ALPS Clean Energy ETF

Ticker: ACES

Fact Sheet as of March 31, 2025

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the performance of its underlying index, the CIBC Atlas Clean Energy Index (NACEX). The Index is designed to provide exposure to a diverse set of US and Canadian companies involved in the clean energy sector including renewables and clean technology. The clean energy sector is comprised of companies that provide the products and services which enable the evolution of a more sustainable energy sector. Clean energy business segments include, but are not limited to:

- **Renewables** - Solar, Wind, Hydropower/Geothermal, Bioenergy
- **Clean Technology** - Electric Vehicles, Energy Management and Storage, Fuel Cell/Hydrogen

Sector Allocations

Utilities	28.12%
Industrials	18.29%
Consumer Discretionary	16.81%
Information Technology	15.80%
Consumer Staples	7.53%
Materials	5.84%
Financials	5.02%
Energy	2.59%

As of 3/31/2025, subject to change

Theme Allocations

Solar	24.81%
Electric Vehicles	23.97%
Wind	17.90%
Bioenergy	10.84%
Hydro/Geothermal	10.21%
Energy Management & Storage	9.47%
Fuel Cell/Hydrogen	2.80%

Performance as of 3/31/2025

Total Returns	1M	3M	6M	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	SI
NAV (Net Asset Value)	-3.77%	-11.69%	-21.54%	-11.69%	-21.76%	-27.86%	-3.53%	-0.12%
Market Price	-3.77%	-11.62%	-21.55%	-11.62%	-21.71%	-27.89%	-3.47%	-0.13%
CIBC Atlas Clean Energy Index - TR	-3.74%	-11.70%	-21.54%	-11.70%	-22.02%	-28.01%	-3.45%	0.10%
S&P 1000 Index - TR	-5.68%	-7.00%	-6.95%	-7.00%	-2.92%	3.29%	16.36%	6.99%

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results so that shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance quoted. For current month-end performance call 1-866-759-5679 or visit www.alpsfunds.com. Performance includes reinvested distributions and capital gains.

Returns for periods greater than one year are annualized.

Market Price is based on the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4 p.m. ET and does not represent the returns an investor would receive if shares were traded at other times.

CIBC Atlas Clean Energy Index (NACEX): an adjusted market cap weighted index designed to provide exposure to a diverse set of US or Canadian based companies involved in the clean energy sector including renewables and clean technology. The clean energy sector is comprised of companies that provide the products and services which enable the evolution of a more sustainable energy sector.

S&P 1000 Index: combines the S&P MidCap 400 and the S&P SmallCap 600 to form an investable benchmark for the mid- to small-cap segment of the US equity market.

One may not invest directly in an index.

Fund Details

Ticker:	ACES
Underlying Index:	NACEX
Listing Exchange:	NYSE Arca
CUSIP:	00162Q460
Inception Date:	6/28/2018
Distributions Paid:	Quarterly
Total Operating Expenses:	**0.55%**
NAV:	$22.97
Shares Outstanding:	3,725,002

Top 10 Holdings

Rivian Automotive Inc	5.73%
Lucid Group Inc	5.42%
NEXTracker Inc	5.21%
Enphase Energy Inc	5.17%
Northland Power Inc	5.16%
Ormat Technologies Inc	5.15%
Itron Inc	5.09%
Tesla Inc	5.07%
Brookfield Renewable Partners	5.06%
HA Sustainable Infrastructure	5.02%

As of 3/31/2025, subject to change

Market Cap Breakdown

Large Cap	20.53%
Mid Cap	54.42%
Small Cap	25.05%

Why Invest in Clean Energy?

- Significant growth potential as the shift to a cleaner energy mix accelerates.
- Rapidly falling costs are the key driver of future growth.
- Broad based policy support continues to underpin demand.

Why Invest in ACES?

The Fund's underlying index has a differentiated pure-play approach which concentrates on companies, based in the US or Canada, whose primary operations are focused across the clean energy sector.

- Clean energy pure-play companies.
- Diversified across sub-segments.
- US or Canadian based companies.

ACES Clean Energy Segment Breakdown

Solar

While harnessing energy from the sun has been around for several decades, the solar photovoltaic (PV) industry has only recently taken off, and still accounts for only a small amount (0-5%) of electricity generation. While there is some power generation from solar-thermal technology (which concentrates sunlight using mirrors) the majority is still from solar panels arranged together to generate power through the PV process. Solar panels convert sunlight into electricity and the solar supply chain encompasses everything from panel production to installation, project development and asset ownership. Once on the ground, solar panels produce no pollutants like other power plants and require very little maintenance.

Wind

Every day the wind blows is an opportunity, and the several-hundred-foot-high wind turbines being installed by the wind industry aim to capitalize on the kinetic energy potential from changes in the weather. The wind industry is now the largest contributor to renewable power generation in the United States and continues to be one of the largest sources of new power generation worldwide along with solar. Companies involved in wind encompass everything from the blade and tower production to full service installation, maintenance, project development and asset ownership.

Energy Management and Storage

While the wider trends of electrification and renewable buildouts will continue for decades to come, the ***delivery, storage and management*** of the energy transition will be a key mega-theme supporting the larger trends. Batteries and other forms of energy storage will be key to address intermittency in renewable generation while simultaneously enabling grid services for utilities. Energy management companies and products focus on the efficient delivery of energy (typically electricity); for example a smart grid that monitors and controls electricity flows through wires and improves functionality and reliability for customers. Batteries and energy management are also increasingly intertwined, complimenting each other and enabling a more intelligent and efficient energy system. Collectively, these new technologies represent an unprecedented opportunity to move the energy industry into a new era of reliability, availability and efficiency.

Bioenergy

Bioenergy is composed of different forms of energy sourced from nature (plants) or other renewable organic sources. Biofuels (ethanol, biodiesel and renewable diesel) are already being used to power vehicles today and support farmers while using less fossil fuels in the process. Biomass encompasses the more productive use of scrap material that might otherwise end up in a landfill (municipal waste) or sustainably harvested non-food crops (wood pellets) for electric power generation. Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) is also sourced from landfills and agriculture (dairy farms) to harness the power of methane that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

Hydropower/Geothermal

Hydro and Geothermal are the slow and steady contributors to the renewable energy transition. Hydropower to create electricity has been around for more than a century and remains largely the same – using water flowing downhill to spin a turbine. Geothermal harnesses the power of the earth's core energy producing heat to do the same. While wind and solar technology is rapidly evolving and ramping, hydropower and geothermal are relatively mature with a slower growth profile. However, both hydro and geothermal provide unique benefits to the power system with a steadier production profile versus more intermittent renewable generation (solar and wind).

Electric Vehicles

Electric vehicles (EVs) represent perhaps the most fundamental change in transportation since the horse and buggy became obsolete. While the majority of cars and trucks produced today still use traditional internal combustion engines, there are more electric vehicles produced every day, and all major car companies have an electric offering or plan to rollout electric models in the near future. EVs are also a key catalyst for the expansion of energy storage technology like lithium batteries. EVs encompass the full supply chain for electrified transportation along with the infrastructure required to support it (charging networks and related equipment).

Fuel Cell/Hydrogen

Fuel cells use chemical reactions to produce energy, somewhat similar to a regular battery. While batteries store chemicals for later energy delivery, a fuel cell generates energy from combining separately sourced chemicals, most typically hydrogen and oxygen, and are often for larger-scale applications. When hydrogen is used for fuel cell reactions, water is produced – a more environmentally friendly emission. This emerging segment has numerous potential applications including everything from transportation to long-duration storage and portable power generation. In addition, the opposite reaction of running electricity through water using an electrolyzer generates hydrogen, which can then be used as a clean fuel source. When the source of electricity is from renewables, then the whole process is carbon free.

Important Disclosures & Definitions

An investor should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. To obtain a prospectus containing this and other information, call 1-866-759-5679 or visit www.alpsfunds.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

Shares of ETFs are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemable. Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results; current performance may be higher or lower than performance quoted. All investments are subject to risks, including the loss of money and the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. Additional information regarding the risks of this investment is available in the prospectus.

Obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants and general economic conditions can significantly affect companies in the clean energy sector. In addition, intense competition and legislation resulting in more strict government regulations and enforcement policies and specific expenditures for cleanup efforts can significantly affect this sector. Risks associated with hazardous materials, fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of alternative energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects and tax and other government regulations can significantly affect companies in the clean energy sector. Also, supply and demand for specific products or services, the supply and demand for oil and gas, the price of oil and gas, production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions may affect this sector. Currently, certain valuation methods used to value companies involved in the clean energy sector, particularly those companies that have not yet traded publicly, have not been in widespread use for a significant period of time. As a result, the use of these valuation methods may serve to increase further the volatility of certain clean energy company share prices.

The Fund seeks to track the underlying index, which itself may have concentration in certain regions, economies, countries, markets, industries or sectors. Underperformance or increased risk in such concentrated areas may result in underperformance or increased risk in the Fund.

The Fund may be subject to risks relating to its investment in Canadian securities. The Canadian economy may be significantly affected by the US economy, given that the United States is Canada's largest trading partner and foreign investor. Any negative changes in commodity markets could have a great impact on the Canadian economy. Because the Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies and the income received by the Fund will generally be in foreign currency, changes in currency exchange rates may negatively impact the Fund's return.

Micro-cap stocks involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices tend to be more volatile. The shares of micro-cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the future ability to sell these securities.

Smaller and mid-size companies often have a more limited track record, narrower markets, less liquidity, more limited managerial and financial resources and a less diversified product offering than larger, more established companies. As a result, their performance can be more volatile, which may increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

The large capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may underperform other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole.

The Fund employs a "passive management" - or indexing - investment approach and seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the performance of its underlying index. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell or buy a security unless that security is removed from or added to the underlying index, respectively.

ALPS Advisors, Inc., registered investment adviser with the SEC, is the investment adviser to the Fund. ALPS Advisors, Inc. is affiliated with ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc.

ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc. is the distributor for the Fund.

Not FDIC Insured • No Bank Guarantee • May Lose Value

CLN000446 8/31/2025