

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

STONE RIDGE TRUST

STONE RIDGE LIFE X INFLATION-PROTECTED INCOME OPEN-END FUNDS

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Ticker Symbol</u>
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1948M	LIAAX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1948F	LIADX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1949M	LIAEX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1949F	LIAFX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1950M	LIAHX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1950F	LIAIX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1951M	LIAJX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1951F	LIAKX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1952M	LIALX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1952F	LIAMX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1953M	LIFMX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1953F	LIFWX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1954M	LIANX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1954F	LIAOX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1955M	LIAPX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1955F	LIAQX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1956M	LIASX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1956F	LIAUX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1957M	LIAVX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1957F	LIAWX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1958M	LIFYX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1958F	LIIFX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1959M	LIAZX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1959F	LIAZX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1960M	LIBDX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1960F	LIBEX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1961M	LIBFX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1961F	LIBGX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1962M	LIBHX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1962F	LIBJX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1963M	LIIMX
LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund 1963F	LIIWX

October 23, 2023, as revised April 25, 2024

One Vanderbilt Avenue, 65th Floor
New York, NY 10017
(855) 609-3680

Stone Ridge Trust consists of sixty-six series, including each fund listed above (each, a “LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Open-End Fund” or a “Fund” and, collectively with their respective Successor Funds (as

defined below), the “LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Funds”). Additional Stone Ridge Trust funds are offered in separate prospectuses and statements of additional information.

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

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and is only authorized for distribution when preceded or accompanied by the Funds’ current prospectus dated October 23, 2023, as revised April 25, 2024, as may be supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectus”). This SAI supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus, as well as material incorporated by reference into the Funds’ Registration Statement and other information regarding the Funds. The Funds have not yet completed their first year of operations. Therefore, the Funds do not have any financial statements. Financial statements will be available in the Funds’ annual and semi-annual reports when they are prepared. Copies of the Prospectus and/or the annual and semi-annual reports, when available, may be obtained without charge by writing the Funds at the address, or by calling the toll-free telephone number listed above, or by visiting www.stoneridgefunds.com or the EDGAR database on the Commission’s website (www.sec.gov).

STONE RIDGE TRUST

STONE RIDGE LIFEX INFLATION-PROTECTED INCOME FUNDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION, RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS	1
DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	4
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS	5
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	10
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES	11
INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES	11
TAX STATUS	17
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE	23
DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST	24
PURCHASES AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES	25
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	26
APPENDIX A	A-1

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION, RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund pursues its investment objective by investing in debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, primarily securities that are commonly known as TIPS (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities) or other securities that are also backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (which we refer to as “U.S. Government Securities”) and money market funds that invest exclusively in U.S. Government Securities or repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury historically have not had credit-related defaults (i.e., failures to fulfill payment-related obligations such as interest or principal payments) and therefore such securities are generally considered to be credit-risk free (i.e., free of the risk of non-payment). TIPS are income-generating instruments the principal payments of which are adjusted for inflation (i.e., increase or decrease annually based on the level of a government-published measurement of inflation).

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

Each Fund will offer its shares continuously to its respective Investor Cohort through December of the year in which its Investor Cohort turns 80, following which the Fund intends to reorganize with and into a corresponding closed-end investment company (its “Successor Fund,” and the “Reorganization”).

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

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

Additional Investment Information and Risks

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). Compared to other securities offered by the U.S. Treasury, TIPS are a relatively new offering. The principal of TIPS increases with inflation and decreases with deflation. The interest rate on TIPS is fixed at issuance, but over the life of the bond this interest may be paid on an increasing or decreasing principal value (but not below par) that has been adjusted for inflation (i.e., increase or decrease annually based on the level of a government-published measurement of inflation) based upon an index intended to measure the rate of inflation. However, there can be no assurance that the relevant index will accurately measure the rate of inflation. If the U.S. Treasury were to cease offering TIPS, eliminate one or more of the maturities of TIPS it offers or reduce the frequency of new issues, the Funds may be unable to acquire, or it may become expensive to acquire, TIPS that produce cash flows or interest rate exposure that adequately match each Fund’s inflation-linked monthly distributions. If any of these situations were to occur, each Fund’s inflation-linked monthly distribution could cause each Fund to run out of assets.

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 the United States government may cause the value of each Fund’s direct or indirect investment in Treasury obligations to decline. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have not had credit-related defaults (i.e., failures to fulfill payment-related obligations such as interest or principal payments). However, events have in the past, and may in the future, lead to a downgrade in the long-term credit rating of U.S. bonds by several major rating agencies.

Portfolio Turnover. Purchases and sales of portfolio investments may be made as considered advisable by Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (“Stone Ridge” or the “Adviser”) in the best interests of the shareholders. Each Fund’s portfolio turnover rate may vary from year-to-year, as well as within a year. Higher portfolio turnover rates can result in corresponding increases in portfolio transaction costs for each Fund and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. Portfolio turnover information for the Fund is not presented because the Fund has not completed its first fiscal year of operations as of the date of this SAI. Based on each Fund’s portfolio of investments, each Fund anticipates having a modest portfolio turnover rate.

For reporting purposes, each Fund’s portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by the monthly average of the value of the portfolio securities owned by the Fund during the fiscal year. In determining such portfolio turnover, all securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less are excluded. A 100% portfolio turnover rate would occur, for example, if all of the securities in a 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.

U.S. Government Security Derivatives Risk. Each 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 Fund may seek to hedge its exposure to interest rates and inflation through investments in futures, swaps or other derivative instruments on U.S. Government Securities (“U.S. Government Securities Derivatives”). This universe of investments is subject to change under varying market conditions and as these instruments evolve over time.

The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in U.S. Government Securities. Derivatives are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, an asset or other underlying reference. Using derivatives can increase losses and reduce opportunities for gains when interest rates or other economic factors, or the derivative instruments themselves, behave in a way not anticipated by the Fund, especially in abnormal market conditions. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect (which may increase investment losses) and increase Fund volatility. Each Fund incurs costs in connection with opening and closing derivatives positions.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in hedging its exposure to interest rates or expected inflation or that appropriate derivatives will be available to the Fund to effectively hedge the Fund’s risk. In particular, the Fund does not expect cost-effective inflation-linked derivatives to be available to hedge the inflation risk faced by the Fund during the early years of the Fund’s existence. The Fund’s use of derivatives may, under certain circumstances, increase the risk that the Fund runs out of assets. The Fund may seek to establish derivatives positions that would generally be expected to offset the interest rate or inflation risk faced by the Fund. An important factor in determining the size of these derivatives positions will be the anticipated investor mortality. This means that if the actual rate of investor mortality is different than anticipated, the size of the Fund’s derivatives positions may be larger than necessary to offset the interest rate or inflation risk faced by the Fund. If this occurs, it is possible that a change in interest rates or inflation could cause the value of the Fund’s derivatives positions to decline by more than the corresponding increase in the value of the rest of the Fund’s portfolio, which could cause the Fund to run out of assets.

In a centrally cleared derivatives transaction, a Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house, rather than a bank or broker, and the credit risk is generally less than for privately negotiated derivatives because a clearinghouse provides a guarantee of performance. However, it is not clear how an insolvency proceeding of a clearinghouse would be conducted. A Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the Fund’s clearing member because the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of the funds held by the clearing member on behalf of customers for cleared derivatives.

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 each Fund, which magnifies the 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 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.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act ("Rule 18f-4") provides for the regulation of a registered investment company's use of derivatives and certain related instruments. The Fund intends to qualify as a "limited derivatives user" under Rule 18f-4, and, therefore, it is required to limit its derivatives exposure (excluding derivatives transactions used to hedge certain currency or interest rate risks) to 10% of its net assets, and to maintain written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risk. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 will restrict the Fund's ability to engage in certain derivatives transactions.

U.S. Government Securities Derivatives Tax Issues. The Funds' investments in derivative instruments could affect the amount, timing and character of each 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 "Distributions and Federal Income Tax Matters" in the Prospectus.

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

Interest Rate Risk. The amount of each Fund's distributions will be adjusted for realized inflation, not changes in market interest rates. However, if interest rates increase, shareholders face the risk that the value to them of the Funds' distributions will decrease relative to other investment options that may be available at that time. Because the Successor Funds offer no repurchase mechanic other than cancellations for \$0, shareholders may not tender their shares to redeploy their capital into such other investment options.

Each Fund will generally seek to fund its distributions and payments by purchasing TIPS with cash flows that approximately match, in timing and amount, or in interest rate exposure, those distributions and payments. Because TIPS are only available in a limited number of tenors (*i.e.*, lengths of time prior to expiration), this matching will only be approximate, and each Fund will need to periodically buy and sell securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, including TIPS, to fund any additional amounts needed to meet its distribution and payment obligations. This buying and selling activity exposes the Funds to interest rate and inflation risk, as changes in interest rates or expected inflation could make the securities each Fund needs to purchase more expensive or make the securities it needs to sell less valuable. The Funds may also seek to hedge their exposure to interest rates and inflation through its use of derivatives linked to U.S. Government Securities, but there can be no assurance that the Funds will be successful in doing so or that appropriate derivatives will be available to the Funds to effectively hedge each Fund's risk.

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

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

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

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

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Restrictions of the Funds. The following investment restrictions of each Fund (which are identical to the investment restrictions of its corresponding Successor Fund) are designated as fundamental policies and as such cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of such Fund's outstanding voting securities. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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 a 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 a Fund. Under these restrictions, each Fund:

- (1) may issue senior securities to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (2) may borrow money to the extent permitted by applicable law;
- (3) may not underwrite securities;
- (4) may not purchase, sell or hold real estate;
- (5) may not make loans;
- (6) may not purchase and sell commodities, except that each Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts and options and may enter into swap agreements and other financial transactions not requiring the delivery of physical commodities; and
- (7) may not invest 25% or more 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).

Where applicable, the foregoing investment restrictions shall be interpreted based on the applicable rules, regulations and pronouncements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") and its staff.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board (each of the trustees on the board, a "Trustee") has adopted, on behalf of each Fund, policies and procedures relating to disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities. These policies and procedures are designed to protect the confidentiality of the Funds' portfolio holdings that are not publicly available ("Confidential Portfolio Holdings") and to prevent the selective disclosure of such information. These policies and procedures may be modified at any time with the approval of the Board.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Board of Trustees

The business and affairs of the Funds are managed under the oversight of the Board subject to the laws of the State of Delaware and the Trust’s Fourth Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as may be further amended from time to time (the “Declaration of Trust”). The composition of the board of trustees responsible for overseeing each Successor Fund is currently the same as the composition of the Board. The Trustees are responsible for oversight of the practices and processes of the Funds and their service providers, rather than active management of each Fund, including in matters relating to risk management. The Trustees seek

to understand the key risks facing the Funds, 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 each Fund conduct and supervise that Fund's daily business operations. Trustees who are not deemed to be "interested persons" of a Fund as defined in the 1940 Act are referred to as "Independent Trustees." Trustees who are deemed to be "interested persons" of a Fund are referred to as "Interested Trustees."

The Board meets as often as necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Board conducts regular quarterly meetings, including in-person, telephonic or videoconference meetings, and holds special in-person, telephonic or videoconference meetings as necessary to address specific issues that require attention prior to the next regularly scheduled meeting. At these meetings, officers of the Trust provide the Board (or one of its committees) with written and oral reports on regulatory and compliance matters, operational and service provider matters, organizational developments, product proposals, audit results and insurance and fidelity bond coverage. In addition, it is expected that the Independent Trustees meet at least annually to review, among other things, investment management agreements and certain other plans and 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 Funds' 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 Funds, including the Funds' regular use of fair valuation and the Board's extensive experience overseeing the development and implementation of fair valuation processes, believes that its leadership structure is appropriate. In addition, the Board's use of Committees (each of which is chaired by an Independent Trustee with substantial industry experience) and the chair's role as chief executive officer of the Adviser, serve to enhance the Board's understanding of the operations of the Funds and the Adviser.

Board members of the Trust, together with information as to their positions with the Trust, principal occupations and other board memberships, are shown below. Unless otherwise noted, each Trustee has held each principal occupation and board membership indicated for at least the past five years.

Independent Trustees

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 the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽³⁾	Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Jeffery Ekberg (1965)	Trustee	since 2012	Self-employed (personal investing), since 2011; Principal, TPG Capital, L.P. (private equity firm) until 2011; Chief Financial Officer, Newbridge Capital, LLC (subsidiary of TPG Capital, L.P.) until 2011	114	None.
Daniel Charney (1970)	Trustee	since 2012	Co-Head of Global Markets, TD Securities (investment bank) and Vice Chair of TD Cowen, a division of TD Securities (financial services firm) since 2023; Co-President, Cowen and Company, Cowen Inc. (financial services firm), 2012-2023	114	None.

Interested Trustee

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 the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽³⁾	Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Ross Stevens ⁽⁴⁾ (1969)	Trustee, Chairman	since 2012	Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Stone Ridge since 2012	114	None.

(1) Each Trustee's mailing address is c/o Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC, One Vanderbilt Avenue, 65th Floor, New York, NY 10017.

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

(3) The Fund Complex includes the Trust and Stone Ridge Trust II, Stone Ridge Trust IV, Stone Ridge Trust V, Stone Ridge Trust VIII, Stone Ridge Longevity Risk Premium Funds, the LifeX Income Trusts and the LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Trust 1948F, other investment companies managed by the Adviser.

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

Additional Information 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 Funds’ 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 each Fund’s audits, its 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 Funds’ 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 Funds by the independent registered public accounting firm and all permissible non-audit services provided by the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm to the Adviser and any affiliated service providers if the engagement relates directly to the Funds’ operations and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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 each 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 each Fund’s assets, including fair valuation determinations of any such assets; (4) periodically reviewing information regarding fair value and other determinations made pursuant to the Trust’s valuation procedures; (5) reporting to the Board on a regular basis regarding the Valuation Committee’s duties; (6) making recommendations in conjunction with the Board’s annual (or other periodical) review of the Trust’s Valuation Policy; (7) periodically reviewing information regarding industry developments in connection with valuation of assets; and (8) performing such other duties as may be assigned to it, from time to time, by the Board. The Valuation Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

The Board has approved procedures pursuant to which each Fund values its investments (the “Valuation Procedures”). The Valuation Committee has designated the Adviser to serve as “valuation designee” in accordance with Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act and, in that capacity, to bear responsibility for implementing the Valuation Procedures, including performing fair value determinations relating to all investments held by a Fund (as needed), periodically assessing and managing any valuation risks and establishing and applying fair value methodologies, subject to the oversight of the Valuation Committee and certain reporting and other requirements as described in the Valuation Procedures. A committee consisting of personnel of the Adviser (the “Adviser Valuation Committee”) performs certain functions in implementing the Valuation Procedures, including with respect to the performance of fair value determinations. If, with respect to any portfolio instrument, market quotations are not readily available or available market quotations are deemed to be unreliable by the Adviser Valuation Committee, then such instruments will be fair valued as determined in good faith by the Adviser Valuation Committee.

Trustee Ownership of the Funds. The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities owned by the Trustees in the Funds and in other investment companies overseen by the Trustee within the same family of

investment companies as of December 31, 2023. Investment companies are considered to be in the same family if they share the same investment adviser or principal underwriter and hold themselves out to investors as related companies for purposes of investment and investor services. The information as to ownership of securities that appears below is based on statements furnished to the Funds by their Trustees and executive officers.

	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies⁽²⁾</u>
Independent Trustees		
Jeffery Ekberg	None	Over \$100,000
Daniel Charney	None	Over \$100,000
Interested Trustee		
Ross Stevens ⁽³⁾	None	Over \$100,000

- (1) As of December 31, 2023, none of the Trustees owned shares of the Funds because the Funds had not yet begun investment operations.
(2) Family of Investment Companies includes the Trust and Stone Ridge Trust II, Stone Ridge Trust IV, Stone Ridge Trust V, Stone Ridge Trust VIII, Stone Ridge Longevity Risk Premium Funds, the LifeX Income Trusts and the LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Trust 1948F, other investment companies managed by the Adviser.
(3) Beneficial ownership through the Adviser's or its affiliates' direct Fund investments.

Other than as disclosed in the following table, none of the Independent Trustees or their family members beneficially owned any class of securities of the Adviser or principal underwriter of the Funds, 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 Funds, as of December 31, 2023.

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

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

Compensation of Trustees. 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. Each Fund pays a portion of the compensation of the CCO. Other officers and Interested Trustees of the Trust are not compensated by the Funds. The following table sets forth compensation received by the Independent Trustees for the Funds' fiscal year ended December 31, 2023:

<u>Independent Trustees</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From the LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Funds⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Fund Complex⁽²⁾ Paid to Trustee</u>
Jeffery Ekberg	\$0	\$426,217
Daniel Charney	\$0	\$426,217

- (1) As of December 31, 2023, the Independent Trustees have not yet received compensation from the Funds because the Funds had not yet commenced investment operations and each of Messrs. Ekberg and Charney is not expected to receive compensation for the Funds' initial calendar year of operations.
(2) Reflects actual direct compensation received during the twelve months ended December 31, 2023 from other series of the Fund Complex. The Fund Complex includes the Trust and Stone Ridge Trust II, Stone Ridge Trust IV, Stone Ridge Trust V, Stone Ridge Trust VIII, Stone Ridge Longevity Risk Premium Funds, the LifeX Income Trusts and the LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Trust 1948F, other investment companies managed by the Adviser.

Officers of the Trust

<u>Name (Year of Birth) and Address^{(1) (2)}</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>
Ross Stevens (1969)	President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer	since 2012	Founder and Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, since 2012.
Lauren D. Macioce (1978)	Chief Compliance Officer, Secretary, Chief Legal Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer	since 2016	General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser, since 2016.
Anthony Zuco (1975)	Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer	since 2018	Supervising Fund Controller at the Adviser, since 2015.
Alexander Nyren (1980)	Assistant Secretary	since 2018	Head of Reinsurance of the Adviser, since 2018; member of Reinsurance portfolio management team at the Adviser, since 2013.
Leson Lee (1975)	Assistant Treasurer	since 2019	Member of Operations at the Adviser, since 2018.
Domingo Encarnacion (1983)	Assistant Treasurer	since 2020	Tax Manager at the Adviser, since 2016.
Stanley Weinberg (1989)	Assistant Treasurer	since 2023	Member of Operations at the Adviser, since 2019; Senior Associate at M.Y. Safra Bank, 2014-2018
Daniel Gross (1984)	Assistant Treasurer	since 2023	Member of Operations at the Adviser, since 2019; Associate (until 2015) and Vice President (2015-2019) at Goldman Sachs & Co., 2011-2019.

(1) Each officer's mailing address is c/o Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC, One Vanderbilt Avenue, 65th Floor, New York, NY 10017.

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

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

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

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

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Attached as Appendix A to this SAI is the summary of the guidelines and procedures that the Adviser uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities, including the procedures that the Adviser uses

when a vote presents a conflict between the interests of Fund shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser or any affiliated person of a 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 each Fund's investment objective. Information on how each Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent prior 12-month period ending June 30 is available without charge, (1) upon request, by calling (855) 609-3680, and (2) on the Commission's website at www.sec.gov. Given the Funds' investment universe, the Adviser does not expect to frequently have the ability to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or is known by a Fund to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of any class of any 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 a Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by a Fund.

As of the date of this SAI, Stone Ridge or its affiliate owned of record and beneficially 100% of the outstanding shares of each Fund. However, it is anticipated that Stone Ridge or its affiliate will no longer be a control person once the Funds have had their initial share issuances to persons not affiliated with the Funds. The principal business address of Stone Ridge is One Vanderbilt Avenue, 65th Floor, New York, NY 10017.

As of the date of this SAI, the Trustees and officers of the Funds as a group owned, directly or indirectly, 100% of the outstanding shares of the Funds as a result of Ross Stevens' beneficial ownership through the Adviser's or its affiliates' investments in the Funds.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC serves as each Fund's Adviser under an Investment Management Agreement (the "Management Agreement"). The Adviser will also act as the investment adviser to the Successor Funds. The Adviser's principal office is located at One Vanderbilt Avenue, 65th Floor, New York, New York 10017. As of March 31, 2024, Stone Ridge's assets under management were approximately \$20 billion. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company and is controlled by Stone Ridge Holdings Group LP, a holding company for the Adviser and its affiliates.

Under the general oversight of the Board, Stone Ridge has been engaged to carry out the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Funds, furnish continuously an investment program with respect to the Funds, determine which investments should be purchased, sold or exchanged and implement such determinations by causing the Funds to make investments. Stone Ridge compensates all Trustees and officers of the Funds who are members of Stone Ridge's organization and who render investment services to the Funds. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Adviser is paid a management fee for advisory services and for shareholder servicing, administrative and other services. Each Fund pays for these services under what is essentially an all-in fee structure (the "Unified Management Fee"). Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Adviser is paid a Unified Management Fee at the annual rate of 1.00% of each Fund's average daily total assets less total liabilities. The Funds (and not the Adviser) will be responsible for certain other fees and expenses that are not covered by the Unified Management Fee under the Management Agreement. Stone Ridge may voluntarily reimburse any fees and expenses of the Funds but is under no obligation to do so. Any voluntary reimbursements may be terminated at any time. In addition to bearing the Unified Management Fee, each Fund (and not the

Adviser) bears the following expenses: the Fund's ordinary and recurring investment expenses, including all fees and expenses directly related to portfolio transactions and positions for the Fund's account (including brokerage, clearing, and settlement costs), interest charges, custody or other expenses attributable to negative interest rates on investments or cash, borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest and commitment fees, short dividend expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, and taxes; litigation and indemnification expenses, judgments and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business.

Stone Ridge's engagements with each Successor Fund are on substantially identical terms.

A discussion regarding the considerations of the Board for approving the Management Agreement will be included in a Fund's first annual or semi-annual report to shareholders, as applicable, which is expected to be the semi-annual report for the period ended June 30, 2024.

The Management Agreement will have an initial term of two years from its effective date and will continue in effect with respect to each 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 each Fund. The Management Agreement may nevertheless be terminated at any time with respect to each Fund 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 Management Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). Because the Funds did not commence investment operations prior to their fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Funds do not have any advisory fees to report.

Under the terms of the Management Agreement, neither the Adviser nor its affiliates shall be liable for losses or damages incurred by a 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 contract ("disabling conduct"). In addition, each Fund will indemnify the Adviser and its affiliates and hold each of them harmless against any losses or damages not resulting from disabling conduct.

Board of Advisors

The Adviser has formed a Board of Advisors to provide guidance and advice to the Adviser with respect to developments in longevity, both generally and as it relates to the Funds, the Successor Funds, and any other potential future funds managed by Stone Ridge with substantially similar investment strategies and structured in a substantially similar manner. The Board of Advisors consists of Ross Stevens (Chairman), Founder and CEO of Stone Ridge; Ted Mathas, former Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of New York Life Insurance Company (2008-2023); Peter Attia, longevity expert, physician and author; Eric Clarke, Founder of Orion Advisor Solutions; and Laura Carstensen, Founder and Director of the Stanford Center on Longevity. The Board of Advisors will not serve an investment advisory function.

Portfolio Managers

Nate Conrad, Li Song, Ross Stevens, and Yan Zhao (the "Portfolio Managers") are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Fund. The following tables set forth certain additional information with respect to the Portfolio Managers. The information is as of December 31, 2023.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

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

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Registered Investment Companies</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</u>		<u>Other Accounts</u>	
	<u>Number of Accounts⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>
Nate Conrad	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Li Song	2	\$1,149	0	\$0	0	\$0
Ross Stevens	4	\$6,168	0	\$0	0	\$0
Yan Zhao	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

(1) Does not include the Funds or other investment companies managed by the Adviser that have not commenced operations.

The Portfolio Managers do not manage funds or accounts with performance-based fees.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Each of the Portfolio Managers is also responsible for managing other accounts in addition to the LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Funds, 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 LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Funds can present certain conflicts of interest, as described below.

From time to time, conflicts of interest arise between a Portfolio Manager's management of the investments of the LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Funds, 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 LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Funds, or otherwise hold, purchase or sell securities or other assets or instruments that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Funds, or may take positions that are opposite in direction from those taken by the LifeX Inflation-Protected Income Funds. In addition, investors in, or the owners of, certain accounts managed by the Adviser are also investors in the Adviser or its affiliates and/or have indicated an intention to invest additional assets in accounts managed by the Adviser and for which the Adviser will receive a management fee, performance allocation or incentive fee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conflicts may also arise in cases when accounts invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more accounts own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other accounts may own public securities of the same issuer. Actions by investors in one part of the capital structure could disadvantage investors in another part of the capital structure. In addition, purchases or sales of the same investment may be made for two or more accounts on the same date. There can be no assurance that an account will not receive less (or more) of a certain investment than it would otherwise receive if this conflict of interest among accounts did not exist. In effecting transactions, it may not be possible, or consistent with the investment objectives of accounts, to purchase or sell securities or other assets or instruments at the same time or at the same prices.

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

Related Business Opportunities. The Adviser or its affiliates may provide more services (such as distribution or recordkeeping) for some types of accounts than for others. In such cases, a Portfolio Manager may benefit, either directly or indirectly, by devoting disproportionate attention to the management of accounts that provide greater overall returns to the Adviser and its affiliates.

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

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

Investments by Adviser or Related Entities. The Adviser or a related entity may invest in entities that may provide financial or other services for the Funds.

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

Portfolio Manager Compensation

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

Portfolio Manager Securities Ownership

None of the Portfolio Managers will ever beneficially own any shares of the Funds because the shares of each Fund are only sold to members of each Fund's Investor Cohort. None of the Portfolio Managers are members of any Fund's Investor Cohort.

Principal Underwriter

Subject to the conditions described in the "Shareholder Information" section of the Prospectus, shares of the Funds are offered on a continuous basis through Foreside Global Services, LLC (the "Distributor"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (dba ACA Group), located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, as distributor pursuant to a distribution agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") between the Distributor and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor shall use commercially reasonable efforts to distribute shares of the Funds but shall not be obligated to sell any certain number of shares. The Distributor receives no compensation from the Funds for distribution of the Funds' shares.

Other Service Providers

Administrator. The Trust has entered into an administration agreement with U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the "Administrator") pursuant to which the Administrator provides administrative services to the Funds. The Administrator is responsible for (i) the general administrative duties associated with the day-to-day operations of the Funds; (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 Funds. In performing its duties and obligations under the administration agreement, the Administrator shall not be held liable except for a loss arising out of the Administrator's refusal or failure to comply with the terms of the administration agreement or from its bad faith, negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of its duties under the administration agreement. The principal business address of the Administrator is 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

The Administrator also serves as fund accountant to the Funds under a separate agreement with the Trust and is responsible for calculating each Fund's total net asset value ("NAV"), total net income and NAV per share of each Fund on a daily basis. The Adviser compensates the Administrator for its services out of the Unified Management Fee.

Transfer Agent/Dividend Disbursing Agent. U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the "Transfer Agent"), is the transfer agent for the Funds' 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. The Adviser compensates the Transfer Agent for its services out of the Unified Management Fee.

Custodian. U.S. Bank, NA (the "Custodian"), located at 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the Funds' custodian. As such, the Custodian holds in safekeeping certificated

securities and cash belonging to the Funds and, in such capacity, is the registered owner of securities in book-entry form belonging to the Funds. Upon instruction, the Custodian receives and delivers cash and securities of the Funds in connection with Fund transactions and collects all dividends and other distributions made with respect to portfolio securities of the Funds. The Custodian also maintains certain accounts and records of the Funds. The Adviser compensates the Custodian for its services out of the Unified Management Fee.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Ernst & Young LLP serves as independent registered public accountant to the Funds. Ernst & Young LLP provides audit services and assistance and consultation in connection with the review of Commission filings and certain tax compliance services. Ernst & Young LLP is located at 700 Nicollet Mall, Suite 500, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402. The Adviser compensates Ernst & Young LLP for its services out of the Unified Management Fee.

Legal Counsel. Ropes & Gray LLP serves as counsel to the Funds, and is located at 800 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. The Adviser compensates Ropes & Gray LLP for its services out of the Unified Management Fee.

TAX STATUS

The following discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences of investment in the Funds 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 Funds and does not address all aspects of taxation that may apply to shareholders or to particular shareholders. In particular, because shares of the Funds generally are expected to be sold only to U.S. citizens or U.S. residents, the following discussion does not address all aspects of taxation that may apply to other shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding their particular situation and the possible application of federal, state, local or non-U.S. tax laws.

Taxation of the Funds

Each Fund currently intends to elect to be treated and to qualify and be treated each year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code (a “RIC”). In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs and their shareholders, each Fund generally must, among other things:

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

If a Fund qualifies as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends (including Capital Gain Dividends, as defined below). If a 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 a Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or if a Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a RIC 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 a Fund’s shares (as described below). In addition, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

Each 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), its net tax-exempt income, if any, and any net capital gain. Investment company taxable income and net capital gain that is retained by each Fund will be subject to tax at the Fund level at regular corporate rates.

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

If each Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year at least an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year, plus any retained amount from 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, each 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. Each 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 a Fund, regardless of whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Such distributions generally will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are received, except that a dividend

declared and payable to shareholders of record in October, November or December and paid to shareholders the following January generally is deemed to have been paid by the Fund on the preceding December 31. Distributions received by tax-exempt shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent permitted under applicable tax law.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income generally are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Taxes to shareholders on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long a 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, each 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 a 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 each 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 relative to ordinary income. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and the U.S. Department of the Treasury have issued regulations that impose special rules in respect of capital gain dividends received through partnership interests constituting "applicable partnership interests" under Section 1061 of the Code. 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 a Fund's net short-term capital gains with capital losses that they recognize with respect to their other investments. As required by U.S. federal law, detailed U.S. federal tax information with respect to each calendar year will be furnished to each shareholder early in the succeeding year. In general, the Funds do not expect a significant portion of their distributions to be attributable to capital gains from each Fund's investment activities.

The ultimate tax characterization of a Fund's distributions made in a taxable year cannot finally be determined until after the end of that taxable year. Each Fund may make total distributions during a taxable year in an amount that exceeds each Fund's "current and accumulated earnings and profits" (generally, the net investment income and net capital gains of each 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. A portion of each distribution is expected to constitute a return of capital (or, to the extent that such portion exceeds such shareholder's tax basis in such shares, capital gains).

Capital losses in excess of capital gains ("net capital losses") are not permitted to be deducted against a Fund's net investment income. Instead, potentially subject to certain limitations, each Fund may carry forward net capital losses from any taxable year to subsequent taxable years to offset capital gains, if any, realized during such subsequent taxable years. Each Fund's capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset the Fund's current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Fund retains or distributes such gains. Each Fund must apply such carryforwards first against gains of the same character. Each Fund's available capital loss carryforwards, if any, will be set forth in its annual shareholder report for each fiscal year.

If a shareholder elects to reinvest distributions, such distributions will be reinvested in additional shares of a Fund at the NAV calculated as of the payment date. Each Fund will pay distributions on a per-share basis. As a result, on the ex-dividend date of such a payment, the NAV of each Fund will be reduced by the amount of the payment. If a shareholder is subject to U.S. federal income tax, he or she will be subject to such tax on Fund distributions in the manner described herein whether such distributions are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund.

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 a 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 Funds.

Dividends and distributions on shares of the Funds are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed a 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 NAV of a Fund reflected either unrealized gains, or realized and undistributed income or gains, which were therefore included in the price the shareholder paid. Such realized income or gains may be required to be distributed regardless of whether a Fund's NAV also reflects unrealized losses. Such distributions may reduce the fair market value of a Fund's shares below the shareholder's cost basis in those shares.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Shares

The sale, exchange or redemption of shares of the Funds will generally give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has held the shares for more than twelve months. Otherwise, the gain or loss generally will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to those shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be disallowed under the Code's "wash sale" rule if other substantially identical shares of a 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.

The redemption of shares after a shareholder's death (for a shareholder that dies prior to the Reorganization) will not be considered a taxable disposition by the deceased shareholder. Instead, such a redemption will be treated as a taxable disposition of the shares by the person that received the shares from or through the deceased shareholder by reason of the shareholder's death (the "Beneficiary Shareholder"). The amount of gain or loss recognized on such a taxable disposition depends upon the difference between the redemption price and the tax basis of the shares. Upon the shareholder's death, the basis of the shares in the Beneficiary Shareholder's hands will equal the shares' fair market value (for U.S. federal income tax purposes) at the date of the deceased shareholder's death. As a result, the Beneficiary Shareholder might not recognize a loss even if (i) the amounts received by the Beneficiary Shareholder upon the shares' repurchase by a Fund together with (ii) total amount of distributions received by the deceased shareholder and the Beneficiary Shareholder are collectively less than the purchase price the deceased shareholder paid for such shares.

If, after the shareholder's death, a Beneficiary Shareholder receives one or more distributions prior to the redemption by a Fund of such shares, such Beneficiary Shareholder will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the amount of the distributions. Further, any loss (if any) they realize on the redemption of such shares will be a capital loss without regard to whether the distribution was treated as capital gain or ordinary income.

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

Original Issue Discount, 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 a Fund’s taxable income (and required to be distributed by the Fund) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time (i.e., upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security) or is received in kind rather than in cash. Increases in the principal amount of inflation-indexed debt obligations (including TIPS) will be treated as OID.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that are acquired by a 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, a Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund’s income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in a Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the 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, each 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, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. Each 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.

Each Fund’s investments in inflation-indexed debt obligations and each Fund’s holdings (if any) of any of the other securities described above can cause the Fund to accrue interest income in excess of the amount of cash interest a Fund actually receives. Thus, a Fund may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from a Fund’s cash assets or by liquidation of its portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). A Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event a Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Securities Purchased at a Premium

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

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

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

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

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

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

Backup Withholding

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

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

Tax Basis Information

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

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

Under U.S. Treasury Regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a 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, the shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements

Each prospective investor is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of Sections 1471-1474 of the Code, the U.S. Treasury Regulations and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, "FATCA") and any

other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective investor’s situation, including investments through an intermediary. In addition, some foreign countries have implemented, and others are considering, and may implement, laws similar in purpose and scope to FATCA.

State and Local Taxes

The states of the United States generally permit investment companies, such as the Funds, to “pass through” to their shareholders the state and local tax exemption on income earned from investments in the types of U.S. Treasury obligations the Funds expect to hold, so long as a fund meets all applicable state requirements. California, Connecticut and New York exempt such income when a fund has invested at least 50% of its assets in U.S. government securities. The Funds generally expect that shareholders will be allowed to exclude from state and local taxable income distributions made to the shareholders by the Funds that are attributable to interest the Funds directly or indirectly earned on such investments. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers regarding the applicability of any such exemption to their situation and as to the state or local tax consequences of investing in the Funds.

Shares Purchased through Tax-Qualified Plans

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

Reorganization

Each Reorganization is expected to be a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, accordingly, no gain or loss is generally expected to be recognized by a Fund or its shareholders as a direct result of its Reorganization. However, the qualification as a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the precise tax treatment of a Fund and its shareholders will depend on the facts at the time. Each Fund intends to provide more information about the U.S. federal income tax treatment of its Reorganization in the future, at or around the time the shareholders are notified of the Board’s considerations relating to the Reorganization, the specific terms of the Reorganization, and the expected date of the closing of the Reorganization. Assuming a Reorganization is treated as a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis and holding period of a shareholder’s Fund shares would generally carry over to the applicable Successor Fund shares the shareholder receives in the Reorganization. At any time prior to the consummation of a Reorganization of a Fund, a shareholder may redeem shares of the Fund, likely resulting in ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless a shareholder would be exempt from taxation or would be investing through a tax advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Notwithstanding the above, the precise U.S. federal income tax treatment will depend on the U.S. federal income tax law in effect at the time of the Reorganization.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Investment Decisions and Portfolio Transactions

Investment decisions for each 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 Funds). Some securities or other assets considered for investment by a Fund also may be appropriate for other accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. Thus, a particular security or other asset 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 or other assets consistent with the investment policies of a Fund and one or more of these other accounts is considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities or other assets will generally be allocated among a Fund and other accounts in the manner described above under “Potential Conflicts of Interest — Allocation of Investment Opportunities” and “— Conflicts of Interest Among

Strategies” above. When the Adviser or its affiliates determine that an investment opportunity is appropriate for a Fund and one or more other accounts, the Adviser or its affiliates will generally execute transactions for the Fund on an aggregated basis with the other accounts when the Adviser or its affiliates believe that to do so will allow it to obtain best execution and to negotiate more favorable transaction costs than might have otherwise been paid had such orders been placed independently. Aggregation, or “bunching,” describes a procedure whereby an investment adviser combines the orders of two or more clients into a single order for the purpose of obtaining better prices and lower execution costs.

Brokerage and Research Services

There is no stated commission in the case of U.S. Treasury obligations the Funds intend to hold, however the prices paid by the Funds will be negatively impacted by the bid-offer spread, market impact, and general dealer activity.

The Adviser places orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities or other assets and buys and sells such securities or other assets for the Funds 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 a Fund’s orders.

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

As of December 31, 2023, the Funds have not yet paid brokerage commissions because the Funds had not yet commenced investment operations.

Regular Broker Dealers. Each 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 December 31, 2023, the Funds did not hold any securities of their regular brokers or dealers or their parent companies because the Funds had not yet commenced investment operations.

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 each 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. To the extent permissible by law, additional series may be added in the future.

The shares of the class offered by each Fund represent an equal proportionate interest in the net assets attributable to that Fund. Holders of each Fund's shares have certain exclusive voting rights on matters relating to their respective distribution plan, if any. Different classes of the Funds, 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.

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

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

In the event of liquidation, if there are remaining assets, the liquidating Fund will liquidate and distribute all proceeds from the liquidation, if any, to its shareholders. Shares entitle their holders to one vote per share (and fractional votes for fractional shares) and have no preemptive or conversion rights or rights to cumulative voting. 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 Fund property for all loss and expense of any shareholder or former shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of a Fund solely by reason of owning shares of the Fund. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which a Fund itself would be unable to meet its obligations.

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

PURCHASES AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Each Fund is only being offered to investors of a single gender who were born in a specific calendar year, with ages ranging from 60 to 75 at the commencement of investment operations for the Fund, and the offering will continue until December 31 of the year in which the Fund's Investor Cohort reaches age 80, following which it is expected that a Reorganization will occur as described in the Prospectus. Investors will be required to provide

certain demographic information, including date of birth, gender and social security number or taxpayer identification number, to enable a Fund to price the shares as described below and to enable the Adviser to monitor for shares that may be redeemed immediately prior to the applicable Reorganization due to a shareholder's death and on a quarterly basis if a shareholder in the Successor Fund passes away. The Funds will redeem the shares of those investors who fail to provide such information.

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

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

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of the date of this SAI, the Funds have not yet completed their first year of operations and thus do not have audited financial statements. Financial statements will be available in each Fund's annual and semi-annual reports when they are prepared.

APPENDIX A
STONE RIDGE ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC
PROXY VOTING POLICY

Governing Standards

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

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

Procedures

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

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

In certain circumstances, the Proxy Voting Service may use an electronic vote management system to automatically submit the votes to be counted or to populate votes shown on the Proxy Voting Service's electronic voting platform with its recommendations based on the Adviser's voting instructions to the Proxy Voting Service. The Proxy Voting Service will provide the Adviser access to any additional soliciting materials filed by

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

an issuer after the Proxy Voting Service has published its recommendations and pre-populated the votes in the electronic vote management system so that the Adviser may consider such information prior to voting a proxy.

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

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

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

Conflicts of Interest

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

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

Review

The Adviser will supervise and periodically review its proxy voting activities and the implementation of this policy, including with respect to the Proxy Voting Service's capabilities.

Registered Fund Disclosure Requirements

The Registered Funds will disclose in their SAIs and for closed-end funds, in item 7 of the Form N-CSR, a description of their policies and procedures used to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities, including the procedures used when a vote presents a conflict between the interests of Registered Fund shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Registered Fund's investment adviser; principal underwriter; or any affiliated person of the Fund, its investment adviser, or its principal underwriter, on the other.

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

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

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

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

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

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