



ALPS Advisors, Inc.
1290 Broadway, Suite 1000
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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of ALPS Advisors, Inc. ("AAI"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 303-623-2577. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about AAI is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Disclaimer: AAI is a registered investment adviser and a commodity pool operator. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 Material Changes

AAI is required to disclose material changes to each annual update to its Form ADV Part 2A (the “Brochure”).

This section of the Brochure addresses only those “material changes” that have been incorporated since our last delivery or posting of this document on the SEC’s public disclosure website (IAPD) www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

The last annual update to Form ADV Part 2A was filed on March 30, 2021. There have been no material change since then.

We may, at any time, update this Brochure.

If you would like another copy of this Brochure, please download it from the SEC Website as indicated above or you may contact us at 303-623-2577.

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Item 4 **Advisory Business**

Description of Advisory Firm

ALPS Advisors, Inc. (“AAI”) was founded in 2006. AAI is a subsidiary of ALPS Holdings, Inc., (“AHI”) which is a subsidiary of DST Systems, Inc. (“DST”), which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of SS&C Technologies, Inc. SS&C Technologies, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. (Nasdaq: SSNC)(“SS&C”).

Description of Types of Advisory Services

Registered Investment Companies

AAI currently serves as an investment adviser to investment companies (each a “fund” and collectively, the “funds”) registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”). AAI has the responsibility to appoint on behalf of the funds it advises, sub-advisers with full investment discretion, which may include the selection of brokers and other trading counterparties. AAI has the responsibility to oversee the activities of the sub-advisers and ensure that all transactions comply with applicable regulations and prospectus covenants.

AAI also has the ability to serve as investment sub-adviser to investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

In addition, where AAI is the adviser or sub-adviser, there are certain funds for which AAI will initiate placement, execution, and settlement of trades. In these instances AAI will not actively make specific security investment decisions. Rather AAI’s trading desk will be responsible for initiating trades necessary to keep the funds in line with a model portfolio provided by the adviser, sub-adviser or, in the case of an exchange traded fund, the indexing agent or at the direction of the adviser or sub-adviser.

Separately Managed Accounts (SMAs)

AAI may offer discretionary investment management services for a fee based on a percentage of assets under management for the assets placed under our supervision. You are advised and expected to understand that our past performance is not a guarantee of future results and that certain market and economic risks exist that may adversely affect your account’s performance and could result in capital losses in your account.

Private Funds

In addition to the services described above, AAI may offer discretionary advisory services to private funds for a fee. The advisory services to be provided will be consistent with each private fund’s organizational documents and offering memorandums.

Assets Under Management

As of February 28, 2022, AAI had the following client assets under management:

Discretionary Assets	\$18,465,038,566
Non-Discretionary Assets	\$0
Total Assets Under Management	\$18,465,038,566

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Registered Investment Companies

AAI is an adviser or sub-adviser to registered funds and receives advisory and other compensation for the investment management services provided to such clients. There is no standard fee schedule for services provided to investment companies. The services and fees with respect to such clients are negotiated on an individual basis. Generally, fees are calculated as a percentage of the fund's net assets, accrued daily at the rate of 1/365th of the applicable advisory fee rate and are payable monthly in arrears. In some situations, AAI may collect the greater amount of either an agreed upon minimum fee, as contemplated in the contract, or a percentage of the fund's daily net assets.

Each AAI advisory agreement will describe how AAI calculates advisory fees, other expenses that the client agrees to pay, and the method and timing for making advisory fee payments to the firm. AAI will charge a fee that is reasonable in relation to the advisory services it provides. In determining the reasonableness of the fee, AAI will examine the facts and circumstances of the particular relationship. Advisory fees will be negotiated between AAI and the Independent Directors/Trustees of the applicable fund, in accordance with Section 15(c) of the 1940 Act.

AAI does not charge a contingency fee. A fee is contingent if AAI will receive the fee only upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g. client only pays if the value of the client's account increases by 15%). Fees that are a percentage of total value of an account averaged over a definite period, or as of definite dates, or taken as of a definite time are permissible. Performance fees meeting the requirements of the Advisers Act are not contingent fees.

To the extent that we may place client assets into funds we advise, we generally will not receive fees on such assets other than indirectly from the funds. A complete explanation of fees and expenses charged by the funds is contained in each fund's prospectus.

Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

AAI does not charge advisory fees on a share of the capital appreciation of the funds or securities in a client account (so-called performance based fees). Fees that are a percentage of total value of an account averaged over a definite period, or as of definite dates, or taken as of a definite time are permissible. Our advisory fee compensation is charged only as disclosed above in Item 5 “Fees and Compensation.”

AAI may manage investments for a variety of clients including mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, SMA program accounts, private funds, plan sponsors and retirement plan accounts. The potential conflicts of interest can arise from the side-by-side management of these clients based on fee structures. AAI has policies and procedures designed and implemented to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and to prevent this conflict from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among clients.

Item 7 Types of Clients

AAI provides discretionary investment management services primarily to investment companies registered under the 1940 Act and may provide discretionary investment management services to separately managed accounts and private funds.

Item 8 Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis, Sources of Information and Investment Strategies
Registered Investment Companies

AAI does not research or actively recommend portfolio securities for certain registered investment companies it advises. Rather, it collects, validates and utilizes quantitative data and information from various sources with the goal of identifying one or more sub-advisers that are appropriate to their respective investment objectives and that provide an appropriate mix of diversified investment styles or alternatively through products that are passively managed, and track a designated index.

AAI's principal sources of information for evaluating, selecting and monitoring the performance of sub-advisers or a passive product's correlation to its index are the qualitative and quantitative information developed by its personnel and quantitative data furnished by various unaffiliated database providers.

On the qualitative side, AAI's personnel conduct in-person meetings with investment management firms that are potential candidates for selection as sub-advisers. Moreover, the qualitative information is further supplemented by telephonic, or in person, discussions with these investment management firms when circumstances suggest further inquiries are in order. AAI periodically conducts performance reviews with each sub-adviser. AAI also reviews and evaluates publicly available information concerning investment management firms contained in financial newspapers, magazines, and other third party sources.

On the quantitative side, AAI analyses information on the investment results and portfolios of the investment management firms. In addition to investment results that are reported publicly, AAI utilizes databases that includes the results of portfolios managed by investment management firms where information is not generally reported publicly. For those products that are passively managed, and track an index, AAI utilizes various databases and portfolio analytic tools in evaluating the performance and risk levels of the portfolio manager(s).

ALPS/Smith Balanced Opportunity Fund

AAI performs active research and recommends portfolio securities for the equity portion of the ALPS/Smith Balanced Opportunity Fund ("Fund"). AAI has developed and refined a disciplined investment process over time, which is used to manage the Fund's equity portion. AAI's process is founded in the fundamental analysis of a company's Return on Invested Capital ("ROIC"), identifying companies with either accelerating or high and sustainable ROIC.

This approach utilizes a longer-term investment horizon and is not restricted to any particular industry, geography, or business function. The building blocks of ROIC – revenue growth, margins, and capital utilization – are each analyzed to assemble a complete picture of the return prospects for potential investments.

The process begins with a business model analysis, including but not limited to volume, pricing, competitive positioning, industry analysis, capital allocation and corporate lifecycle. AAI will use dividend policy as a window into management's views on current and potential cash flow generation. This fundamental business model analysis informs AAI's opinion on the level, direction and sustainability of ROIC as the individual components are reassembled in AAI's internal ROIC calculation.

AAI has coined the term "Contextual Concentration" to improve upon traditional industry or sector classifications. By combining industries with factors and themes, Contextual Concentrations assists AAI in understanding common fundamental and statistical drivers inherent across traditional sector classifications. Through the lens of Contextual Concentrations, AAI is able to assemble portfolios that maximize the stock-specific return potential, while minimizing unintentional risk exposures.

After AAI has identified companies through the business model analysis showing potential for either accelerating or high and sustainable ROIC, those companies are identified using Contextual Concentrations to create a risk and return focused portfolio comprising 50 and to 80 equity positions. All equity positions included in the portfolio are evaluated in conjunction with the securities in the Fund's fixed income sleeve to ensure optimal exposures across the capital structure of portfolio companies.

The allocations to the equity and fixed income sleeves are dynamic in nature. Adjustments to the allocations are based on both qualitative and quantitative inputs, which may include, but are not limited to: monetary policy, fiscal policy, market volatility, valuations, regulatory environment.

Risks

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. There is no assurance that an investment will provide positive performance over any period of time. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and different periods and market conditions may result in significantly different outcomes. Every strategy offered by AAI entails market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and/or operational risk.

Market Risk

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. The values of equity securities, such as common stocks and preferred stock, may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political and social conditions, inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability/volatility, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed-income securities. In addition, the value of investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics.

Credit Risk

There is a risk that issuers will not make payments on securities resulting in losses. In addition, the credit quality of securities may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. Because the issuers of high-yield debt securities or junk bonds (debt securities rated below the fourth highest category) may be in uncertain financial health, the prices of their debt securities can be more vulnerable to bad economic news or even the expectation of bad news, than investment-grade debt securities. Lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security. Lower credit quality also may affect liquidity and make it difficult to sell the security. Default, or the market's perception that an issuer is likely to default, could reduce the value and liquidity of securities, thereby indirectly reducing the value of your investment. In addition, default may cause your investment to incur expenses in seeking recovery of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. Credit risk also exists whenever a fund enters into a foreign exchange or derivative contract, because the counterparty may not be able or may choose not to perform under the contract. When a fund invests in foreign currency contracts, or other over-the-counter derivative instruments (including options or repurchase agreements), it is assuming a credit risk with regard to the party with which it trades and also bears the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from risks associated with transactions effected on an exchange, which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily mark-to-market and settlement, segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries.

Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections. Relying on a counterparty exposes a fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing a loss. If a counterparty defaults on its payment obligations, this default will cause the value of an investment to decrease. In addition, to the extent the fund deals with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the credit risks associated with those counterparties.

Liquidity Risk

Although it is anticipated that a fund's investments will be actively traded, it is possible that particular investments might be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing a fund from executing positions at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring them to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy their obligations.

Operational Risk

This includes the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, models, and systems or from external events. Such events could cause a material decline in the value of investments.

The underlying investment risks of each registered fund are disclosed in each fund's prospectus and statement of additional information. Please refer to those documents for a detailed explanation of applicable risks for each fund.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are obligated to disclose any disciplinary event that would be material to a client's evaluation of AAI or the integrity of AAI's management. AAI does not have any legal, financial or other "disciplinary" items to report to you.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Affiliated Broker-Dealers

AAI is affiliated with ALPS Distributors, Inc. (“ADI”) and ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc., (“APSD”) both registered broker-dealers under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as each of AAI, ADI and APSD are wholly owned subsidiaries of AHL. AAI’s clients may employ the services of ADI or APSD in connection with the promotion and distribution of their fund’s shares. A complete explanation of services rendered is contained in each fund’s prospectus. AAI does not trade through either APSD or ADI as both broker-dealers do not trade National Market Securities.

AAI is also affiliated with SS&C Market Services, LLC (“SS&C Market Services”), Second Street Securities, Inc. (“Second Street”), EZE Castle Transaction Services, LLC (“EZE Castle”), and EZE Software Group PTY Limited (“EZE Software”), each affiliated with a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as they are under common control with SS&C. AAI does not trade through SS&C Market Services, Second Street, EZE Castle, nor EZE Software.

Affiliated Registered Investment Advisers

AAI is also the parent company of Red Rocks Capital, LLC, an investment adviser registered with the SEC.

AAI is also registered with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission and is a member of the National Futures Association as a Commodity Pool Operator under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Investment Advisory Agreements

AAI has Investment Advisory agreements with the following:

- ALPS ETF Trust;
- ALPS Variable Investment Trust;
- Liberty All-Star Growth Fund, Inc.;
- Liberty All-Star Equity Fund;
- Principal Real Estate Income Fund;
- RiverNorth Opportunities Fund, Inc.; and
- Financial Investors Trust for the following funds:
 - ALPS/CoreCommodity Management CompleteCommodities Strategy Fund;
 - ALPS/Kotak India Growth Fund;
 - ALPS/Red Rocks Global Opportunity Fund;
 - ALPS/Smith Balanced Opportunity Fund;
 - ALPS/Smith Credit Opportunities Fund;
 - ALPS/Smith Short Duration Bond Fund;
 - ALPS/Smith Total Return Bond Fund;
 - Clough China Fund; and
 - RiverFront Asset Allocation Growth & Income.

AAI has Investment Sub-Advisory agreements with the following:

- Sprott Funds Trust for the following funds:
 - Sprott Gold Miners ETF; and
 - Sprott Junior Gold Miners ETF.

Item 11 Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

AAI has adopted a Code of Ethics (“Code”) for all supervised persons of the firm describing its high standard of business conduct, and fiduciary duty to its clients. The Code requires that our employees act with honesty and integrity, adhere to the highest standards and comply with applicable federal securities laws. All employees must acknowledge the terms of the Code initially upon hire and thereafter annually.

Employees with access to certain information (as determined by their job position or as so designated by the Chief Compliance Officer) may also be deemed to be “Access Persons” or “Investment Persons.” Each such distinction has specific restrictions, limitations, reporting requirements and other policies and procedures that apply to persons defined as such.

Our Code includes the following:

- Requirements related to confidentiality of client information;
- Prohibitions on:
 - Insider trading and tipping (if we are in possession of material, non-public information);
 - The acceptance of gifts and entertainment that exceed our policy standards;
- Requirements and reporting related to gifts and/or business entertainment;
- Pre-clearance of applicable personal securities transactions by “Access and Investment Persons”;
- Reporting of personal securities transactions by employees deemed to be “Access Persons” or “Investment Persons”; and
- On an annual basis, “Access and Investment Persons” must disclose any account in which they have beneficial ownership (they “own” the account or have “authority” over the account) and disclose all covered securities they own at that time.

AAI employees may trade for their own accounts in securities which are purchased or sold for AAI’s clients. Because AAI permits such personal trading, this creates the conflict that employees could use their knowledge of pending client transactions in an attempt to benefit their own personal transactions. For example, if an employee owns a security the employee knows AAI will be selling out of a client’s account, the employee could sell the personal holding ahead of time in an effort to obtain a higher price than might exist when the client account holdings are sold.

To address conflicts related to personal trading, the Code requires any person deemed to be an “Investment Person” to pre-approve many types of securities transactions and imposes holding period requirements. The Code also requires reporting of personal securities transactions by any person deemed to be an “Access Person” or “Investment Person” and AAI reviews such reports.

AAI’s clients or prospective clients may request a copy of AAI’s Code of Ethics policy by contacting ALPS at 303-623-2577.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

Best Execution and Trade Management

Pursuant to an agreement with specific funds it advises, AAI may have authority to determine the securities and the amount of securities to be bought or sold, the broker or dealer to be used, and the commission rates to be paid on behalf of the fund. Funds may specifically direct AAI to limit the forgoing authority.

AAI has the responsibility to appoint on behalf of the funds it advises, sub-advisers with full investment discretion, which may include the selection of brokers and other trading counterparties. AAI has the responsibility to oversee the activities of the sub-advisers and ensure that all transactions comply with applicable regulations and prospectus covenants.

In addition, where AAI is the adviser or sub-adviser, there are certain funds in which AAI will initiate placement, execution, and settlement of trades. In these instances, AAI will not actively make any specific security investment decisions. Rather AAI's trading desk will be responsible for initiating trades necessary to keep the funds in line with a model portfolio provided by the adviser, sub-adviser or, in the case of an exchange traded fund, the indexing agent or at the direction of the adviser or sub-adviser. Fund specific trading procedures are maintained for each relationship where AAI performs this function.

AAI seeks to execute all trades at the best net price considering all relevant circumstances including any direction AAI may request in using a particular broker or dealer for the execution of transactions in exchange for research services provided to AAI, while complying with applicable law, including the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Use of Client Commissions

In accordance with a fund's statement of additional information and/or investment advisory agreements, AAI may request its sub-advisers to direct commissions to certain brokers who, in turn, pay for third-party research products/services - provided such products/services fall within the safe harbor provisions of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Subject to the criteria of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and regulatory guidance from the SEC, a sub-adviser may pay a broker a brokerage commission higher than that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction in recognition of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker. In other words, the sub-adviser may "pay up" using client brokerage commissions or "soft dollars" to obtain research or brokerage services for the benefit of the funds who's trading activity generated the commissions. When AAI uses client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services, AAI receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for research, products or services.

AAI currently does not utilize soft dollars, however may choose to do so in the future. AAI allows the use by sub-advisers of soft dollars to purchase research data and analytical software in support of AAI advised funds.

To ensure the funds receive maximum benefit in return for commissions, AAI's Trade Order Management Committee ("TOMC") will maintain oversight of soft dollar arrangements. The TOMC will also monitor soft dollar and brokerage activity throughout the year utilized by sub-advisers.

Aggregation of Client Orders

Where AAI has appointed a sub-adviser with full investment discretion, the sub-adviser will follow its own policies and procedures as it relates to aggregation of client orders.

In addition, where AAI is the adviser or sub-adviser, there are certain funds for which AAI will initiate placement, execution, and settlement of trades. AAI may aggregate the placement of trades if two or more trades are of the same stock and same side. AAI will look to aggregate those trades into a larger trade block to gain more favorable and exact execution for those affected accounts.

Internal Cross Transactions

An internal cross trade occurs when a security is moved from one account to another account. A registered investment company, the only type of client that AAI currently services, is subject to additional restrictions pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the 1940 Act. The rule provides an exemption for certain securities transactions between registered investment companies that are affiliated solely by reason of having common or affiliated investment advisers, directors or officers. "If an advisory account and an investment company or two investment companies that are affiliated solely by reason of having a common investment adviser comply with each provision of Rule 17a-7, then they are permitted to purchase securities from and sell securities to one another." It is recognized that cross trades can be beneficial to both the purchaser and seller because no brokerage commission is paid.

Cross transactions shall be permitted, to the extent permitted by Rule 17a-7, if such transactions comply with procedures adopted by a fund's Board of Directors/Trustees, including a majority of its Independent Directors/Trustees pursuant to Rule 17a-7. AAI and applicable sub-advisers will adhere to the 17a-7 procedures of each Fund for which it provides services.

Trade Errors

AAI requires prompt resolution of trade errors upon detection with the intent to return the impacted client account to its original status had the error not occurred and the intended transaction had occurred without error (if applicable). Trade errors may include, but are not limited to, transactions in an incorrect security or an incorrect quantity of securities, an over/under allocation of a security to a client, transactions inconsistent or in violation of client investment guidelines or other failure to follow specific client directives, and transactions not legally authorized for the client's account.

If AAI executed the trade and a trade error has occurred where AAI is responsible, AAI will compensate the client for any resulting losses and compensate the client for any lost income that otherwise would have been earned had the error not occurred. Errors resulting in a gain should be awarded to the client unless the client is otherwise prohibited from receiving such gain. To the extent that a sub-adviser executed a trade that resulted in a trade error, the sub-adviser will follow its own policies and procedures for rectifying any trading error as long as the sub-adviser's policies and procedures are deemed to be adequate by AAI.

Oversight of Trading Practices

AAI's TOMC is responsible for the overall supervision of its trading practices. The Committee meets on a regular basis.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

Registered Investment Companies

The Product Oversight Committee at AAI, which consists of senior and executive members of AAI's management, reviews each fund's portfolio and these reviews are based upon stated investment objectives as outlined in each fund's prospectus. Where there is a sub-adviser appointed, such reviews will be made with the respective sub-adviser. AAI regularly provides to each fund's Board of Directors/Trustees, reports on the portfolios of each fund along with information on market and economic conditions. Each fund is also monitored for compliance and investment limitations outlined in the prospectus and statement of additional information.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

AAI does not currently have any active solicitation or referral arrangements in place.

Item 15 Custody

To the extent AAI serves as investment adviser to certain private funds, AAI may be deemed to have “custody” of client funds and securities within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the “Custody Rule”). AAI will seek to comply with all applicable provisions of the Custody Rule.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Pursuant to an agreement with specific funds it advises, AAI may have authority to determine the securities and the amount of securities to be bought or sold, the broker or dealer to be used, and the commission rates to be paid on behalf of the fund. Funds may specifically direct AAI to limit the forgoing authority.

AAI has the responsibility to appoint on behalf of certain funds it advises, sub-advisers with full investment discretion, which may include the selection of brokers and other trading counterparties. AAI has the responsibility to oversee the activities of the sub-advisers and ensure that all transactions comply with applicable regulations and prospectus covenants.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

AAI has adopted and implemented proxy voting policies and procedures, which it believes are reasonably designed to: (1) ensure that proxies are voted in the best economic interest of clients; and (2) address material conflicts of interest that may arise.

With respect to certain funds advised by AAI, day-to-day investment decisions are performed by the fund's investment sub-adviser(s). The funds' Board of Trustees/Directors may elect to delegate the responsibility of voting proxies to such sub-adviser to be voted in accordance to the sub-adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures in conformance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

All proxies regarding client securities for which AAI has authority to vote will, unless AAI determines in accordance its policies to refrain from voting, be voted in a manner considered by AAI to be in the best interest of AAI's clients. The best interest of clients is defined for this purpose as the interest of enhancing or protecting the economic value of client accounts, considered as a group rather than individually, as AAI determines in its sole and absolute discretion. AAI may refrain from voting if doing so would be in the client's best interest. These circumstances may arise, for example, when the expected cost of voting exceeds the expected benefits of voting, (e.g., when exercising the vote results in the imposition of trading or other restrictions). There may also be instances where a fund relies upon Section 12(d)(1)(F), and by law, the fund may be required to vote proxies in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders of the acquired fund (i.e., "echo vote"). In the event a client believes that its other interests require a different vote, AAI will vote as the client clearly instructs, provided AAI receives such instructions in time to act accordingly.

As it pertains to proxy voting, a material conflict of interest is a relationship or activity engaged in by AAI, an AAI affiliate, or an AAI associate that creates an incentive (or appearance thereof) to favor the interests of AAI, the affiliate, or associate, rather than the clients' interests. For example, AAI may have a conflict of interest if either AAI has a significant business relationship with a company that is soliciting a proxy, or if an AAI associate involved in the proxy voting decision-making process has a significant personal or family relationship with the particular company. A conflict of interest is considered to be "material" to the extent that a reasonable person could expect the conflict to influence AAI's decision on the particular vote at issue. In all cases where there is deemed to be a material conflict of interest, AAI will seek to resolve it in the clients' best interests. AAI seeks to avoid the occurrence of actual or apparent material conflicts of interest in the proxy voting process by voting in accordance with predetermined voting guidelines and observing other procedures that are intended to guard against and manage conflicts of interest. AAI follows the proxy guidelines and uses other research services provided by Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") or another independent third party. In providing proxy voting services to AAI, ISS provides vote recommendations on a pre-determined policy. Generally, AAI will vote proxies based on ISS' pre-determined voting policy. In doing so, AAI demonstrates that its vote would not be a product of a conflict of interest as AAI would have little or no discretion on how the proxy was voted. AAI will provide clients with a copy of its policies and procedures, as they may be updated from time to time, upon request.

AAI will not selectively disclose its investment company clients' proxy voting records to third parties; the investment company clients' proxy records will be disclosed to shareholders by publicly-available annual filings for each investment company's proxy voting record for 12-month periods ending June 30th.

AAI's clients or prospective clients may request a copy of AAI's Proxy Voting policy by contacting us at 303-623-2577.

Item 18 Financial Information

Audited Balance Sheet

The requirement to provide an audited balance sheet is not applicable to AAI as it does not require clients to prepay fees six months or more in advance.

Financial Condition Disclosures

Registered investment advisers are required to provide certain financial information or disclosures about its financial condition. AAI has no financial condition that impairs its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.