

ProFunds

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—April 29, 2024

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(888) 776-3637 RETAIL SHAREHOLDERS ONLY

(888) 776-5717 INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCIAL PROFESSIONALS ONLY

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) describes the Investor Class and Service Class Shares of the following funds:

	Investor Class	Service Class
Government Money Market ProFund	MPIXX	MPSXX

The Fund listed above is referred to as the “Fund.”

The Fund offers Investor Class Shares and Service Class Shares. The Fund may be used by professional money managers and investors as part of an asset-allocation or market-timing investment strategy, to create specified investment exposure to a particular segment of the financial market or to attempt to hedge an existing investment portfolio. The Fund may be used independently or in combination with other investments as part of an overall investment strategy. The Fund alone does not constitute a balanced investment plan. Additional funds may be created from time to time.

This SAI is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Prospectus, dated April 29, 2024 (the “Prospectus”), which incorporates this SAI by reference. The financial statements and notes thereto are included in the Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, which have been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. A copy of the Prospectus and a copy of the annual report to shareholders for the Fund is available, without charge, upon request to the address above or by telephone at the number above, or at the Fund’s website at profunds.com.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

For ease of use, certain terms or names that are used in this SAI have been shortened or abbreviated. A list of many of these terms and their corresponding full names or definitions can be found below. An investor may find it helpful to review the terms and names before reading the SAI.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1933 Act	Securities Act of 1933, as amended
1934 Act	Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
1940 Act	Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended
Advisor or ProFund Advisors	ProFund Advisors LLC
Board of Trustees or Board	Board of Trustees of ProFunds
CCO	Chief Compliance Officer
CFTC	U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Code or Internal Revenue Code	Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended
Distributor	ProFunds Distributors, Inc.
ETF	Exchange traded fund
Fund Complex	All operational registered investment companies that are advised by the Advisor or its affiliates
Independent Trustee(s)	Trustees who are not “Interested Persons” of ProFund Advisors or the Trust as defined under Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act
NAV	Net asset value
Portfolio	The Government Cash Management Portfolio, a separate registered investment company managed by DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. (“DIMA”) in which the Fund invests substantially all of its assets
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Shares	The shares of the Fund
Trust	ProFunds
Trustee(s)	One or more of the trustees of the Trust

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUST

The Trust is an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust on April 17, 1997. The Trust is composed of multiple separate series. One series is discussed herein and other series may be added in the future. Investor or Service Class shares of any publicly available Fund may be exchanged, without any charge, for Investor or Service Class shares, respectively, of another publicly available series of the Trust that offers such shares, on the basis of the respective net asset values (“NAVs”) of such shares, provided, however, that certain minimum investment levels are maintained, as described in the Prospectus (see “Shareholders Services Guide — Account Minimums” in the Prospectus).

The Fund is classified as diversified. Portfolio management is provided to the Fund by the Advisor. The investments made by the Fund and the results achieved by the Fund at any given time are not expected to be the same as those of other mutual funds for which the Advisor acts as investment adviser, including mutual funds with names, investment objectives and policies similar to those of the Fund.

Reference is made to the Prospectus for a discussion of the investment objectives and policies of the Fund. Set forth below is further information relating to the Fund, which supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. The Fund currently invests substantially all of its assets in the Portfolio, which has as its investment advisor DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. (“DIMA”), headquartered at 875 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

The investment restrictions of the Fund specifically identified as fundamental policies may not be changed without the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. The investment objectives and all other investment policies of the Fund not specified as fundamental (including the benchmarks of the Fund) may be changed by the Board without the approval of shareholders.

The investment techniques and strategies of the Fund discussed below may be used by the Fund if, in the opinion of the Advisor, the techniques or strategies may be advantageous to the Fund. The Fund may reduce or eliminate its use of any of these techniques or strategies without changing the Fund’s fundamental policies. There is no assurance that any of the techniques or strategies listed below, or any of the other methods of investment available to the Fund, will result in the achievement of the Fund’s objectives. Also, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, and management may determine to liquidate the Fund at any time, which time may not be an opportune one for shareholders.

INVESTMENT POLICIES, TECHNIQUES AND RELATED RISKS

GENERAL

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

For purposes of this SAI, the word “invest” refers to the Fund’s indirect investments in securities or other instruments as the result of its investment in the Portfolio. Similarly, when used in this SAI, the word “investment” refers to the Fund’s indirect investments in securities and other instruments as the result of its investment in the Portfolio.

Additional information concerning the Fund, its investment policies and techniques, and the securities and financial instruments in which it may invest is set forth below.

NAME POLICIES

The Fund is subject to the SEC “names rule” (Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act) and has adopted non-fundamental investment policies obligating it to commit, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets (*i.e.*, net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes), under normal circumstances in the types of securities suggested by its name and/or investments with similar economic characteristics. Such direct exposure may be obtained through direct investments/short positions in the securities and/or through investments with similar economic characteristics. For purposes of each such investment policy, “assets” includes the Fund’s net assets, as well as amounts borrowed for investment purposes, if any. In addition, for purposes of such an investment policy, “assets” includes not only the amount of the Fund’s net assets attributable to investments providing direct investment exposure to the type of investments suggested by its name (*e.g.*, the value of stocks, or the value of derivative instruments such as futures, options or options on futures), but also cash and cash equivalents that are segregated on the Fund’s books and records or being used as collateral, as required by applicable regulatory guidance, or otherwise available to cover such investment exposure. The Board has adopted a non-fundamental policy to provide investors with at least 60 days’ notice prior to changes in the Fund’s name policy.

U.S. Government Securities

The Portfolio may invest in U.S. government securities in pursuit of its investment objective.

U.S. government securities include U.S. Treasury securities, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury and which differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and times of issuance: U.S. Treasury bills, which have initial maturities of one year or less; U.S. Treasury notes, which have initial maturities of one to ten years; and U.S. Treasury bonds, which generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years.

Certain U.S. government securities are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government including, but not limited to, obligations of U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae” or “FNMA”), the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae” or “GNMA”), the Small Business Administration, the Federal Farm Credit Administration, Federal Home Loan Banks, Banks for Cooperatives (including the Central Bank for Cooperatives), Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Financing Bank, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the National Credit Union Administration and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, including, for example, GNMA pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those securities issued by FNMA, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the federal agency but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, while other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. While the U.S. government provides

financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored federal agencies and instrumentalities described above, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will always do so, since the U.S. government is not so obligated by law. U.S. Treasury notes and bonds typically pay coupon interest semi-annually and repay the principal at maturity. All U.S. government securities are subject to credit risk.

U.S. Government securities may include “zero coupon” securities that have been stripped by the U.S. Government of their unmatured interest coupons and collateralized obligations issued or guaranteed by a U.S. Government agency or instrumentality. Because interest on zero coupon securities is not distributed on a current basis but is, in effect, compounded, zero coupon securities tend to be subject to greater risk than interest-paying securities of similar maturities.

Interest rates on U.S. Government securities may be fixed or variable. Interest rates on variable rate obligations are adjusted at regular intervals, at least annually, according to a formula reflecting then current specified standard rates, such as 91-day U.S. Treasury bill rates. These adjustments generally tend to reduce fluctuations in the market value of the securities.

Yields on U.S. government securities depend on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the money and bond markets, the size of a particular offering and the maturity of the obligation. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields and are generally subject to potentially greater capital appreciation and depreciation than obligations with shorter maturities and lower yields. The market value of U.S. government securities generally varies inversely with changes in market interest rates. An increase in interest rates, therefore, would generally reduce the market value of the Portfolio’s investments in U.S. government securities, while a decline in interest rates would generally increase the market value of the Portfolio’s investments in these securities.

Floating and Variable Rate Notes

Floating and variable rate notes generally are unsecured obligations issued by financial institutions and other entities. They typically have a stated maturity of more than one year and an interest rate that changes either at specific intervals or whenever a benchmark rate changes.

Variable Rate Demand Securities are variable rate securities that permit a fund to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days’ notice to the issuer or its agent. The demand feature may be backed by a bank letter of credit or guarantee issued with respect to such instrument. A bank that issues a repurchase commitment may receive a fee from a fund for this arrangement. The issuer of a variable rate demand security may have a corresponding right to prepay in its discretion the outstanding principal of the instrument plus accrued interest upon notice comparable to that required for the holder to demand payment.

Variable Rate Master Demand Notes are unsecured instruments that permit the indebtedness thereunder to vary and provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate. Because variable rate master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the Portfolio and the issuer, they are not ordinarily traded. Since no active secondary market may exist for these notes, the Portfolio will purchase only those notes under which it may demand and receive payment on principal and accrued interest daily or may resell the note to a third party.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The Portfolio also may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions in pursuit of its investment objective or for liquidity purposes. Under a repurchase agreement, the Portfolio purchases a debt security and simultaneously agrees to sell the security back to the seller at a mutually agreed-upon future price and date, normally one day or a few days later. The resale price is greater than the purchase price, reflecting an agreed-upon market interest rate during the purchaser’s holding period. While the maturities of the underlying securities in repurchase transactions may be more than one year, the term of each repurchase agreement will always be less than one year. In addition, the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will always be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the

repurchase agreement. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, the Portfolio will seek to liquidate such collateral which could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Portfolio could suffer a loss. The Portfolio also may experience difficulties and incur certain costs in exercising its rights to the collateral and may lose the interest the Fund expected to receive under the repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements usually are for short periods, such as one week or less, but may be longer.

In accordance with current SEC guidance, the Portfolio may also transfer uninvested cash balances into a single joint account (a “Joint Account”). The daily aggregate balance of a Joint Account will be invested in one or more repurchase agreements. The Portfolio’s Board has established and periodically reviews procedures applicable to transactions involving Joint Accounts.

Regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many repurchase agreements, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such agreements, take foreclosure action, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. It is possible that these new requirements, as well as potential additional government regulation and other developments in the market, could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to terminate existing repurchase agreements and purchase and sale contracts or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

The SEC has finalized new rules requiring the central clearing of certain repurchase transactions involving U.S. Treasuries. Historically, such transactions have not been required to be cleared and voluntary clearing of such transactions has generally been limited. The new clearing requirements could make it more difficult for the Portfolio to execute certain investment strategies.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The Portfolio may enter into “reverse repurchase agreements,” which are repurchase agreements in which the Portfolio, as the seller of securities, agrees to repurchase such securities at an agreed time and price. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Portfolio continues to receive any principal and interest payments on the underlying security during the term of the agreement. The Portfolio’s obligations under reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings requiring the necessary asset coverage under Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of the Portfolio assets and its yield.

The SEC has finalized new rules requiring the central clearing of certain repurchase transactions involving U.S. Treasuries. Historically, such transactions have not been required to be cleared and voluntary clearing of such transactions has generally been limited. The new clearing requirements could make it more difficult for the Portfolio to execute certain investment strategies.

WHEN-ISSUED AND DELAYED-DELIVERY SECURITIES

To the extent allowable by its investment policies, the Portfolio may from time to time in the ordinary course of business, purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis (*i.e.*, delivery and payment can take place between a month and 120 days after the date of the transaction). These securities are subject to market fluctuations and no interest accrues to the purchaser during this period. At the time the Portfolio makes the commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, the Portfolio will record the transaction and thereafter reflect the value of the securities, each day, in determining the Portfolio’s net value. At the time of delivery of the securities, the value of the securities may be more or less than the purchase price.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act permits the Portfolio to invest in a security on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis and the transaction will be deemed not to involve a senior security, provided that the

Portfolio intends to physically settle the transaction and the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date. On delivery dates for such transactions, the Portfolio will meet its obligations from maturities or sales of securities and/or from cash flow. If the Portfolio chooses to dispose of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition, it could, as with the disposition of any other portfolio obligation, incur a gain or loss due to market fluctuation. When the Portfolio engages in when-issued or delayed-delivery transactions, it relies on the other party to consummate the trade and is, therefore, exposed to counterparty risk. Failure of the seller to do so may result in the Portfolio's incurring a loss or missing an opportunity to obtain a price considered to be advantageous.

INVESTMENTS IN OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Portfolio may acquire securities of other registered investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles (collectively, investment funds) to the extent that such investments are consistent with its investment objective, policies, strategies and restrictions and the limitations of the 1940 Act. A money market fund that is operated in accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act may acquire shares of other money market mutual funds to the extent consistent with its investment policies and restrictions set forth in its prospectus. Investment funds may include mutual funds, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and hedge funds (including investment funds managed by DIMA and its affiliates). The Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by such other investment funds.

Because the Portfolio may acquire securities of funds managed by DIMA or an affiliate of DIMA, DIMA may have a conflict of interest in selecting funds. DIMA considers such conflicts of interest as part of its investment process and has established practices designed to minimize such conflicts. DIMA and any affiliates of DIMA, as applicable, earn fees at varying rates for providing services to underlying DWS funds. DIMA may, therefore, have a conflict of interest in selecting underlying DWS funds and in determining whether to invest in an unaffiliated fund from which they will not receive any fees. However, DIMA will select investments that it believes are appropriate to meet the Portfolio's investment objective.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in or obligations collateralized by and payable from mortgage loans secured by real property, which may include subprime mortgages. The Portfolio may invest in mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by (i) U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities such as the GNMA, the FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") or (ii) other issuers, including private companies. The mortgage-backed securities in which the Portfolio may invest are limited to those which satisfy the requirements contained in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.

GNMA is a government-owned corporation that is an agency of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. It guarantees, with the full faith and credit of the United States, full and timely payment of all monthly principal and interest on its mortgage-backed securities. Until relatively recently, FNMA and FHLMC were government-sponsored corporations owned entirely by private stockholders. Both issue mortgage-related securities that contain guarantees as to timely payment of interest and principal but that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The value of the companies' securities fell sharply in 2008 due to concerns that the firms did not have sufficient capital to offset losses. In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced that FNMA and FHLMC had been placed in conservatorship by the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA"), a newly created independent regulator created under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (Reform Act).

FHFA, as conservator or receiver for FNMA and FHLMC, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by FNMA or FHLMC prior to FHFA's appointment as conservator or receiver, as applicable, if FHFA determines, in its sole discretion, that performance of the contract is burdensome and that repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of FNMA's or FHLMC's affairs. The Reform Act requires FHFA to exercise its right to repudiate any contract within a reasonable period of time after its appointment as conservator or receiver. FHFA, in its capacity as conservator, has indicated that it has no intention to repudiate

the guaranty obligations of FNMA or FHLMC because FHFA views repudiation as incompatible with the goals of the conservatorship. However, in the event that FHFA, as conservator or if it is later appointed as receiver for FNMA or FHLMC, were to repudiate any such guaranty obligation, the conservatorship or receivership estate, as applicable, would be liable for actual direct compensatory damages in accordance with the provisions of the Reform Act. Any such liability could be satisfied only to the extent of FNMA's or FHLMC's assets available therefor.

In the event of repudiation, the payments of interest to holders of FNMA or FHLMC mortgage-backed securities would be reduced if payments on the mortgage loans represented in the mortgage loan groups related to such mortgage-backed securities are not made by the borrowers or advanced by the servicer. Any actual direct compensatory damages for repudiating these guaranty obligations may not be sufficient to offset any shortfalls experienced by such mortgage-backed security holders. Further, in its capacity as conservator or receiver, FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of FNMA or FHLMC without any approval, assignment or consent. Although FHFA has stated that it has no present intention to do so, if FHFA, as conservator or receiver, were to transfer any such guaranty obligation to another party, holders of FNMA or FHLMC mortgage-backed securities would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

In addition, certain rights provided to holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by FNMA and FHLMC under the operative documents related to such securities may not be enforced against FHFA, or enforcement of such rights may be delayed, during the conservatorship or any future receivership. The operative documents for FNMA and FHLMC mortgage-backed securities may provide (or with respect to securities issued prior to the date of the appointment of the conservator may have provided) that upon the occurrence of an event of default on the part of FNMA or FHLMC, in its capacity as guarantor, which includes the appointment of a conservator or receiver, holders of such mortgage backed securities have the right to replace FNMA or FHLMC as trustee if the requisite percentage of mortgage-backed securities holders consent. The Reform Act prevents mortgage-backed security holders from enforcing such rights if the event of default arises solely because a conservator or receiver has been appointed. The Reform Act also provides that no person may exercise any right or power to terminate, accelerate or declare an event of default under certain contracts to which FNMA or FHLMC is a party, or obtain possession of or exercise control over any property of FNMA or FHLMC, or affect any contractual rights of FNMA or FHLMC, without the approval of FHFA, as conservator or receiver, for a period of 45 or 90 days following the appointment of FHFA as conservator or receiver, respectively.

On June 3, 2019, under the Federal Housing Finance Agency's "Single Security Initiative" intended to maximize liquidity for both FNMA and FHLMC mortgage-backed securities in the TBA security market, FNMA and FHLMC expect to start issuing uniform mortgage-backed securities ("UMBS") in place of their current separate offerings of TBA-eligible mortgage-backed securities. The issuance of UMBS may not achieve the intended results and may have unanticipated of adverse effects on the market for mortgage-backed securities.

BORROWING

The Portfolio may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes. Interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the returns on the borrowed funds. Under adverse conditions, the Portfolio might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when investment considerations would not favor such sales.

Consistent with the requirement of the 1940 Act, the Portfolio must maintain continuous asset coverage (total assets, including assets acquired with borrowed funds, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of all amounts borrowed. Maintenance of this percentage limitation may result in the sale of Portfolio securities at a time when investment considerations would not favor such sale.

In addition to the foregoing, the Portfolio is authorized to borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes in amounts not in excess of 5% of the value of the Portfolio's total

assets. This borrowing is not subject to the foregoing 300% asset coverage requirement. The Portfolio is authorized to pledge Portfolio securities as DIMA deems appropriate in connection with any borrowings.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund's portfolio turnover rate, to a great extent, will depend on the purchase, redemption and exchange activity of the Fund's investors. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate what the Fund's actual portfolio turnover rate will be in the future. However, it is expected that the portfolio turnover experienced by the Fund from year to year, as well as within a year, may be substantial. In addition, the Fund's portfolio turnover level may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective. "Portfolio Turnover Rate" is defined under the rules of the SEC as the value of the securities purchased or securities sold, excluding all securities whose maturities at time of acquisition were one year or less, divided by the average monthly value of such securities owned during the year. Based on this definition, instruments with remaining maturities of less than one year, including options and futures contracts in which the Fund invests, are excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover rate.

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES

Fixed income securities, including corporate debt obligations, generally expose the Portfolio to the following types of risk: (1) interest rate risk (the potential for fluctuations in bond prices due to changing interest rates); (2) income risk (the potential for a decline in the Portfolio's income due to falling market interest rates); (3) credit risk (the possibility that a bond issuer will fail to make timely payments of either interest or principal to the Portfolio); (4) prepayment risk or call risk (the likelihood that, during periods of falling interest rates, securities with high stated interest rates will be prepaid, or "called" prior to maturity, requiring the Portfolio to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates); and (5) extension risk (the likelihood that as interest rates increase, slower than expected principal payments may extend the average life of fixed income securities, which will have the effect of locking in a below-market interest rate, increasing the security's duration and reducing the value of the security).

In periods of declining interest rates, the yield (income from a fixed income security held by the Portfolio over a stated period of time) of a fixed income security may tend to be higher than prevailing market rates, and in periods of rising interest rates, the yield of a fixed income security may tend to be lower than prevailing market rates. In addition, when interest rates are falling, the inflow of net new money to the Portfolio will likely be invested in portfolio instruments producing lower yields than the balance of the Portfolio, thereby reducing the yield of the Portfolio. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be true. The net value of the Portfolio can generally be expected to change as general levels of interest rates fluctuate. The value of fixed income securities in the Portfolio generally varies inversely with changes in interest rates. Prices of fixed income securities with longer effective maturities are more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter effective maturities.

In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. In addition, in a negative interest rate environment, if a bank charges negative interest, instead of receiving interest on deposits, a depositor must pay the bank fees to keep money with the bank. To the extent the Portfolio holds a negatively-yielding debt instrument or has a bank deposit with a negative interest rate, the Portfolio would generate a negative return on that investment.

IMPACT OF LARGE REDEMPTIONS AND PURCHASES OF FUND SHARES

From time to time, shareholders of the Portfolio (which may include affiliated and/or non-affiliated registered investment companies that invest in the Portfolio) may make relatively large redemptions or purchases of Portfolio shares. These transactions may cause the Portfolio to have to sell securities or invest additional cash, as the case may be. While it is impossible to predict the overall impact of these transactions over time, there could be adverse effects on the Fund's and the Portfolio's performance to the extent that the Portfolio may be required to sell securities or invest cash at times when it would not otherwise do so. These

transactions could also accelerate the recognition of taxable income if sales of securities resulted in capital gains or other income and could also increase transaction costs, which may impact the Portfolio's expense ratio and adversely affect the Fund's and the Portfolio's performance.

STABLE NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund effects purchases and redemptions at net asset value per share. In fulfillment of its responsibilities under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act, the Fund's Board has approved policies reasonably designed, taking into account current market conditions and the Fund's investment objective, to stabilize the Fund's net asset value per share. The Fund's Board will periodically review the Advisor's operations under such policies at regularly scheduled Board meetings. The result of those policies may be that the yield on shares of the Fund will be lower than would be the case if the policies were not in effect. Such policies also provide for certain action to be taken with respect to portfolio securities which experience a downgrade in rating or suffer a default. In addition, a low interest rate environment may prevent the Fund from providing a positive yield or paying Fund expenses out of current income and, at times, could impair the Fund's ability to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price. There is no assurance that the Fund's net asset value per share will be maintained at \$1.00.

SPECIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING MASTER-FEEDER FUND STRUCTURE

Unlike other open-end management investment companies (mutual funds) that directly acquire and manage their own portfolio securities, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its assets in the Portfolio, a separate registered investment company with a comparable investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, an investor's interest in the Portfolio's securities is indirect. In addition to selling beneficial interests to the Fund, the Portfolio may sell beneficial interests to other mutual funds or institutional investors. Such investors will invest in the Portfolio on the same terms and conditions and will pay a proportionate share of the Portfolio's expenses. However, the other investors investing in the Portfolio are not required to sell their shares at the same public offering price as the Fund and are not necessarily subject to comparable variations in sales loads and other operating expenses. Therefore, investors in the Fund should be aware that these differences may result in differences in returns experienced by investors in the different funds that may invest in the Portfolio. Such differences in returns are also present in other mutual fund structures.

The Board of Trustees believes that the Fund will achieve certain efficiencies and economies of scale through the master-feeder structure and that the aggregate expenses of the Fund are no higher than if the Fund invested directly in the securities held by the Portfolio. Smaller funds investing in the Portfolio may be materially affected by the actions of larger funds investing in the Portfolio. For example, if a large fund withdraws from the Portfolio, the remaining funds may experience higher pro rata operating expenses, thereby producing lower returns (however, this possibility exists as well for traditionally structured funds which have large institutional investors). Additionally, the Portfolio may become less diverse, resulting in increased portfolio concentration and potential risk. Also, funds with a greater pro rata ownership in the Portfolio could have effective voting control of the operations of the Portfolio. Except as permitted by the SEC, whenever the Fund is requested to vote on matters pertaining to the Portfolio, the Trust will hold a meeting of shareholders of the Fund and will cast all of its votes in the same proportion as the votes of the Fund's shareholders. The Fund's shareholders who do not vote will not affect the Trust's votes at the Portfolio meeting. The percentage of the Trust's votes representing the Fund's shareholders not voting will be voted by the Trustees or officers of the Trust in the same proportion as the Fund's shareholders who do, in fact, vote.

Certain changes in the Portfolio's investment objective, policies or restrictions may require the Fund to withdraw its interest in the Portfolio. Such withdrawal could result in a distribution "in kind" of portfolio securities (as opposed to a cash distribution from the Portfolio). If securities are distributed, the Fund could incur brokerage, tax or other charges in converting the securities to cash. In addition, the distribution in kind may result in a less diversified portfolio of investments or adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund. Notwithstanding the above, there are other means for meeting redemption requests, such as borrowing.

POTENTIAL FUTURE CHANGE TO THE MASTER-FEEDER FUND STRUCTURE

At a meeting held on June 29, 2001, shareholders of the Fund approved an investment advisory agreement under which the Advisor may serve as investment advisor to the Fund. Under the agreement, the Advisor is authorized to manage the assets of the Fund directly, at which point the Fund would no longer operate as a feeder fund investing its assets in the Portfolio. However, the Fund's investment objective would not change, and the Advisor anticipates investing the Fund's assets in the same types of high-quality, short-term, dollar-denominated money market securities in which the Portfolio may invest. In addition, it is anticipated that the Fund generally would be subject to the same types of risks to which it currently is subject as a feeder fund investing its assets in the Portfolio. It is not anticipated that the Fund's total operating expenses would exceed its current operating expenses as a feeder fund investing in the Portfolio.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT POLICIES

Adjustable Rate Securities. The interest rates paid on the adjustable rate securities in which a fund invests generally are readjusted at periodic intervals, usually by reference to a predetermined interest rate. Adjustable rate securities include US Government securities and securities of other issuers. Some adjustable rate securities are backed by pools of mortgage loans. There are three main categories of interest rate: those based on US Treasury securities, those derived from a calculated measure such as a cost of funds index and those based on a moving average of mortgage rates. Commonly used indices include the one-year, three-year and five-year constant maturity Treasury rates, the three-month Treasury bill rate, the 180-day Treasury bill rate, rates on longer-term Treasury securities, the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds, the National Median Cost of Funds, the one-month, three-month, six-month or one-year Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), the prime rate of a specific bank or commercial paper rates. As with fixed-rates securities, changes in market interest rates and changes in the issuer's creditworthiness may affect the value of adjustable rate securities.

Some indices, such as the one-year constant maturity Treasury rate, closely mirror changes in market interest rate levels. Others, such as the 11th District Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds index (Cost of Funds Index), tend to lag behind changes in market rate levels and tend to be somewhat less volatile. To the extent that the Cost of Funds index may reflect interest changes on a more delayed basis than other indices, in a period of rising interest rates, any increase may produce a higher yield later than would be produced by such other indices, and in a period of declining interest rates, the Cost of Funds index may remain higher for a longer period of time than other market interest rates, which may result in a higher level of principal prepayments on adjustable rate securities which adjust in accordance with the Cost of Funds index than adjustable rate securities which adjust in accordance with other indices. In addition, dislocations in the member institutions of the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank in recent years have caused and may continue to cause the Cost of Funds index to change for reasons unrelated to changes in general interest rate levels. Furthermore, any movement in the Cost of Funds index as compared to other indices based upon specific interest rates may be affected by changes in the method used to calculate the Cost of Funds index.

If prepayments of principal are made on the securities during periods of rising interest rates, a fund generally will be able to reinvest such amounts in securities with a higher current rate of return. However, a fund will not benefit from increases in interest rates to the extent that interest rates rise to the point where they cause the current coupon of adjustable rate securities held as investments by a fund to exceed the maximum allowable annual or lifetime reset limits (cap rates) for a particular adjustable rate security. Also, a fund's net asset value could vary to the extent that current yields on adjustable rate securities are different than market yields during interim periods between coupon reset dates.

During periods of declining interest rates, the coupon rates may readjust downward, resulting in lower yields to a fund. Further, because of this feature, the value of adjustable rate securities is unlikely to rise during periods of declining interest rates to the same extent as fixed-rate instruments. Interest rate declines may result in accelerated prepayment of adjustable rate securities, and the proceeds from such prepayments must be reinvested at lower prevailing interest rates.

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), a common benchmark rate previously used for certain floating rate securities, has been phased out as of the end of 2021 for most maturities and currencies. As of the end of June 2023, certain remaining widely used US Dollar LIBOR rates that were published for an additional period of time to assist with the transition were also phased out. In addition, to aid in the transition, the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom, LIBOR's regulator, has required the continued publishing of certain "synthetic" US Dollar LIBOR rates for a period of 15 months after June 30, 2023, for use in certain cases. The transition process from LIBOR to SOFR for US Dollar LIBOR rates has become increasingly well defined, especially following the signing of the federal Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act in March 2022 (discussed below). There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability, which may affect the value or liquidity of, or return on, certain of the Portfolio's investments.

On March 15, 2022, the federal Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act was signed into law, which provided a statutory alternative rate-setting methodology on a nationwide basis for certain LIBOR-based instruments that contained no, or insufficient, alternative rate-setting provisions. On December 16, 2022, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System adopted a final rule to implement the LIBOR Act, which, among other things, established alternative benchmark rates based on SOFR to replace LIBOR by operation of law following the cessation date in such instruments that referenced the following US Dollar LIBOR rates: the overnight rate and the one-, three-, six- and 12-month rates. The transition of LIBOR-based instruments from LIBOR to a replacement rate as a result of amendment, application of existing alternative rate-setting provisions, statutory requirements or otherwise may result in a reduction in the value of certain instruments held by the Portfolio or a reduction in the effectiveness of related Portfolio transactions such as hedges. An instrument's transition to a replacement rate could also result in variations in the reported yields of the Portfolio that holds such instrument. In addition, a liquid market for newly-issued instruments that use alternative reference rates still may be developing. There may also be challenges for the Portfolio to enter into hedging transactions against such newly-issued instruments until a market for such hedging transactions develops. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance or net asset value.

Commodity Pool Operator Exclusion. DIMA operates the Portfolio in compliance with the requirements of Rule 4.5 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). As a result, the Portfolio is not deemed to be a "commodity pool" under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and will be limited in its ability to use futures and options on futures or commodities or engage in swap transactions for other than bona fide hedging purposes. Provided the Portfolio operates within the limits of Rule 4.5 of the CFTC, the Portfolio will be excluded from registration with and regulation under the CEA, and DIMA will be excluded from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the operations of the Portfolio. If the Portfolio were no longer able to claim the exclusion, the Portfolio and DIMA would be subject to regulation under the CEA.

Credit Enhancement. Mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties. To lessen the effect of failure by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, such securities may contain elements of credit enhancement. Such credit enhancement falls into two categories: (1) liquidity protection and (2) protection against losses resulting from ultimate default by an obligor on the underlying assets. Liquidity protection refers to the provision of advances, generally by the entity administering the pool of assets, to ensure that the pass-through of payments due on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion.

Protection against losses resulting from ultimate default enhances the likelihood of ultimate payment of the obligations on at least a portion of the assets in the pool. Such protection may be provided through guarantees, insurance policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties; through various means of structuring the transaction; or through a combination of such approaches. The Portfolio may pay any additional fees for such credit enhancement, although the existence of credit enhancement may increase the price of a security.

The ratings of mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities for which third-party credit enhancement provides liquidity protection or protection against losses from default are generally dependent upon the continued creditworthiness of the provider of the credit enhancement.

The ratings of such securities could be subject to reduction in the event of deterioration in the creditworthiness of the credit enhancement provider even in cases where the delinquency and loss experience on the underlying pool of assets is better than expected.

Examples of credit enhancement arising out of the structure of the transaction include “senior-subordinated securities” (multiple class securities with one or more classes subordinate to other classes as to the payment of principal thereof and interest thereon, with the result that defaults on the underlying assets are borne first by the holders of the subordinated class), creation of “reserve funds” (where cash or investments, sometimes funded from a portion of the payments on the underlying assets, are held in reserve against future losses) and “overcollateralization” (where the scheduled payments on, or the principal amount of, the underlying assets exceed those required to make payment of the securities and pay any servicing or other fees). The degree of credit enhancement provided for each issue is generally based on historical information with respect to the level of credit risk associated with the underlying assets. Delinquency or loss in excess of that which is anticipated could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Certain of the Portfolio’s other investments may be credit-enhanced by a guaranty, letter of credit, or insurance from a third party. Any bankruptcy, receivership, default, or change in the credit quality of the third party providing the credit enhancement may adversely affect the quality and marketability of the underlying security and could cause losses to the Portfolio and affect the Portfolio’s share price.

Illiquid Securities. For funds other than money market funds, illiquid securities are investments that a fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment, as determined pursuant to a fund’s liquidity risk management program (LRM Program) adopted pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act. Under a fund’s LRM Program, the fund may not hold more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The LRM Program administrator is responsible for determining the liquidity classification of a fund’s investments and monitoring compliance with the 15% limit on illiquid securities. For money market funds operated in accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, limitations on investment in illiquid securities include that a fund may not hold more than 5% of its total assets in illiquid securities, defined as securities that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven calendar days at approximately the value ascribed to them by the fund. Money market funds are not subject to the requirements of Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act and therefore are not subject to the LRM Program. Historically, illiquid securities have included securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the 1933 Act, securities which are otherwise not readily marketable and repurchase agreements having a maturity of longer than seven days. Securities which have not been registered under the 1933 Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Non-publicly traded securities (including Rule 144A Securities) may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses. These securities may be less liquid than publicly traded securities, and it may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements applicable to companies whose securities are publicly traded. Certain securities may be deemed to be illiquid as a result of DIMA’s receipt from time to time of material, non-public information about an issuer, which may limit DIMA’s ability to trade such securities for the account of any of its clients, including the Portfolio. In some instances, these trading restrictions could continue in effect for a substantial period of time. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and a mutual fund might be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemptions within seven days. An investment in illiquid securities is subject to the risk that should a fund’s desire to sell any of these securities when a ready buyer is not available at a price that is deemed to be representative of their value, the value of a fund’s net assets could be adversely affected.

Mutual funds do not typically hold a significant amount of illiquid securities because of the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation. A mutual fund might also have to register such illiquid securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. A fund selling its securities in a registered offering may be deemed to be an “underwriter” for purposes of Section 11 of the 1933 Act. In such event, a fund may be liable to purchasers of the securities under Section 11 if the registration statement prepared by the issuer, or the prospectus forming a part of it, is materially inaccurate or misleading, although a fund may have a due diligence defense. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

A large institutional market has developed for certain securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act, including repurchase agreements, commercial paper, non-US securities, municipal securities and corporate bonds and notes. Institutional investors depend on an efficient institutional market in which the unregistered security can be readily resold or on an issuer’s ability to honor a demand for repayment. The fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale of such investments to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of their liquidity.

Inflation. Inflation creates uncertainty over the future real value of an investment (after adjusting for inflation). The real value of certain assets or real income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of a fund’s assets and distributions may decline. The risk is more prevalent with respect to debt securities held by a fund. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy. Moreover, a fund’s investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to fund shareholders or adversely affect the real value of shareholders’ investment in a fund. Fund shareholders’ expectation of future inflation can also impact the current value of a fund’s portfolio, resulting in lower asset values and potential losses. This risk may be elevated compared to historical market conditions because of recent monetary policy measures and the current interest rate environment.

Interfund Borrowing and Lending Program. The DWS funds have received exemptive relief from the SEC, which permits the Portfolio to participate in an interfund lending program. The interfund lending program allows the participating funds to borrow money from and loan money to each other for temporary or emergency purposes. The program is subject to a number of conditions designed to ensure fair and equitable treatment of all participating funds, including the following: (1) no fund may borrow money through the program unless it receives a more favorable interest rate than a rate approximating the lowest interest rate at which bank loans would be available to any of the participating funds under a loan agreement; and (2) no fund may lend money through the program unless it receives a more favorable return than that available from an investment in repurchase agreements and, to the extent applicable, money market cash sweep arrangements. In addition, a fund may participate in the program only if and to the extent that such participation is consistent with a fund’s investment objectives and policies (for instance, money market funds would normally participate only as lenders and tax exempt funds only as borrowers). Interfund loans and borrowings have a maximum duration of seven days. Loans may be called on one day’s notice. A fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional costs. The program is subject to the oversight and periodic review of the Portfolio’s Board.

Obligations of Banks and Other Financial Institutions. The Portfolio may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated fixed rate or variable rate obligations of U.S. or foreign financial institutions, including banks. Obligations of domestic and foreign financial institutions in which the Portfolio may invest include (but are not limited to) certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, bank time deposits, commercial paper, and other U.S. dollar-denominated instruments issued or supported by the credit of U.S. or foreign financial institutions, including banks, commercial and savings banks, savings and loan associations and other institutions.

Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates evidencing the obligations of a bank to repay funds deposited with it for a specified period of time. Banker’s acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligations of a bank to pay a draft drawn on it by a customer. These instruments reflect the obligation both

of the bank and of the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate. Time deposits that may be held by the Portfolio will not benefit from insurance from the Bank Insurance Fund or the Savings Association Insurance Fund administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties that vary with market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation.

Obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks may be general obligations of the parent bank in addition to the issuing bank or may be limited by the terms of a specific obligation and by government regulation. Investments in obligations of foreign banks may entail risks that are different in some respects from those of investments in obligations of U.S. domestic banks because of differences in political, regulatory and economic systems and conditions. These risks include the possibility that these obligations may be less marketable than comparable obligations of United States banks, and the selection of these obligations may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning foreign banks. Other risks include future political and economic developments, currency blockage, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on interest payments, possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, difficulty or inability to pursue legal remedies and obtain or enforce judgments in foreign courts, possible establishment of exchange controls or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions that might affect adversely the payment of principal and interest on bank obligations. Foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks may also be subject to less stringent reserve requirements and to different accounting, auditing, reporting and record keeping standards than those applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks.

Stand-by Commitments. A stand-by commitment is a right acquired by the Portfolio, when it purchases a municipal obligation from a broker, dealer or other financial institution (seller), to sell up to the same principal amount of such securities back to the seller, at the Portfolio's option, at a specified price. Stand-by commitments are also known as "puts." The exercise by the Portfolio of a stand-by commitment is subject to the ability of the other party to fulfill its contractual commitment.

Stand-by commitments acquired by the Portfolio may have the following features: (1) they will be in writing and will be physically held by the Portfolio's custodian; (2) the Portfolio's right to exercise them will be unconditional and unqualified; (3) they will be entered into only with sellers which in DIMA's opinion present a minimal risk of default; (4) although stand-by commitments will not be transferable, municipal obligations purchased subject to such commitments may be sold to a third party at any time, even though the commitment is outstanding; and (5) their exercise price will be (i) the Portfolio's acquisition cost (excluding any accrued interest which the Portfolio paid on their acquisition), less any amortized market premium or plus any amortized original issue discount during the period the Portfolio owned the securities, plus (ii) all interest accrued on the securities since the last interest payment date.

The Portfolio expects that stand-by commitments generally will be available without the payment of any direct or indirect consideration. However, if necessary or advisable, the Portfolio will pay for stand-by commitments, either separately in cash or by paying a higher price for portfolio securities which are acquired subject to the commitments.

It is difficult to evaluate the likelihood of use or the potential benefit of a stand-by commitment. Therefore, it is expected that DIMA will determine that stand-by commitments ordinarily have a "fair value" of zero, regardless of whether any direct or indirect consideration was paid. However, if the market price of the security subject to the stand-by commitment is less than the exercise price of the stand-by commitment, such security will ordinarily be valued at such exercise price. Where the Portfolio has paid for a stand-by commitment, its cost will be reflected as unrealized depreciation for the period during which the commitment is held.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has issued a favorable revenue ruling to the effect that, under specified circumstances, a regulated investment company will be the owner of tax-exempt municipal obligations acquired subject to a put option. The IRS has also issued private letter rulings to certain taxpayers (which do not serve as precedent for other taxpayers) to the effect that tax-exempt interest received by a

regulated investment company with respect to such obligations will be tax-exempt in the hands of the company and may be distributed to its shareholders as exempt-interest dividends. The IRS has subsequently announced that it will not ordinarily issue advance ruling letters as to the identity of the true owner of property in cases involving the sale of securities or participation interests therein if the purchaser has the right to cause the security, or the participation interest therein, to be purchased by either the seller or a third party. The Portfolio intends to take the position that it owns any municipal obligations acquired subject to a stand-by commitment and that tax-exempt interest earned with respect to such municipal obligations will be tax-exempt in its hands. There is no assurance that the IRS will agree with such position in any particular case.

Third Party Puts. The Portfolio may purchase long-term fixed rate bonds that have been coupled with an option granted by a third party financial institution allowing the Portfolio at specified intervals to tender (put) the bonds to the institution and receive the face value thereof (plus accrued interest). These third party puts are available in several different forms, may be represented by custodial receipts or trust certificates and may be combined with other features such as interest rate swaps. The Portfolio receives a short-term rate of interest (which is periodically reset), and the interest rate differential between that rate and the fixed rate on the bond is retained by the financial institution. The financial institution granting the option does not provide credit enhancement, and in the event that there is a default in the payment of principal or interest, or downgrading of a bond to below investment grade, or a loss of the bond's tax-exempt status, the put option will terminate automatically. As a result, the Portfolio would be subject to the risks associated with holding such a long-term bond and the weighted average maturity of its portfolio would be adversely affected.

These bonds coupled with puts may present the same tax issues as are associated with Stand-By Commitments. As with any Stand-By Commitments acquired by the Portfolio, the Portfolio intends to take the position that it is the owner of any municipal obligation acquired subject to a third-party put, and that tax-exempt interest earned with respect to such municipal obligations will be tax-exempt in its hands. There is no assurance that the IRS will agree with such position in any particular case. Additionally, the federal income tax treatment of certain other aspects of these investments, including the treatment of tender fees and swap payments, in relation to various regulated investment company tax provisions is unclear. However, DIMA seeks to manage the Portfolio's portfolio in a manner designed to minimize any adverse impact from these investments.

Yields and Ratings. The yields on certain obligations in which the Portfolio may invest (such as commercial paper and bank obligations), are dependent on a variety of factors, including general market conditions, conditions in the particular market for the obligation, the financial condition of the issuer, the size of the offering, the maturity of the obligation and the ratings of the issue. The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") represent their opinions as to the quality of the securities that they undertake to rate. Ratings, however, are general and are not absolute standards of quality or value. Consequently, obligations with the same rating, maturity and interest rate may have different market prices. See "Rating Services" for descriptions of the ratings provided by certain recognized rating organizations.

CYBERSECURITY

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, the Fund is susceptible to operational and information security risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to gaining unauthorized access to digital systems for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites. Cyber security failures or breaches of the Fund's third -party service provider (including, but not limited to, index providers, the administrator and transfer agent) or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the

future. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Fund has established business continuity plans and systems to prevent such cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by issuers in which the Fund invests.

MANAGEMENT

There may be circumstances outside the control of the Advisor, DIMA, the Trust, the Administrator (as defined below), the transfer agent, the Custodian (as defined below), any sub-custodian, the Distributor, and/or the Fund that make it, for all practical purposes, impossible to re-position the Fund and/or to process a purchase or redemption order. Examples of such circumstances include: natural disasters; public service disruptions or utility problems such as those caused by fires, floods, extreme weather conditions, and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy, and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the aforementioned parties, as well as The Depository Trust Company, the National Securities Clearing Corporation, or any other participant in the purchase process; and similar extraordinary events. Accordingly, while the Advisor has implemented and tested a business continuity plan that transfers functions of any disrupted facility to another location and has effected a disaster recovery plan, circumstances, such as those above, may prevent the Fund from being operated in a manner consistent with its investment objective and/or principal investment strategies.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Portfolio has adopted certain investment restrictions as fundamental policies which may not be changed without a vote of a “majority of the outstanding voting securities” of the Portfolio. The phrase “majority of outstanding voting securities” is defined in the 1940 Act as the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of the voting securities of the Portfolio present at a meeting of shareholders, if the holders of more than 50% of the voting securities of the Portfolio are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the voting securities of the Portfolio. All policies of the Portfolio not specifically identified in this SAI or the Prospectus as fundamental may be changed without a vote of the shareholders of the Portfolio, including Government Money Market ProFund. For purposes of the following limitations, all percentage limitations apply immediately after a purchase or initial investment.

The investment restrictions below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to Government Money Market ProFund and/or by the Portfolio as fundamental policies (as defined above). Whenever Government Money Market ProFund is requested to vote on a change in the investment restrictions of the Portfolio, the Trust will hold a meeting of Government Money Market ProFund’s shareholders and will cast its votes as instructed by the shareholders. Government Money Market ProFund’s shareholders who do not vote will not affect the Trust’s votes at the Portfolio meeting.

The percentage of the Trust’s votes representing Government Money Market ProFund shareholders not voting will be voted by the Trustees of the Trust in the same proportion as Government Money Market ProFund shareholders who do, in fact, vote.

The Government Money Market ProFund may not:

- (1) borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as amended, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (2) issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as amended, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (3) concentrate its investments in a particular industry (excluding U.S. Government Obligations), as that term is used in the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified by the regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time; except that the Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in banker’s acceptances, certificates of deposit and similar instruments issued by U.S. banks, excluding for this purpose, foreign branches of U.S. banks provided, however, that nothing in this investment restriction shall prevent the Trust from investing all or part of the Fund’s assets in an open-end management investment company with the same investment objectives as the Fund.
- (4) engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Portfolio/Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities; provided, however, that nothing in this investment restriction shall prevent the Trust from investing all of the Fund’s assets in an open-end management investment company with substantially the same investment objectives as the Fund.
- (5) make loans except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as amended, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (6) purchase or sell real estate, which term does not include securities of companies which hold, deal or trade in real estate or mortgages or investments secured by real estate or interests therein, except that the Portfolio/Fund reserves freedom of action to hold and to sell real estate acquired as a result of the Portfolio’s/Fund’s ownership of securities.
- (7) purchase or sell commodities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act, as amended, and as interpreted or modified by the regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (8) The Fund has elected to be treated as a diversified investment company, as that term is used in

the 1940 Act, as amended, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time; provided, however, that nothing in this investment restriction shall prevent the Trust from investing all or part of a Fund's assets in an open-end management investment company with substantially the same investment objectives as the Fund.

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Portfolio may not do any of the following:

- (1) borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (2) issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (3) purchase or sell commodities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (4) engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Portfolio may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities.
- (5) purchase or sell real estate, which term does not include securities of companies which deal in real estate or mortgages or investments secured by real estate or interests therein, except that the Portfolio reserves freedom of action to hold and to sell real estate acquired as a result of the Portfolio's ownership of securities.
- (6) make loans except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (7) concentrate its investments in a particular industry, as that term is used in the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.

The following is intended to help investors better understand the meaning of the fundamental policies of the Fund and the Portfolio by briefly describing limitations, if any, imposed by the 1940 Act. References to the 1940 Act below may encompass rules, regulations or orders issued by the SEC and, to the extent deemed appropriate by the Fund, interpretations and guidance provided by the SEC staff. These descriptions are intended as brief summaries of such limitations as of the date of this SAI; they are not comprehensive and they are qualified in all cases by reference to the 1940 Act (including any rules, regulations or orders issued by the SEC and any relevant interpretations and guidance provided by the SEC staff).

These descriptions are subject to change based on evolving guidance by the appropriate regulatory authority and are not part of the Fund's fundamental policies.

The 1940 Act generally permits a fund to borrow money in amounts of up to 33 1/3% of its total assets from banks for any purpose, and to borrow up to 5% of its total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes (a loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed). The 1940 Act requires that after any borrowing from a bank, a fund shall maintain an asset coverage of at least 300% for all of the fund's borrowings, and, in the event that such asset coverage shall at any time fall below 300%, a fund must, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays), reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of all of a fund's borrowings shall be at least 300%. For additional information, see "Borrowing" above.

At present, the 1940 Act does not set forth a maximum percentage of a fund's assets that may be invested in commodities. Under the 1940 Act, a fund generally may not lend portfolio securities representing more than one-third of its total asset value (including the value of collateral received for loans of portfolio securities).

The SEC Staff has stated a position that investment of more than 25% of the value of a fund's assets in any one industry represents concentration (excluding U.S. government securities). In order to comply with

certain statutes and policies, the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, will not, as a matter of non-fundamental operating policy (except that no operating policy shall prevent the Fund from investing all or a part of its assets in an open-end investment company with substantially the same investment objective):

- (1) invest for the purpose of exercising control or management.

In addition, with respect to the Portfolio, as a matter of non-fundamental policy:

- (1) the Portfolio may not acquire securities of other investment companies, except as permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules, regulations and any applicable exemptive order issued thereunder.
- (2) the Portfolio may not lend portfolio securities.
- (3) the Portfolio will enter into when-issued or delayed delivery transactions for the purpose of acquiring securities and not for the purpose of leverage.
- (4) the Portfolio may only use banks which, in the opinion of DIMA, are of investment quality comparable to other permitted investments of the Portfolio for letter of credit backed investments.

There will be no violation of any investment restrictions or policies (except with respect to fundamental investment restriction (1) above) if that restriction is complied with at the time the relevant action is taken, notwithstanding a later change in market value of an investment, in net or total assets, or in the change of securities rating of the investment, or any other later change.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND ITS LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

The Board has general oversight responsibility with respect to the operation of the Trust and the Fund. The Board has engaged ProFund Advisors to manage the Fund and is responsible for overseeing ProFund Advisors and other service providers to the Trust and the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the federal securities laws.

The Board is currently composed of four Trustees, including three Independent Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (each an “Independent Trustee”). In addition to four regularly scheduled meetings per year, the Board periodically meets in executive session (with and without employees of ProFund Advisors), and holds special meetings, and/or informal conference calls relating to specific matters that may require discussion or action prior to its next regular meeting. The Independent Trustees have retained “independent legal counsel” as the term is defined in the 1940 Act.

The Board has appointed Michael L. Sapir to serve as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Sapir is also the Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer of ProFund Advisors and, as such, is not an Independent Trustee. The Chairman’s primary role is to participate in the preparation of the agenda for Board meetings, determine (with the advice of counsel) which matters need to be acted upon by the Board, and to ensure that the Board obtains all the information necessary to perform its functions and take action. The Chairman also presides at all meetings of the Board and acts, with the assistance of staff, as a liaison with service providers, officers, attorneys and the Independent Trustees between meetings. The Chairman performs such other functions as requested by the Board from time to time. The Board does not have a lead Independent Trustee.

The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate in light of the characteristics of the Trust and the Fund. These characteristics include, among other things, the fact that multiple series are organized under one Trust; all series of the Trust are registered investment companies; all series of the Trust have common service providers; and that the majority of the series of the Trust are geared funds, with similar principal investment strategies. As a result, the Board addresses governance and management issues that are often common to each series of the Trust. In light of these characteristics, the Board has determined that a four-member Board, including three Independent Trustees, is of an adequate size to oversee the operations of the Trust, and that, in light of the small size of the Board, a complex Board leadership structure is not necessary or desirable. The relatively small size of the Board facilitates ready communication among the Board members, and between the Board and management, both at Board meetings and between meetings, further leading to the determination that a complex board structure is unnecessary. In view of the small size of the Board, the Board has concluded that designating one of the three Independent Trustees as the “lead Independent Trustee” would not be likely to meaningfully enhance the effectiveness of the Board. The Board reviews its leadership structure at least annually and believes that its structure is appropriate to enable the Board to exercise its oversight of the Fund.

The Board oversight of the Trust and the Fund extends to the Trust’s risk management processes. The Board and its Audit Committee consider risk management issues as part of their responsibilities throughout the year at regular and special meetings. ProFund Advisors and other service providers prepare regular reports for Board and Audit Committee meetings that address a variety of risk-related matters, and the Board as a whole or the Audit Committee may also receive special written reports or presentations on a variety of risk issues at the request of the Board or the Audit Committee. For example, the portfolio managers of the Fund meet regularly with the Board to discuss portfolio performance, including investment risk, counterparty risk and the impact on the Fund of investments in particular securities or derivatives. As noted above, given the relatively small size of the Board, the Board determined it is not necessary to adopt a complex leadership structure in order for the Board to effectively exercise its risk oversight function.

The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) for the Trust (who is also the CCO for ProShare Advisors LLC). The CCO reports directly to the Board and participates in the Board’s meetings. The Independent Trustees meet at least annually in executive session with the CCO, and the Fund’s CCO prepares and presents an annual written compliance report to the Board. The CCO also provides updates to

the Board on the operation of the Trust's compliance policies and procedures and on how these procedures are designed to mitigate risk. Finally, the CCO and/or other officers or employees of ProFund Advisors report to the Board in the event that any material risk issues arise.

In addition, the Audit Committee of the Board meets regularly with the Trust's independent public accounting firm to review reports on, among other things, the Fund's controls over financial reporting. The Trustees, their birth date, term of office and length of time served, principal business occupations during the past five years and the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex overseen and other directorships, if any, held by each Trustee, are shown below. Unless noted otherwise, the address of each Trustee is: c/o ProFunds, 7272 Wisconsin Avenue, 21st Floor, Bethesda, MD 20814.

<u>Name and Birth Date</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Operational Portfolios in Fund Complex* Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years</u>
<u>Independent Trustees</u>				
William D. Fertig Birth Date: 9/56	Indefinite; June 2011 to present	Context Capital Management (Alternative Asset Management): Chief Investment Officer (September 2002 to present).	ProShares (126) ProFunds (116)	Context Capital
Russell S. Reynolds III Birth Date: 7/57	Indefinite; October 1997 to present	RSR Partners, Inc. (Retained Executive Recruitment and Corporate Governance Consulting): Managing Director (February 1993 to present).	ProShares (126) ProFunds (116)	RSR Partners, Inc.
Michael C. Wachs Birth Date: 10/61	Indefinite; October 1997 to present	Linden Lane Capital Partners LLC (Real Estate Investment and Development): Managing Principal (2010 to present).	ProShares (126) ProFunds (116)	NAIOP (the Commercial Real Estate Development Association)
<u>Interested Trustee and Chairman of the Board</u>				

<u>Name and Birth Date</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Operational Portfolios in Fund Complex* Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years</u>
Michael L. Sapir** Birth Date: 5/58	Indefinite; April 1997 to present	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ProFund Advisors LLC (April 1997 to present); ProShare Advisors LLC (November 2005 to present); and ProShare Capital Management LLC (July 2008 to present).	ProShares (126) ProFunds (116)	None

* The “Fund Complex” consists of all operational registered investment companies under the 1940 Act that are advised by ProFund Advisors and any registered investment companies that have an investment adviser that is an affiliated person of ProFund Advisors. Investment companies that are non-operational (and therefore, not publicly offered) as of the date of this SAI are excluded from these figures.

** Mr. Sapir is an “interested person,” as defined by the 1940 Act, because of his ownership interest in ProFund Advisors.

The Board was formed in 1997 prior to the inception of the Trust’s operations. Messrs. Reynolds, Wachs and Sapir were appointed to serve as the Board’s initial trustees prior to the Trust’s operations. Mr. Fertig was added in June 2011. Each Trustee was and is currently believed to possess the specific experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills necessary to serve as a Trustee of the Trust. In addition to their years of service as Trustees to Trust, and gathering experience with funds with investment objectives and principal investment strategies similar to certain series of the Trust, each individual brings experience and qualifications from other areas. In particular, Mr. Reynolds has significant senior executive experience in the areas of human resources and recruitment and executive organization; Mr. Wachs has significant experience in the areas of investment and real estate development; Mr. Sapir has significant experience in the field of investment management, both as an executive and as an attorney; and Mr. Fertig has significant experience in the areas of investment and asset management.

COMMITTEES

The Board has established an Audit Committee to assist the Board in performing oversight responsibilities. The Audit Committee is composed exclusively of Independent Trustees. Currently, the Audit Committee is composed of Messrs. Reynolds, Wachs and Fertig. Among other things, the Audit Committee makes recommendations to the full Board of Trustees with respect to the engagement of an independent registered public accounting firm and reviews with the independent registered public accounting firm the plan and results of the internal controls, audit engagement and matters having a material effect on the Trust’s financial operations. During the past fiscal year, the Audit Committee met six times, and the Board of Trustees met five times.

TRUSTEE OWNERSHIP

Listed below for each Trustee is a dollar range of securities beneficially owned in the Trust, together with the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all registered investment companies overseen by each Trustee that are in the same family of investment companies as the Trust, as of December 31, 2023.

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Trust</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies</u>
Independent Trustees		
William D. Fertig, Trustee	None	over \$100,000
Russell S. Reynolds III, Trustee.....	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Michael C. Wachs, Trustee.....	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000
Interested Trustee		
Michael L. Sapir, Trustee and Chairman	None	over \$100,000

As of April 2, 2024, the Trustees and officers, as a group, did not own shares outstanding that entitled them to give voting instructions with respect to one percent or more of the shares outstanding of the Fund.

No Independent Trustee (or an immediate family member thereof) has any share ownership in securities of the Advisor, the principal underwriter of the Trust, or any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Advisor or principal underwriter of the Trust (not including registered investment companies) as of December 31, 2023.

COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES

Each Independent Trustee is paid a \$325,000 annual retainer for service as a Trustee on the Board and for service as a trustee on the board of other funds in the Fund Complex. Trustees who are also Officers or affiliated persons receive no remuneration from the Trust for their services as Trustees. The Officers, other than the CCO, receive no compensation directly from the Trust for performing the duties of their offices.

The Trust does not accrue pension or retirement benefits as part of the Fund's expenses, and Trustees are not entitled to benefits upon retirement from the Board of Trustees.

The following table shows aggregate compensation paid to the Trustees for their service on the Board for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From Funds</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Trust Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation From Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees</u>
Independent Trustees				
William D. Fertig, Trustee	\$883	\$—	\$—	\$325,000
Russell S. Reynolds, III, Trustee	\$883	\$—	\$—	\$325,000
Michael C. Wachs, Trustee	\$883	\$—	\$—	\$325,000
Interested Trustee				
Michael L. Sapir, Trustee and Chairman	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$ —

OFFICERS

The Trust's executive officers (the "Officers"), their date of birth, term of office and length of time served and their principal business occupations during the past five years, are shown below. Unless noted otherwise, the address of each Trustee and officer is: c/o ProFunds, 7272 Wisconsin Avenue, 21st Floor, Bethesda, MD 20814.

<u>Name and Birth Date</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years</u>
Todd B. Johnson Birth Date: 1/64	President	Indefinite; January 2014 to present	Chief Investment Officer of the Advisor (December 2008 to present); ProShare Advisors LLC (December 2008 to present); and ProShare Capital Management LLC (February 2009 to present).
Denise Lewis Birth Date: 10/63	Treasurer	Indefinite; June 2022 to present	Senior Vice President, Fund Administration, Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. (August 2020 to present); Senior Director, BNY Mellon (September 2015 to October 2019).
Victor M. Frye, Esq. Birth Date: 10/58	Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite; September 2004 to present	Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of the Advisor (October 2002 to present) and ProShare Advisors LLC (December 2004 to present); Secretary of ProFunds Distributors, Inc. (April 2008 to present); Chief Compliance Officer of ProFunds Distributors, Inc. (July 2015 to present).
Richard F. Morris Birth Date: 8/67	Chief Legal Officer and Secretary	Indefinite; December 2015 to present	General Counsel of ProShare Advisors LLC, ProFund Advisors LLC, and ProShare Capital Management LLC (December 2015 to present); Chief Legal Officer of ProFunds Distributors, Inc. (December 2015 to present); Partner at Morgan Lewis & Bockius, LLP (October 2012 to November 2015).

The Officers, under the supervision of the Board, manage the day-to-day operations of the Trust. One Trustee and all of the Officers of the Trust are directors, officers or employees of the Advisor or Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. The other Trustees are Independent Trustees. The Trustees and some Officers are also directors and officers of some or all of the other funds in the Fund Complex. The Fund Complex includes all funds advised by the Advisor and any funds that have an investment adviser that is an affiliate of the Advisor.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS

The Officers, other than the CCO, receive no compensation directly from the Trust for performing the duties of their offices.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

See Appendix B to this SAI for a list of the principal holders of the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISOR

ProFund Advisors, located at 7272 Wisconsin Avenue, 21st Floor, Bethesda, MD 20814, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund and provides investment advice and management services to the Fund. ProFund Advisors is owned by Michael L. Sapir, Louis M. Mayberg and William E. Seale.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT

Under an investment advisory agreement between the Advisor and the Trust dated June 29, 2001 (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Advisor manages the investment and reinvestment of the Fund’s assets in accordance with its investment objective(s), policies, and restrictions, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board and the Trust’s Officers. The Advisor bears all costs associated with providing these services. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated with respect to a series of the Trust at any time, by a vote of the Trustees, by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of that series, or by the Advisor in each case upon sixty days’ prior written notice. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement is available in the annual report to shareholders dated December 31, 2023.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor is entitled to receive a fee from the Fund equal to 0.35% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. However, no fee is payable under the agreement until the master-feeder relationship with the Portfolio is terminated and the Advisor directly invests the assets of the Fund.

Fees Paid under the Advisory Agreement

The investment advisory fees paid as well as any amounts waived pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023 for the Fund that was operational as of each date are set forth below.

	ADVISORY FEES					
	2021		2022		2023	
	Earned	Waived	Earned	Waived	Earned	Waived
Government Money Market ProFund.....	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—

The “Earned” columns in the table above include amounts due for investment advisory services provided during the specified fiscal year including amounts that the Advisor recouped pursuant to any applicable expense limitation agreements.

The amounts of advisory fees waived in the chart above do not reflect the amounts reimbursed by the Advisor to the Fund. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023, as applicable, the Advisor reimbursed the Fund in the following amounts:

	REIMBURSEMENTS		
	2021	2022	2023
Government Money Market ProFund	\$683,707	\$—	\$—

MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENT

Under a separate Amended and Restated Management Services Agreement dated October 28, 1997 (the “Management Agreement”), the Advisor performs certain client support and other administrative services on behalf of the Trust. These services include, in general, assisting the Board in all aspects of the administration and operation of the Trust. Other duties and services performed by the Advisor under the Management Agreement include, but are not limited to, negotiating contractual agreements, recommending and monitoring service providers, preparing reports for the Board regarding service providers and other matters requested by the Board, providing information to financial intermediaries, and making available employees of the Advisor to serve as officers and Trustees. The Advisor bears all costs associated with

providing these services. The Management Agreement may be terminated with respect to any series of the Trust at any time, by a vote of the Trustees, by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined by the 1940 Act of that series, or by the Advisor in each case upon sixty days' prior written notice.

Management Services Fees Paid

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023, the Advisor was entitled to, and waived, management services fees in the following amounts:

	MANAGEMENT SERVICES FEES					
	2021		2022		2023	
	Earned	Waived	Earned	Waived	Earned	Waived
Government Money Market ProFund.....	\$756,762	\$756,762	\$775,651	\$396,925	\$683,880	\$—

EXPENSE LIMITATION AGREEMENT

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive investment advisory and management services fees and/or to reimburse certain other Fund expenses through at least April 30, 2025 (unless the Board consents to an earlier revision or termination of this arrangement). After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. This expense limitation excludes brokerage costs, interest, taxes, dividends (including dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses. Additionally, the expense limitation does not include any expenses incurred by those underlying investment companies. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by the Advisor within three years of the end of that contract period, however, such recoupment will be limited to the lesser of any expense limitation in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver or reimbursement. In addition, the Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or to reimburse certain other Fund expenses to maintain the minimum yield floor limit at 0.02% through April 30, 2025.

Expense Limits

The annual operating expenses are limited as follows:

	EXPENSE LIMIT	
	Investor Class	Service Class
Government Money Market ProFund.....	0.98%	1.98%

Recoupment

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023, the Advisor recouped fee waivers/reimbursements from the prior years in the following amounts:

	FEE WAIVERS/REIMBURSEMENTS RECOUPED		
	2021	2022	2023
Government Money Market ProFund.....	—	179,510	238,551

SERVICES AGREEMENT

Under a separate Services Agreement dated January 1, 2005 (the “Services Agreement”), the Advisor provides an online shareholder trading platform. Pursuant to the Services Agreement, the Advisor receives a monthly fee from the Trust based on the actual costs incurred. For 2024, the estimated cost is \$14,400 per month.

DWS INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AMERICAS, INC.

DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc., (“DIMA”), with headquarters at 875 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, is the investment advisor for the Portfolio. Under the oversight of the DWS Board, DIMA makes investment decisions, buys and sells securities for the portfolio and conducts research that leads to these purchase and sale decisions. DIMA is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of DWS Group GmbH & Co. KGaA (“DWS Group”), a separate, publicly-listed financial services firm that is an indirect, majority-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG. DIMA and its predecessors have more than 90 years of experience managing mutual funds and provide a full range of global investment advisory services to institutional and retail clients.

DWS represents the asset management activities conducted by DWS Group or any of its subsidiaries, including DIMA. DWS is a global organization that offers a wide range of investing expertise and resources, including hundreds of portfolio managers and analysts and an office network that reaches the world’s major investment centers. This well-resourced global investment platform brings together a wide variety of experience and investment insight across industries, regions asset classes and investing styles.

DIMA and its affiliates may utilize the resources of DWS’s global investment platform to provide investment management services through branch offices or affiliates located outside the U.S. In some cases, DIMA may also utilize DWS’s branch offices or affiliates located in the U.S. or outside the U.S. to perform certain services, such as trade execution, trade matching and settlement, or various administrative, back-office or other services. The delegation of trade execution, trade matching and settlement services to DWS’s branch offices or affiliates will not result in additional fees for the Portfolio or its shareholders. The branch offices or affiliates receive a flat fee for their trade routing services, payable by DIMA, and do not have authority to select portfolio investments or otherwise provide advice to the Portfolio. DWS’s branch offices or affiliates may have discretion to select intermediaries to execute trades and to aggregate trade orders for the Portfolio with those of other DWS funds as well as non-DWS funds clients. The delegation of trade execution, trade matching and settlement services to DWS’s branch offices or affiliates may result in certain cost savings for DIMA and its affiliates through consolidation of functions and, as a result, may create a conflict of interest between DIMA and its affiliates and the Portfolio. To the extent services are performed outside the U.S., such activity may be subject to both U.S. and foreign regulation. It is possible that the jurisdiction in which DIMA or its affiliate performs such services may impose restrictions or limitations on portfolio transactions that are different from, and in addition to, those that apply in the U.S.

In some instances, the investments for a fund may be managed by the same individuals who manage one or more other mutual funds advised by DIMA that have similar names, objectives and investment styles. A fund may differ from these other mutual funds in size, cash flow patterns, distribution arrangements, expenses and tax matters. Accordingly, the holdings and performance of a fund may be expected to vary from those of other mutual funds.

Certain investments may be appropriate for the portfolio and also for other clients advised by DIMA. Investment decisions for a fund and other clients are made with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives and after consideration of such factors as their current holdings, availability of cash for investment and the size of their investments generally. Frequently, a particular security may be bought or sold for only one client or in different amounts and at different times for more than one but less than all clients. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling the security. In addition, purchases or sales of the same security may be made for two or more clients on the same day. In such event, such transactions will be allocated among the clients in a manner believed by DIMA to be equitable to each. In some cases, this procedure could have an adverse effect on the price or amount of the securities purchased or sold by a fund. Purchase and sale orders for a fund may be combined with those of other clients of DIMA in the interest of achieving the most favorable net results to a fund.

DIMA, its parent or its subsidiaries, or affiliates may have deposit, loan and other commercial banking relationships with the issuers of obligations which may be purchased on behalf of the portfolio, including outstanding loans to such issuers which could be repaid in whole or in part with the proceeds of

securities so purchased. Such affiliates deal, trade and invest for their own accounts in such obligations and are among the leading dealers of various types of such obligations. DIMA has informed the portfolio that, in making its investment decisions, it does not obtain or use material inside information in its possession or in the possession of any of its affiliates. In making investment recommendations for the portfolio, DIMA will not inquire or take into consideration whether an issuer of securities proposed for purchase or sale by the portfolio is a customer of DIMA, its parent or its subsidiaries or affiliates. Also, in dealing with its customers, DIMA, its parent, subsidiaries, and affiliates will not inquire or take into consideration whether securities of such customers are held by any fund managed by DIMA or any such affiliate.

DIMA, DWS Distributors, Inc. and their advisory affiliates (“DWS Service Providers”) have sought and obtained a permanent order from the SEC providing exemptive relief under Section 9 of the 1940 Act on which the DWS Service Providers rely in connection with the continued provision of investment advisory and underwriting services to the funds and other registered investment companies.

Pursuant to the investment management agreement between the Portfolio and DIMA (the “Investment Management Agreement”), DIMA provides continuing investment management of the assets of the Portfolio. In addition to the investment management of the assets of the Portfolio, DIMA determines the investments to be made for the Portfolio, including what portion of its assets remain uninvested in cash or cash equivalents, and with whom the orders for investments are placed, consistent with the Portfolio’s policies as stated in its prospectus and SAI, or as adopted by the Portfolio’s Board. DIMA will also monitor, to the extent not monitored by the Portfolio’s administrator or other agent, the Portfolio’s compliance with its investment and tax guidelines and other compliance policies.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Portfolio pays DIMA a fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, at the annual rate of 0.1200% on the first \$3 billion of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets, 0.1025% on the next \$4.5 billion and 0.0900% thereafter. As an interested holder of the Portfolio, the Government Money Market ProFund bears its proportionate share of this fee.

Through December 31, 2023, DIMA was the Portfolio’s investment advisor; fees paid through this date were received by DIMA. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023, DIMA earned \$25,253,382, \$29,052,837 and \$30,640,663, respectively, as compensation for investment advisory services provided to the Portfolio. During the same periods, DIMA voluntarily reimbursed certain expenses of the Portfolio in the approximate amounts of \$25,253,382, \$22,156,925 and \$15,133,377, respectively.

From time to time, DIMA may voluntarily waive a portion of its fees and/or reimburse certain operating expenses of the Portfolio. These voluntary waivers and/or reimbursements may be terminated at any time at the option of DIMA.

DIMA and its affiliates may voluntarily waive a portion of their fees and/or reimburse certain expenses to the extent necessary to assist the Portfolio in attempting to avoid a negative yield. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio will avoid a negative yield. These voluntary waivers and/or reimbursements may be amended or terminated at any time at the option of DIMA. These voluntary waivers and/or reimbursements are in addition to any existing contractual expense limitations.

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, (unless otherwise provided in the agreement or as determined by the Portfolio’s Board and to the extent permitted by applicable law), DIMA pays the compensation and expenses of all the Portfolio’s Board members, officers, and executive employees of the Portfolio, including the Portfolio’s share of payroll taxes, who are affiliated persons of DIMA.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that the Portfolio, except as noted below, is generally responsible for expenses that include, but are not limited to: fees payable to DIMA; outside legal, accounting or auditing expenses, including with respect to expenses related to negotiation, acquisition or distribution of portfolio investments; maintenance of books and records that are maintained by the Portfolio, the Portfolio’s custodian, or other agents of the Portfolio; taxes and governmental fees; fees and expenses of the Portfolio’s accounting agent, custodian, sub-custodians, depositories, transfer agents, dividend reimbursing agents and registrars; payment for portfolio pricing or valuation services to pricing agents, accountants,

bankers and other specialists, if any; brokerage commissions or other costs of acquiring or disposing of any portfolio securities or other instruments of the Portfolio; and litigation expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Portfolio's business.

DIMA may enter into arrangements with affiliates and third party service providers to perform various administrative, backoffice and other services. Such service providers may be located in the U.S. or in non-U.S. jurisdictions. The costs and expenses of such arrangements are generally borne by DIMA, not by the Portfolio.

Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third party") beneficiaries of the Investment Management Agreement, and the Investment Management Agreement is not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce it or to seek any remedy under it, either directly or on behalf of the Portfolio.

The Investment Management Agreement allows DIMA to delegate any of its duties under the Investment Management Agreement to a subadvisor, subject to a majority vote of the Portfolio's Board, including a majority of the Board who are not interested persons of the Portfolio, and, if required by applicable law, subject to a majority vote of the Portfolio's shareholders.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that DIMA shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Portfolio in connection with matters to which the agreement relates, except a loss resulting from willful malfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of DIMA in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard by DIMA of its obligations and duties under the agreement. The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated at any time, without payment of penalty, by either party or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio on 60 days' written notice.

The Investment Management Agreement continues in effect from year to year only if its continuance is approved annually by the vote of a majority of the Portfolio's Board Members who are not parties to such agreement or interested persons of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval, (unless otherwise exempted from this requirement) and either by a vote of the Portfolio's Board or of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio.

DIMA serves as the Portfolio's administrator pursuant to an Administrative Services Agreement. Under the Administrative Services Agreement, DIMA is obligated on a continuous basis to provide such administrative services as the Portfolio's Board of Trustees reasonably deems necessary for the proper administration of the Portfolio. DIMA provides the Portfolio with personnel; arranges for the preparation and filing of the Portfolio's tax returns; prepares and submits reports and meeting materials to the Portfolio's Board and the shareholders; prepares and files updates to the Portfolio's prospectus and statement of additional information as well as other reports required to be filed by the SEC; maintains the Portfolio's records; provides the Portfolio with office space, equipment and services; supervises, negotiates the contracts of and monitors the performance of third parties contractors; oversees the tabulation of proxies; monitors the valuation of portfolio securities and monitors compliance with Board-approved valuation procedures; assists in establishing the accounting and tax policies of the Portfolio; assists in the resolution of accounting issues that may arise with respect to the Portfolio; establishes and monitors the Portfolio's operating expense budgets; reviews and processes the Portfolio's bills; assists in determining the amount of dividends and distributions available to be paid by the Portfolio, prepares and arranges dividend notifications and provides information to agents to effect payments thereof; provides to the Portfolio's Board periodic and special reports; provides assistance with investor and public relations matters; and monitors the registration of shares under applicable federal and state law. DIMA, as administrator to the Portfolio, also performs certain fund accounting services under the Administrative Services Agreement.

The Administrative Services Agreement provides that DIMA will not be liable under the Administrative Services Agreement except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties or from the reckless disregard by it of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Pursuant to an agreement between DIMA and State Street Bank & Trust Company (“SSB”), DIMA has delegated certain administrative functions to SSB. The costs and expenses of such delegation are borne by DIMA, not by the Portfolio.

In certain instances, the Portfolio may be eligible to participate in class action settlements involving securities presently or formerly held by the Portfolio. Pursuant to DIMA’s procedures, approved by the Portfolio’s Board, proof of claim forms are routinely filed on behalf of the Portfolio by a third party service provider, with certain limited exceptions. The Portfolio’s Board receives periodic reports regarding the implementation of these procedures. Under some circumstances, DIMA may decide that the Portfolio should not participate in a class action, and instead cause the Portfolio to pursue alternative legal remedies. Where the rights and interests of the Portfolio differ, DIMA might take different approaches to the same class action claim.

For all services provided under the Administrative Services Agreement, the Portfolio pays DIMA an annual fee (“Administrative Services Fee”) of 0.03% of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets, computed and accrued daily and payable monthly. For the years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023, the Administration Fee was \$7,930,294, \$9,196,779 and \$9,726,055, respectively with a fee waiver of \$3,686,346, \$0 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Government Money Market ProFund and the Portfolio bear certain other expenses incurred in their operation, including: taxes, interest, brokerage fees and commissions, if any; fees of Trustees of the Trust or Portfolio who are not officers, directors or employees of DIMA, the Advisor, the administrator or any of their affiliates; SEC fees and state Blue Sky qualification fees, if any; administrative and services fees; certain insurance premiums, outside auditing and legal expenses, and costs of maintenance of corporate existence; costs attributable to investor services, including without limitation, telephone and personnel expenses; and printing prospectuses and statements of additional information for regulatory purposes and for distribution to existing shareholders; costs of shareholders’ reports and meetings of shareholders, officers and Trustees of the Trust or the Portfolio; and any extraordinary expenses.

You can find more detailed information about the Portfolio’s management and investment advisory and other services in the Portfolio’s Registration Statement on Form N-1A dated April 29, 2024, which has been filed electronically with the SEC by the Portfolio, and which is incorporated by reference into, and is legally a part of, this SAI. Information therein relating to the Portfolio’s other feeder funds is not incorporated by reference in this SAI and should not be considered a part of this SAI. You may read the Portfolio’s Registration Statement on Form N-1A on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

ADMINISTRATOR, TRANSFER AGENT AND FUND ACCOUNTING AGENT

Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. (“Citi” or the “Administrator”), 4400 Easton Commons, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43219, is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Citibank, N.A. and acts as the administrator to the Trust. The Administrator provides the Trust with all required general administrative services, including, but not limited to, office space, equipment, and personnel; clerical and general back office services; bookkeeping, internal accounting, and secretarial services; the determination of NAVs; and the preparation and filing of reports, registration statements, proxy statements, and all other materials required to be filed or furnished by the Trust under federal and state securities laws.

The Administrator also maintains the shareholder account records for the Fund, distributes dividends and distributions payable by each series of the Trust, and produces statements with respect to account activity for each series of the Trust and their shareholders. The Administrator pays all fees and expenses that are directly related to the services provided by the Administrator; each series reimburses the Administrator for all fees and expenses incurred by the Administrator that are not directly related to the services the Administrator provides to each series under the service agreement. Each series may also reimburse the Administrator for such out-of-pocket expenses as incurred by the Administrator in the performance of its duties.

The Trust pays Citi an annual fee for its services as Administrator based on the aggregate average net assets of all series of the Trust. This fee ranges from 0.05% of the Trust’s average monthly net assets up to \$2 billion to 0.00375% of the Trust’s average monthly net assets in excess of \$10 billion on an annual basis and a base fee for certain filings. Administration fees include additional fees paid to Citi by the Trust for support of the Compliance Service Program.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023, Citi, as Administrator, was entitled to administration fees in the following amounts:

	ADMINISTRATION FEES		
	2021	2022	2023
Government Money Market ProFund	\$56,084	\$71,372	\$64,866

Pursuant to a Transfer Agreement between affiliates of FIS Investment Systems LLC and Citi, dated December 19, 2014, FIS Investor Services LLC (“FIS”) acts as transfer agent for each series of the Trust in exchange for fees. The principal business address of FIS is 4249 Easton Way, Suite 400, Columbus, OH 43219. Since April 1, 2015, FIS has acted as transfer agent for each series of the Trust in exchange for fees. As transfer agent, FIS maintains the shareholder account records, distributes distributions payable by each series, and produces statements with respect to account activity for each series and their shareholders.

SSB, on behalf of DIMA, acts as fund accounting agent for the Fund. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023, DIMA, as fund accounting agent, was paid fees in the following amounts:

	FUND ACCOUNTING FEES		
	2021	2022	2023
Government Money Market ProFund	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000

CUSTODIAN

UMB Bank, N.A. acts as Custodian to the Fund. UMB Bank, N.A.’s address is 928 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. State Street Bank & Trust Company, located at State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, acts as Custodian to the Portfolio.

The applicable Custodian for the Fund and the Portfolio, among other things, maintains a custody account or accounts in the name of the Fund or Portfolio; receives and delivers all assets for the Fund or Portfolio upon purchase and upon sale or maturity; collects and receives all income and other payments and

distributions on account of the assets of the Fund or Portfolio; and pays all expenses of the Fund or Portfolio. For its services, State Street Bank & Trust Company receives an asset-based fee and transaction charges.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (“PwC”) serves as independent registered public accounting firm and provides audit services, tax return preparation and assistance, and audit-related services in connection with certain SEC filings. PwC’s address is 41 South High Street, Suite 2500, Columbus, OH 43215.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Ropes & Gray LLP serves as counsel to the Fund. The firm’s address is Prudential Tower, 800 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02199.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Fund may participate in programs in which a third-party (a “Financial Intermediary”) maintains records of indirect beneficial ownership interests in the Fund and provides administrative, sub-accounting, sub-transfer agency and other non-distribution services for the Fund and Fund shareholders. These programs include any type of arrangement through which investors have an indirect beneficial ownership interest in the Fund via omnibus accounts, insurance company separate accounts, bank common or collective trust funds, employee benefit plans or similar arrangements (each a “financial intermediary account”). Under these programs, the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, may enter into the administrative services agreements with Financial Intermediaries pursuant to which Financial Intermediaries will provide transfer agency, administrative services and other services with respect to the Fund. These services may include, but are not limited to: shareholder record set-up and maintenance, account statement preparation and mailing, transaction processing and settlement and account level tax reporting. Because of the relatively higher volume of transactions in the Fund, generally, the Fund are authorized to pay higher administrative service fees than might be the case for more traditional mutual funds. To the extent any of these fees are paid by the Fund, they are included in the amount appearing opposite the caption “Other Expenses” under “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” in the expense tables contained in the Prospectus. In addition, the Advisor or Distributor may compensate such Financial Intermediaries or their agents directly or indirectly for such services. Compensation paid by the Advisor or the Distributor out of their own resources for such services is not reflected in the fees and expenses outlined in the fee table for the Fund.

For these services, the Trust may pay each Financial Intermediary (i) a fee based on average daily net assets of the Fund that are invested in such Fund through the financial intermediary account, and/or (ii) an annual fee that may vary depending upon the assets in the financial intermediary account, and/or (iii) minimum account fees. The Financial Intermediary may impose other account or service charges to the Fund or directly to account holders. Please refer to information provided by the Financial Intermediary for additional information regarding such charges.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023, the following administrative services fees were paid:

	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES FEES		
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Government Money Market ProFund	\$177,124	\$179,350	\$176,728

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023, the Advisor paid, out of its own resources, \$850, \$33,942 and \$51,683, respectively, to administrative service providers.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

DISTRIBUTOR

The Distributor, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Advisor serves as the distributor and principal underwriter in all fifty states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico and offers shares of the Fund on a continuous basis. Its address is 7272 Wisconsin Avenue, 21st Floor, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Trust or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE (12b-1) PLAN (SERVICE CLASS SHARES)

The Board has approved a Distribution and Service Plan under which the Fund may pay financial intermediaries such as broker-dealers (“Authorized Firms”) up to 1.00%, on an annualized basis, of average daily net assets attributable to Service Class Shares as reimbursement or compensation for distribution-related activities with respect to Service Class Shares and shareholder services (the “Service Class Plan”). Under the Service Class Plan, the Trust or the Distributor may enter into agreements (“Distribution and Service Agreements”) with Authorized Firms that purchase Service Class Shares on behalf of their clients. The Distribution and Service Agreements will provide for compensation to the Authorized Firms in an amount up to 1.00% (on an annual basis) of the average daily net assets of the Service Class Shares of the Fund attributable to, or held in the name of the Authorized Firm for, its clients. The Fund may pay different distribution and/or service fee amounts to Authorized Firms, which may provide different levels of services to their clients or customers.

The Advisor, the Distributor and other service providers or their affiliates, may utilize their own resources to finance distribution or service activities on behalf of the Fund for distribution related activities or the provision of shareholder services not otherwise covered by the Service Class Plan.

The Service Class Plan is operated as a “compensation” plan, as payments may be made for services rendered to the Fund regardless of the level of expenditures by the Authorized Firms. The Trustees will, however, take into account such expenditures for purposes of reviewing operations under the Service Class Plan in connection with their annual consideration of the Service Class Plan’s renewal for the Fund. The Service Class Plan authorizes payments as compensation or reimbursement for activities such as, without limitation: (1) advertising; (2) compensation of the Distributor, securities broker-dealers and sales personnel; (3) production and dissemination of Service Class prospectuses to prospective investors; (4) printing and mailing sales and marketing materials; (5) capital or other expenses of associated equipment, rent, salaries, bonuses, interest, and other overhead or financing charges; (6) receiving and processing shareholder orders; (7) performing the accounting for Service Class shareholder accounts; (8) maintaining retirement plan accounts; (9) answering questions and handling correspondence for individual accounts; (10) acting as the sole shareholder of record for individual shareholders; (11) issuing shareholder reports and transaction confirmations; (12) executing daily investment “sweep” functions; and (13) furnishing investment advisory services.

The Service Class Plan and Distribution and Service Agreements continue in effect from year-to-year only if such continuance is specifically approved annually by a vote of the Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Service Class Plan or the related Distribution and Service Agreements. All material amendments of the Service Class Plan must also be approved by the Trustees in the manner described above. The Service Class Plan may be terminated at any time by a majority of the Trustees as described above or by vote of a majority of the outstanding Service Class Shares of the Fund. The Distribution and Service Agreements may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the Trustees as described above or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding Service Class Shares of the Fund on not more than 60 days’ written notice to any other party to the Distribution and Service Agreements. The Distribution and Service Agreements shall terminate automatically if assigned. The Trustees have determined that, in their judgment, there is a reasonable likelihood that the Service Class Plan

will benefit each Fund and holders of Service Class Shares of the Fund. In the Trustees' quarterly review of the Service Class Plan and Distribution and Service Agreements, they will consider their continued appropriateness and the level of compensation and/or reimbursement provided therein.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, fees were paid under the Plans to authorized financial intermediaries in the following amounts:

	<u>Service Class Paid</u>	<u>Service Class Waived</u>
Government Money Market ProFund	99,902	—

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES TO GOVERNMENT RETIREMENT PLANS

The Fund will not accept purchases from any government plan or program as defined under Rule 206(4)-5(f)(8) under the Advisers Act. Specifically, the Fund will not accept, and any broker-dealer should not accept, any order for the purchase of Fund shares on behalf of any participant-directed investment program or plan sponsored or established by a State or political subdivision or any agency, authority or instrumentality thereof, including, but not limited to, a “qualified tuition plan” authorized by Section 529 of the Code, a retirement plan authorized by Section 403(b) or 457 of the Code, or any similar program or plan.

OTHER MATTERS

COSTS AND EXPENSES

The Fund bears all expenses of its operations other than those assumed by the Advisor or the Administrator. Fund expenses include, but are not limited to: the investment advisory fee; the management services fee; administrative fees, transfer agency fees and shareholder servicing fees; compliance service fees; anti-money laundering administration fees; custodian and accounting fees and expenses; principal financial officer/treasurer services fees; brokerage and transaction fees; legal and auditing fees; securities valuation expenses; fidelity bonds and other insurance premiums; expenses of preparing and printing prospectuses, proxy statements, and shareholder reports and notices; registration fees and expenses; proxy and annual meeting expenses, if any; licensing fees; all federal, state, and local taxes (including, without limitation, stamp, excise, income, and franchise taxes); organizational costs; and Independent Trustees' fees and expenses.

PAYMENTS TO THIRD PARTIES FROM THE ADVISOR AND/OR DISTRIBUTOR

As disclosed in the Prospectus, the Advisor and the Distributor may from time to time pay significant amounts to financial firms in connection with the sale or servicing of the Fund and for other services such as those described in the Prospectus. This information is provided in order to assist broker-dealers in satisfying certain requirements of Rule 10b-10 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which provides that broker-dealers must provide information to customers regarding any remuneration they receive in connection with a sales transaction. You should consult your financial advisor and review carefully any disclosure by the financial firm as to compensation received by your financial advisor.

In addition, the Advisor, the Distributor and their affiliates may from time to time make additional payments such as cash bonuses or provide other incentives to selected financial firms as compensation for services (including preferential services) such as, without limitation, paying for active asset allocation services provided to investors in the Fund, providing the Fund with “shelf space” or a higher profile with the financial firms' financial consultants and their customers, placing the Fund on the financial firms' preferred or recommended fund list or otherwise identifying the Fund as being part of a complex to be accorded a higher degree of marketing support than complexes not making such payments, granting the Advisor or Distributor access to the financial firms' financial consultants (including through the firms' intranet websites) in order to promote the Fund, promotions in communications with financial firms' customers such as in the firms' internet websites or in customer newsletters, providing assistance in training and educating the financial firms'

personnel, and furnishing marketing support and other specified services. These payments may be significant to the financial firms and may also take the form of sponsorship of seminars or informational meetings or payment for attendance by persons associated with the financial firms at seminars or informational meetings.

A number of factors will be considered in determining the amount of these additional payments to financial firms. On some occasions, such payments may be conditioned upon levels of sales, including the sale of a specified minimum dollar amount of the shares of the Fund, all other Funds, other funds sponsored by the Advisor and its affiliates together and/or a particular class of shares, during a specified period of time. The Distributor and the Advisor may also make payments to one or more participating financial firms based upon factors such as the amount of assets a financial firm's clients have invested in the Fund and the quality of the financial firm's relationship with the Distributor or the Advisor and its affiliates.

The additional payments described above are made out of the Distributor's or the Advisor's (or their affiliates') own assets, as applicable, pursuant to agreements with brokers and do not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of the Fund's shares or the amount the Fund will receive as proceeds from such sales. These payments may be made to financial firms selected by the Distributor or the Advisor or their affiliates to the financial firms that have sold significant amounts of shares of the Fund. Dealers may not use sales of the Fund's shares to qualify for this compensation to the extent prohibited by the laws or rules of any state or any self-regulatory agency, such as FINRA. The level of payment made to financial firm(s) in any future year will vary, may be subject to certain minimum payment levels, and is typically calculated as a percentage of sales made to and/or assets held by customers of the financial firm. In some cases, in addition to the payments described above, the Distributor, the Advisor and/or their affiliates will make payments for special events such as a conferences or seminars sponsored by one of such financial firms.

If investment advisers, distributors or affiliates of mutual funds pay bonuses and incentives in differing amounts, financial firms and their financial consultants may have financial incentives for recommending a particular mutual fund (including Funds) over other mutual funds. In addition, depending on the arrangements in place at any particular time, a financial firm and its financial consultants may also have a financial incentive for recommending a particular share class over other share classes. You should consult with your financial advisor and review carefully any disclosure by the financial firm as to compensation received by that firm and/or your financial advisor.

Representatives of the Distributor, the Advisor and their affiliates visit brokerage firms on a regular basis to educate financial advisors about the Fund and to encourage the sale of Fund shares to their clients. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include, but are not limited to, travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law.

Although the Fund may use financial firms that sell Fund shares to effect transactions for the Fund's portfolio, the Fund and the Advisor will not consider the sale of Fund shares as a factor when choosing financial firms to make those transactions.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, ProFund Advisors and the Distributor each have adopted a consolidated code of ethics (the "COE"), under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act, which is reasonably designed to ensure that all acts, practices and courses of business engaged in by personnel of the Trust, ProFund Advisors and the Distributor reflect high standards of conduct and comply with the requirements of the federal securities laws. There can be no assurance that the COE will be effective in preventing deceptive, manipulative or fraudulent activities. The COE permits personnel subject to it to invest in securities, including securities that may be held or purchased by the Fund; however, such transactions are reported on a regular basis by ProFund Advisors' personnel that are Access Persons. Access Persons, as the term is defined in the COE, subject to the COE are also required to report transactions in registered open-end investment companies advised or sub-advised by ProFund Advisors. The COE is on file with the SEC and is available to the public.

DWS INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AMERICAS, INC. CODE OF ETHICS

The Portfolio, DIMA and its affiliates (including the Portfolio's exclusive placement agent) have adopted Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Portfolio's Board Members, officers of the Portfolio and employees of DIMA and the Portfolio's exclusive placement agent are permitted to make personal securities transactions, including transactions in securities that may be purchased or held by the Portfolio, subject to requirements and restrictions set forth in the applicable Code of Ethics. DIMA's Code of Ethics contains provisions and requirements designed to identify and address certain conflicts of interest between personal investment activities and the interests of the Portfolio. Among other things, DIMA's Code of Ethics prohibits certain types of transactions absent prior approval, imposes time periods during which personal transactions may not be made in certain securities, and requires the submission of duplicate broker confirmations and quarterly reporting of securities transactions. Additional restrictions apply to portfolio managers, traders, research analysts and others involved in the investment advisory process. Exceptions to these and other provisions of DIMA's Code of Ethics may be granted in particular circumstances after review by appropriate personnel. The Code of Ethics is on public file with, and is available from, the SEC.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Background

The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures with respect to voting proxies relating to portfolio securities of the Fund, pursuant to which the Board of Trustees has delegated responsibility for voting such proxies to ProFund Advisors subject to the Board's continuing oversight.

Policies and Procedures

The Advisor's proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Guidelines") are reasonably designed to maximize shareholder value and protect shareholder interests when voting proxies. The Advisor's Brokerage Allocation and Proxy Voting Committee (the "Proxy Committee") exercises and documents the Advisor's responsibilities with regard to voting of client proxies. The Proxy Committee is composed of employees of the Advisor. The Proxy Committee reviews and monitors the effectiveness of the Guidelines. To assist the Advisor in its responsibility for voting proxies and the overall proxy voting process, the Advisor has retained Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") as an expert in the proxy voting and corporate governance area. The Proxy Committee reviews and, as necessary, may amend periodically the Guidelines to address new or revised proxy voting policies or procedures.

Information on how proxies were voted for portfolio securities for the 12-month (or shorter) period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Advisor at 888-776-3637 or on the Trust's website at profunds.com, or on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. See Appendix C for a copy of the proxy voting policy and procedures.

You may obtain information about how the Portfolio voted proxies related to its portfolio securities during the 12-month period ended June 30 by visiting the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or by visiting the Portfolio's website at dws.com/en-us/resources/proxy-voting

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

In addition to the public disclosure of the Portfolio's portfolio holdings through required SEC monthly filings, the Portfolio may make its portfolio holdings information publicly available on the DWS Portfolio's website as described in the Portfolio's Private Offering Memorandum. The Portfolio does not disseminate non-public information about portfolio holdings except in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the Portfolio. The Portfolio's procedures permit non-public portfolio holdings information to be shared with DWS and its affiliates, subadvisors, if any, administrators, sub-administrators, fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, independent registered public accounting firms, attorneys, officers and trustees/directors and each of their respective affiliates and advisors who require access to this information to

fulfill their duties to the Portfolio and are subject to the duties of confidentiality, including the duty not to trade on non-public information, imposed by law or contract, or by the Portfolio's procedures. This non-public information may also be disclosed, subject to the requirements described below, to certain third parties, such as securities lending agents, financial printers, proxy voting firms, mutual fund analysts and rating and tracking agencies, and, on an ad hoc basis, transition managers, or to shareholders in connection with in-kind redemptions or, in connection with investing in underlying funds, subadvisors to DWS fund of funds (collectively, "Authorized Third Parties").

Prior to any disclosure of the Portfolio's non-public portfolio holdings information to Authorized Third Parties, a person authorized by the Portfolio's Trustees must make a good faith determination in light of the facts then known that the Portfolio has a legitimate business purpose for providing the information, that the disclosure is in the best interest of the Portfolio, and that the recipient assents or otherwise has a duty to keep the information confidential and to not trade based on the information received while the information remains non-public. No compensation is received by the Portfolio or DWS for disclosing non-public holdings information. Periodic reports regarding these procedures will be provided to the Portfolio's Trustees.

There is no assurance that the Portfolio's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio holdings information will protect the Portfolio from the potential misuse of portfolio holdings information by those in possession of that information.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

DIMA, as investment advisor for the Portfolio, is generally responsible for placing orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, including the allocation of brokerage. DIMA may delegate trade execution, trade matching and settlement services to DWS's branch offices or affiliates located in the U.S. or outside the U.S.

The policy of DIMA in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities for the Portfolio is to seek best execution, taking into account execution factors such as: costs; speed; likelihood of execution and settlement; size; nature; and any other consideration relevant to the execution of a particular order. The relative importance of these execution factors will be determined based on the following criteria: characteristics of the order; the financial instruments that are the subject of the order; the characteristics of the execution venues to which the order can be directed; the current market circumstances; and the objective, investment policies and risks of the Portfolio. Generally, DIMA will regard price and cost as the important factors for best execution, however there may be circumstances when DIMA may determine that other execution factors have a greater influence for a particular order in achieving the best possible result.

DIMA will generally select brokers to effect securities transactions based on a number of criteria, including their: market and security familiarity; access to liquidity or willingness to commit risk to a principal trade; financial stability and certainty of settlement; reliability and integrity of maintaining confidentiality; soundness of technological infrastructure and operational capabilities; safeguards and compliance controls to protect clients; pricing costs for execution-only services; and ability to provide transaction costs analysis.

Commission rates on transactions in equity securities on U.S. securities exchanges are subject to negotiation. Commission rates on transactions in equity securities on foreign securities exchanges are generally fixed. Purchases and sales of fixed-income securities and certain over-the-counter ("OTC") securities are effected on a net basis, without the payment of brokerage commissions. Transactions in fixed income and certain OTC securities are generally placed by DIMA with the principal market makers for these securities unless DIMA reasonably believes more favorable results are available elsewhere. Transactions with dealers serving as market makers reflect the spread between the bid and asked prices. Purchases of underwritten issues will include an underwriting fee paid to the underwriter. Money market instruments are normally purchased in principal transactions directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker.

DIMA seeks to evaluate the overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions with commissions charged on comparable transactions and compares the brokerage commissions (if any) paid by the Portfolio to

reported commissions paid by others. DIMA routinely reviews commission rates, execution and settlement services performed and makes internal and external comparisons.

It is likely that the broker-dealers selected based on the considerations described in this section will include firms that also sell shares of the Portfolio to their customers. However, DIMA does not consider sales of shares of the Portfolio as a factor in the selection of broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions for the Portfolio and, accordingly, has implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent its traders from considering sales of shares of the Portfolio as a factor in the selection of broker-dealers to execute portfolio transactions for the Portfolio.

DIMA is permitted by Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, when placing portfolio transactions for the Portfolio, to cause the Portfolio to pay brokerage commissions in excess of that which another broker-dealer might charge for executing the same transaction in order to obtain research and brokerage services if DIMA determines that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the overall services provided. DIMA may from time to time, in reliance on Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers that provide research and brokerage services to DIMA. Consistent with DIMA's policy regarding best execution, where more than one broker is believed to be capable of providing best execution for a particular trade, DIMA may take into consideration the receipt of research and brokerage services in selecting the brokerdealer to execute the trade. Although certain research and brokerage services from broker-dealers may be useful to the Portfolio and to DIMA, it is the opinion of DIMA that such information only supplements its own research effort since the information must still be analyzed, weighed and reviewed by DIMA's staff. To the extent that research and brokerage services of value are received by DIMA, DIMA avoids expenses that it might otherwise incur. Research and brokerage services received from a broker-dealer may be useful to DIMA and its affiliates in providing investment management services to all or some of its clients, which includes the Portfolio. Services received from broker-dealers that executed securities transactions for a fund will not necessarily be used by DIMA specifically to service the Portfolio.

Research and brokerage services provided by broker dealers may include, but are not limited to, information on the economy, industries, groups of securities, individual companies, statistical information, accounting and tax law interpretations, political developments, legal developments affecting portfolio securities, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance analysis and measurement and analysis of corporate responsibility issues. Research and brokerage services are typically received in the form of written or electronic reports, access to specialized financial publications, telephone contacts and personal meetings with security analysts, but may also be provided in the form of access to various computer software and meetings arranged with corporate and industry representatives. In addition, DIMA may also select broker-dealers and obtain from them research and brokerage services that are used in connection with executing trades, such as computer software and/or electronic communication services used by DIMA to facilitate trading activity with a broker-dealer.

Research and brokerage services may include products obtained from third parties if DIMA determines that such product or service constitutes brokerage and research as defined in Section 28(e) and interpretations thereunder.

DIMA may use brokerage commissions to obtain certain brokerage products or services that have a mixed use (i.e., it also serves a function that does not relate to the investment decision-making process). In those circumstances, DIMA will make a good faith judgment to evaluate the various benefits and uses to which it intends to put the mixed use product or service and will pay for that portion of the mixed use product or service that it reasonably believes does not constitute research and brokerage services with its own resources.

DIMA will monitor regulatory developments and market practice in the use of client commissions to obtain research and brokerage services and may adjust its portfolio transactions policies in response thereto.

Investment decisions for the Portfolio and for other investment accounts managed by DIMA are made independently of each other in light of differing conditions. However, the same investment decision may be made for two or more of such accounts. In such cases, simultaneous transactions are inevitable. To the

extent permitted by law, DIMA may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for the Portfolio with those to be sold or purchased for other accounts in executing transactions. DIMA has adopted policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that when DIMA aggregates securities purchased or sold on behalf of accounts, the securities are allocated among the participating accounts in a manner that DIMA believes to be fair and equitable. DIMA makes allocations among accounts based upon a number of factors that may include, but are not limited to, investment objectives and guidelines, risk tolerance, availability of other investment opportunities and available cash for investment. While in some cases this practice could have a detrimental effect on the price paid or received by, or on the size of the position obtained or disposed of for, the Portfolio, in other cases it is believed that the ability to engage in volume transactions will be beneficial to the Portfolio. With respect to limited opportunities or initial public offerings, DIMA may make allocations among accounts on a pro-rata basis with consideration given to suitability.

DIMA and its affiliates and the Portfolio's management team manage other mutual funds and separate accounts, some of which use short sales of securities as a part of their investment strategies. The simultaneous management of long and short portfolios creates potential conflicts of interest including the risk that short sale activity could adversely affect the market value of the long positions (and vice versa), the risk arising from sequential orders in long and short positions, and the risks associated with receiving opposing orders at the same time. DIMA has adopted procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to mitigate these potential conflicts of interest. Incorporated in the procedures are specific guidelines developed to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all clients. DIMA and the investment team have established monitoring procedures and a protocol for supervisory reviews, as well as compliance oversight to ensure that potential conflicts of interest relating to this type of activity are properly addressed.

DIMA may provide model portfolio recommendations for a variety of investment styles to clients of DIMA and affiliates. Model portfolios may relate to the same investment strategies that are also offered to or utilized by DIMA's other client accounts, including the DWS funds. DIMA may provide model portfolio recommendations on a non-discretionary or discretionary basis to sponsors of model portfolio programs ("Sponsors") who may utilize such recommendations in connection with the management of their client accounts; i.e., DIMA may provide model portfolio recommendations to Sponsors who then execute securities transactions on behalf of their program clients in accordance with the model portfolios. Model portfolio related trading activity by Sponsors on behalf of their clients could potentially result in DIMA's non-model portfolio clients, including the DWS funds, receiving prices that are less favorable than prices that might otherwise have been obtained absent the Sponsors' trading activity, particularly for orders that are large in relation to a security's average daily trading volume. DIMA intends to take reasonable steps to minimize the market impact on non-model portfolio client accounts of orders associated with model portfolio recommendations provided to Sponsors.

Deutsche Bank AG or one of its affiliates may act as a broker for the Portfolio and receive brokerage commissions or other transaction-related compensation from the Portfolio in the purchase and sale of securities, options or futures contracts when, in the judgment of DIMA, and in accordance with procedures approved by the Portfolio's Board of Trustees, the affiliated broker will be able to obtain a price and execution at least as favorable as those obtained from other qualified brokers and if, in the transaction, the affiliated broker charges the Portfolio a rate consistent with that charged to comparable unaffiliated customers in similar transactions.

ORGANIZATION

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and registered open-end investment company under the 1940 Act. The Trust was organized on April 17, 1997 and has authorized capital of unlimited shares of beneficial interest of no par value which may be issued in more than one class or series. Currently, the Trust consists of multiple separately managed series. The Board may designate additional series of beneficial interest and classify shares of a particular series into one or more classes of that series.

All shares of the Trust are freely transferable. The shares do not have preemptive rights or cumulative voting rights, and none of the shares have any preference to conversion, exchange, dividends,

retirements, liquidation, redemption, or any other feature. The shares have equal voting rights, except that, in a matter affecting a particular series or class of shares, only shares of that series or class may be entitled to vote on the matter.

Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual shareholders meeting if the 1940 Act does not require such a meeting. Generally, there will not be annual meetings of Trust shareholders. Trust shareholders may remove Trustees from office by votes cast at a meeting of Trust shareholders or by written consent. If requested by shareholders of at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust, the Trust will call a meeting of ProFunds' shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the question of removal of a Trustee of the Trust and will assist in communications with other Trust shareholders.

The Declaration of Trust of the Trust disclaims liability of the shareholders or the officers of the Trust for acts or obligations of the Trust which are binding only on the assets and property of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification of the Trust's property for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. The risk of a Trust shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances where a series would not be able to meet the Trust's obligations and this risk, thus, should be considered remote.

If the Fund does not grow to a size to permit it to be economically viable, the Fund may cease operations. In such an event, investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund normally calculates its daily share price for each class of shares as of 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business except for any day during which the relevant bond markets are closed and the NYSE is open (currently expected to be Columbus Day and Veterans Day in 2024 and 2025), but sometimes earlier when the NYSE closes early, as in the case of scheduled half-day trading, shortened trading hours due to emergency circumstances or unscheduled suspensions of trading.

To the extent that portfolio securities of the Fund are traded in other markets on days when the Fund's principal trading market(s) are closed, the value of the Fund's shares may be affected on days when investors do not have access to the Fund to purchase or redeem shares.

The NAV per share of each class of shares of the Fund serves as the basis for the purchase and redemption price of the shares. The NAV per share of each class of the Fund is calculated by taking the value of the assets attributed to the class subtracting any liabilities attributed to the specific class, and then dividing by the total number of outstanding shares of the class. The Fund records its investment transactions no later than the next business day of when the transaction order is placed. When the Fund experiences net shareholder inflows, it generally records investment transactions on the business day after the transaction order is placed. When the Fund experiences net shareholder outflows, it generally records investment transactions on the business day the transaction order is placed. This is intended to deal equitably with related transaction costs by having them borne in part by the investor generating those costs for the Fund. The Fund's NAV per share will normally be \$1.00. There is no assurance that the \$1.00 NAV will be maintained.

The Portfolio calculates its net value (*i.e.*, the value of the Portfolio's portfolio instruments and any other assets less all liabilities) every business day at 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (the "Valuation Time"), but sometimes earlier when the NYSE closes early, as in the case of scheduled half-day trading, shortened trading hours due to emergency circumstances or unscheduled suspensions of trading. The Portfolio values its portfolio instruments at amortized cost, which does not take into account unrealized capital gains or losses. This initially involves valuing an instrument at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price the Portfolio would receive if it sold the instrument.

The Portfolio may, but is not required to, accept certain types of purchase, exchange and redemption orders on days that the NYSE is closed, or beyond a NYSE early closing time (referred to as a “Limited Trading Period”) if: (a) the Federal Reserve system is open, (b) the primary trading markets for the Portfolio’s portfolio instruments are open and (c) the Advisor believes there will be adequate liquidity in the short-term markets. The calculation of share price will be as set forth in the prospectus for normal trading days. Orders must be submitted by the cut-off times for receipt of wire purchases entitled to that day’s dividend and for receipt of telephone redemption orders for same day wire transfer, which will be the earlier of: (a) the times set forth in the prospectus for normal trading days or (b) such earlier times that the Portfolio determines based on the criteria described above.

Each investor in the Portfolio, including Government Money Market ProFund, may add to or reduce its investment in the Portfolio on each day the Portfolio is open for business. At the Valuation Time, on each such business day, the value of each investor’s beneficial interest in the Portfolio will be determined by multiplying the net value of the Portfolio, by the percentage, effective at the Valuation Time, which represents that investor’s share of the aggregate beneficial interests in the Portfolio. Any additions or withdrawals, which are to be effected at the Valuation Time, will then be effected. The percentage of the aggregate beneficial interests in the Portfolio held by each investor in the Portfolio, including Government Money Market ProFund, will then be recomputed as the percentage equal to the fraction (i) the numerator of which is the value of the investor’s investment in the Portfolio as of the Valuation Time, plus or minus, as the case may be, the amount of net additions to or withdrawals from such investor’s investment in the Portfolio effected at the Valuation Time, and (ii) the denominator of which is the aggregate net value of the Portfolio, as of the Valuation Time, plus or minus, as the case may be, the amount of net additions to or withdrawals from the aggregate investments in the Portfolio by all investors, including Government Money Market ProFund, in the Portfolio. The percentage so determined for Government Money Market ProFund will then be applied to determine the value of Government Money Market ProFund’s interest in the Portfolio as of the next Valuation Time.

The Board of Trustees of the Fund has established procedures reasonably designed to stabilize the Fund’s NAV per share at \$1.00. Under the procedures, the Advisor will monitor and notify the Board of circumstances where the Fund’s NAV per share calculated based on valuing the Fund’s investment in the Portfolio and the Fund’s other assets using market valuations may deviate from the \$1.00 per share calculated based on valuing the Fund’s investment in the Portfolio and the Fund’s other assets using amortized cost. If there were any deviation of the Fund’s NAV that the Board believed would result in a material dilution or unfair result for investors or existing shareholders, the Board of Trustees of the Fund would promptly consider what action, if any, should be initiated. Such actions could include selling assets prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses; shortening average maturity of the portfolio; adjusting the level of dividends; redeeming shares in kind; or valuing assets based on market valuations. For example, if the Fund’s net asset value per share (computed using market values) declined, or was expected to decline, below \$1.00 (computed using amortized cost), the Fund might temporarily reduce or suspend dividend payments in an effort to maintain the NAV at \$1.00 per share. As a result of such reduction or suspension of dividends or other action by the Board, an investor would receive less income during a given period than if such a reduction or suspension had not taken place. Such action could result in investors receiving no dividend for the period during which they hold their shares and receiving, upon redemption, a price per share lower than that which they paid. On the other hand, if the Fund’s NAV per share (computed using market values) were to increase, or were anticipated to increase above \$1.00 (computed using amortized cost), the Fund might supplement dividends in an effort to maintain the NAV at \$1.00 per share. Because the Fund invests substantially all its assets in the Portfolio, certain of these actions could be implemented at the Portfolio level at the discretion of the Portfolio’s Board of Trustees.

Market valuations are obtained by using actual quotations provided by market makers, estimates of market value, or values obtained from yield data relating to classes of money market instruments published by reputable sources at the mean between the bid and asked prices for the instruments. In the event market quotations are not readily available for certain portfolio assets the fair value of such portfolio assets will be determined in good faith by DIMA’s Pricing Committee based upon input from DIMA or other third parties.

TAXATION

OVERVIEW

Set forth below is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax issues concerning the Fund and the purchase, ownership, and disposition of Fund shares. This discussion does not purport to be complete or to deal with all aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to shareholders in light of their particular circumstances, nor to certain types of shareholders subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws (for example, life insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions, and individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”) and other retirement plans). This discussion is based upon present provisions of the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative ruling authorities, all of which are subject to change, which change may be retroactive. Investors should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of Fund shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country or other taxing jurisdiction.

As described earlier, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its assets in the Portfolio, which is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the character and amount of the Fund’s income, gains, losses, deductions and other tax items generally are determined at the Portfolio level and the Fund is allocated, and is required to take into account for U.S. federal income tax purposes, its share of the Portfolio’s income, gains, losses, deductions, and other tax items for each taxable year substantially as though such items had been realized directly by the Fund and without regard to whether the Portfolio distributes any cash to the Fund. See “Investment in the Portfolio” below for more information.

QUALIFICATION AS A RIC

The Fund has elected and intends to qualify and to be treated each year as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. A RIC generally is not subject to federal income tax on income and gains distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a RIC, the Fund generally must, among other things:

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

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

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

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in subparagraph (a) above, income derived from a partnership, such as the Portfolio, will be treated as Qualifying Income only to the

extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be Qualifying Income if realized directly by the RIC. However, 100% of the net income of a RIC derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (a partnership (x) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market or 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 clause (i) of subparagraph (a) above) will be treated as Qualifying Income. In general, such entities will be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes because they meet the passive income requirement under Code Section 7704(c)(2). The Portfolio is not a qualified publicly traded partnership.

Pursuant to current IRS guidance, the Fund will be treated as holding directly its share of the underlying assets of the Portfolio for purposes of the diversification test in subparagraph (b) above. In applying the diversification test, identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular investment will depend on the terms and conditions of the investment. In some cases, identification of the issuer (or issuers) is uncertain under current law, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to the identity of the issuer for a particular type of investment may adversely affect the Fund's ability to satisfy the diversification test. Also, for purposes of the diversification test, the term "outstanding voting securities of such issuer" will include the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership.

If, in any taxable year, the Fund were to fail to satisfy the income, diversification or distribution test described above, the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund were ineligible to or did not cure such a failure for any taxable year, or otherwise failed to qualify as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at the federal corporate tax rate and distributions from the Fund to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In addition, the Fund's distributions from earnings and profits, including distributions of net long-term capital gain (if any), would be taxable to shareholders as dividend income (and potentially would be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and reduced rates of taxation on qualified dividend income in the case of individual shareholders, provided, in each case, that the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the Fund's shares) even though those distributions might otherwise (at least in part) have been treated in the shareholder's hands as long-term capital gain. In order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make certain distributions.

See the Fund's most recent annual shareholder report for the Fund's available capital loss carryovers as of the end of its most recently ended fiscal year.

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

In determining its taxable income, net capital gain (including in connection with determining the amount available to support a Capital Gain Dividend (as defined below)) and earnings and profits, a RIC may elect to treat any post-October capital loss (defined as any net capital loss attributable to the portion 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 such portion of the taxable year) or late-year ordinary loss (generally, the sum of its (i) net ordinary losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31, and its (ii) other net ordinary loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

Amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a prescribed formula are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax at the Fund level. To avoid the tax, the Fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) at least 98.2% of its capital gain net income for a one-year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) all such ordinary income and capital gains that were not distributed in previous years. For purposes of the required excise tax distribution, 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. In addition, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. The Fund intends generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to do so. A dividend will be treated as paid on December 31 of a calendar year if it is declared by the Fund in October, November or December of that year with a record date in such a month, and is paid by the Fund during January of the following year. Such dividends will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the dividends are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the dividends are received.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions of investment income are generally taxable to a U.S. shareholder as ordinary income, whether paid in cash or shares. Distributions of net capital gain — that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains from the sale of investments owned (or treated as owned) by the Fund for more than one year over net short-term capital losses, in each case determined with reference to any loss carryforwards — that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”), whether paid in cash or in shares, are treated as long-term capital gains includible in a shareholder’s net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates, regardless of how long the shareholder has held the Fund’s shares. Distributions of capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryforwards. Distributions attributable to the excess of net gains from the sale of investments owned by the Fund for one year or less over net long-term capital losses will be taxable as ordinary income. The IRS and the Department of the Treasury have issued regulations that impose special rules in respect of Capital Gain Dividends received through partnership interests constituting “applicable partnership interests” under Section 1061 of the Code. The Fund does not expect any significant portion of its distributions to be Capital Gain Dividends taxable as long-term capital gains.

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

Shareholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal tax status of Fund distributions, and shareholders receiving distributions in the form of newly issued shares will receive a report as to the value of the shares received. Distributions by the Fund to tax-deferred or qualified plans, such as an IRA, retirement plan or corporate pension or profit sharing plan, generally will not be taxable. However, distributions from such plans will generally be taxable to individual participants without regard to the character of the income earned by the qualified plan. Please consult a tax advisor for a more complete explanation of the federal,

state, local and (if applicable) foreign tax consequences of making investments through such plans. The Code generally imposes a 3.8% tax on the net investment income of certain individuals, trusts, and estates to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Net investment income generally includes for this purpose dividends paid by the Fund, including any Capital Gain Dividends, and net gains, if any, recognized on the sale, redemption or exchange of shares of the Fund. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this additional tax on their investment in the Fund.

QUALIFIED DIVIDEND INCOME

“Qualified dividend income” properly reported by the Fund and received by an individual will be taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. In order for some portion of the dividends received by the Fund shareholder to be qualified dividend income, the Portfolio must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to qualifying dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio (if any) and the Fund shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund’s shares. The Fund does not expect that a significant portion of its distributions will be derived from qualified dividend income.

DISPOSITION OF SHARES

Upon a redemption, sale or exchange of shares of the Fund, a shareholder generally will realize a taxable gain or loss depending upon his or her basis in the shares. A gain or loss will be treated as capital gain or loss if the shares are capital assets in the shareholder’s hands, and generally will be long-term or short-term depending upon the shareholder’s holding period for the shares. Any loss realized by a shareholder on the disposition of the Fund’s shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated for tax purposes as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of Capital Gain Dividends received or treated as having been received by the shareholder with respect to such shares. The IRS has issued regulations that permit a simplified method of accounting for gains and losses realized upon the disposition of shares of a money market fund. Very generally, rather than realizing gain or loss upon each redemption of a share, a shareholder using such method of accounting will recognize gain or loss with respect to the Fund’s shares for a given computation period (the shareholder’s taxable year or shorter period selected by the shareholder) equal to the value of all the Fund shares held by the shareholder on the last day of the computation period, less the value of all Fund shares held by the shareholder on the last day of the preceding computation period, less the shareholder’s net investment in the Fund (generally, purchases minus redemptions) made during the computation period. It is not expected that any gain or loss will be realized in respect of the Fund shares because of the Fund’s policy to maintain its net asset value at a constant \$1.00 per share.

INVESTMENT IN THE PORTFOLIO

Special tax considerations apply to the Fund’s investment in the Portfolio. As noted above, the Portfolio is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund generally will be allocated its distributive share (as determined in accordance with the governing instruments of the Portfolio, as well as with the Code, the Treasury regulations thereunder, and other applicable authority) of the income, gains, losses, deductions, credits, and other tax items of the Portfolio so as to reflect the Fund’s interest in the Portfolio. The Portfolio may modify its allocations to its partners to comply with applicable tax regulations, including, without limitation, the income tax regulations under Sections 704, 734, 743, 754, and 755 of the Code. It also may make special allocations of specific tax items, including items of gross income, gain, deduction, or loss. These modified or special allocations could result in the Fund, as a partner, receiving a larger or smaller share of items of income, gain, deduction, or loss (and/or income, gain, deduction, or loss of a different character) than it would in the absence of such modified or special allocations.

The Fund will be required to include in its income its share of the Portfolio’s tax items, including income, gain, deduction, or loss, for any taxable year regardless of whether or not the Portfolio distributes any cash to the Fund in such year. As described in its current registration statement, the Portfolio is not required, and generally does not expect, to make distributions (other than distributions in redemption of Portfolio interests) to its investors each year. Accordingly, the Fund will likely be required to redeem a portion of its

interest in the Portfolio in order to obtain sufficient cash to satisfy its annual RIC distribution requirements (described above) and to otherwise avoid fund-level federal income and excise taxes.

The Fund's receipt of cash distributions from the Portfolio generally will represent a nontaxable return of capital to the Fund up to the amount of the Fund's adjusted tax basis in its interest in the Portfolio. A cash distribution in partial or complete redemption of the Fund's interest in the Portfolio is generally taxable to the Fund as a sale or exchange only to the extent the amount of cash received by the Fund exceeds the Fund's adjusted tax basis in its interest in the Portfolio. Any loss may be recognized by the Fund only if it redeems its entire interest in the Portfolio for cash. Any gain recognized generally will be treated by the Fund as ordinary income, rather than capital gain, to the extent the Fund's share of the Portfolio's "unrealized receivables" (including any accrued but untaxed market discount) and "substantially appreciated inventory," if any, exceeds the Fund's share of the basis in those unrealized receivables and substantially appreciated inventory. The Fund generally will not recognize gain or loss on an in-kind distribution of property from the Portfolio, including on an in-kind redemption of its Portfolio interest. However, certain exceptions to this general rule may apply.

LONGER-TERM DEBT SECURITIES

Original issue discount. Certain debt securities with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that are acquired by the Portfolio may be treated as debt securities that were originally issued with original issue discount. Original issue discount can generally be defined as the difference between the price at which a security was issued and its stated redemption price at maturity. Original issue discount that accrues on a debt security in a given year generally is treated for federal income tax purposes as interest income, and accordingly such income, when allocated to the Fund, is subject to the distribution requirements applicable to RICs, even though payment of that accrued income may not be received by the Portfolio until a later time, upon a partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. Some debt securities with original issue discount may be purchased by the Portfolio in the secondary market at a discount to their "revised issue price." This discount represents "market discount" for federal income tax purposes (see below).

Market discount. If the Portfolio purchases in the secondary market a debt security that has a fixed maturity date of more than one year from its date of issuance at a price lower than the stated redemption price of such debt security (or, in the case of a debt security issued with original issue discount, a price below the debt security's "revised issue price"), the debt security will be considered to have "market discount."

If the amount of market discount is more than a de minimis amount, a portion of such market discount must be included as ordinary income (not capital gain) by the Portfolio, and allocated as such to the Portfolio's partners, in each taxable year in which the Portfolio owns an interest in such debt security and receives a principal payment on it. In particular, the principal payment must be allocated first to the portion of the market discount on the debt security that has accrued but has not previously been includable in income. In general, the amount of market discount that must be included for each period is equal to the lesser of (i) the amount of market discount accruing during such period (plus any accrued market discount for prior periods not previously taken into account) or (ii) the amount of the principal payment with respect to such period.

Generally, gain realized on a disposition of a market discount obligation must be recognized as ordinary interest income (not capital gain) to the extent of the accrued market discount, or alternatively, the Portfolio may elect to include accrued market discount in income currently (as ordinary income) over the term of the debt security, and allocate to the Fund its share of that accrued income, even though payment of the accrued amount is not received by the Portfolio until a later time, upon a partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The Fund could be required to distribute this accrued income to its shareholders in order to meet its annual RIC distribution requirements and otherwise avoid fund-level income and excise taxes.

Generally, market discount accrues ratably on a daily basis for each day the debt security is held by the Portfolio based on the number of days between the date of the Portfolio's acquisition of the debt security

and the debt security's maturity date or, at the election of the Portfolio, at a constant yield to maturity which takes into account the semi-annual compounding of interest.

SHORTER-TERM DEBT SECURITIES

Some debt securities with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance that are acquired by the Portfolio may be treated as having original issue discount or, in some cases, "acquisition discount" (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price). The Portfolio will be required to include the original issue discount or acquisition discount in income (as ordinary income), and allocate to the Fund its share of that income, over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received by the Portfolio until a later time, upon a partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The Fund could be required to distribute this accrued income to its shareholders in order to satisfy its annual RIC distribution requirements and otherwise avoid Fund-level income and excise taxes. The rate at which original issue discount or acquisition discount accrues, and thus is allocated to the Fund, may depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Portfolio elects.

CONSTRUCTIVE SALES

Under certain circumstances, the Portfolio may recognize gain from a constructive sale of an "appreciated financial position" it holds if it enters into a short sale, forward contract or other transaction that substantially reduces the risk of loss with respect to the appreciated position. In that event, the Portfolio would be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and the Fund would be required to include its allocable share of any gain (but would not recognize any loss) from the constructive sale. The character of gain from a constructive sale would depend upon the Portfolio's holding period in the property. Appropriate adjustments would be made in the amount of any gain or loss subsequently realized on the position to reflect the gain recognized on the constructive sale. Loss from a constructive sale would be recognized when the property was subsequently disposed of, and its character would depend on the Portfolio's holding period and the application of various loss deferral provisions of the Code. Constructive sale treatment does not generally apply to a transaction if such transaction is closed on or before the end of the 30th day after the close of the Portfolio's taxable year and the Portfolio holds the appreciated financial position throughout the 60-day period beginning with the day such transaction closed. The term "appreciated financial position" excludes any position that is "marked to market."

UNRELATED BUSINESS TAXABLE INCOME

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

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AND TAXES

Income, proceeds and gains received by the Portfolio from foreign investments, if any, may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes, which could decrease the return on those investments. The effective rate of foreign taxes to which the Portfolio will be subject depends on the specific countries in which its assets will be invested and the extent of the assets invested in each such country and, therefore, cannot be determined in advance. Shareholders generally will not be entitled to claim a credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes incurred by the Portfolio.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING

The Fund may be required to withhold federal income tax ("backup withholding") from dividends paid, capital gains distributions, and redemption proceeds to shareholders. Federal tax will be withheld if (1) the shareholder fails to furnish the Fund with the shareholder's correct taxpayer identification number or social security number, (2) the IRS notifies the shareholder or the Fund that the shareholder has failed to report properly certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect, or (3)

when required to do so, the shareholder fails to certify that he or she is not subject to backup withholding. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against the shareholder's federal income tax liability.

In order for a foreign investor to qualify for an exemption from backup withholding and for reduced withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, the foreign investor must comply with special certification and filing requirements. Foreign investors in the Fund should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

NON-U.S. SHAREHOLDERS

Distributions by the Fund to shareholders that are not "U.S. persons" within the meaning of the Code ("foreign shareholders") properly reported by the Fund as (1) Capital Gain Dividends, (2) short-term capital gain dividends, and (3) interest-related dividends, each as defined and subject to certain conditions described below, generally are not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax.

In general, the Code defines (1) "short-term capital gain dividends" as distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses and (2) "interest-related dividends" as distributions from U.S. source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign shareholder, in each case to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders.

The exceptions to withholding for Capital Gain Dividends and short-term capital gain dividends do not apply to (A) distributions to an individual foreign shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (B) distributions attributable to gain that is treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the foreign shareholder of a trade or business within the United States under special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests. The exception to withholding for interest-related dividends does not apply to distributions to a foreign shareholder (A) that has not provided a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (B) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (C) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (D) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign shareholder and the foreign shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related and/or short-term capital gain dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders.

In order to qualify for the withholding exemptions for interest-related and short term capital gain dividends, a foreign shareholder is required to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing the applicable W-8 form or substitute form). In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders.

Distributions by the Fund to foreign shareholders other than Capital Gain Dividends, short-term capital gain dividends, and interest-related dividends (e.g., dividends attributable to foreign-source dividend and interest income or to short-term capital gains or U.S. source interest income to which the exception from withholding described above does not apply) are generally subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate).

A foreign shareholder is not, in general, subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of shares of the Fund unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the foreign shareholder of a trade or business within the United States, or (ii) in the case of a foreign shareholder that is an individual, the shareholder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale and certain other conditions are met.

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

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

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

CERTAIN ADDITIONAL REPORTING AND WITHHOLDING REQUIREMENTS

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury Regulations and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, “FATCA”) generally require the Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an “IGA”). If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA or an IGA, the Fund or its agent may be required to withhold under FATCA at a rate of 30% of the ordinary dividends it pays. The IRS and the Department of the Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that the gross proceeds of share redemptions or Capital Gain Dividends the Fund pays will not be subject to FATCA withholding. If a payment by the Fund is subject to FATCA withholding, the Fund or its agent is required to withhold even if such payment would otherwise be exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to foreign persons described above (e.g., short-term capital gain dividends, and interest-related dividends).

Each prospective investor is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective investor’s own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

TAX SHELTER DISCLOSURE

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of at least \$2 million in any single taxable year or \$4 million in any combination of taxable years for an individual shareholder or at least \$10 million in any taxable year or \$20 million in any combination of taxable years for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. This filing requirement applies even though, as a practical matter, any such loss would not, for example, reduce the taxable income of an insurance company. 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 advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

OTHER REPORTING

Shareholders that are U.S. persons and own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the Portfolio could be required to report annually their “financial interest” in the Fund’s “foreign financial accounts,” if any, on FinCEN 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBAR). Shareholders should consult a tax advisor regarding the applicability to them of this reporting requirement.

OTHER INFORMATION

YIELD CALCULATIONS

From time to time, the Fund may advertise its “yield” and “effective yield.” Both yield figures are based on historical earnings and are not intended to indicate future performance. The “yield” of the Fund refers to the income generated by an investment in the Fund over a seven-day period (which period will be stated in the advertisement). This income is then “annualized.” That is, the amount of income generated by the investment during that week is assumed to be generated each week over a 52-week period and is shown as a percentage of the investment. The “effective yield” is calculated similarly, but, when annualized, the income earned by an investment in the Fund is assumed to be reinvested. The “effective yield” will be slightly higher than the “yield” because of the compounding effect of this assumed reinvestment.

Since yield fluctuates, yield data cannot necessarily be used to compare an investment in the Fund’s shares with bank deposits, savings accounts and similar investment alternatives which often provide an agreed or guaranteed fixed yield for a stated period of time. Shareholders of the Fund should remember that yield generally is a function of the kind and quality of the instrument held in the portfolio, portfolio maturity, operating expenses and market conditions.

COMPARISONS OF INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

Performance of the Fund may be compared in publications to the performance of various unmanaged indexes and investments for which reliable performance data is available and to averages, performance rankings, or other information prepared by recognized mutual fund statistical services. In conjunction with performance reports, promotional literature, and/or analyses of shareholder service for the Fund, comparisons of the performance information of the Fund for a given period to the performance of recognized, unmanaged indexes for the same period may be made, including, but are not limited to, indexes provided by Dow Jones & Company, Standard & Poor’s Corporation, Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. (“Lipper”), Lehman Brothers, The Frank Russell Company, Value Line Investment Survey, NYSE MKT U.S., the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Morgan Stanley Capital International, Wilshire Associates, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange, ICE Futures U.S., Inc., the Nikkei Inc., the Paris CAC 40, Deutsche Aktien Index, Bank of New York Mellon and The Nasdaq Stock Market, all of which are unmanaged market indicators. Such comparisons can be a useful measure of the quality of the Fund’s investment performance. In particular, performance information for the Fund may be compared to various unmanaged indexes, including, but not limited to, the S&P 500[®] Index, the Dow Jones Industrial AverageSM, the Dow Jones U.S.SM Index, the Russell 2000[®] Index and the Nasdaq-100 Index[®], among others.

In addition, rankings, ratings, and comparisons of investment performance and/or assessments of the quality of shareholder service appearing in publications such as Money, Forbes, Kiplinger’s Magazine, Personal Investor, Morningstar, Inc., and similar sources that utilize information compiled (i) internally, (ii) by Lipper, or (iii) by other recognized analytical services, may be used in sales literature. The total return of the Fund also may be compared to the performances of broad groups of comparable mutual funds with similar investment goals, as such performance is tracked and published by such independent organizations as Lipper and CDA Investment Technologies, Inc., among others. In addition, the broad-based Lipper groupings may be used for comparison to the Fund.

Information about the performance of the Fund will be contained in the Fund’s annual and semiannual reports to shareholders, which may be obtained without charge by writing to the Fund at the address or telephoning the Fund at the telephone number set forth on the cover page of this SAI.

RATING SERVICES

The ratings of Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Fitch Investor Services, and DBRS, Inc. represent their opinions as to the quality of the securities that they undertake to rate. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are relative and subjective and are not absolute standards of quality. A description of the ratings used herein and in the Prospectus is set forth in Appendix A to this SAI.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 are incorporated herein by reference to the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders, such Financial Statements having been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm, and are so included and incorporated by reference in reliance upon the report of said firm, which report is given upon their authority as experts in auditing and accounting. Copies of such annual report are available without charge upon request by writing to: ProFunds, 4400 Easton Commons, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43219 or telephoning (888) 776-3637.

NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS NOT CONTAINED IN THE PROSPECTUS OR IN THIS STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, WHICH THE PROSPECTUS INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING MADE BY THE PROSPECTUS AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH INFORMATION OR PRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE FUNDS. THIS STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFERING IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH AN OFFERING MAY NOT LAWFULLY BE MADE.

APPENDIX A
DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

S&P GLOBAL RATINGS (“S&P”)

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NR – This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P Global Ratings does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

SP-1 – Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 – Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3 – Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A-1 – A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2 – A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3 – A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B – A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C – A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

D – A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE ("MOODY'S")

Long-Term Rating Scale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-Term Rating Scale

P-1 – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2 – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3 – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Municipal Investment Grade Rating Scale

MIG 1 – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2 – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3 – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Variable Municipal Investment Grade Rating Scale

VMIG 1 – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

VMIG 2 – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

VMIG 3 – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

SG – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have a sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural or legal protections.

FITCH INVESTOR SERVICES (“FITCH’S”)

Issuer Default Ratings

AAA – Highest credit quality. ‘AAA’ ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA – Very high credit quality. ‘AA’ ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A – High credit quality. ‘A’ ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB – Good credit quality. ‘BBB’ ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB – Speculative. ‘BB’ ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists that supports the servicing of financial commitments.

B – Highly speculative. ‘B’ ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC – Substantial credit risk. Very low margin for safety. Default is a real possibility.

CC – Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable.

C – Near Default. A default or default-like process has begun, or for a closed funding vehicle, payment capacity is irrevocably impaired.

RD – Restricted default. ‘RD’ ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch’s opinion has experienced an uncured payment default or distressed debt exchange on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation, but has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation, or other formal winding-up procedure, and has not otherwise ceased operating.

D – Default. ‘D’ ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch’s opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure or that has otherwise ceased business and debt is still outstanding.

DBRS, Inc.

Long Term Obligations Scale

AAA – Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

AA – Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from AAA only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

A – Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than AA. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

BBB – Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

BB – Speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

B – Highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

CCC/CC/C – Very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although CC and C rating categories are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the CCC to B range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the C category.

D – When the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to D may occur. DBRS Morningstar may also use SD (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Commercial Paper and Short-Term Debt Rating Scale

R-1 (high) – Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

R-1 (middle) – Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from R-1 (high) by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

R-1 (low) – Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

R-2 (high) – Upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

R-2 (middle) – Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

R-2 (low) – Lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

R-3 – Lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

R-4 – Speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

R-5 – Highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

D – When the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, or winding-up statute, or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to D may occur.

DBRS Morningstar may also use SD (Selective Default) in cases where only some 16 DBRS Morningstar Product Guide securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange.”

APPENDIX B

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

From time to time, certain shareholders may own, of record or beneficially, a large percentage of the shares of the Fund. Accordingly, those shareholders may be able to greatly affect (if not determine) the outcome of a shareholder vote. As of April 2, 2024, the following persons owned 5% or more of the shares of the Fund. Persons who own more than 25% of the shares of the Fund may be deemed to control that Fund. For each person listed that is a company, the jurisdiction under the laws of which the company is organized (if applicable) and the company's parents are listed.

CONTROLLING PERSON INFORMATION

As of April 2, 2024, the following persons owned 25% or more of the shares of the Fund and may be deemed to control the Fund. For each person listed that is a company, the jurisdiction under the laws of which the company is organized (if applicable) and the company's parents are listed.

As of April 2, 2024, the following persons owned of record, or to the knowledge of management beneficially owned, 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund:

<u>Fund/Class</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of the Class Total Assets Held by the Shareholder</u>
GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET PROFUND — INV		
CHARLES SCHWAB & Co., INC 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105	39,421,343.540	22.94%
MERIDAN CAPITAL PARTNERS 4814 NE 39 TH ST SEATTLE WA 98105	10,053,048.802	5.85%
GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET PROFUND — SVC		
JEFFREY L SPEER DIANA J SPEER PO BOX 256 AMISSVILLE VA 20106	441,532.090	5.23%
KURT YONAMINE IRA1380 KAUMAHANA PEARL CITY HI 96782	424,699.517	5.03%

* A person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of the voting securities of the Fund may be deemed to "control" (as defined in the 1940 Act) that Fund, and may be able to exercise a controlling influence over any matter submitted to shareholders of that Fund.

APPENDIX C

TITLE: Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures
FOR: ProShare Advisors LLC and ProFund Advisors LLC
DATED: March 1, 2008
AS REVISED: May 1, 2015

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures to Maximize Shareholder Value and Protect Shareowner Interests

It is the policy of ProFund Advisors LLC and ProShare Advisors LLC (collectively, the “Advisor”) to seek to maximize shareholder value and protect shareholder interests when voting proxies on behalf of clients. The Advisor seeks to achieve this goal by utilizing a set of proxy voting guidelines (the “Guidelines”) maintained and implemented by an independent service provider, Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”). The Advisor believes that these Policies and Procedures, including the Guidelines, are reasonably designed to ensure that proxy matters are conducted in the best interests of clients and in accordance with the Advisor’s fiduciary duties, applicable rules under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and, in the case of its registered fund clients, applicable rules under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

Proxies generally will be voted in accordance with the ISS Guidelines, an extensive list of common proxy voting issues and recommended voting actions for such issues based on the overall goal of achieving maximum shareholder value and protection of shareholder interests. Common issues in the Guidelines, and factors taken into consideration in voting proxies with respect to these issues, include, but are not limited to:

- Election of Directors—considering factors such as director qualifications, term of office, age limits.
- Proxy Contests—considering factors such as voting for nominees in contested elections and reimbursement of expenses.
- Election of Auditors—considering factors such as independence and reputation of the auditing firm.
- Proxy Contest Defenses—considering factors such as board structure and cumulative voting.
- Tender Offer Defenses—considering factors such as poison pills (stock purchase rights plans) and fair price provisions.
- Miscellaneous Governance Issues—considering factors such as confidential voting and equal access.
- Capital Structure—considering factors such as common stock authorization and stock distributions.
- Executive and Director Compensation—considering factors such as performance goals and employee stock purchase plans.
- State of Incorporation—considering factors such as state takeover statutes and voting on reincorporation proposals.
- Mergers and Corporate Restructuring—considering factors such as spinoffs and asset sales.
- Mutual Fund Proxy Voting—considering factors such as election of directors and proxy contests.
- Consumer and Public Safety Issues—considering factors such as social and environmental issues as well as labor issues.

A full description of the Guidelines is maintained by the Advisor and the Advisor has established a committee that monitors the effectiveness of the Guidelines (the “Brokerage Allocation and Proxy Voting Committee” or the “Committee”).

The Advisor reserves the right to modify any of the recommendations set forth in the Guidelines with respect to any particular issue in the future, in accordance with the Advisor intent to vote proxies for clients in a manner that the Advisor determines is in the best interests of clients and which seeks to maximize the value of the client’s investments. The Advisor is not required to vote every proxy in fulfilling its proxy voting obligations. In some cases, the Advisor may determine that it is in the best interests of a client to refrain from exercising proxy voting rights. For example, the Advisor may determine that the cost of voting certain proxies exceeds the expected benefit to the client (such as where casting a vote on a foreign security would require hiring a translator), and may abstain from voting in such cases.

In cases where the Advisor does not receive a solicitation or enough information with respect to a proxy vote within a sufficient time (as reasonably determined by the Advisor) prior to the proxy-voting deadline, the Advisor may be unable to vote. With respect to non- U.S. companies, it is typically difficult and costly to vote proxies due to local regulations, customs or other requirements or restrictions, and such circumstances may outweigh any anticipated economic benefit of voting. The major difficulties and costs may include: (i) appointing a proxy; (ii) obtaining reliable information about the time and location of a meeting; (iii) obtaining relevant information about voting procedures for foreign shareholders; (iv) restrictions on trading securities that are subject to proxy votes (share-blocking periods); (v) arranging for a proxy to vote locally in person; (vi) fees charged by custody banks for providing certain services with regard to voting proxies; and (vii) foregone income from securities lending programs. The Advisor does not vote proxies of non-U.S. companies if it determines that the expected costs of voting outweigh any anticipated economic benefit to the client of voting.

Overview of the Proxy Voting Process

In relying on ISS to vote client proxies, the Advisor will take reasonable steps and obtain adequate information to verify that ISS has the capacity to provide adequate proxy advice, is independent of the Advisor, has an adequate conflict of interest policy, and does not have the incentive to vote proxies in anyone's interest other than that of the Advisor's client. In addition, the Committee will monitor for conflicts concerning ISS.

As proxy agent, ISS devotes research for proxies based on the level of complexity of the proxy materials to be voted. ISS assigns complex issues such as mergers or restructuring to senior analysts. Recurring issues for which case-by-case analysis is unnecessary are handled by more junior analysts. In every case, an analyst reviews publicly available information such as SEC filings and recent news reports and, if necessary, may contact issuers directly. Such discussions with issuers may be handled by telephone or in a face-to-face meeting. Analysts will seek to speak directly with management when a question is not answered by publicly available information and such information is needed for an informed recommendation.

As part of ISS's quality assurance process, every analysis is reviewed by a director of research or a chief policy advisor. Complex issues such as mergers are assigned to senior staff members. Contested issues are reviewed by research directors. While a senior analyst takes the lead on every proxy contest, a member of management will frequently conduct additional review by participating in calls with principals directly involved with the proxy issue.

Generally, proxies are voted in accordance with the voting recommendations as stated in the Guidelines. ISS will consult the Advisor on non-routine issues. Information about the Guidelines is available on the ISS web site at: <http://www.issgovernance.com/file/policy/2015-us-summary-voting-guidelines-updated.pdf>.

Oversight of the Proxy Voting Process

The Advisor has established the Brokerage Allocation and Proxy Voting Committee, in part, to oversee the proxy voting process. ISS provides the Advisor quarterly reports, which the Advisor reviews to ensure that client proxies are being voted properly. The Advisor and ISS also perform spot checks on an intra-quarterly basis. ISS's management meets on a regular basis to discuss its approach to new developments and amendments to existing policies. Information on such developments or amendments, in turn, is provided to the Committee.

Conflicts of Interest

From time to time, proxy issues may pose a material conflict of interest between the Advisor and its clients. It shall be the duty of the Committee to monitor for and to identify potential conflicts of interest. The Committee will also determine which conflicts are material (if any). To ensure that proxy voting decisions are based on the best interests of the client in the event a conflict of interest arises, the Advisor will direct ISS to use its independent judgment to vote affected proxies in accordance with the Guidelines. If a registered investment company managed by the Advisor owns shares of another investment company managed by the

Advisor, “echo voting” is employed to avoid certain potential conflicts of interest. Echo voting means that the Advisor votes the shares of each such underlying investment company in the same proportion as the vote of all of the other holders of the underlying investment company’s shares.

The Committee will disclose to clients any voting issues that created a conflict of interest and the manner in which ISS, on behalf of the Advisor, voted such proxies.

Securities Lending Program

The Advisor acknowledges that, when a registered fund client (a “Fund”) lends its portfolio securities, the Fund’s Trustees (who generally have delegated proxy voting responsibility to the Advisor) retain a fiduciary obligation to vote proxies relating to such securities and to recall the securities in the event of a shareholder vote on a material event affecting the security on the loan. Under the Fund’s securities lending agreements, the Fund generally retains the right to recall a loaned security and to exercise the security’s voting rights. In order to vote the proxies of securities out on loan, the Advisor must recall the securities prior to the established record date. It is the Advisor’s general policy to use its best efforts to recall securities on loan and to vote proxies relating to such securities if the Advisor determines that such proxies involve a material event affecting the loaned securities. The Advisor may utilize third party service providers to assist it in identifying and evaluating whether an event is material.

As noted, in certain cases, the Advisor may determine that voting proxies is not in the best interest of a client and may refrain from voting if the costs, including the opportunity costs, of voting would, in the view of the Advisor, exceed the expected benefits of voting to the client. For securities on loan, the Advisor will balance the revenue-producing value of loans against the difficult-to-assess value of casting votes. If the Advisor determines that the expected value of casting a vote will be less than the securities lending income, either because the votes would not have significant economic consequences or because the outcome of the vote would not be affected by the Advisor’s recalling the loaned securities in order to ensure they are voted (*e.g.*, for an annual shareholder meeting at which purely routine votes are at issue, or if the relevant Fund owns a de minimus percentage of the outstanding shares at issue). The Advisor intends to recall securities on loan if it determines that voting the securities is likely to affect materially the value of the Fund’s investment and that it is in the Fund’s best interests to do so.

Availability of Information; Record of Proxy Voting

The Advisor, with the assistance of ISS, shall maintain for a period of at least five years the following records relating to proxy voting on behalf of clients:

- (1) proxy voting policies and procedures;
- (2) proxy statements received for clients (unless such statements are available on the SEC’s Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) system);
- (3) any documents prepared by the Advisor that were material to making a proxy voting decision or that memorialized the basis for the decision;
- (4) records of votes cast on behalf of clients (which may be maintained by a third party service provider if the service provider undertakes to provide copies of those records promptly upon request); and
- (5) records of written requests for proxy voting information and written responses from the Advisor to either a written or oral request.

For the first two years, the Advisor will store such records at its principal office. Voting records will also be maintained and will be available free of charge by calling the Advisor at 888-776-1972. The voting record is available on the website of the Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov.

Disclosure

The Advisor will inform its clients as to how to obtain information regarding the Advisor's voting of the clients' securities. The Advisor will provide its clients with a summary of its proxy voting guidelines, process and policies and will inform its clients as to how they can obtain a copy of the complete Guidelines upon request. The Advisor will include such information described in the preceding two sentences in its Form ADV and will provide its existing clients with the above information. The Advisor shall disclose in the statements of additional information of registered fund clients a summary of procedures which the Advisor uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities of such clients. The disclosure will include a description of the procedures used when a vote presents a conflict of interest between shareholders and the Advisor or an affiliate of the Advisor.

The semi-annual reports of Fund clients shall indicate that the Fund's proxy voting records are available: (i) by calling a toll-free number; or (ii) on the SEC's website. If a request for the records is received, the requested description must be sent within three business days by a prompt method of delivery.

The Advisor, on behalf of the Fund it advises, shall file its proxy voting record with the SEC on Form N-PX no later than August 31 of each year, for the twelve-month period ending June 30 of the current year. Such filings shall contain all information required to be disclosed on Form N-PX.