch profits tax, thus reducing the yield of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investment in such Subsidiary.

In general, in order to qualify as a RIC, the Reinsurance Interval Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain specified sources ("qualifying income"). Subpart F income included in the Reinsurance Interval Fund's gross income by virtue of its investment in a CFC, including its investment in one or more Subsidiaries, is qualifying income to the extent that such CFC timely distributes to Reinsurance Interval Fund an amount at least equal to such Subpart F inclusion. One or more Subsidiaries intend to make such distribution or distributions. If a CFC in which the Reinsurance Interval Fund invests were to fail to make such a distribution or distributions, such failure could adversely affect the Reinsurance Interval Fund's ability and, in turn, the Fund's ability, to qualify as a RIC.

Foreign Taxation

Income and proceeds received from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's assets at the close of the taxable year consist of the securities of foreign corporations, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may elect to permit shareholders to claim a credit or deduction on their income tax returns for their pro rata portions of qualified taxes paid by the Reinsurance Interval Fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities that the Reinsurance Interval Fund has held for at least the minimum period specified in the Code. For this purpose, "securities of foreign corporations" generally includes securities of foreign governments. In such cases, shareholders will include in gross income from foreign sources their pro rata shares of such taxes paid by the Reinsurance Interval Fund. Provided the Fund is a qualified fund of funds, it also may elect to pass through to its shareholders foreign taxes

it has paid or foreign taxes passed through to it by the Reinsurance Interval Fund. Even if the Fund or the Reinsurance Interval Fund were eligible to make such an election for a given year, it may determine not to do so. A shareholder's ability to claim an offsetting foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of such foreign taxes is subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in the shareholder's not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. For example, shareholders who do not itemize on their U.S. federal income tax returns may claim a credit but not a deduction for such foreign taxes. In addition, shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in the Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through individual retirement accounts or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by the Fund.

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

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

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance, that are acquired by the Reinsurance Interval Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having "market discount." Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligation issued with OID, its "revised issue price") over the purchase price of such obligation. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt obligation having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the "accrued market discount" on such debt obligation. Alternatively, the Reinsurance Interval Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Reinsurance Interval Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Reinsurance Interval Fund's income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in the Reinsurance Interval Fund's income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Reinsurance Interval Fund elects.

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

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

If the Reinsurance Interval Fund holds the foregoing kinds of securities, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Reinsurance Interval Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Reinsurance Interval

Fund or if necessary, by liquidation of portfolio securities (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Reinsurance Interval Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Reinsurance Interval Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, the Fund, and therefore the Fund's shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Securities Purchased at a Premium

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

Higher-Risk Securities

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

Issuer Deductibility of Interest

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

Derivative Transactions

The Reinsurance Interval Fund's transactions in derivative instruments, as well as any of its other hedging, short sale, securities loan or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (including mark-to-market, constructive sale, notional principal contract, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Reinsurance Interval Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, defer losses to the Reinsurance Interval Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Reinsurance Interval Fund's securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to the Fund, and therefore by the Fund to its shareholders. Because these and other tax rules applicable to the Reinsurance Interval Fund's investments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules may affect whether the

Reinsurance Interval Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a fund-level tax.

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

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

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

Foreign Currency Transactions

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

Non-U.S. Shareholders

In general, the Fund's dividends are not subject to a U.S. withholding tax when paid to a shareholder that is not a "U.S. Person within the meaning of the Code (such a shareholder, a "foreign shareholder") to the extent properly reported by the Fund as (1) interest-related dividends or short-term capital gains dividends, each as defined below and subject to certain conditions described below, (2) Capital Gain Dividends or (3) distributions treated as a return of capital with respect to such foreign shareholder.

The exception to withholding for "interest-related dividends" generally applies with respect to distributions (other than distributions to a foreign shareholder (w) that does not provide a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (x) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (y) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (z) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign shareholder and the foreign shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation) from U.S.-source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign shareholder, to the extent such

distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders ("interest-related dividends"). The exception to withholding for "short-term capital gain dividends" generally applies with respect to distributions (other than (a) distributions to an individual foreign shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution or (b) distributions subject to special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests) of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses to the extent such distributions are properly reported by the Fund ("short-term capital gain dividends"). The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. If Reinsurance Interval Fund pays distributions of interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends to the Fund, such distributions retain their character as not subject to withholding if properly reported when paid by the Fund to foreign shareholders. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. These exemptions from withholding will not be available to foreign shareholders of the Fund if it does not currently report its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends. Foreign shareholders should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

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

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

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

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

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

Special rules (including withholding and reporting requirements) apply to foreign partnerships and those holding Fund shares through foreign partnerships. Additional considerations may apply to foreign trusts and estates. Investors holding Fund shares through foreign entities should consult their tax advisers about their particular

situation. A beneficial holder of Fund shares who is a foreign shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the federal tax on income referred to above.

Expenses Subject to 2% "Floor" and Special Pass-Through Rules

The Fund will not be considered to be a "publicly offered" RIC if it does not have at least 500 shareholders at all times during a taxable year and its shares are not treated as continuously offered pursuant to a public offering. It is possible that the Fund will not be treated as a "publicly offered" RIC for one or more of its taxable years. Very generally, pursuant to Treasury Department regulations, expenses of a RIC that is not "publicly offered," except those specific to its status as a RIC or separate entity (e.g., registration fees or transfer agency fees), are subject to special "pass-through" rules. These expenses (which include direct and certain indirect advisory fees) are treated as additional dividends to certain Fund shareholders (generally including other RICs that are not "publicly offered," individuals and entities that compute their taxable income in the same manner as an individual), and are deductible by those shareholders, subject to the 2% "floor" on miscellaneous itemized deductions and other significant limitations on itemized deductions set forth in the Code.

Backup Withholding

The Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder (i) who fails to properly furnish the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number, (ii) who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or (iii) who fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is 28%.

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

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury Regulations and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, "FATCA") generally require the Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an "IGA"). If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA or an IGA, the Fund or its agent may be required to withhold under FATCA 30% of the distributions, other than distributions properly reported as Capital Gain Dividends, the Fund pays to that shareholder and, on or after January 1, 2019, 30% of the gross proceeds of share redemptions or exchanges and certain Capital Gain Dividends it 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 (e.g., Capital Gain Dividends).

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 are considering, and may implement, laws similar in purpose and scope to FATCA, as more fully described above.

Shares Purchased through Tax-Qualified Plans

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

to meet minimum distribution requirements. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the suitability of shares of the Fund as an investment through such plans and the precise effect of such an investment on their particular tax situation.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

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

Shareholder Reporting Obligations with Respect to Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts

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

Tax Basis Information

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trustees are responsible for the management and supervision of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest of the Fund or other series of the Trust with or without par value. Under the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees have the authority to create and classify shares of beneficial interest in separate series and classes without further action by shareholders. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund is the only series of the Trust. To the extent permissible by law, additional series may be added in the future.

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

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

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

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

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

PURCHASES AND REPURCHASES OF SHARES

The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order application that conflicts with the Fund's internal policies or the policies of any regulatory authority. The Fund does not accept starter, credit card or third party checks. All checks returned by the post office as undeliverable will be reinvested at NAV in the Fund from which a redemption was made or dividend paid. Information provided on the account application may be used by the Fund to verify the accuracy of the information or for background or financial history purposes. A joint account will be administered as a joint tenancy with right of survivorship, unless the joint owners notify the transfer agent of a different intent. A shareholder's account is governed by the laws of the State of Delaware. For telephone transactions, the transfer agent will take measures to verify the identity of the caller, such as asking for name, account number, Social Security or other taxpayer ID number and other relevant information. If appropriate measures are taken, the transfer agent is not responsible for any loss that may occur to any account due to an unauthorized telephone call. Also for your protection telephone redemptions are not permitted on accounts whose names or addresses have changed within the past 30 days. Proceeds from telephone transactions can only be mailed to the address of record.

OTHER INFORMATION

Miscellaneous

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

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

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Stone Ridge Trust IV
Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Financial Statements

As of October 31, 2016

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Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund

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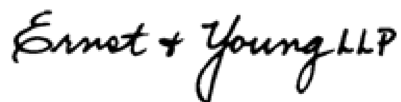
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders of Stone Ridge Trust IV

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund (the sole portfolio constituting Stone Ridge Trust IV (the Trust)), as of October 31, 2016, and the related statement of operations for the period from October 1, 2016 to October 31, 2016. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trust's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund (the sole portfolio constituting Stone Ridge Trust IV) at October 31, 2016 and the results of its operations for the period from October 1, 2016 to October 31, 2016 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.



New York, NY
February 24, 2017

Stone Ridge Trust IV
Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund
Statement of Assets and Liabilities
October 31, 2016

Assets:	
Cash	$100,000
Receivable from Adviser for expense reimbursement	36,582
Deferred offering costs	77,265
Total Assets:	$213,847
Liabilities	
Accrued expenses	36,582
Accrued offering costs	77,265
Total Liabilities	113,847
Total Net Assets	$100,000
Net Assets Consist of:	
Capital Stock	$100,000
Total Net Assets:	$100,000
Capital shares outstanding, no par value, unlimited shares authorized	10,000
Net asset value, offering price and redemption price per share	$10.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Stone Ridge Trust IV
Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund
Statement of Operations
For the Period From October 1, 2016 to October 31, 2016

Income:	$ —
Total Income:	—
Expenses:	
Professional fees	15,000
Organizational cost	21,582
Total Expenses	36,582
Less: expense reimbursement (See Note 3)	(36,582)
Total Net Expenses	$ —
Net increase resulting from operations:	$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Organization

Stone Ridge Trust IV (the "Trust") was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on October 9, 2015, and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), as amended, as a continuously-offered closed-end management investment company issuing shares. The Trust's sole series is the Stone Ridge Post-Event Reinsurance Fund (the "Fund"). The Fund is non-diversified for the purposes of the 1940 Act. As of October 31, 2016, the Fund has not yet offered its shares publically and has not begun to trade in accordance with its investment strategy; therefore, has not yet commenced operations.

As of October 31, 2016, the Trust has had no operations other than those actions relating to organizational and registration matters, including the sale and issuance to Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (the "Adviser") of 10,000 shares of the Fund at an aggregate purchase amount of $100,000. The proceeds of the 10,000 shares were held in cash. There are an unlimited number of authorized shares. The investment objective of the Fund is long-term capital appreciation. The Fund will pursue its investment objective by investing all or substantially all of its assets in Stone Ridge Reinsurance Risk Premium Interval Fund (the "Reinsurance Interval Fund"), a closed-end management investment company; for this reason, the Fund's investment objective is the same as that of, and the Fund's policies (through investments in the Reinsurance Interval Fund) are substantially the same as those of, the Reinsurance Interval Fund. The Reinsurance Interval Fund pursues its investment objective by investing in reinsurance-related securities, including event-linked bonds, shares or notes issued in connection with quota shares ("Quota Share Notes"), shares or notes issued in connection with excess-of-loss, stop-loss or other non-proportional reinsurance ("Excess of Loss Notes"), shares or notes issued in connection with industry loss warrants ("ILW Notes") and, to a lesser extent, event-linked swaps, equity securities (publicly or privately offered) and the derivatives of equity securities of companies in the reinsurance and insurance industry (collectively, "reinsurance-related securities"). Under normal circumstances, the Reinsurance Interval Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in reinsurance-related securities. Reinsurance-related securities typically are below investment-grade or are unrated. Reinsurance-related debt securities that are below investment-grade may be referred to as "junk bonds." Accordingly, the Reinsurance Interval Fund's portfolio will be primarily invested in high yield, high risk securities. The Reinsurance Interval Fund may also enter into other types of investments that enable the Reinsurance Interval Fund to provide risk transfer services, as the Adviser may consider appropriate from time to time.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(a) Use of Estimates

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

(b) Indemnifications

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

(c) Federal Income Taxes

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

3. Agreements

(a) Investment Advisory Agreement

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC ("Stone Ridge" or the "Adviser") is the investment adviser of the Fund. The Adviser was organized as a Delaware limited liability company in 2012. Its primary place of business is at 510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10022. 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 its Funds.

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

The Adviser has agreed to permanently waive all advisory fees payable to the Adviser pursuant to the investment management agreement described above that are attributable to assets of the Fund invested in another registered investment company advised by the Adviser. Through the one-year anniversary of the date the Fund commences investment operations, the Adviser has agreed to pay or otherwise bear operating and other expenses of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding brokerage and transactional expenses, borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest and commitment fees, short dividend expense, acquired fund fees and expenses (including all fees and expenses of the Reinsurance Interval Fund), taxes, litigation and indemnification expenses, judgments and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) solely to the extent necessary to limit the total annualized expenses of the Fund to 0.00% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Expenses incurred from the period October 1, 2016 through October 31, 2016 were waived by the Adviser and amounted to $36,582.

(b) Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor") serves as the Fund's Distributor. Its principal business address is 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI, 53202. The Distributor is an affiliate of U.S. Bank, N.A.

(c) Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent

The custodian to the Trust is U.S. Bank, N.A., located at 1555 N RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, WI 53212. The administrator and transfer agent to the Trust is U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, an affiliate of US. Bank, N.A., located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202.

4. Organization and Offering Costs

Organization costs consist of costs incurred to establish the Fund and enable it legally to do business. All organization costs incurred through September 30, 2016 were paid by the Adviser and amounted to $200,496. Any additional organization costs qualify as expenses subject to the expense limitation agreement (as described above). The organization costs incurred from the period October 1, 2016 through October 31, 2016 are expensed as incurred and amounted to $21,582 and are included in the Fund's statement of operations and were subject to the expense limitation agreement.

Offering costs include state registration fees and legal fees regarding the preparation of the initial registration statement. Offering costs are accounted for as deferred costs until operations begin. Offering

costs are then amortized to expense over twelve months on a straight-line basis. All offering costs incurred through September 30, 2016 were paid by the Adviser and amounted to $319,616. The remaining offering costs will be paid by the Fund in the amount of $77,265 and will be subject to the expense limitation agreement.

The Adviser will not seek reimbursement from the Fund for the organization or offering costs it paid on behalf of the Fund.

5. Capital Shares

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

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

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

6. Related Parties

At October 31, 2016, the officers of the Trust were also employees of the Adviser.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE REINSURANCE INTERVAL FUND

The audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in the Reinsurance Interval Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ended on October 31, 2016, as filed with the Commission on February 7, 2017 (File No. 811-22870) (the "Annual Report"), are incorporated into this SAI by reference. The consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report thereon is also incorporated herein by reference. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained at no charge by calling the Fund at (855) 609-3680.

APPENDIX A

SECURITIES RATINGS

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

The following is a description of the characteristics of ratings used by Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

Moody's Ratings*

Aaa—Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Standard & Poor's Ratings*

AAA—An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

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

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

BBB—An obligation rated ‘BBB’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NR—This indicates that no rating has been requested, or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor’s does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

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

APPENDIX B

STONE RIDGE ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

I. Governing Standards

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (the "Adviser") has adopted written proxy voting policies and guidelines ("the Proxy Policy") as required under Rule 206(4)-6 (the "Rule") of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 ("Advisers Act"). In addition to covering the voting of equity securities, the Proxy Policy also applies generally to voting and/or consent rights of fixed income securities, including but not limited to, plans of reorganization, waivers and consents under applicable indentures. The Proxy Policy, which has been designed to ensure that Adviser votes proxies in the best interest of its clients and provides clients with information about how their proxies are voted, contains procedures to mitigate conflicts of interests between clients and Adviser and its advisory affiliates[1] when voting proxies.

II. Policy

The Proxy Policy applies to those client accounts that contain voting securities and for which Adviser has been delegated the authority to vote client proxies. When voting proxies for client accounts, Adviser's primary objective is to make voting decisions solely in the best interest on behalf of all clients for which it manages assets. The Adviser has selected an unaffiliated third party proxy research and voting service, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS" or "Proxy Voting Service") to assist it in researching, recordkeeping and voting of proxies. With respect to each proxy received, the Proxy Voting Service researches the financial implications of the proposals and provides a recommendation to Adviser as to how to vote on each proposal based on the Proxy Voting Service's research of the individual facts and circumstances and the Proxy Voting Service's application of its research findings to a set of guidelines, ISS' U.S. Proxy Voting Summary Guidelines. These guidelines have been approved by Adviser, and though Adviser intends to vote consistent with the voting recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service, upon the recommendation of the applicable portfolio managers, Adviser may determine to override any recommendation made by the Proxy Voting Service or abstain from voting. In the event that the Proxy Voting Service does not provide a recommendation with respect to a proposal, Adviser may determine to vote on the proposals directly.

With respect to the voting of proxies relating to fixed income securities or other debt instruments, the Proxy Policy does not apply, however, to consent rights that primarily entail decisions to buy or sell investments, such as tender or exchange offers, conversions, put options, redemption and Dutch auctions. The Proxy Policy is designed and implemented in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting and consent rights are exercised in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders.

Adviser may determine not to vote a proxy for a debt or equity security if: (1) the effect on the applicable economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is insignificant in relation to an individual's account portfolio or in the aggregate with all clients; (2) the cost of voting the proxy outweighs the possible benefit to the applicable account, including, without limitation, situations where a jurisdiction imposes share blocking restrictions which may affect the ability of the portfolio managers to effect trades in the related security; or (3) Adviser otherwise has determined that it is consistent with its fiduciary obligations not to vote the proxy.

[1] A firm's advisory affiliates are defined in this Policy to include: 1) all officers, partners, directors (or any person performing similar functions); 2) all persons directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by the adviser; and 3) all current employees.

In addition, neither Adviser nor the Proxy Voting Service will be able to vote for any securities on loan by an account. In the event that Adviser is aware of a material vote on behalf of the mutual fund and Adviser has the ability to call back loans and is aware of the securities on loan by the custodian, Adviser may call back the loan and vote the proxy if time permits.

Adviser will not accept direction on how to vote individual proxies for which it has voting responsibility from any other person or organization other than the research and information provided by its independent Proxy Voting Service, subject to specific provisions in a client's account documentation related to exception voting. In fulfilling its obligations to clients, Adviser will act in a manner deemed to be prudent and diligent and which is intended to enhance the economic value of the underlying securities held in client accounts.

III. Conflicts of Interest Procedures

For voting of securities, Adviser believes that application of the guidelines to vote proxies should, in most cases, adequately address any possible conflicts of interest since the guidelines are predetermined. However, the potential for conflicts of interest exists to the extent the portfolio managers have discretion to vote differently than the guidelines. As a general practice, Adviser will vote in accordance with the voting recommendation provided by the Proxy Voting Service. In the event that Adviser wishes to vote against the independent voting recommendation, Adviser requires Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") approval prior to a vote being cast.

For voting of fixed income securities, Adviser believes the potential for material conflicts of interest to arise between the interests of the client and the interests of Adviser is limited. However, there may be a potential for a conflict of interest which Adviser or its related persons or entities may be a named party to, or participating in a bankruptcy work-out or other similar committee with respect to the issuer. In such instances the portfolio manager must notify the CCO prior to casting any decision on behalf of clients.

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

IV. Voting Guidelines

For accounts that invest in voting securities, Adviser has approved the ISS' U.S. Proxy Voting Summary Guidelines. *These guidelines are intended to provide a general overview of ISS' United States Policy Guidelines by highlighting the key policies that ISS applies to companies listed in the United States. However, ISS' analysis is on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration sector, industry and business performance factors.*

V. Amendment

Adviser may, from time to time, amend this Policy, and/or adopt such interpretations of this Policy as it deems appropriate provided, however, that such changes are approved by Adviser management.

Adviser will supervise and periodically review its proxy voting activities and the implementation of the Proxy Policy. All reports and any other information filed with Adviser pursuant to this Policy shall be treated as confidential, except that the same may be disclosed to Adviser's management, any regulatory or self-regulatory authority or agency upon its request, or as required by law or court or administrative order. All records of Adviser's proxy voting policies and voting activity are retained in accordance with Rule 204 2(C)(2) of the Advisers Act.

VI. Information Available to Clients

If you require additional information on this policy or on how proxies were voted, please contact the CCO.