

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**May 1, 2021**

The Alger Portfolios (the “Trust”) is a Massachusetts business trust, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as an investment company, that offers interests of one or two classes in the following seven portfolios (the “Portfolios”):

	<b>Class</b>	<b>Ticker Symbol</b>
<b>Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio</b>	I-2	ALVOX
	S	
<b>Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio</b>	I-2	AAGOX
	S	
<b>Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio</b>	I-2	AMGOX
	S	
<b>Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio</b>	I-2	AAMOX
<b>Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio</b>	I-2	AASOX
<b>Alger Growth &amp; Income Portfolio</b>	I-2	AIGOX
<b>Alger Balanced Portfolio</b>	I-2	ABLOX

The Trust is designed to permit insurance companies that issue variable annuity contracts (“VA contracts”) and variable life insurance policies (“VLI policies”) to offer VA contract and VLI policy holders the opportunity to participate in the performance of one or more of the Portfolios. The Portfolios also offer participation to qualified pension and retirement plans (the “Plans”) which elect to make the Portfolios an investment option for plan participants.

Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are contained in its annual report to shareholders. Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are contained in its annual report to shareholders. Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are contained in its annual report to shareholders. Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are contained in its annual report to shareholders. Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are contained in its annual report to shareholders. Alger Growth & Income Portfolio’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are contained in its annual report to shareholders. Alger Balanced Portfolio’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are contained in its annual report to shareholders.

Each Portfolio’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

This SAI is not a prospectus. It contains additional information about the Portfolios and supplements information in the Trust’s Prospectuses dated May 1, 2021. It should be read together with the applicable Prospectus, which may be obtained free of charge by writing Alger Family of Funds, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., P.O. Box 2175, Milwaukee, WI 53201-2175, by calling (800) 992-3863, or by visiting <http://www.alger.com>.



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## INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

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The Prospectuses discuss the investment objectives of each series (each, a “Portfolio” and together, the “Portfolios”) of The Alger Portfolios (the “Trust”) and the principal investment strategies to be employed to achieve those objectives. The principal risks related to each Portfolio’s principal investment strategies are also noted in the Prospectuses. This section of the SAI contains supplemental information concerning all types of securities and other instruments in which a Portfolio may invest, the investment policies and portfolio strategies that a Portfolio may utilize (*i.e.*, both principal and non-principal investment strategies) and certain risks attendant to those investments, policies and strategies (*i.e.*, both principal and non-principal risks of investing in the Portfolio).

### In General

The Trust is an open-end management investment company that offers a selection of seven portfolios, each having distinct investment objectives and policies.

Each Portfolio other than the fixed-income portion of Alger Balanced Portfolio seeks to achieve its objectives by investing in equity securities, such as common or preferred stocks, or securities convertible into or exchangeable for equity securities, including warrants and rights. The Portfolios will invest primarily in companies whose securities are traded on domestic stock exchanges or in the over-the-counter market. These companies may be in the developmental stage, may be older companies that appear to be entering a new stage of growth progress owing to factors such as management changes or development of new technology, products or markets, or may be companies providing products or services with a high unit-volume growth rate. In order to afford the Portfolios the flexibility to take advantage of new opportunities for investments in accordance with their investment objectives and to meet redemptions, each Portfolio may hold up to 15% of its net assets (35% of net assets, in the case of Alger Balanced Portfolio and Alger Growth & Income Portfolio) in money market instruments and repurchase agreements. This amount may be higher than that maintained by other funds with similar investment objectives.

Each of the Portfolios may purchase put and call options and sell (write) covered call and put options on securities and securities indexes to seek to increase gains and to hedge against the risk of unfavorable price movements.

The investment strategies of Fred Alger Management, LLC, or any affiliate of Fred Alger Management, LLC, that serves as a sub-advisor to a Portfolio (“Alger Management” or the “Manager”) utilize the proprietary research of its analyst and portfolio management team to continually assess the markets and sectors it follows for attractive investment opportunities. With respect to stocks held by the Portfolios, one principle of the portfolio strategy at Alger Management is for analysts and portfolio managers to evaluate the return potential vs. risk (downside) in each stock held in a Portfolio and compare that to those, and other variables, offered by other stocks under coverage within Alger Management’s research team. Portfolio managers, together with investment analysts, at Alger Management continually seek to optimize performance of the Portfolios’ securities holdings by replacing individual stocks, or reducing or increasing their relative weighting in other Portfolios, with stocks evaluated as having better appreciation potential, or improved reward to risk opportunity, or offering the portfolio diversification or other characteristics determined to be beneficial to achieving the Portfolios’ overall objectives. The Portfolios’ portfolio turnover rates may vary significantly from year to year as a result of the Portfolios’ investment process.

There is no guarantee that a Portfolio’s investment objectives will be achieved.

The Portfolios will not normally engage in the trading of securities for the purposes of realizing short-term profits, but will adjust their holdings as considered advisable in view of prevailing or anticipated market conditions, and turnover will not be a limiting factor should Alger Management deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities.

A Portfolio’s turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of securities for the fiscal year by the monthly average of the value of the Portfolio’s securities, with obligations with less than one year to maturity excluded. A 100 percent turnover rate would occur, for example, if all included securities were replaced once during the year.

## **Market Risk**

A Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. The value of a security or other instrument may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other instrument, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates generally do not have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. An outbreak of infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and has now been detected globally. This coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its effects cannot be determined with certainty.

## **Common and Preferred Stocks**

Stocks represent shares of ownership in a company. Generally, preferred stock has a specified dividend and ranks after bonds and before common stocks in its claim on income for dividend payments and on assets should the company be liquidated. After other claims are satisfied, common stockholders participate in company profits on a pro-rata basis; profits may be paid out in dividends or reinvested in the company to help it grow. Increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's stock price, so common stocks generally have the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential of all corporate securities. While most preferred stocks pay a dividend, each Portfolio may purchase preferred stock where the issuer has omitted, or is in danger of omitting, payment of its dividend. Such investments would be made primarily for their capital appreciation potential. Each Portfolio may purchase trust preferred securities which are preferred stocks issued by a special purpose trust subsidiary backed by subordinated debt of the corporate parent. These securities typically bear a market rate coupon comparable to interest rates available on debt of a similarly rated company. Holders of the trust preferred securities have limited voting rights to control the activities of the trust and no voting rights with respect to the parent company.

## **Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments**

When market conditions are unstable, or the Manager believes it is otherwise appropriate to reduce holdings in stocks, the Portfolios can invest up to 100% of their assets in a variety of debt securities for defensive purposes. The Portfolios can also purchase these securities for liquidity purposes to meet cash needs due to the redemption of Portfolio shares, or to hold while waiting to reinvest cash received from the sale of other portfolio securities. The Portfolios can buy:

- high-quality, short-term money market instruments, including those issued by the U.S. Treasury or other government agencies;
- commercial paper (short-term, unsecured, promissory notes of domestic or foreign companies);
- short-term debt obligations of corporate issuers, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances of domestic and foreign banks and savings and loan associations; and
- repurchase agreements.

Short-term debt securities would normally be selected for defensive or cash management purposes because they can normally be disposed of quickly and are not generally subject to significant fluctuations in principal value, and their value will be less subject to interest rate fluctuation than longer-term debt securities.

**Convertible Securities**

Each Portfolio may invest in convertible securities, which are debt instruments or preferred stocks that make fixed dividend or interest payments and are convertible into common stock. Generally, the market prices of convertible securities tend to reflect price changes in their underlying common stocks, but also tend to respond inversely to changes in interest rates. Convertible securities typically entail less market risk than investments in the common stock of the same issuers. Declines in their market prices are typically not as pronounced as those of their underlying common stocks. Like all fixed-income securities, convertible securities are subject to the risk of default on their issuers' payment obligations.

**U.S. Government Obligations**

Each Portfolio may invest in U.S. Government securities, which include Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes and Treasury Bonds that differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance. Treasury Bills have initial maturities of one year or less; Treasury Notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and Treasury Bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. In addition to U.S. Treasury securities, each Portfolio may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; others by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others by discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and others only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. These securities bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest. While the U.S. Government currently provides financial support to such U.S. Government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so, since it is not so obligated by law.

**U.S. Government Agency Securities**

U.S. government agency securities are issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises and federal agencies. These include securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Land Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Federal Financing Bank, Federal Farm Credit System, the Small Business Administration, Federal Housing Administration, and Maritime Administration. Some of these securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, and the remainder are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality, which may or may not include the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury.

**Bank Obligations**

Bank obligations are certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and other short-term debt obligations. Certificates of deposit are short-term obligations of commercial banks. A bankers' acceptance is a time draft drawn on a commercial bank by a borrower, usually in connection with international commercial transactions. Certificates of deposit may have fixed or variable rates.

The Portfolios will not invest in any debt security issued by a commercial bank unless (i) the bank has total assets of at least \$1 billion, or the equivalent in other currencies, or, in the case of domestic banks which do not have total assets of at least \$1 billion, the aggregate investment made in any one such bank is limited to \$250,000 and the principal amount of such investment is insured in full by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and (ii) in the case of foreign banks, the security is, in the opinion of Alger Management, of an investment quality comparable to other debt securities which may be purchased by the Portfolios. These limitations do not prohibit investments in securities issued by foreign branches of U.S. banks, provided such U.S. banks meet the foregoing requirements.

**Foreign Bank Obligations**

Investments by the Portfolios in foreign bank obligations and obligations of foreign branches of domestic banks present certain risks, including the impact of future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on interest income, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls and/or the addition of other foreign governmental restrictions that might affect adversely the payment of principal and interest on these obligations. In addition, there may be less publicly available and reliable information about a foreign bank than about domestic banks owing to different accounting, auditing, reporting and record-keeping standards.

## **Short-Term Corporate Debt Securities**

These are outstanding nonconvertible corporate debt securities (*e.g.*, bonds and debentures) which have one year or less remaining to maturity. Corporate notes may have fixed, variable, or floating rates.

## **Commercial Paper**

These are short-term promissory notes issued by corporations primarily to finance short-term credit needs.

## **Mortgage-Backed Securities**

The Alger Balanced Portfolio may invest in mortgage-backed securities that are Agency Pass-Through Certificates, private mortgage pass-through securities or collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), as described below.

Agency Pass-Through Certificates are mortgage pass-through certificates representing undivided interests in pools of residential mortgage loans. Distribution of principal and interest on the mortgage loans underlying an Agency Pass-Through Certificate is an obligation of or guaranteed by GNMA, FNMA or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Commission (“FHLMC”). GNMA is a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the United States within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The guarantee of GNMA with respect to GNMA certificates is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and GNMA is authorized to borrow from the United States Treasury in an amount which is at any time sufficient to enable GNMA, with no limitation as to amount, to perform its guarantee.

FNMA is a federally chartered and privately owned corporation organized and existing under federal law. FNMA has been placed into conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”). Although the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has discretionary authority to lend funds to FNMA, neither the United States nor any agency thereof has been obligated to finance FNMA’s operation or to assist FNMA in any other manner.

FHLMC is a federally chartered corporation organized and existing under federal law. FHLMC has been placed into conservatorship of the FHFA. Neither the United States nor any agency thereof has been obligated to finance FHLMC’s operations or to assist FHLMC in any other manner.

The mortgage loans underlying GNMA certificates are partially- or fully-guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration or the Veterans Administration, while the mortgage loans underlying FNMA certificates and FHLMC certificates are conventional mortgage loans which are, in some cases, insured by private mortgage insurance companies. Agency Pass-Through Certificates may be issued in a single class with respect to a given pool of mortgage loans or in multiple classes.

The residential mortgage loans evidenced by Agency Pass-Through Certificates and upon which CMOs are based generally are secured by first mortgages on one- to four-family residential dwellings. Such mortgage loans generally have final maturities ranging from 15 to 30 years and provide for monthly payments in amounts sufficient to amortize their original principal amounts by the maturity dates. Each monthly payment on such mortgage loans generally includes both an interest component and a principal component, so that the holder of the mortgage loan receives both interest and a partial return of principal in each monthly payment. In general, such mortgage loans can be prepaid by the borrowers at any time without any prepayment penalty. In addition, many such mortgage loans contain a “due-on-sale” clause requiring the loans to be repaid in full upon the sale of the property securing the loans. Because residential mortgage loans generally provide for monthly amortization and may be prepaid in full at any time, the weighted average maturity of a pool of residential mortgage loans is likely to be substantially shorter than its stated final maturity date. The rate at which a pool of residential mortgage loans is prepaid may be influenced by many factors and is not predictable with precision. Private mortgage pass-through securities (“Private Pass-Throughs”) are structured similarly to GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC mortgage pass-through securities and are issued by originators of and investors in mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage bankers, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. These securities usually are backed by a pool of conventional fixed rate or adjustable loans. Since Private Pass-Throughs typically are not guaranteed by an entity having the credit status of GNMA, FNMA or FHLMC, such securities generally are structured with one or more types of credit enhancement. Such credit support falls into two categories: (i) liquidity protection and (ii) protection against losses resulting from ultimate default by an obligor on the underlying assets. Liquidity protection refers to the provisions 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 will not pay any additional fees for such credit support, although the existence of credit support may increase the price of a security.

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

The Portfolio may invest in stripped mortgage-backed securities. Such securities are created when a U.S. government agency or a financial institution separates the interest and principal components of a mortgage-backed security and sells them as individual securities. The holder of the “principal-only” security (“PO”) receives the principal payments made by the underlying mortgage-backed security, while the holder of the “interest-only” security (“IO”) receives interest payments from the same underlying security. The prices of stripped mortgage-backed securities may be particularly affected by changes in interest rates. As interest rates fall, prepayment rates tend to increase, which tends to reduce prices of IOs and increase prices of POs. Rising interest rates can have the opposite effect.

CMOs are debt obligations typically issued by a private special-purpose entity and collateralized by residential or commercial mortgage loans or Agency Pass-Through Certificates. Because CMOs are debt obligations of private entities, payments on CMOs generally are not obligations of or guaranteed by any governmental entity, and their ratings and credit-worthiness typically depend, among other factors, on the legal insulation of the issuer and transaction from the consequences of a sponsoring entity’s bankruptcy.

CMOs generally are issued in multiple classes, with holders of each class entitled to receive specified portions of the principal payments and prepayments and/or of the interest payments on the underlying mortgage loans. These entitlements can be specified in a wide variety of ways, so that the payment characteristics of various classes may differ greatly from one another. For instance, holders may hold interests in CMO tranches called Z-tranches which defer interest and principal payments until one or other classes of the CMO have been paid in full. In addition, for example:

- In a sequential-pay CMO structure, one class is entitled to receive all principal payments and prepayments on the underlying mortgage loans (and interest on unpaid principal) until the principal of the class is repaid in full, while the remaining classes receive only interest; when the first class is repaid in full, a second class becomes entitled to receive all principal payments and prepayments on the underlying mortgage loans until the class is repaid in full, and so forth.
- A planned amortization class (“PAC”) of CMOs is entitled to receive principal on a stated schedule to the extent that it is available from the underlying mortgage loans, thus providing a greater (but not absolute) degree of certainty as to the schedule upon which principal will be repaid.
- An accrual class of CMOs provides for interest to accrue and be added to principal (but not be paid currently) until specified payments have been made on prior classes, at which time the principal of the accrual class (including the accrued interest which was added to principal) and interest thereon begins to be paid from payments on the underlying mortgage loans.
- As discussed above with respect to pass-through, mortgage-backed securities, an interest-only class of CMOs entitles the holder to receive all of the interest and none of the principal on the underlying mortgage loans, while a principal-only class of CMOs entitles the holder to receive all of the principal payments and prepayments and none of the interest on the underlying mortgage loans.
- A floating rate class of CMOs entitles the holder to receive interest at a rate which changes in the same direction and magnitude as changes in a specified index rate. An inverse floating rate class of CMOs entitles the holder to receive interest at a rate which changes in the opposite direction from, and in the same magnitude as, or in a multiple of, changes in a specified index rate. Floating rate and inverse floating rate classes also may be subject to “caps” and “floors” on adjustments to the interest rates which they bear.

- A subordinated class of CMOs is subordinated in right of payment to one or more other classes. Such a subordinated class provides some or all of the credit support for the classes that are senior to it by absorbing losses on the underlying mortgage loans before the senior classes absorb any losses. A subordinated class which is subordinated to one or more classes but senior to one or more other classes is sometimes referred to as a “mezzanine” class. A subordinated class generally carries a lower rating than the classes that are senior to it, but may still carry an investment grade rating.

It generally is more difficult to predict the effect of changes in market interest rates on the return on mortgage-backed securities than to predict the effect of such changes on the return of a conventional fixed-rate debt instrument, and the magnitude of such effects may be greater in some cases. The return on interest-only and principal-only mortgage-backed securities is particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment speeds. When interest rates decline and prepayment speeds increase, the holder of an interest-only mortgage-backed security may not even recover its initial investment. Similarly, the return on an inverse floating rate CMO is likely to decline more sharply in periods of increasing interest rates than that of a fixed-rate security. For these reasons, interest-only, principal-only and inverse floating rate mortgage-backed securities generally have greater risk than more conventional classes of mortgage-backed securities.

### **Asset-Backed Securities**

The Alger Balanced Portfolio may invest in types of asset-backed securities which represent forms of consumer credit such as automobile and credit card receivables, manufactured (mobile) home loans, home improvement loans and home equity loans. Asset-backed securities are generally privately issued and pass through cash flows to investors. Interest and principal payments depend upon payment of the underlying loans by individuals, although the securities may be supported by letters of credit or other credit enhancements. The value of asset-backed securities may also depend on the credit-worthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans, or the financial institution providing the credit enhancement.

Generally, asset-backed securities include many of the risks associated with mortgage-related securities. In general, however, the collateral supporting asset-backed securities is of shorter maturity than mortgage loans and is less likely to experience substantial prepayments. Asset-backed securities involve certain risks that are not posed by mortgage-backed securities, resulting mainly from the fact that asset-backed securities do not usually contain the complete benefit of a security interest in the related collateral. For example, credit card receivables generally are unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, including the bankruptcy laws, some of which may reduce the ability to obtain full payment. In the case of automobile receivables, due to various legal and economic factors, proceeds for repossessed collateral may not always be sufficient to support payments on these securities.

### **Lower-Rated Securities**

The Alger Balanced Portfolio may invest up to 10% of its net assets in fixed-income securities rated below investment grade (“high-yield securities” or “junk bonds”), provided that such securities are rated in one of the two categories just below investment grade (BB and B of S&P Global Ratings, Fitch, Inc., and Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited, Ba and B of Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., bb and b of A.M. Best Company, Inc.) by at least one Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (“NRSRO”) or, if unrated, are determined by Alger Management to be of equivalent quality. Such lower-rated securities may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuer’s ability to make scheduled payments of principal and interest, and to greater market fluctuations. While generally providing higher coupons or interest rates than higher-quality securities, lower-quality fixed-income securities involve greater risk of loss of principal and income, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy of their issuers, and exhibit greater price volatility, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change. Lower-quality fixed-income securities tend to be affected by economic changes and short-term corporate and industry developments to a greater extent than higher-quality securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. The market for lower-rated securities is generally less liquid than the market for investment-grade fixed-income securities. It may be more difficult to sell lower-rated securities in order to meet redemption requests or respond to changes in the market.

Securities ratings are based largely on the issuer’s historical financial condition and the rating agencies’ analysis of the issuer at the time of the rating. Therefore, the rating assigned to any particular security is not necessarily a reflection on the issuer’s current financial condition or ability to make timely



payments of interest and principal, which may be better or worse than the rating would indicate. In addition, the ratings by NRSROs do not necessarily reflect an assessment of the volatility of a security's market value or liquidity. To the extent that the Portfolio invests in such securities, the achievement of its investment objective may be more dependent on Alger Management's own credit analysis. If a security in which the Portfolio has invested is downgraded, so that it would no longer be eligible for purchase by the Portfolio, the Portfolio will not necessarily sell the security immediately; Alger Management will consider whether to retain or dispose of the security in the light of all the circumstances. See the Appendix to this SAI for a discussion of the rating categories.

#### **Variable Rate Master Demand Notes**

These are unsecured instruments that permit the indebtedness thereunder to vary and provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate. Because these notes are direct lending arrangements between the Portfolio and the issuer, they are not normally traded. Although no active secondary market may exist for these notes, the Portfolio may demand payment of principal and accrued interest at any time or may resell the note to a third party. While the notes are not typically rated by credit rating agencies, issuers of variable rate master demand notes must satisfy Alger Management that the same criteria for issuers of commercial paper are met. In addition, when purchasing variable rate master demand notes, Alger Management will consider the earning power, cash flows and other liquidity ratios of the issuers of the notes and will continuously monitor their financial status and ability to meet payment on demand. In the event an issuer of a variable rate master demand note were to default on its payment obligations, the Portfolio might be unable to dispose of the note because of the absence of a secondary market and could, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss to the extent of the default.

#### **Repurchase Agreements**

Under the terms of a repurchase agreement, a Portfolio would acquire a high quality money market instrument for a relatively short period (usually not more than one week) subject to an obligation of the seller to repurchase, and the Portfolio to resell, the instrument at an agreed price (including accrued interest) and time, thereby determining the yield during the Portfolio's holding period. Repurchase agreements may be seen to be loans by the Portfolio collateralized by the underlying instrument. This arrangement results in a fixed rate of return that is not subject to market fluctuations during the Portfolio's holding period and not necessarily related to the rate of return on the underlying instrument. The value of the underlying securities, including accrued interest, will be at least equal at all times to the total amount of the repurchase obligation, including interest. A Portfolio bears a risk of loss in the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligations and the Portfolio is delayed in or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the collateral securities, including the risk of a possible decline in the value of the collateral securities during the period in which the Portfolio seeks to assert these rights, the risk of incurring expenses associated with asserting these rights and the risk of losing all or part of the income from the agreement. Alger Management, as authorized and directed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board"), reviews the credit worthiness of those banks, dealers and clearing corporations with which the Portfolios enter into repurchase agreements to evaluate these risks and monitors on an ongoing basis the value of the securities subject to repurchase agreements to ensure that the value is maintained at the required level.

#### **Reverse Repurchase Agreements**

Reverse repurchase agreements are the same as repurchase agreements except that, in this instance, the Portfolio would assume the role of seller/borrower in the transaction. The Portfolio will maintain segregated accounts consisting of cash or liquid securities that at all times are in an amount equal to its obligations under reverse repurchase agreements. The Portfolio will invest the proceeds in money market instruments or repurchase agreements maturing not later than the expiration of the reverse repurchase agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by the Portfolio may decline below the repurchase price of the securities. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), reverse repurchase agreements may be considered borrowings by the seller; accordingly, the Portfolio will limit its investments in reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowings to no more than one-third of its total assets.

#### **Firm Commitment Agreements and When-Issued Purchases**

Firm commitment agreements and "when-issued" purchases call for the purchase of securities at an agreed price on a specified future date and would be used, for example, when a decline in the yield of securities of a given issuer is anticipated and a more advantageous yield may be obtained by committing currently to purchase securities to be issued later. When a Portfolio purchases a security under a firm

commitment agreement or on a when-issued basis it assumes the risk of any decline in value of the security occurring between the date of the agreement or purchase and the settlement date of the transaction. A Portfolio will not use these transactions for leveraging purposes and, accordingly, will segregate cash or liquid securities in an amount sufficient at all times to meet its purchase obligations under these agreements.

### **Warrants and Rights**

Each Portfolio may invest in warrants and rights. A warrant is a type of security that entitles the holder to buy a specified amount of common stock at a specified price, usually higher than the market price at the time of issuance, for a period of years or to perpetuity. In contrast, rights, which also represent the right to buy common shares, normally have a subscription price lower than the current market value of the common stock and a life of two to four weeks. Warrants are freely transferable and are traded on the major securities exchanges.

### **Restricted and Illiquid Securities**

Each Portfolio may invest in restricted securities; *i.e.*, securities which are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on their resale. These restrictions might prevent the sale of the securities at a time when a sale would otherwise be desirable. In order to sell securities that are not registered under the federal securities laws it may be necessary for a Portfolio to bear the expense of registration. No restricted securities will be acquired if the acquisition would cause the aggregate value of all illiquid securities to exceed 15% of a Portfolio's net assets. Each Portfolio may invest in restricted securities governed by Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Rule 144A is designed to facilitate efficient trading of unregistered securities among institutional investors. Rule 144A permits the resale to qualified institutions of restricted securities that, when issued, were not of the same class of securities listed on a U.S. securities exchange or quoted on NASDAQ. In determining the liquidity of a Rule 144A security, a Portfolio will, using information obtained after reasonable inquiry, take into account relevant market, trading, and investment-specific considerations. If institutional trading in restricted securities were to decline to limited levels, the liquidity of the Portfolio could be adversely affected.

A Portfolio will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in "illiquid" investments, which include certain restricted securities, securities that a Portfolio 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 and repurchase agreements with maturities of greater than seven days; however, restricted securities that are determined by the Portfolio to be liquid are not subject to this limitation.

### **Short Sales**

Each Portfolio may sell securities "short against the box." While a short sale is the sale of a security the Portfolio does not own, it is "against the box" if at all times when the short position is open the Portfolio owns an equal amount of the securities or securities convertible into, or exchangeable without further consideration for, securities of the same issue as the securities sold short. Short sale transactions have been subject to increased regulatory scrutiny in response to recent market events, including the imposition of restrictions on short-selling certain securities and reporting requirements. Regulatory authorities may from time to time impose restrictions that adversely affect the ability to borrow certain securities in connection with short sale transactions. Regulations imposed by the SEC, and the potential for further interventions by the SEC or other regulators, may discourage or impede short selling practices due to the increased economic, regulatory, compliance and disclosure obligations or risks that they present.

### **Lending of Portfolio Securities**

Each Portfolio may lend securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations. The Portfolios will not lend securities to Alger Management or its affiliates. By lending its securities, a Portfolio can increase its income by continuing to receive interest or dividends on the loaned securities as well as by either investing the cash collateral in short-term securities or by earning income in the form of interest paid by the borrower when U.S. Government securities or letters of credit are used as collateral. Each Portfolio will adhere to the following conditions whenever its securities are loaned: (a) the Portfolio must receive at least 100% cash collateral or equivalent securities from the borrower; (b) the borrower must increase this collateral whenever the market value of the loaned securities including accrued interest exceeds the value of the collateral; (c) the Portfolio must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (d) the

Portfolio must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities and any increase in market value; (e) the Portfolio may pay only reasonable custodian fees in connection with the loan; and (f) voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower; provided, however, that if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, the Board must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities.

A Portfolio bears a risk of loss in the event that the other party to a securities loan transaction defaults on its obligations and the Portfolio is delayed in or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the collateral, including the risk of a possible decline in the value of the collateral securities during the period in which the Portfolio seeks to assert these rights, the risk of incurring expenses associated with asserting these rights and the risk of losing all or a part of the income from the transaction.

### **Smaller Capitalization Companies**

Investing in smaller, newer issuers generally involves greater risk than investing in larger, more established issuers. Such companies, in which Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio and Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio are likely to invest, may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth. The securities of such companies may have limited marketability and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general.

### **Foreign Securities**

Each Portfolio may invest up to 20% of the value of its total assets in foreign securities. Foreign securities may include companies (i) that are organized under the laws of a foreign country; (ii) whose securities are primarily listed in a foreign country; or (iii) that have a majority of their assets, or derive more than 50% of their revenue or profits from businesses, investments, or sales, outside the U.S. Foreign securities investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the United States and abroad) or changed circumstances in dealing among nations. Dividends paid by foreign issuers may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes that may decrease the net return on these investments as compared to dividends paid to the Portfolio by domestic corporations. It should be noted that there may be less publicly available information about foreign issuers than about domestic issuers, and foreign issuers are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those of domestic issuers. Securities of some foreign issuers are more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers and foreign brokerage commissions are generally higher than in the United States. Foreign securities markets may also be more volatile and less subject to government supervision than those in the United States. Investments in foreign countries could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, confiscatory taxation and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. Securities purchased on a foreign exchange may be held in custody by a foreign branch of a domestic bank.

The risks associated with investing in foreign securities are often heightened for investments in emerging markets countries. These heightened risks include: (i) greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, and less social, political and economic stability; (ii) the small size of the markets for securities of emerging markets issuers and the currently low or nonexistent volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity, price volatility, and the potential for market manipulation; (iii) certain national policies which may restrict a Portfolio's investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests; and (iv) the absence of developed legal structures and accounting and financial reporting standards governing private or foreign investment and private property. A Portfolio's purchase and sale of portfolio securities in certain emerging markets countries may be constrained by limitations as to daily changes in the prices of listed securities, periodic trading or settlement volume and/or limitations on aggregate holdings of foreign investors. In certain cases, such limitations may be computed based upon the aggregate trading by or holdings of the Portfolio, Alger Management and its affiliates and its clients and other service providers. A Portfolio may not be able to sell securities in circumstances where price, trading or settlement volume limitations have been reached. These limitations may have a negative impact on a Portfolio's performance and may adversely affect the liquidity of a Portfolio's investment to the extent that it invests in certain emerging market countries. In addition, some emerging markets countries may have fixed or managed currencies which are not free-floating against the U.S. dollar. Further, certain emerging markets countries' currencies may not be internationally traded. Certain of these currencies have experienced volatility relative to the U.S. dollar. If a Portfolio does not hedge the U.S. dollar value of securities it owns denominated in

currencies that are devalued, the Portfolio's net asset value will be adversely affected. If a Portfolio hedges the U.S. dollar value of securities it owns denominated in currencies that increase in value, the Portfolio will not benefit from the hedge it purchased, and will lose the amount it paid for the hedge. Many emerging markets countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have adverse effects on the economies and securities markets of certain of these countries.

Each Portfolio may invest in the securities of foreign issuers in the form of American Depositary Receipts and American Depositary Shares (collectively, "ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Shares (collectively, "GDRs") and other forms of depositary receipts. These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a United States bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. GDRs are receipts issued outside the United States typically by non-United States banks and trust companies that evidence ownership of either foreign or domestic securities. Generally, ADRs in registered form are designed for use in the United States securities markets and GDRs in bearer form are designed for use outside the United States.

These securities will generally be purchased through "sponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depositary. A depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities.

#### *Executive Order on Securities Investments that Finance Communist Chinese Military Companies*

As a result of an Executive Order issued by the former President of the United States (the "Order"), effective January 11, 2021, U.S. persons (including the Portfolios) are prohibited from transacting in certain securities and derivatives of publicly traded securities of any companies designated as a "Communist Chinese military company" ("CCMCs" and collectively with securities of certain subsidiaries of such companies and related depositary receipts that may be covered by the Order, "CCMC Securities") by the U.S. Department of Defense (the "DOD") or the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"). The DOD designated an initial list of CCMCs prior to January 28, 2021 and, along with OFAC, may designate additional CCMCs from time to time. U.S. persons may divest their holdings in the initially-designated CCMCs at any time through November 11, 2021. With respect to additional CCMCs, U.S. persons will be prohibited from transacting in CCMC Securities 60 days after such CCMC is designated by the DOD or OFAC, and will have 365 days from such designation date to divest their holdings in those CCMC Securities.

OFAC subsequently published, on several occasions, guidance regarding compliance with the Order, including several "Frequently Asked Questions" (FAQs)-style publications addressing the scope of, and interpretive matters regarding, compliance with the Order, as well as the Order's application to U.S. funds that hold CCMC Securities (i.e., including mutual funds that hold CCMC Securities regardless of the size of the position relative to a fund's total assets). Certain interpretive issues related to compliance with the Order remain open, including to what extent a U.S. person could be held liable for failing to identify an unlisted entity whose name "close matches the name" of an entity designated as a Communist Chinese military company.

A Portfolio's holdings in CCMC Securities may adversely impact the Portfolio's performance. The extent of any impact will depend on future developments, including a Portfolio's ability to sell the CCMC Securities, valuation of the CCMC Securities, modifications to the Order, the issuance of additional or different interpretive guidance regarding compliance with the Order, and the duration of the Order, all of which are highly uncertain.

#### *Investing in Europe*

Ongoing concerns regarding the economies of certain European countries and/or their sovereign debt, as well as the possibility that one or more countries might leave the European Union (the "EU"), create risks for investing in the EU. A number of countries in Europe have experienced severe economic and financial difficulties. Many non-governmental issuers, and even certain governments, have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. Many other issuers have faced difficulties obtaining credit or

refinancing existing obligations. Financial institutions have in many cases required government or central bank support, have needed to raise capital, and/or have been impaired in their ability to extend credit, and financial markets in Europe and elsewhere have experienced significant volatility and declines in asset values and liquidity. These difficulties may continue, worsen or spread within and outside of Europe. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not be effective, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and others of outstanding debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world.

In June 2016, the United Kingdom (the “UK”) held a referendum resulting in a vote in favor of the exit of the UK from the EU (known as “Brexit”). On March 29, 2017, the UK triggered the withdrawal procedures in Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon which provides for a two-year negotiation period between the EU and the withdrawing member state. Pursuant to an agreement between the UK and the EU, the UK left the EU on January 31, 2020, subject to a transitional period ending December 31, 2020. The UK and the EU reached a trade and cooperation agreement on December 31, 2020, which went into effect on January 1, 2021.

Brexit is widely expected to have consequences that are both profound and uncertain for the economic and political future of the UK and the EU. The range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes cannot be fully known at this time, but could be significant, potentially resulting in increased volatility and illiquidity and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues. The UK has one of the largest economies in Europe and is a major trading partner with the other EU countries and the United States. Brexit may create additional and substantial economic stresses for the UK, including a contraction of the UK’s economy, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, as well as a decrease in business and consumer spending and investment. The negative impact on not only the UK and other European economies but also the broader global economy could be significant. Due to the very recent occurrence of these events, the full scope and nature of the consequences are not at this time known and are unlikely to be known for a significant period of time.

It is not possible to ascertain the precise impact these events may have on a Portfolio or its investments from an economic, financial, tax or regulatory perspective but any such impact could have material consequences for a Portfolio and its investments. Whether or not a Portfolio invests in securities of issuers located in Europe or has significant exposure to European issuers or countries, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Portfolio’s investment.

#### **Foreign Debt Securities (Alger Balanced Portfolio)**

The returns on foreign debt securities reflect interest rates and other market conditions prevailing in those countries. The relative performance of various countries’ fixed-income markets historically has reflected wide variations relating to the unique characteristics of the country’s economy. Year-to-year fluctuations in certain markets have been significant, and negative returns have been experienced in various markets from time to time.

The foreign government securities in which the Portfolio may invest generally consist of obligations issued or backed by national, state or provincial governments or similar political subdivisions or central banks in foreign countries. Foreign government securities also include debt obligations of supranational entities, which include international organizations designated or backed by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development, international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “World Bank”), the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Foreign government securities also include debt securities of “quasi-governmental agencies” and debt securities denominated in multinational currency units of an issuer (including supranational issuers). Debt securities of quasi-governmental agencies are issued by entities owned by either a national, state or equivalent government or are obligations of a political unit that is not backed by the national government’s full faith and credit and general taxing powers.



## Derivative Transactions

Each Portfolio may invest in, or enter into, derivatives for a variety of reasons, including to hedge certain market or interest rate risks, to provide a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities or to increase potential returns. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, and related indexes. Examples of derivative instruments the Portfolios may use include, but are not limited to options contracts, futures contracts, and options on futures contracts. Derivatives may provide a cheaper, quicker or more specifically focused way for a Portfolio to invest than “traditional” securities would. Alger Management, however, may decide not to employ some or all of these strategies for a Portfolio and there is no assurance that any derivatives strategy used by a Portfolio will succeed. The SEC recently adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which will regulate the use of derivatives for certain funds registered under the 1940 Act. Unless a Portfolio qualifies as a “limited derivatives user” as defined in Rule 18f-4, the rule would, among other things, require the Portfolio to establish a comprehensive derivatives risk management program, to comply with certain value-at-risk based leverage limits, to appoint a derivatives risk manager and to provide additional disclosure both publicly and to the SEC regarding its derivatives positions. If a Portfolio qualifies as limited derivatives user, Rule 18f-4 would require the Portfolio to have policies and procedures to manage its aggregate derivatives risk. These requirements could have an impact on a Portfolio, including a potential increase in cost to enter into derivatives transactions and may require a Portfolio to alter, perhaps materially, its use of derivatives. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 to invest in derivatives and certain related instruments will not be required until approximately the middle of 2022. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC also eliminated the asset segregation framework for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments arising from the SEC’s Release 10666 and ensuing staff guidance. As the Portfolios transition into reliance on Rule 18f-4, their approach to asset segregation and coverage requirements described in this SAI with respect to derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements may be impacted.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and the portfolio as a whole. Derivatives permit a Portfolio to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which its portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the Portfolio can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities. However, derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on a Portfolio’s performance.

If a Portfolio invests in derivatives at inopportune times or judges market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower the Portfolio’s return or result in a loss. A Portfolio also could experience losses if its derivatives were poorly correlated with the underlying instruments or the Portfolio’s other investments, or if the Portfolio were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

Each Portfolio, as permitted, may take advantage of opportunities in options and futures contracts and options on futures contracts and any other derivatives which are not presently contemplated for use by the Portfolio or which are not currently available but which may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the Portfolio’s investment objective and legally permissible for the Portfolio. Before a Portfolio enters into such transactions or makes any such investment, the Portfolio will provide appropriate disclosure in its Prospectus or this SAI.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) subjects advisers to registered investment companies to regulation by the CFTC if a fund that is advised by the investment adviser either (i) invests, directly or indirectly, more than a prescribed level of its liquidation value in CFTC-regulated futures, options and swaps (“CFTC Derivatives”) or (ii) markets itself as providing investment exposure to such instruments. To the extent a Fund uses CFTC Derivatives, it intends to do so below such prescribed levels and will not market itself as a “commodity pool” or a vehicle for trading such instruments. Accordingly, the Manager has claimed exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the CEA. The Manager is not, therefore, subject to registration or regulation as a “commodity pool operator” under the CEA in respect of the Portfolios.



## Options

Each Portfolio may buy and sell (write) exchange listed options in order to obtain additional return or to hedge the value of its portfolio. Hedging transactions are intended to reduce the risk of price fluctuations. A Portfolio may write an option on a security only if the option is “covered.” Although the Portfolios will in any event generally not purchase or write options that appear to lack an active secondary market, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular option. A Portfolio will not purchase options if, as a result, the aggregate cost of all outstanding options exceeds 10% of the Portfolio’s total assets, although no more than 5% will be committed to transactions entered into for non-hedging purposes.

A call option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of the option the right, in return for a premium paid, to buy from the writer (seller) of the call option the security underlying the option at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. The writer of the call option has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price during the option period. A put option on a security is a contract that, in return for the premium, gives the holder of the option the right to sell to the writer (seller) the underlying security at a specified price during the term of the option. The writer of the put, who receives the premium, has the obligation to buy the underlying security upon exercise at the exercise price during the option period.

A call option written by a Portfolio on a security is “covered” if the Portfolio owns the underlying security covered by the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or for additional cash consideration held in a segregated account) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held in its portfolio. A call option is also covered if the Portfolio holds a call on the same security as the call written where the exercise price of the call held is (1) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written or (2) greater than the exercise price of the call written if the difference is maintained by the Portfolio in cash or liquid securities in a segregated account. A put option written by a Portfolio is “covered” if the Portfolio maintains cash or liquid securities with a value equal to the exercise price in a segregated account, or else holds a put on the same security as the put written where the exercise price of the put held is equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written.

If a Portfolio has written an option, it may terminate its obligation by effecting a closing purchase transaction. This is accomplished by purchasing an option of the same series as the option previously written. However, once the Portfolio has been assigned an exercise notice, the Portfolio will be unable to effect a closing purchase transaction. Similarly, if a Portfolio is the holder of an option it may liquidate its position by effecting a closing sale transaction. This is accomplished by selling an option of the same series as the option previously purchased. There can be no assurance that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when a Portfolio so desires.

A Portfolio would realize a profit from a closing transaction if the price of the transaction were less than the premium received from writing the option or more than the premium paid to purchase the option; the Portfolio would realize a loss from a closing transaction if the price of the transaction were more than the premium received from writing the option or less than the premium paid to purchase the option. Since call option prices generally reflect increases in the price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from the repurchase of a call option may also be wholly or partially offset by unrealized appreciation of the underlying security. Other principal factors affecting the market value of a put or a call option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price and price volatility of the underlying security and the time remaining until the expiration date.

An option position may be closed out only on an exchange which provides a secondary market for an option of the same series. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular option. In such event it might not be possible to effect closing transactions in a particular option so that the Portfolio would have to exercise its option in order to realize any profit and would incur brokerage commissions upon the exercise of the option. If a Portfolio, as a covered call option writer, were unable to effect a closing purchase transaction in a secondary market, it would not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expired or it delivered the underlying security upon exercise or otherwise covered the position.

In addition to options on securities, the Portfolios may also purchase and sell call and put options on securities indexes. A stock index reflects in a single number the market value of many different stocks. Relative values are assigned to the stocks included in an index and the index fluctuates with changes in

the market values of the stocks. The options give the holder the right to receive a cash settlement during the term of the option based on the difference between the exercise price and the value of the index. By writing a put or call option on a securities index, the Portfolio would be obligated, in return for the premium received, to make delivery of this amount. A Portfolio could offset its position in stock index options prior to expiration by entering into a closing transaction on an exchange or it could let the option expire unexercised.

Use of options on securities indexes entails the risk that trading in the options may be interrupted if trading in certain securities included in the index is interrupted. The Portfolios would not purchase these options unless Alger Management were satisfied with the development, depth and liquidity of the market and Alger Management believed the options could be closed out.

Price movements in a Portfolio's securities may not correlate precisely with movements in the level of an index and, therefore, the use of options on indexes cannot serve as a complete hedge and would depend, in part, on the ability of Alger Management to predict correctly movements in the direction of the stock market generally or of a particular industry. Because options on securities indexes require settlement in cash, Alger Management might be forced to liquidate portfolio securities to meet settlement obligations.

Although Alger Management will attempt to take appropriate measures to minimize the risks relating to any trading by the Portfolios in put and call options, there can be no assurance that a Portfolio will succeed in any option-trading program it undertakes.

### **Stock Index Futures and Options on Stock Index Futures**

If a Portfolio utilizes these investments, it will do so only for hedging, not speculative, purposes. Futures are generally bought and sold on the commodities exchanges where they are listed with payment of initial and variation margin as described below. The sale of a futures contract creates a firm obligation by the Portfolio, as seller, to deliver to the buyer the net cash amount called for in the contract at a specified future time. Put options on futures might be purchased to protect against declines in the market values of securities occasioned by a decline in stock prices and securities index futures might be sold to protect against a general decline in the value of securities of the type that comprise the index. Options on futures contracts are similar to options on securities except that an option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right in return for the premium paid to assume a position in a futures contract and obligates the seller to deliver such position.

A stock index future obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount times the difference between the value of a specific stock index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of the underlying stocks in the index is made. With respect to stock indexes that are permitted investments, a Portfolio would purchase and sell futures contracts on the stock index for which it could obtain the best price with considerations also given to liquidity. While incidental to its securities activities, a Portfolio may use index futures as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying securities, although it has not invested in index futures in the past.

The risk of imperfect correlation will increase as the composition of a Portfolio varies from the composition of the stock index. In an effort to compensate for the imperfect correlation of movements in the price of the securities being hedged and movements in the price of the stock index futures, the Portfolio may, if it uses a hedging strategy, buy or sell stock index futures contracts in a greater or lesser dollar amount than the dollar amount of the securities being hedged if the historical volatility of the stock index futures has been less or greater than that of the securities. Such "over-hedging" or "under-hedging" may adversely affect the Portfolio's net investment results if market movements are not as anticipated when the hedge is established.

An option on a stock index futures contract, as contrasted with the direct investment in such a contract, gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a stock index futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. A Portfolio would sell options on stock index futures contracts only as part of closing purchase transactions to terminate its options positions. No assurance can be given that such closing transactions could be effected or that there would be correlation between price movements in the options on stock index futures and price movements in the Portfolio's securities which were the subject of the hedge. In addition, the Portfolio's purchase of such options would be based upon predictions as to anticipated market trends, which could prove to be inaccurate.

A Portfolio's use, if any, of stock index futures and options thereon will in all cases be consistent with applicable regulatory requirements and in particular the rules and regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and will be entered into, if at all, only for bona fide hedging, risk management or other portfolio management purposes. Typically, maintaining a futures contract or selling an option thereon requires the Portfolio to deposit with a financial intermediary as security for its obligations an amount of cash or other specified assets (initial margin) which initially is typically 1% to 10% of the face amount of the contract (but may be higher in some circumstances). Additional cash or assets (variation margin) may be required to be deposited thereafter on a daily basis as the mark-to-market value of the contract fluctuates. The purchase of an option on stock index futures involves payment of a premium for the option without any further obligation on the part of the Portfolio. If a Portfolio were to exercise an option on a futures contract it would be obligated to post initial margin (and potential subsequent variation margin) for the resulting futures position just as it would for any position. Futures contracts and options thereon are generally settled by entering into an offsetting transaction but there can be no assurance that the position can be offset prior to settlement at an advantageous price, or that delivery will occur.

A Portfolio will not enter into a futures contract or related option (except for closing transactions) if, immediately thereafter, the sum of the amount of its initial margin and premiums on open futures contracts and options thereon would exceed 5% of the Portfolio's total assets (taken at current value); however, in the case of an option that is in-the-money at the time of the purchase, the in-the-money amount may be excluded in calculating the 5% limitation.

### **Borrowing**

Each Portfolio may borrow from banks for temporary or emergency purposes. In addition, Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio and Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio may borrow money from banks and use it to purchase additional securities. This borrowing is known as leveraging. Leveraging increases both investment opportunity and investment risk. If the investment gains on securities purchased with borrowed money exceed the cost of borrowing, including interest paid on the borrowing, the net asset value of the Portfolio's shares will rise faster than would otherwise be the case. On the other hand, if the investment gains fail to cover the cost (including interest) of borrowings, or if there are losses, the net asset value of the Portfolio's shares will decrease faster than would otherwise be the case. A Portfolio is required to maintain continuous asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of its borrowings. Maintaining asset coverage of 300% means that the Portfolio's liabilities may comprise up to a third of its assets. For example, if the Portfolio had \$100 in total assets, and the Portfolio borrowed \$50, the Portfolio's total assets would be \$150, and its liabilities would be \$50. The Portfolio would have 300% asset coverage. If such asset coverage should decline below 300% as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, the Portfolio may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time. Leveraging may exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Portfolio's securities. Money borrowed for leveraging will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased; in certain cases, interest costs may exceed the return received on the securities purchased. The Portfolio also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

### **Interfund Loans**

The SEC has granted an exemption permitting the funds advised by Alger Management to participate in an interfund lending program. This program allows the funds to borrow money from and lend money to each other for temporary or emergency purposes. To the extent permitted under its investment restrictions, each Portfolio may lend uninvested cash in an amount up to 15% of its net assets to other funds, and each Portfolio may borrow in an amount up to 10% of its net assets from other funds. If a Portfolio has borrowed from other funds and has aggregate borrowings from all sources that exceed 10% of the Portfolio's total assets, such Portfolio will secure all of its loans from other funds. The ability of the Portfolio to lend cash to or borrow cash from other funds is subject to certain other terms and conditions. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Trust's participation in the interfund lending program.

## **Exchange-Traded Funds**

To the extent otherwise consistent with their investment policies and applicable law, each Portfolio may invest in “exchange-traded funds” (“ETFs”), registered investment companies whose shares are listed on a national stock exchange. ETFs, which may be unit investment trusts or open-end management investment companies, typically hold portfolios of securities designed to track the performance of various broad securities indexes or sectors of such indexes. ETFs thus provide another means, in addition to futures and options on indexes, of creating or hedging securities index exposure in a Portfolio’s investment strategies. ETFs are listed on exchanges and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis.

The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component securities or commodities fluctuate according to market volatility. Investments in ETFs that are designed to correspond to an equity index involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a portfolio of common stocks, including the risk that the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of ETFs held by a Portfolio. Similarly, investments in ETFs that are designed to correspond to commodity returns involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investment in commodities. Moreover, investments in ETFs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indexes to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of securities. When a Portfolio invests in an ETF, in addition to the investment advisory fee the investor pays to the Portfolio, the Portfolio pays a management fee with respect to the assets invested in the ETF.

## **Registered Funds**

The 1940 Act currently limits a Portfolio’s investment in securities issued by registered funds (including exchange-traded funds described below), subject to certain exceptions, to: (1) 3% of the total voting stock of any one fund; (2) 5% of the Portfolio’s total assets with respect to any one fund; and (3) 10% of the Portfolio’s total assets in the aggregate. However, pursuant to exemptions in the 1940 Act and in rules thereunder, a Portfolio may invest in other Alger-sponsored funds in excess of these limits. As a shareholder of another fund, a Portfolio would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other fund’s expenses in addition to the fees and other expenses that the fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. Alger Management intends, however, to waive the Portfolio’s management fee in an amount corresponding to the management fee borne by the Portfolio as an investor in any underlying Alger fund. In October 2020, the SEC adopted certain regulatory changes and took other actions related to the ability of a registered investment company to invest in another registered investment company. These changes include, among other things, the adoption of Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act and the rescission of Rule 12d1-2 under the 1940 Act and certain exemptive relief issued by the SEC permitting such investments in excess of the limitations of Section 12(d)(1). The Portfolios will continue to assess these regulatory changes and consider the impact these changes may have on the ability of a Portfolio to invest in other Alger-sponsored funds, as these changes become effective.

## **Master Limited Partnerships**

Each Portfolio may invest in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”). An MLP is a publicly traded company organized as a limited partnership or limited liability company and treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. MLPs generally have two classes of owners, the general partner and limited partners. The general partner typically controls the partnership’s operations and management. The Portfolios may purchase publicly traded common units issued to limited partners of MLPs. MLPs combine the tax advantages of a partnership with the liquidity of a publicly traded stock. MLP income is generally not subject to entity-level tax; rather, its income, gain or losses pass through to common unitholders. The value of an MLP generally fluctuates predominantly based on prevailing market conditions and the success of the MLP. Investments held by MLPs may be relatively illiquid, and MLPs themselves may trade infrequently and in limited volume. MLPs involve the risks related to their underlying assets, and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles.

## **Venture Capital and Private Equity Investments**

A Portfolio may identify investment opportunities that are not yet available in the public markets and that are accessible only through private equity investments. To capitalize on such opportunities, the Portfolio may invest in venture capital or private equity funds, direct private equity investments and other investments that Alger Management determines to have limited liquidity (“Special Investment Opportunities”). There may be no trading market for Special Investment Opportunities, and the sale or

transfer of such securities may be limited or prohibited by contract or legal requirements, or may be dependent on an exit strategy, such as an IPO or the sale of a business, which may not occur, or may be dependent on managerial assistance provided by other investors and their willingness to provide additional financial support. Positions in Special Investment Opportunities may be able to be liquidated, if at all, only at disadvantageous prices. As a result, a Portfolio that holds such positions may be required to do so for several years, if not longer, regardless of adverse price movements. Investment in Special Investment Opportunities may cause a Portfolio to be less liquid than would otherwise be the case.

### **Cyber Security Risk**

With the increasing use of the internet and technology in connection with Portfolio operations, the Portfolios and their service providers are susceptible to greater operational and information security risks through breaches of cyber security. Cyber security breaches include stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, “denial of service” attacks on websites, the unauthorized monitoring, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential information, unauthorized access to systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Portfolios and their service providers use to service Portfolio operations, and operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Portfolios and their service providers. Cyber security breaches affecting a Portfolio or any of the Portfolios’ intermediaries or service providers may adversely impact the Portfolio and its shareholders, potentially resulting in financial losses or the inability of Portfolio shareholders to transact business. For instance, cyber security breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Portfolio’s ability to calculate NAVs, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Portfolios to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Portfolios may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management programs designed to mitigate or prevent the risk of cyber security breaches. Such costs may be ongoing because threats of cyber attacks are constantly evolving. Issuers of securities in which the Portfolios invest are also subject to similar cyber security risks, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Portfolios’ investments in such companies to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Portfolios or their service providers, or the issuers of the securities in which the Portfolios invest, will not suffer losses relating to cyber security breaches in the future.

### **London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) Replacement and Other Reference Rates Risk**

Many debt securities, derivatives and other financial instruments, including some of the Portfolios’ investments, utilize benchmark or reference rates such as LIBOR, European Interbank Offer Rate (“EURIBOR”), Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate (“SONIA”) and other similar types of reference rates for variable interest rate calculations. Instruments in which a Portfolio invests may pay interest at floating rates based on LIBOR or other similar types of reference rates or may be subject to interest caps or floors based on such reference rates. A Portfolio and issuers of instruments in which the Portfolio invests may also obtain financing at floating rates based on such reference rates. The elimination of a reference rate or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of reference rates could have an adverse impact on the market for—or value of—any securities or payments linked to those reference rates.

The use of LIBOR came under pressure following manipulation allegations in 2012. Despite increased regulation and other corrective actions since that time, concerns have arisen regarding its viability as a benchmark due largely to reduced activity in the financial markets that it measures. In 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority announced that it will no longer encourage nor require banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021. The administrator of LIBOR recently announced a possible delay in the phase out of a majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until mid-2023, with the remainder of the LIBOR publications to end at the end of 2021. It is unclear whether LIBOR will continue to exist in its current or a modified form. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. Based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve’s Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), the U.S. Federal Reserve began publishing a Secured Overnight Funding Rate (“SOFR”) that is intended to replace U.S. Dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication, such as SONIA in the UK.

Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates, and transition planning is at a relatively early stage. Neither the effect of the transition process nor its ultimate success is known. The transition process may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR to



determine interest rates. The effect of any changes to—or discontinuation of—LIBOR on a Portfolio will vary depending on, among other things, provisions in individual contracts and whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and alternative reference rates for both legacy and new products and instruments. Because the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark may deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could materialize prior to the end of 2021.

### **Investment Restrictions**

The investment restrictions numbered 1 through 8 below have been adopted by each of the Portfolios as fundamental policies. Under the 1940 Act, a “fundamental” policy may not be changed without the vote of a “majority of the outstanding voting securities” of the Portfolio, which is defined in the 1940 Act as the lesser of (a) 67% or more of the shares of the Portfolio present at a Portfolio meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio are present or represented by proxy or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio. Each of the Portfolios’ investment objectives is a non-fundamental policy, which may be changed by the Board at any time.

#### **For each Portfolio:**

1. Except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33⅓% of the value of the Portfolio’s total assets), or interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors, the Portfolio may not borrow money.

2. Except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors, the Portfolio may not act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent the Portfolio may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act, by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities.

3. Except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors, the Portfolio may not lend any securities or make loans to others. For purposes of this investment restriction, the purchase of debt obligations (including acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments) and the entry into repurchase agreements shall not constitute loans by the Portfolio.

4. Except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors, the Portfolio may not issue any senior security (as such term is defined in Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act), except insofar as the Portfolio may be deemed to have issued a senior security by reason of borrowing money in accordance with the Portfolio’s borrowing policies. For purposes of this investment restriction, collateral, escrow, or margin or other deposits with respect to the making of short sales, the purchase or sale of futures contracts or options, purchase or sale of forward foreign currency contracts, and the writing of options on securities are not deemed to be an issuance of senior security.

5. Except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors, the Portfolio may not purchase, hold or deal in real estate, but the Portfolio may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or issued by companies that invest or deal in real estate or real estate investment trusts and may acquire and hold real estate or interests therein through exercising rights or remedies with regard to such securities.

6. Except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors, the Portfolio may not invest in physical commodities or physical commodities contracts, except that the Portfolio may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those related to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices and enter into swap agreements and other derivative instruments.



7. Except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors, the Portfolio may not invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided that there shall be no limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or as otherwise permitted by the SEC.

8. Except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by, or exemptive or other relief from, the SEC or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, and disclosed to investors, the Portfolio may not (a) invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any single issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets may be invested, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, or its agencies or instrumentalities and securities of other investment companies may be purchased, without regard to any such limitation, nor (b) hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer (this restriction in clause (b) applies only with respect to 75% of the Portfolio's total assets).

Except in the case of the percentage limitation set forth in Investment Restriction No. 1 and as may be otherwise stated, the percentage limitations contained in the foregoing restrictions and in the Portfolio's other investment policies apply at the time of the purchase of the securities and a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in the values of the securities or in the amount of the Portfolio's assets will not constitute a violation of the restriction. With respect to the percentage limitation set forth in Investment Restriction No. 1, however, if borrowings exceed 33⅓% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets as a result of a change in values or assets, the Portfolio shall take steps to reduce such borrowings within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) thereafter at least to the extent of such excess.

## **PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS**

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Decisions to buy and sell securities and other financial instruments for a Portfolio are made by Alger Management, which also is responsible for placing these transactions, subject to the overall review of the Board. Although investment requirements for each Portfolio are reviewed independently from those of the other accounts or funds managed by Alger Management, investments of the type the Portfolios may make also may be made by these other accounts or funds. When a Portfolio and one or more other funds or other accounts managed by Alger Management are prepared to invest in, or desire to dispose of, the same security or other financial instrument, available investments or opportunities for sales will be allocated in a manner believed by Alger Management to be equitable to each. In some cases, this procedure may affect adversely the price paid or received by a Portfolio or the size of the position obtained or disposed of by a Portfolio.

Transactions in equity securities are in most cases effected on U.S. and foreign stock exchanges or in over-the-counter markets and involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. Where there is no stated commission, as in the case of certain securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, the prices of those securities include undisclosed commissions or mark-ups. Purchases and sales of money market instruments and debt securities usually are principal transactions. These securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. The cost of securities purchased from underwriters includes an underwriting commission or concession and the prices at which securities are purchased from and sold to dealers include a dealer's mark-up or mark-down. U.S. Government securities are generally purchased from underwriters or dealers, although certain newly-issued U.S. Government securities may be purchased directly from the U.S. Treasury or from the issuing agency or instrumentality.

In Alger Management's view, companies are organic entities that continuously undergo changes in response to, among other things, economic, market, environmental, technological, political and managerial factors. Generally, securities will be purchased for capital appreciation. As a result, the Portfolios may dispose of securities without regard to the time they have been held when such action, for defensive or other purposes, appears advisable. Moreover, it is Alger Management's philosophy to pursue each Portfolio's investment objective by managing these Portfolios actively, which may result in high portfolio turnover. The portfolio turnover rate for each Portfolio is included in the Portfolio's Summary Prospectus as well as the financial highlights section of the Portfolio's Prospectus. Increased portfolio turnover will have the effect of increasing a Portfolio's brokerage and custodial expenses.

To the extent consistent with applicable provisions of the 1940 Act and the rules and exemptions adopted by the SEC thereunder, as well as other regulatory requirements, the Board has determined that portfolio transactions will generally be executed through Fred Alger & Company, LLC (“Alger LLC” or the “Distributor”), a registered broker-dealer, if, in the judgment of Alger Management, the use of Alger LLC is likely to result in price and execution at least as favorable as those of other qualified broker-dealers and if, in particular transactions, Alger LLC charges the Portfolio involved a rate consistent with that which other broker-dealers charge to comparable unaffiliated customers in similar transactions. Over-the-counter purchases and sales are transacted directly with principal market makers except in cases in which better prices and executions may be obtained elsewhere. Principal transactions are not entered into with affiliates of the Portfolio except pursuant to exemptive rules or orders adopted by the SEC.

In selecting brokers or dealers to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of a Portfolio, Alger Management seeks the best overall terms available. In assessing the best overall terms available for any transaction, Alger Management will consider the factors it deems relevant, including the breadth of the market in the investment, the price of the investment, the financial condition and execution capability of the broker or dealer and the reasonableness of the commission, if any, for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis. In addition, Alger Management is authorized, in selecting parties to execute a particular transaction and in evaluating the best overall terms available, to consider the brokerage and research services, as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Securities Exchange Act”), provided to the Portfolio involved, the other Portfolios and/or other accounts over which Alger Management or its affiliates exercise investment discretion to the extent permitted by law. The Board will periodically review the commissions paid by the Portfolios to determine if the commissions paid over representative periods of time are reasonable in relation to the benefits inuring to the Portfolios.

Alger LLC does not engage in principal transactions with the Portfolio and, accordingly, received no compensation in connection with securities purchased or sold in that manner, which include certain securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, money market investments and most debt securities.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018, 2019, and 2020, the Portfolios paid commissions in connection with portfolio transactions as follows:

	Broker Commissions Paid for 2018				Soft Dollar Transactions	
	Total Paid by the Portfolio	Paid to Alger LLC			Value of Transactions	Commissions
		Dollar Amount Paid to Alger LLC	% of Brokerage Commissions Paid to Alger LLC	% of Dollar Amount of Transactions Effected through Alger LLC		
Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio . . . . .	\$263,543	\$ 55,334	21%	19%	\$246,823,972	\$ 91,990
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio . .	396,636	55,026	14%	11%	354,968,339	136,833
Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio . . .	212,809	35,309	17%	15%	100,193,351	57,213
Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio . . . . .	5,619	-	0%	0%	4,070,409	2,932
Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio . .	105,911	20,623	19%	18%	25,789,643	26,663
Alger Growth & Income Portfolio . .	6,441	874	14%	10%	7,224,887	3,776
Alger Balanced Portfolio . . . . .	4,200	682	16%	12%	3,407,299	1,920
	<u>\$995,159</u>	<u>\$167,848</u>	<u>17%</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>\$742,477,900</u>	<u>\$321,327</u>

Broker Commissions Paid for 2019						
	Total Paid by the Portfolio	Paid to Alger LLC			Soft Dollar Transactions	
		Dollar Amount Paid to Alger LLC	% of Brokerage Commissions Paid to Alger LLC	% of Dollar Amount of Transactions Effected through Alger LLC	Value of Transactions	Commissions
Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio . . . . .	\$233,717	\$ 48,751	21%	21%	\$207,328,001	\$ 69,409
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio . .	285,832	58,057	20%	18%	291,957,095	98,613
Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio . . .	310,005	48,880	16%	15%	118,152,749	78,485
Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio . . . . .	1,384	-	0%	0%	1,394,079	1,005
Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio . .	94,575	13,453	14%	14%	22,655,137	28,682
Alger Growth & Income Portfolio . .	4,048	6	0%	0%	1,294,857	1,011
Alger Balanced Portfolio . . . . .	3,256	5	0%	0%	1,139,468	902
	<u>\$932,817</u>	<u>\$169,152</u>	<u>18%</u>	<u>18%</u>	<u>\$643,921,386</u>	<u>\$278,107</u>

Broker Commissions Paid for 2020						
	Total Paid by the Portfolio	Paid to Alger LLC			Soft Dollar Transactions	
		Dollar Amount Paid to Alger LLC	% of Brokerage Commissions Paid to Alger LLC	% of Dollar Amount of Transactions Effected through Alger LLC	Value of Transactions	Commissions
Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio . . . . .	\$335,544	\$ 62,781	19%	16%	\$233,187,298	\$ 87,792
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio . .	225,699	40,358	18%	19%	287,189,330	80,140
Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio . . .	303,696	56,813	19%	18%	174,541,868	98,369
Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio . . . . .	2,722	-	0%	0%	1,705,085	1,224
Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio . .	102,308	21,724	21%	19%	17,827,618	23,839
Alger Growth & Income Portfolio . .	5,043	259	5%	5%	2,421,226	1,663
Alger Balanced Portfolio . . . . .	4,803	242	5%	3%	2,345,508	1,596
	<u>\$979,815</u>	<u>\$182,177</u>	<u>19%</u>	<u>17%</u>	<u>\$719,217,933</u>	<u>\$294,623</u>

As of December 31, 2020, Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio, Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio, Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio, and Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio did not hold securities of their regular brokers or dealers (as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act). As of December 31, 2020, Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio, Alger Growth & Income Portfolio, and Alger Balanced Portfolio held securities of their regular brokers or dealers as follows:

<u>Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio</u>	<u>Dollar Value of Securities Owned</u>
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., Inc. . . . .	\$2,570,753
Morgan Stanley . . . . .	\$4,936,147
<u>Alger Growth &amp; Income Portfolio</u>	<u>Dollar Value of Securities Owned</u>
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., Inc. . . . .	\$1,344,273
Morgan Stanley . . . . .	\$ 850,115
<u>Alger Balanced Portfolio</u>	<u>Dollar Value of Securities Owned</u>
J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., Inc. . . . .	\$2,347,888
Morgan Stanley . . . . .	\$ 844,495
Wells Fargo & Company . . . . .	\$1,095,786

## Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Board has adopted policies and procedures relating to disclosure of the Portfolio's securities. These policies and procedures recognize that there may be legitimate business reasons for holdings to be disclosed and seek to balance those interests to protect the proprietary nature of the trading strategies and implementation thereof by the Portfolios.

Generally, the policies prohibit the release of information concerning portfolio holdings which have not previously been made public to individual investors, institutional investors, intermediaries that distribute the Portfolios' shares and other parties which are not employed by the Manager or its affiliates except when the legitimate business purposes for selective disclosure and other conditions (designed to protect the Portfolios) are acceptable.

The Portfolios make their full holdings available semi-annually in shareholder reports filed on Form N-CSR and after the first and third fiscal quarters as an exhibit to their regulatory filings on Form N-PORT. These shareholder reports and regulatory filings are filed with the SEC, as required by federal securities laws, and are generally available within sixty (60) days of the end of the Portfolios' fiscal quarter.

In addition, the Portfolios make publicly available their respective month-end top 10 holdings with a 10 day lag and their month-end full portfolios with a 60 day lag on their website [www.alger.com](http://www.alger.com) and through other marketing communications (including printed advertising/sales literature and/or shareholder telephone customer service centers). No compensation or other consideration is received for the non-public disclosure of portfolio holdings information.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Portfolios provide portfolio holdings information to third parties including financial intermediaries and service providers who need access to this information in the performance of their services and are subject to duties of confidentiality (1) imposed by law, including a duty not to trade on non-public information, and/or (2) pursuant to an agreement that confidential information is not to be disclosed or used (including trading on such information) other than as required by law. This agreement must be approved by the Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer.

The Board periodically reviews a report disclosing the third parties to whom each Portfolio's holdings information has been disclosed and the purpose for such disclosure, and it considers whether or not the release of information to such third parties is in the best interest of the Portfolio and its shareholders.

In addition to material the Portfolios routinely provide to shareholders, the Manager may, upon request, make additional statistical information available regarding the Alger Family of Funds. Such information may include, but not be limited to, relative weightings and characteristics of a Portfolio's portfolio versus an index (such as P/E (or price to book) ratio), EPS forecasts, alpha, beta, capture ratio, maximum drawdown, standard deviation, Sharpe ratio, information ratio, and market cap analysis), security specific impact on overall portfolio performance, return on equity statistics, geographic analysis, number of holdings, month-end top ten contributors to and detractors from performance, portfolio turnover, and other similar information. Shareholders should visit [www.alger.com](http://www.alger.com) or may also contact the Portfolios at (800) 992-3863 to obtain such information.

Each Portfolio provides its portfolio holdings on a daily basis, with no lag, to each of Abel Noser, Bloomberg, Factset, Security Class Action Services, LLC, and William O'Neil + Co. Inc. Each Portfolio has ongoing arrangements to provide its portfolio holdings to Callan Associates, Epiq eDiscovery Solutions, Inc., Equest, eVestment Alliance, LLC, Fascet LLC, ICE Data Services, InsiderScore, Mercer Investment Consulting, Morningstar, Oppenheimer, PSN, S&P Global Inc., RBC Capital Markets, Refinitiv US LLC, Renaissance Macro, Seismic, Synergy Capital Management, Vantagepoint Investment Management, Inc., and Wilshire. Neither a Portfolio nor any other person is directly compensated for such disclosure, although certain persons receiving such disclosure may be investors in one or more Portfolios and may therefore be subject to fees applicable to all shareholders. Alger Management also manages accounts for individuals and institutions. Holders of these accounts may own many of the same securities as a Portfolio, and therefore may be generally aware of the portfolio holdings of a Portfolio.

## **NET ASSET VALUE**

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The price of one share of a class is its “net asset value.” Net asset value is computed by adding the value of the Portfolio’s investments plus cash and other assets allocable to the class, deducting applicable liabilities and then dividing the result by the number of shares of the class outstanding. Shares of two classes of a Portfolio may differ in net asset value. Net asset value is calculated as of the close of business (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open.

The NYSE is generally open on each Monday through Friday, except New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (the third Monday in January), Presidents’ Day (the third Monday in February), Good Friday, Memorial Day (the last Monday in May), Independence Day, Labor Day (the first Monday in September), Thanksgiving Day (the fourth Thursday in November) and Christmas Day.

The assets of the Portfolios are generally valued on the basis of market quotations. Securities for which such information is readily available are valued at the last reported sales price or the official closing price as reported by an independent pricing service on the primary market or exchange on which they are traded. In the absence of reported sales, securities are valued at a price within the bid and asked price or, in the absence of a recent bid or asked price, the equivalent as obtained from one or more of the major market makers for the securities to be valued may be used. Other investments and other assets, including restricted securities and securities for which market quotations are not readily available, are valued at fair value under procedures approved by the Board. Short-term securities with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, as described below, which constitutes fair value as determined by the Board. Securities in which the Portfolios invest may be traded in markets that close before the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. eastern time). Developments that occur between the close of these markets (generally foreign markets) and the close of the NYSE may result in adjustments to the closing prices to reflect what the investment manager, pursuant to policies established by the Board, believes to be fair values of these securities as of the close of the NYSE. The Portfolios may also fair value securities in other situations, for example, when a particular foreign market is closed but the Portfolios are open.

Valuations of money market instruments with maturities of 60 days or less held by the Portfolios are based on their amortized cost, which does not take into account unrealized capital gains or losses. Amortized cost valuation involves initially 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. Although 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 a Portfolio would receive if it sold the instrument.

## **PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS**

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Shares of the Portfolios are offered by the Trust on a continuous basis to separate accounts of certain life insurance companies (“Participating Insurance Companies”) and to Plans. Shares are distributed by Alger LLC as principal underwriter for the Portfolios pursuant to a distribution agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) which provides that Alger LLC accepts orders for shares at net asset value and no sales commission or load is charged.

The separate accounts of the Participating Insurance Companies place orders to purchase and redeem shares of each Portfolio based on, among other things, the amount of premium payments to be invested and the amount of surrender and transfer requests (as defined in the prospectuses describing the VA contracts and VLI policies issued by the Participating Insurance Companies) to be effected on that day pursuant to VA contracts and VLI policies. Plan trustees purchase and redeem Portfolio shares. Plan participants cannot contact the Trust directly to purchase shares of the Portfolios but may invest in shares of the Portfolios only through their Plan. The Portfolios do not assess any fees, either when they sell or when they redeem their shares. Surrender charges, mortality and expense risk fees and other charges may be assessed by Participating Insurance Companies under the VA contracts or VLI policies. These fees should be described in the Participating Insurance Companies’ prospectuses. Any charges assessed by the Plans should be described in the Plan documents. Participants should contact their Plan sponsor for information concerning the appropriate procedure for investing in the Portfolios.

The Trust may suspend the right of redemption of shares of any Portfolio and may postpone payment for any period: (i) during which the NYSE is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or during which trading on the NYSE is restricted; (ii) when the SEC determines that a state of emergency



exists which may make payment or transfer not reasonably practicable; (iii) as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of the shareholders of the Portfolios; or (iv) at any other time when the Portfolios may, under applicable laws and regulations, suspend payment on the redemption of its shares.

Payment for shares tendered for redemption is ordinarily made in cash. However, the Board has adopted procedures which provide that if the Board determines that it would be detrimental to the best interest of the remaining shareholders of a Portfolio to make payment of a redemption order wholly in cash, the Portfolio may pay the redemption proceeds in whole or in part by a distribution “in kind” of securities from the Portfolio, in lieu of cash, in conformity with applicable rules of the SEC. The Trust has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, pursuant to which a Portfolio is obligated to redeem shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the Portfolio, during any 90-day period for any one shareholder. If shares are redeemed in kind, the redeeming shareholder might incur brokerage or other costs in selling the securities for cash. The method of valuing securities used to make redemptions in kind will be the same as the method the Portfolio uses to value its portfolio securities and such valuation will be made as of the time the redemption price is determined.

### Distribution Plan

Under a distribution plan (the “Plan”) adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, each Portfolio that offers Class S shares may pay Alger LLC a fee, at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Portfolio allocable to Class S shares of the Portfolio, if any, primarily for remittance to Participating Insurance Companies and qualified plan service providers as compensation for distribution assistance and shareholder services with respect to Class S shares. The Plan is a “compensation” type plan and permits the payment at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets allocable to the Class S shares of a Portfolio for recordkeeping and administrative services as well as activities that are primarily intended to result in sales of Class S shares of the Portfolio, including but not limited to preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses, SAI, shareholder reports, and educational materials to prospective and existing contract owners and plan participants; compensating agents; responding to inquiries by contract owners and plan participants; receiving and answering correspondence; contract owner and participant-level recordkeeping and administrative services; and similar activities. The Trustees unanimously approved the Plan on February 5, 2002, and it became effective on May 1, 2002. The Plan and any related agreement that is entered into by a Portfolio in connection with the Plan remains in effect from year to year, provided such continuation is approved annually by vote of a majority of the Trustees and of a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust (the “Independent Trustees”) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or any related agreements (the “12b-1 Independent Trustees”). All material amendments to the Plan must be approved by a majority vote of the Trustees, including a majority of the 12b-1 Independent Trustees, at a meeting called for that purpose. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent with respect to a Portfolio without the approval of the Class S shareholders of the Portfolio. In addition, the Plan may be terminated with respect to any Portfolio at any time, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the outstanding Class S shares of the Portfolio or by vote of a majority of the 12b-1 Independent Trustees.

Alger LLC’s selling expenses during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, were as follows for the Portfolios:

### The Alger Portfolios — Class S Shares

	Capital Appreciation Portfolio	Large Cap Growth Portfolio	Mid Cap Growth Portfolio	Total
Advertising & Promotion . . . . .	\$ 2,745	\$ 276	\$ 188	\$ 3,209
Compensation to Dealers . . . . .	115,927	17,418	12,452	145,797
Compensation to Sales Personnel . . . . .	9,798	1,010	710	11,518
Printing . . . . .	271	27	19	317
Total Selling Expenses . . . . .	\$128,741	\$18,731	\$13,369	\$160,841



## **PARTICIPATING INSURANCE COMPANIES AND PLANS**

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The Trust currently does not foresee any disadvantages to the holders of VA contracts and VLI policies arising from the fact that the interests of the holders of VA contracts and VLI policies may differ, that the Participating Insurance Companies may not be affiliated with each other or that the Portfolios may offer their shares to Plans. Nevertheless, the Board intends to monitor events in order to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts which may possibly arise due to differences of tax treatment or other considerations, and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response to such conflicts. If such a conflict were to occur, one or more Participating Insurance Company separate accounts or Plans might withdraw their investment in a Portfolio, which might cause the Portfolio to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices, and orderly portfolio management could be disrupted to the potential detriment of the VA contract and VLI policy holders or Plan participants. The VA contracts and VLI policies are described in the separate prospectuses issued by the Participating Insurance Companies, and the Plans are described in the Plan documents made available by the Plan sponsors. The Trust assumes no responsibility for such prospectuses or plan documents.

Tax qualified plans may also invest in the Portfolios. The Trust assumes no responsibility for confirming the tax status of shareholders, or their effect on the tax status of other Portfolio shareholders.

## **MANAGEMENT**

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### **Trustees and Officers of the Trust**

The Trust is governed by the Board which is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders under Massachusetts law.

The Board has two standing committees: an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee. The Audit Committee oversees (a) each Portfolio's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices and its internal controls and (b) the quality and objectivity of each Portfolio's financial statements and the independent audit thereof. The members of the Audit Committee are Stephen E. O'Neil, Nathan E. Saint-Amand and Charles F. Baird, Jr. The Audit Committee met five times during the Trust's last fiscal year. The function of the Nominating Committee is, among other things, to select and nominate all candidates for election as Independent Trustees to the Board. The Nominating Committee, which met once during the Trust's last fiscal year, is composed of all the Independent Trustees.

While the Nominating Committee expects to be able to identify a sufficient number of qualified candidates on its own, it will consider nominations from shareholders that are submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Trust, c/o Fred Alger Management, LLC, 360 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010. Any submission should include the following information as to each individual proposed for election or re-election as Trustee: the name, age, business address, residence address and principal occupation or employment of such individual, the class, series and number of shares of stock of the Portfolios that are beneficially owned by such individual, the date such shares were acquired and the investment intent of such acquisition, whether such shareholder believes such individual is, or is not, an "interested person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust, and information regarding such individual that is sufficient, in the discretion of the Nominating Committee, to make such determination, and all other information relating to such individual that is required to be disclosed in a solicitation of proxies for election of Trustees of a registered investment company in an election contest pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act (including such individual's written consent to being named in a proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a Trustee (if elected)). Any such submission must also be submitted by such date and contain such information as may be specified in the Trust's By-laws.

### **Board's Risk Oversight Role**

Risk oversight is part of the Board's general oversight of the Trust. As is the case with virtually all investment companies (as distinguished from operating companies), service providers to the Trust, primarily the Manager, have responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Portfolios, which includes responsibility for risk management (including management of investment performance and investment risk, valuation risk, liquidity risk, issuer and counterparty credit risk, compliance risk and operational risk). As part of its oversight, the Board, acting at its scheduled meetings, regularly interacts with and receives reports from senior personnel of service providers, including the Manager's Chief Investment Officer (or a senior representative of his office) and portfolio management personnel, which include reports on the investment performance of the Portfolios. In accordance with Rule 22e-4

under the 1940 Act, the Board approved a liquidity risk management program (the “LRMP”), which provides the framework for evaluating the liquidity of the Portfolios’ investments. The Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, appointed the Manager as the administrator of the LRMP, and reviews, no less frequently than annually, a written report prepared by the Manager as the administrator of the LRMP that addresses the operation of the program and assesses its adequacy and effectiveness of implementation. The Board also receives regular liquidity reports. The Board receives regular compliance reports prepared by the Trust’s and the Manager’s Chief Compliance Officer and meets regularly with the Chief Compliance Officer to discuss various compliance matters, including compliance risks. In accordance with SEC rules, the Independent Trustees meet regularly in executive session with the Trust’s and the Manager’s Chief Compliance Officer, and the Chief Compliance Officer prepares and presents an annual written compliance report to the Board. The Board’s Audit Committee (which consists of three Independent Trustees) meets during its scheduled meetings, and between meetings the Audit Committee chair maintains contact with the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm and the Trust’s Chief Financial Officer.

The Board also receives periodic presentations from senior personnel of the Manager regarding risk management generally, as well as periodic presentations regarding specific operational, compliance or investment areas such as business continuity, anti-money laundering, personal trading, valuation (including information with respect to any fair valued securities), credit, investment research and securities lending. The Board also may receive special reports or presentations on a variety of risk matters, either upon the Board’s request or upon the initiative of the Manager. The Board receives reports from counsel to the Trust or counsel to the Manager and the Board’s own independent legal counsel regarding regulatory compliance and governance matters. The Board’s oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Portfolios’ investment activities.

#### Board Composition and Leadership Structure

The 1940 Act requires that at least 40% of the Trust’s trustees be Independent Trustees and as such not be affiliated with the Manager. To rely on certain exemptive rules under the 1940 Act, a majority of the Trust’s trustees must be Independent Trustees, and for certain important matters, such as the approval of investment advisory agreements or transactions with affiliates, the 1940 Act or the rules thereunder require the approval of a majority of the Independent Trustees. Currently, 83% of the Trust’s Trustees, including the Chairman of the Board, are Independent Trustees. The Chairman of the Board chairs Board meetings and executive sessions of the Independent Trustees, reviews and comments on Board meeting agendas, represents the views of the Independent Trustees to management and facilitates communication among the Independent Trustees and their counsel. The Board has determined that its leadership structure, in which the Chairman of the Board is not affiliated with the Manager, is appropriate in light of the services that the Manager provides to the Trust and potential conflicts of interest that could arise from this relationship.

Trustees of the Trust, together with information as to their positions with the Trust, and principal occupations, are shown below.

Name, (Year of Birth), and Address <sup>(1)</sup>	Position(s) Held with the Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in the Alger Fund Complex <sup>(3)</sup> which are Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past Five Years
<b>Interested Trustee<sup>(2)</sup>:</b>				
Hilary M. Alger (1961)	Trustee since 2007	Non-profit Fundraising Consultant since 2015, Schultz & Williams; Emeritus Trustee since 2020 and Trustee from 2013 to 2020, Pennsylvania Ballet; School Committee Member since 2017, Germantown Friends School.	29	Board of Directors, Alger Associates, Inc.; Director of Target Margin Theater
<b>Non-Interested Trustees:</b>				
Charles F. Baird, Jr. (1953)	Trustee since 2007	Managing Director of North Castle Partners (private equity securities group).	29	

Name, (Year of Birth), and Address <sup>(1)</sup>	Position(s) Held with the Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in the Alger Fund Complex <sup>(3)</sup> which are Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past Five Years
Roger P. Cheever (1945)	Trustee since 2007	Associate Vice President for Development Strategy since 2020 and Associate Vice President for Principal Gifts from 2008 to 2020, Harvard University.	29	Board of Directors, Alger SICAV Fund
Stephen E. O'Neil (1932)	Trustee since 1988	Retired.	29	
David Rosenberg (1962)	Trustee since 2007	Associate Professor of Law since August 2000, Zicklin School of Business, Baruch College, City University of New York.	29	
Nathan E. Saint-Amand M.D. (1938)	Trustee since 1988	Medical doctor in private practice since 1970; Member of the Board of the Manhattan Institute (non-profit policy research) since 1988.	29	

<sup>(1)</sup> The address of each Trustee is c/o Fred Alger Management, LLC, 360 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ms. Alger is an "interested person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Portfolios by virtue of her ownership control of Alger Associates, Inc. ("Alger Associates"), which controls Alger Management and its affiliates.

<sup>(3)</sup> "Alger Fund Complex" refers to the Trust and the five other registered investment companies managed by Alger Management. Each Trustee serves until an event of termination, such as death or resignation, or until his or her successor is duly elected. Each of the Trustees serves on the board of trustees of the other five registered investment companies in the Alger Fund Complex.

### Information About Each Trustee's Experience, Qualifications, Attributes or Skills

The Board believes that the significance of each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills is an individual matter (meaning that experience that is important for one Trustee may not have the same value for another) and that these factors are best evaluated at the board level, with no single Trustee, or particular factor, being indicative of board effectiveness. However, the Board believes that Trustees need to have the skills, experience and judgment necessary to address the issues directors of investment companies confront in fulfilling their duties to fund shareholders. These skills include the ability to critically review, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, and to interact effectively with Trust management, service providers and counsel, in order to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties; the Board believes that its members satisfy this standard. Experience relevant to having this ability may be achieved through a Trustee's educational background; business, professional training or practice (*e.g.*, medicine or law), public service or academic positions; experience from service as a board member (including the Board of the Trust) or as an executive of investment funds, public companies or significant private or not-for-profit entities or other organizations; and/or other life experiences. To assist them in evaluating matters under federal and state law, the Trustees are counseled by their own independent legal counsel, who participates in Board meetings and interacts with the Manager, and also may benefit from information provided by the Trust's or the Manager's counsel; both Board and Trust counsel have significant experience advising funds and fund board members. The Board and its committees have the ability to engage other experts as appropriate. The Board evaluates its performance on an annual basis.

Each Trustee has been a Board member of the Alger Fund Complex mutual funds since at least 2007. In addition, the following are among some of the specific experiences, qualifications, attributes or skills that each Trustee possesses (this supplements information provided in the table above), which the Board believes help the Trustees to exercise effective business judgment.

- Hilary M. Alger — In addition to her tenure as a Board member of all of the Alger Fund Complex mutual funds (some since 2003), Ms. Alger has over 25 years experience in development for non-profit entities, and prior to that, worked as a securities analyst at Alger Management. Ms. Alger owns securities issued by, and serves on the Board of Directors of, Alger Associates.
- Charles F. Baird, Jr. — In addition to his tenure as a Board member of all of the Alger Fund Complex mutual funds (some since 2000), and his service on the Audit Committee of the Trust,

Mr. Baird has over 35 years experience as a business entrepreneur, primarily focusing on private equity securities. His extensive experience in the investment business provides in-depth knowledge of industry practices and standards.

- Roger P. Cheever — Mr. Cheever has been the Chairman of the Board of all of the Alger Fund Complex mutual funds since 2007, and has been a Board member of some since 2000. Mr. Cheever has over 35 years of experience in the development and management of non-profit entities.
- Stephen E. O’Neil — In addition to his tenure as a Board member of all of the Alger Fund Complex mutual funds (some since 1973), and his service as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Trust, Mr. O’Neil has over 45 years experience as a lawyer and private investor.
- David Rosenberg — In addition to his tenure as a Board member of all of the Alger Fund Complex mutual funds since 2007, Mr. Rosenberg has 20 years of experience as a professor of business law.
- Nathan E. Saint-Amand, M.D. — In addition to his tenure as a Board member of all of the Alger Fund Complex mutual funds (some since 1986), Dr. Saint-Amand has been a medical doctor for over 45 years and has served on the boards of several non-profit entities.

The officers of the Trust, their principal occupations, and other information, are shown below.

<b>Name, (Year of Birth), Position with Trust and Address<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Principal Occupations</b>	<b>Officer Since</b>
<b>Officers<sup>(2)</sup>:</b>		
Hal Liebes (1964) President, Principal Executive Officer	Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer (“COO”) and Secretary, Alger Management; COO and Secretary, Alger Associates, Inc. and Alger Alternative Holdings, LLC; Director, Alger SICAV, Alger International Holdings, and Alger Dynamic Return Offshore Fund; Vice President, COO, Member, and Secretary, Alger Capital, LLC and Alger Group Holdings, LLC; Executive Director and Chairman, Alger Management, Ltd.; Manager and Secretary, Weatherbie Capital, LLC and Alger Apple Real Estate LLC; Manager, Alger Partners Investors I, LLC and Alger Partners Investors KEIGF; Secretary, Alger-Weatherbie Holdings, LLC and Alger Boulder I LLC; and Director and Secretary, The Foundation for Alger Families.	2005
Tina Payne (1974) Secretary, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Legal Officer	Since 2017, Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), Alger Management; Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary, Alger LLC; CCO, Alger Management, Ltd.; Assistant Secretary, Weatherbie Capital, LLC and Alger Alternative Holdings, LLC; and since 2019, Assistant Secretary, Alger-Weatherbie Holdings, LLC. Formerly, Senior Vice President and Associate General Counsel, Cohen & Steers Capital Management, from 2007 to 2017.	2017
Michael D. Martins (1965) Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer, AML Compliance Officer	Senior Vice President, Alger Management.	2005
Anthony S. Caputo (1955) Assistant Treasurer	Vice President, Alger Management.	2007
Sergio M. Pavone (1961) Assistant Treasurer	Vice President, Alger Management.	2007
Mia G. Pillinger (1989) Assistant Secretary	Associate Counsel of Alger Management since 2020. Formerly, Associate at Willkie Farr & Gallagher, LLP, from 2016 to 2020.	2020
Rachel I. Winters (1987) Assistant Secretary	Paralegal and Compliance Officer of Alger Management since 2018. Formerly, Senior Paralegal, VanEck Associates Corporation, from 2017 to 2018 and Compliance Officer and Paralegal, Cohen & Steers Capital Management from 2014 to 2017.	2020

<sup>(1)</sup> The address of each officer is c/o Fred Alger Management, LLC, 360 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010.

<sup>(2)</sup> Each officer’s term of office is one year. Each officer serves in the same capacity for the other funds in the Alger Fund Complex.

No director, officer or employee of Alger Management or its affiliates receives any compensation from the Trust for serving as an officer or Trustee of the Trust. Each Independent Trustee receives a fee of \$142,000 per annum, paid pro rata by each portfolio in the Alger Fund Complex, plus travel expenses

incurred for attending meetings. The Independent Trustee appointed as Chairman of the Board receives an additional compensation of \$20,000 per annum paid pro rata by each portfolio in the Alger Fund Complex. Additionally, each member of the Audit Committee receives a fee of \$13,000 per annum, paid pro rata by each portfolio in the Alger Fund Complex. Prior to January 1, 2021, each Independent Trustee received a fee of \$134,000 per annum, paid pro rata by each portfolio in the Alger Fund Complex, plus travel expenses incurred for attending meetings; the Chairman of the Board received an additional compensation of \$20,000 per annum paid pro rata by each portfolio in the Alger Fund Complex; and each member of the Audit Committee received a fee of \$13,000 per annum, paid pro rata by each portfolio in the Alger Fund Complex.

The Trust did not offer its Trustees any pension or retirement benefits during or prior to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The following table provides compensation amounts paid to current Independent Trustees for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020.

**Compensation Table**

<u>Name of Person</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from The Alger Portfolios</u>	<u>Total Compensation Paid to Trustee from The Alger Fund Complex</u>
Charles F. Baird, Jr. . . . .	\$8,446	\$147,000
Roger P. Cheever . . . . .	\$8,848	\$154,000
Stephen E. O'Neil . . . . .	\$8,446	\$147,000
David Rosenberg . . . . .	\$7,699	\$134,000
Nathan E. Saint-Amand . . . . .	\$8,446	\$147,000

The following table shows each Trustee's beneficial ownership as of December 31, 2020, by dollar range, of equity securities of the Portfolio and of the funds in the Alger Fund Complex overseen by that Trustee. The ranges are as follows: A = none; B = \$1 — \$10,000; C = \$10,001 — \$50,000; D = \$50,001 — \$100,000; E = over \$100,000.

None of the Independent Trustees and none of their immediate family members owns any securities issued by Alger Management, Alger LLC, or any company (other than a registered investment company) controlling, controlled by or under common control with Alger Management or Alger LLC. The table reflects Ms. Alger's beneficial ownership of shares of the Portfolios, and of all funds in the Alger Fund Complex overseen by Ms. Alger as a Trustee, that are owned by various entities that may be deemed to be controlled by Ms. Alger. As of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, no Trustee beneficially owned any equity securities of any Portfolio because no Trustee had invested in the type of insurance contract through which the Portfolios must be purchased.

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Alger Capital Appreciation</u>	<u>Alger Large Cap Growth</u>	<u>Alger Mid Cap Growth</u>	<u>Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth</u>	<u>Alger Small Cap Growth</u>	<u>Alger Growth &amp; Income</u>	<u>Alger Balanced</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities of Funds Overseen by Trustee in Alger Fund Complex</u>
<b>Interested Trustee:</b>								
Hilary M. Alger	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	E
<b>Independent Trustees:</b>								
Charles F. Baird, Jr.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	E
Roger P. Cheever	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	E
Stephen E. O'Neil	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B
David Rosenberg	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C
Nathan E. Saint-Amand	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	E

### **Investment Manager**

Alger Management has been in the business of providing investment advisory services since 1964 and, as of December 31, 2020, had approximately \$42.0 billion in assets under management. Alger Management is directly owned by Alger Group Holdings, LLC, a financial services holding company. Alger Group Holdings and Alger Management are indirectly controlled by Hilary M. Alger, Nicole D. Alger and Alexandra D. Alger, who own approximately 99% of the voting rights of Alger Associates, the parent company of Alger Group Holdings.



Alger Management serves as investment adviser to the Portfolios pursuant to a written agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Portfolios, and Alger Management (the “Advisory Agreement”), and under the supervision of the Board. The services provided by Alger Management under the Advisory Agreement include: making investment decisions for the Portfolios, placing orders to purchase and sell securities on behalf of the Portfolios, and selecting broker-dealers that, in its judgment, provide prompt and reliable execution at favorable prices and reasonable commission rates. Alger LLC may serve as each Portfolio’s broker in effecting most portfolio transactions on securities exchanges and can retain commissions in accordance with certain regulations of the SEC. Alger Management employs professional securities analysts who provide research services exclusively to the Portfolios and other accounts for which Alger Management or its affiliates serve as investment adviser or subadviser. Alger Management pays the salaries of all officers of the Trust who are employed by the Trust and Alger Management. Alger Management bears all expenses in connection with the performance of its services under the Advisory Agreement.

As compensation for its services, the Trust has agreed to pay the Manager an investment advisory fee, accrued daily and payable monthly, at the annual rates set forth below as a percentage of the average daily net asset value of the relevant Portfolio: Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio — .81% for assets up to \$2 billion, .65% for assets between \$2 billion and \$3 billion, .60% for assets between \$3 billion and \$4 billion, .55% for assets between \$4 billion and \$5 billion, and .45% for assets in excess of \$5 billion; Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio — .71% for assets up to \$1 billion and .60% for assets in excess of \$1 billion; Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio — .76% for assets up to \$1 billion and .70% for assets in excess of \$1 billion; Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio and Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio — .81% for assets up to \$1 billion and .75% for assets in excess of \$1 billion; Alger Growth & Income Portfolio — .50%; and Alger Balanced Portfolio — .71% for assets up to \$1 billion and .55% for assets in excess of \$1 billion.

The Manager has made a contractual commitment to Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio to waive its fee and/or reimburse the Portfolio for expenses to the extent necessary to limit the total annual operating expenses of the Class I-2 shares of the Portfolio to 1.05% of the Class’s daily average net assets. The limitation does not include acquired fund fees and expenses, dividend expense on short sales, borrowing costs, interest, taxes, brokerage and extraordinary expenses. The agreement runs through April 30, 2023 and may only be amended or terminated prior to its expiration date by agreement between the Manager and the Board, and will terminate automatically in the event of termination of the Advisory Agreement. The Manager may, during the term of the contract, recoup any fees waived or expenses reimbursed pursuant to the contract to the extent that such recoupment would not cause the expense ratio to exceed the stated limitation in effect at the time of (i) the waiver or reimbursement and (ii) the recoupment by the Manager, after repayment of the recoupment is taken into account. Additionally, with respect to Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive fees owed to it, or to reimburse expenses of, the Portfolio in an amount corresponding to the management fee borne by the Portfolio as an investor in any underlying investment in an affiliated investment company. This agreement will remain in effect for the life of any such investment.

Alger Management pays a sub-advisory fee to Weatherbie Capital, LLC (“Weatherbie” or the “Sub-Adviser”), an affiliate of the Manager, out of its own resources at no additional charge to the Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio. Alger Management pays Weatherbie 70% of the advisory fee received by Alger Management from Specialized Growth Portfolio, net of any waivers. During the fiscal years ending December 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020 Alger Management paid Weatherbie \$0, \$0, and \$0, respectively, under the terms of the Sub-Advisory Agreement in respect of Specialized Growth Portfolio.



During the fiscal years listed below, Alger Management earned the following under the terms of the Advisory Agreement:

<b>Portfolio</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio. . . . .	\$4,372,317	\$4,031,817	\$4,288,391
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$2,368,424	\$1,948,884	\$2,062,030
Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$1,186,274	\$1,062,990	\$1,095,250
Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$ 18,807	\$ 11,572	\$ 45,594
Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$2,045,473	\$1,748,376	\$1,744,389
Alger Growth & Income Portfolio. . . . .	\$ 154,343	\$ 160,639	\$ 182,150
Alger Balanced Portfolio . . . . .	\$ 341,461	\$ 325,243	\$ 327,418

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively, Alger Management waived and/or reimbursed the following Portfolios the respective amounts set forth in the table below, pursuant to contractual agreements to limit expenses that were substantially the same as those described above:

<b>Portfolio</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$ 75,488	\$ 39,025	\$ 4,376
Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$133,020	\$140,050	\$131,787

### **Administrative Services**

From time to time Alger Management or its affiliates may compensate insurance companies or their affiliates whose customers hold shares of the Portfolios for providing a variety of record-keeping, administrative, marketing and/or shareholder support services. This compensation, which may be paid at a rate of up to .45% of the net asset value of shares held by those customers, will be paid from Alger Management's or its affiliates' resources, and not from the assets of the Portfolios.

Pursuant to a separate administration agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Portfolios, and Alger Management (the "Fund Administration Agreement"), Alger Management also provides administrative services to the Portfolios, including, but not limited to: providing office space, telephone, office equipment and supplies; authorizing expenditures and approving bills for payment on behalf of the Portfolios; supervising preparation of periodic shareholder reports, notices and other shareholder communications; supervising the daily pricing of each Portfolio's investment portfolio and the publication of the net asset value of each Portfolio's shares, earnings reports and other financial data; monitoring relationships with organizations providing services to the Portfolios, including the Portfolios' Custodian, Transfer Agent and printers; providing trading desk facilities for the Portfolios; and supervising compliance by the Portfolios with recordkeeping and periodic reporting requirements under the 1940 Act.

Alger Management's administrative fee is .0275% of average daily net assets, and pursuant to an Accounting Agency Agreement between Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH") and the Portfolios, for a fee of 0.014% of the Portfolios' average daily net assets for the first \$5 billion in assets and 0.0125% for assets over \$5 billion, BBH provides accounting and bookkeeping services and calculation of the net asset value of the Portfolios' shares.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively, Alger Management earned under the terms of the Fund Administration Agreement, approximately:

<b>Portfolio</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio. . . . .	\$148,443	\$136,883	\$145,593
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$ 91,735	\$ 75,485	\$ 79,867
Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$ 42,924	\$ 38,463	\$ 39,631
Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$ 639	\$ 393	\$ 1,548
Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio. . . . .	\$ 69,445	\$ 59,358	\$ 59,223
Alger Growth & Income Portfolio. . . . .	\$ 8,489	\$ 8,835	\$ 10,018
Alger Balanced Portfolio . . . . .	\$ 13,226	\$ 12,597	\$ 12,682

Alger Management has also entered into a Shareholder Administrative Services Agreement with the Trust. The services provided and the fees paid pursuant to that agreement are discussed in the “Transfer Agent” section below.

### **Securities Lending**

Growth & Income Portfolio participated in the Brown Brothers Harriman Global Securities Lending Program during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. As securities lending agent, the responsibilities of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (“BBH”) included lending the securities, receipt of collateral, holding and administration of collateral, maintenance of collateral margin, return of collateral, provision of statements, and adherence to operational procedures. All loans were collateralized by cash invested in a money market fund. The total fees were split between the Portfolio (75%) and BBH (25%) as lending agent.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, Growth & Income Portfolio earned \$271.06 in gross income from securities lending activities, including income from cash collateral reinvestment. The borrowers paid premiums of \$220.97, and were paid rebates of \$31.08. The Portfolio paid an agency fee of \$59.99 to BBH. The Portfolio’s net income from securities lending activities was \$179.99.

### **Sub-Adviser**

Fred Alger Management, LLC has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with Weatherbie, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alger Associates and an affiliate of Fred Alger Management, LLC. Weatherbie, subject to the supervision and approval of Fred Alger Management, LLC, provides investment management of the Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio’s assets.

### **Description of Portfolio Manager Compensation Structure**

An Alger portfolio manager’s compensation generally consists of salary and an annual bonus. In addition, portfolio managers are eligible for health and retirement benefits available to all Alger employees, including a 401(k) plan sponsored by Alger Management. A portfolio manager’s base salary is typically a function of the portfolio manager’s experience (with consideration given to type, investment style and size of investment portfolios previously managed), education, industry knowledge and the individual’s performance in his or her role. Base salaries will grow over time for Alger’s superior employees, rewarding their performance and contributions to the firm.

Bonus may be a significant portion of an individual’s compensation and can vary from year to year. The annual bonus considers various factors, including:

- the firm’s overall financial results and profitability;
- the firm’s overall investment management performance;
- current year’s and prior years’ pre-tax investment performance (both relative and absolute) of the portfolios for which the individual is responsible, based on the benchmark of each such portfolio;
- qualitative assessment of an individual’s performance with respect to the firm’s investment process and standards; and
- the individual’s leadership contribution within the firm.

While the benchmarks and peer groups used in determining a portfolio manager’s compensation may change from time to time, Alger Management may refer to benchmarks, such as those provided by Russell Investments and S&P Global Ratings, and peer groups, such as those provided by Lipper Inc. and Morningstar Inc., that are widely-recognized by the investment industry.

Alger Management has implemented a profit participation plan (“PPP”) that gives key personnel the opportunity to have equity-like participation in the long-term growth and profitability of the firm. Senior members of the firm are eligible to receive awards annually in the PPP. The PPP reinforces the portfolio managers’ commitment to generating superior investment performance for the firm’s clients. The awards are invested in Alger mutual funds and have a four-year vesting schedule. The total award earned can increase or decrease with the firm’s investment and earnings results over the four-year period.

Additionally, the Alger Partners Plan provides key investment executives with phantom equity that allows participants pro-rata rights to growth in the firm's book value, dividend payments and participation in any significant corporate transactions (e.g. partial sale, initial public offering, merger, etc.). The firm does not have a limit on the overall percentage of the firm's value it will convey through this program. Participation in this program is determined annually.

#### Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers

The numbers and assets of other accounts managed by the portfolio managers of the Portfolios as of March 31, 2021 are as follows.

		Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts
Gregory S. Adams*	3	\$ 891,384,992	3	\$ 166,341,121	9	\$ 21,205,277
Joshua D. Bennett <sup>†</sup>	2	\$ 2,101,682,166	4	\$ 279,753,225	14	\$ 1,418,678,027
Dan C. Chung <sup>*∞#</sup>	11	\$ 16,998,500,776	9	\$ 1,893,435,079	50	\$ 3,004,428,109
Ankur Crawford <sup>#</sup>	5	\$ 15,995,161,032	9	\$ 1,963,315,113	54	\$ 3,425,577,329
H. George Dai <sup>†</sup>	2	\$ 2,101,682,166	4	\$ 279,753,225	14	\$ 1,418,678,027
Patrick Kelly <sup>#</sup>	5	\$ 15,995,161,032	9	\$ 1,963,315,113	54	\$ 3,425,577,329
Edward Minn <sup>^†</sup>	1	\$ 1,426,067,251	3	\$ 345,865,927	15	\$ 1,422,297,403
Matthew A. Weatherbie <sup>^†</sup>	1	\$ 1,426,067,251	3	\$ 345,865,927	14	\$ 1,418,678,027
Amy Y. Zhang <sup>±</sup>	5	\$ 9,474,155,315	1	\$ 1,175,907,559	6	\$ 282,502,109

\* The portfolio manager also manages Alger Dynamic Return Fund, a hedge fund included in "Other Pooled Investment Vehicles". The advisory fee of Alger Dynamic Return Fund is based on the performance of the account, which had assets of approximately \$45 million as of March 31, 2021.

# The portfolio manager also managed a separate account, included in "Other Accounts," with an advisory fees based on the performance of the account. The account had assets of approximately \$209 million as of March 31, 2021.

† The portfolio manager also co-managed a separate account, included in "Other Accounts," which may charge additional fees based on the performance of the account. The account had assets of approximately \$154 million as of March 31, 2021.

x The portfolio manager also co-managed a private hedge fund, included in "Other Pooled Investment Vehicles," which may charge additional fees based on the performance of the account. The account had assets of approximately \$34 million as of March 31, 2021.

^ The portfolio manager also managed a private hedge fund, included in "Other Pooled Investment Vehicles," which may charge additional fees based on the performance of the account. The account had assets of approximately \$217 million as of March 31, 2021.

∞ The portfolio manager also manages Alger 35 Fund, a mutual fund included as a registered investment company. The advisory fee of Alger 35 Fund is based upon the performance of the Fund, which has assets of approximately \$18 million as of March 31, 2021.

± The portfolio manager also managed a separate account, included in "Other Accounts," with an advisory fees based on the performance of the account. The account had assets of approximately \$11 million as of March 31, 2021.

#### Securities Owned by the Portfolio Managers

As of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, no portfolio manager beneficially owned any equity securities of any Portfolio because no portfolio manager had invested in the type of insurance contract through which the Portfolios must be purchased.

#### Distributor

Alger LLC, the principal underwriter for the Portfolios, is located at 360 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010. It is an affiliate of Alger Management.

From time to time Alger LLC, at its expense from its own resources, may compensate brokers, dealers, investment advisers or others ("financial intermediaries") who are instrumental in effecting investments by their clients or customers in the Trust, in an amount up to 1% of the value of those investments. Alger LLC may also from time to time, at its expense from its own resources, make payments to other financial intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, or transaction processing, with such payments structured as a percentage of gross sales, a percentage of net assets, and/or as a fixed dollar amount (the latter as a per account fee or as reimbursement for transactions processing and transmission charges). Payments under these other arrangements may vary but generally will not exceed 0.50% annually of the value of Trust assets or 0.50% annually of the value of Trust sales attributable to that financial intermediary. Alger LLC determines whether to make any additional cash payments and the amount of any such payments in response to requests from financial intermediaries, based on factors Alger LLC deems relevant. Factors considered by Alger LLC generally include the financial intermediary's reputation, ability to attract and retain assets for the Trust, expertise in distributing a particular class of shares of the Trust, entry into target markets, and/or quality of service.

Financial intermediaries with whom Alger LLC has its most significant arrangements to make additional cash compensation payments are Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., Ameritas Investment Corporation, Charles Schwab & Co, Chase Life Insurance Company, GWFS Equities Inc, ING America Insurance Holdings INC, Jefferson National Life, Lincoln Benefit Life, LPL Financial Corporation, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Midland National Life Ins Co, MML Distributors LLC, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, National Financial Services Co, Nationwide Investment Services Corp, Noramco, Oneamerica Securities, Inc., Pershing LLC, Prudential Investment Management Service, Raymond James & Associates, Inc., RBC Capital Markets LLC, Talcott Resolution Life Insurance Co, TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc., UBS Financial Services Inc., Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC. In addition, Alger LLC may make payments to dealer firms in the form of payments for marketing support, seminar support, training meetings, or comparable expenses in the discretion of Alger LLC. Please contact your financial intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments it may receive. Any payments described above will not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of shares of a Portfolio or the amount of proceeds received by a Portfolio on the sale of shares.

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## **INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

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Deloitte & Touche LLP serves as the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm.

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## **CODE OF ETHICS**

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Alger Management personnel ("Access Persons") are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions, including transactions in securities that may be purchased or held by the Portfolios, subject to the restrictions and procedures of the Trust's Code of Ethics. Pursuant to the Code of Ethics, Access Persons generally must pre-clear all personal securities transactions prior to trading and are subject to certain prohibitions on personal trading. You can obtain a copy of the Trust's Code of Ethics by calling the Trust toll-free at (800) 992-3863.

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## **EXPENSES**

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Each Portfolio will generally bear its own expenses. Operating expenses for each Portfolio generally consist of all costs not specifically borne by Alger Management, including investment management fees, fees for necessary professional and brokerage services, costs of regulatory compliance and costs associated with maintaining legal existence and shareholder relations. In addition, Class S shares of each Portfolio may pay Alger LLC for expenses incurred in distributing shares of that class and for servicing shareholder accounts. Trustwide expenses not identifiable to any particular Portfolio or class will be allocated in a manner deemed fair and equitable by the Board. From time to time, Alger Management, in its sole discretion and as it deems appropriate, may assume certain expenses of one or more of the Portfolios while retaining the ability to be reimbursed by the applicable Portfolio for such amounts prior to the end of the fiscal year. This will have the effect of lowering the applicable Portfolio's overall expense ratio and of increasing yield to investors, or the converse, at the time such amounts are assumed or reimbursed, as the case may be.

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## **DIVIDENDS**

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Each share class will be treated separately in determining the amounts of dividends or investment income and distributions of capital gains payable to holders of its shares. Dividends and distributions will be automatically reinvested at net asset value on the payment date for each shareholder's account in additional shares of the Portfolio that paid the dividend or distribution or, in the case of VA contracts and VLI policies, will be paid in cash at the election of the Participating Insurance Company. With respect to each Portfolio other than Alger Growth & Income Portfolio, any dividends of the Portfolios will be declared and paid annually. Alger Growth & Income Portfolio declares and pays dividends from net investment income quarterly. Distributions of any net realized capital gains earned by a Portfolio usually will be made annually. Participating Insurance Companies and Plans will be informed about the amount and character of dividends and distributions from the relevant Portfolio for federal income tax purposes.

The classes of a Portfolio may have different dividend and distribution rates. Class I-2 dividends generally will be greater than those of Class S due primarily to the 12b-1 fees associated with Class S shares. However, dividends paid to each class of shares in a Portfolio will be declared and paid at the same time and will be determined in the same manner as those paid to the other class.

## **CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

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The following is a summary of selected federal income tax considerations that may affect the Trust and its shareholders. The summary is not intended to substitute for individual tax advice and investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers as to the federal, state and local tax consequences of investing in the Portfolios.

Each Portfolio will be treated as a separate taxpayer with the result that, for federal income tax purposes, the amounts of net investment income and capital gains earned will be determined on a Portfolio-by-Portfolio (rather than on a Trust-wide) basis.

If, in any taxable year, a Portfolio fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code or fails to meet the distribution requirement, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Portfolio in computing its taxable income. In addition, in the event of a failure to qualify, the Portfolio's distributions, to the extent derived from the Portfolio's current or accumulated earnings and profits, would constitute dividends (eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction) which are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, even though those distributions might otherwise (at least in part) have been treated in the shareholders' hands as long-term capital gains. If a Portfolio fails to qualify as a regulated investment company in any year, it must pay out its earnings and profits accumulated in that year in order to qualify again as a regulated investment company. In addition, if a Portfolio failed to qualify as a regulated investment company for a period greater than one taxable year, the Portfolio may be required to recognize any net built-in gains (the excess of the aggregate gains, including items of income, over aggregate losses that would have been realized if it had been liquidated) in order to qualify as a regulated investment company in a subsequent year.

Each Portfolio has been structured so that each qualifies separately as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). To so qualify, a Portfolio must, among other things: (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities; and (b) meet certain quarterly diversification tests.

As a regulated investment company, a Portfolio will not be subject to federal income tax on its net investment income and net realized capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders, provided that at least 90% of its net investment income and net realized short-term capital gains for the taxable year is distributed. All net investment income and net realized capital gains distributed by a Portfolio will be reinvested automatically in additional shares of the Portfolio or paid in cash. Amounts reinvested in additional shares will be considered to have been distributed to shareholders.

The Trust distributes shares in the Portfolios to Participating Insurance Companies which will hold those shares, directly or indirectly, in a "segregated asset account" within the meaning of the Code. To qualify as a segregated asset account, the Portfolio in which such an account holds shares must meet the diversification requirements of Section 817(h) of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

The Trust has undertaken to meet the diversification requirements of Section 817(h) of the Code. This undertaking may limit the ability of a particular Portfolio to make certain otherwise permitted investments.

Income on assets of a segregated asset account will not be taxable currently to VA contracts or VLI policy holders if that account has met the diversification requirements under Section 817(h) of the Code. In the event an account is not so qualified, all VA contracts or VLI policies allocating any amount of premiums to such account will not qualify as "annuity contracts" or "life insurance" for federal income tax purposes. In that event, the holder of the VA contract or VLI policy would be taxed as though he owned a proportionate amount of the assets held by such account during and after all periods for which the account failed to be qualified.



Generally, distributions from a Plan will be taxable as ordinary income at the rate applicable to the participant at the time of distribution. In certain cases, distributions made to a participant from a Plan prior to the date on which the participant reaches age 59½ are subject to a penalty tax equivalent to 10% of the amount so distributed, in addition to the ordinary income tax payable on such amount for the year in which it is distributed.

## **CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT**

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 50 Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts 02110 serves as custodian for the Trust pursuant to a custodian agreement under which it holds the Portfolios' assets. UMB Fund Services, Inc. ("UMB"), 235 W. Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212 serves as transfer agent for the Portfolios. Prior to October 7, 2019, DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. served as transfer agent for the Portfolios. Under the transfer agency agreement, UMB processes purchases and redemptions of shares of the Portfolios, maintains the shareholder account records for each Portfolio, handles certain communications between shareholders and the Trust, and distributes any dividends and distributions payable by the Portfolios. The Trust, Alger LLC (or its affiliates) and non-affiliated third-party service providers may enter into agreements for recordkeeping services.

Pursuant to the transfer agency agreement, UMB is compensated on a per-account basis, subject to a minimum total fee amount across the fund complex. These fees will be allocated across the Portfolios on a pro-rata basis by assets. The Trust has entered into a Shareholder Administrative Services Agreement with Alger Management to act as a liaison and to provide administrative oversight of UMB and related services. Alger Management is paid on an asset-based basis for these services. During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2018, 2019, and 2020, the Portfolios paid to Alger Management under the Shareholder Administrative Services Agreement:

<b>Portfolio</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio . . . . .	\$53,979	\$49,776	\$52,943
Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio . . . . .	\$33,358	\$27,449	\$29,043
Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio . . . . .	\$15,609	\$13,987	\$14,411
Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio . . . . .	\$ 232	\$ 143	\$ 563
Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio . . . . .	\$25,253	\$21,585	\$21,535
Alger Growth & Income Portfolio . . . . .	\$ 3,087	\$ 3,213	\$ 3,643
Alger Balanced Portfolio . . . . .	\$ 4,809	\$ 4,581	\$ 4,612

## **COUNSEL TO THE TRUST**

The law firm Proskauer Rose LLP, 11 Times Square, New York, NY 10036, acts as counsel to the Trust.

## **PRINCIPAL HOLDERS**

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of any class of outstanding shares of a Portfolio. A person who beneficially owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of a Portfolio or acknowledges the existence of such control may be presumed to control the Portfolio. A control person could potentially control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to a Portfolio's fundamental policies or terms of the Advisory Agreement. Certain of the investors below are believed to hold the indicated shares as nominee.

Additionally, the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager (the "seed investor") may provide initial funding to or otherwise invest in a Portfolio. A seed investor may redeem its investment in a Portfolio at any time and without prior notice, which could adversely affect a Portfolio and its shareholders, such as by causing the Portfolio to realize taxable gains that will be distributed to other shareholders, and increasing Portfolio transaction costs and expense ratios.

The following table contains information regarding persons of record who own five percent or more of any share class of the Portfolio. All holdings are expressed as a percentage of a class of the Portfolio's outstanding shares as of March 31, 2021.

Unless otherwise indicated, the Portfolio has no knowledge as to whether all or any portion of the shares owned of record are also owned beneficially. The Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, held directly less than 1% of each class of each Portfolio.

### **Alger Balanced Portfolio**

<b><u>Name and Address</u></b>	<b><u>Fund Classes</u></b>	<b><u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u></b>
AUL Group Retirement Annuity . . . . . Separate Account II ATTN: Separate Accounts P.O. Box 368 Indianapolis, IN 46206	I-2	9.50%
American National Insurance Company . . . . . Variable Universal Life 1 Moody Plz. Galveston, TX 77550	I-2	10.22%
Ameritas Life Ins. Corp. . . . . Ameritas Variable Separate Acct V ATTN: Variable Trades 5900 O St. Lincoln, NE 68510	I-2	12.05%
Ameritas Life Ins. Corp. . . . . Ameritas Variable Separate Acct VA-2 ATTN: Variable Trades 5900 O St. Lincoln, NE 68510	I-2	12.58%
Zurich American Life Insurance Co. . . . . Variable Annuity Separate Account ATTN: Separate Account Reporting P.O. Box 19097 Greenville, SC 29602	I-2	40.53%

### **Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio**

<b><u>Name and Address</u></b>	<b><u>Fund Classes</u></b>	<b><u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u></b>
AUL Group Retirement Annuity . . . . . Separate Account II ATTN: Separate Accounts P.O. Box 368 Indianapolis, IN 46206	I-2	11.26%
AUL American Unit Trust . . . . . ATTN: Separate Accounts P.O. Box 368 Indianapolis, IN 46206	I-2	9.49%
Ameritas Life Ins. Co. . . . . Separate Acct D ATTN: Variable Trades 5900 O St. Lincoln, NE 68510	I-2	5.12%
Ameritas Life Ins. Co. . . . . Separate Acct G ATTN: Variable Trades 5900 O St. Lincoln, NE 68510	I-2	5.48%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund Classes</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
Jefferson National Ins. Co. . . . . ATT: Separate Accounts C1B 10350 Ormsby Park Pl., Ste. 600 Louisville, KY 40223	I-2	10.12%
Lincoln Benefit Life – Variable Life . . . . . P.O. Box 94210 Palatine, IL 60094	I-2	7.51%
Lincoln Benefit Life Company . . . . . Allstate and Prudential 5801 SW 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Topeka, KS 66636	S	5.06%
Midland National Life Ins. Co. . . . . ATTN: Variable Annuity Dept. 4350 Westown Pkwy. West Des Moines, IA 50266	S	86.18%
Zurich American Life Insurance Co. . . . . Variable Annuity Separate Account ATTN: Separate Account Reporting P.O. Box 19097 Greenville, SC 29602	I-2	9.84%

#### **Alger Growth & Income Portfolio**

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund Classes</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
American National Insurance Company . . . . . Variable Universal Life 1 Moody Plz. Galveston, TX 77550	I-2	7.72%
Delaware Life Insurance Company . . . . . Retirement Products and Services 1601 Trapelo Rd., Ste. 30 Waltham, MA 02451	I-2	13.71%
Lincoln Benefit Life – Variable Annuity . . . . . 200 SW 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Topeka, KS 66603	I-2	12.24%
Lincoln Benefit Life – Variable Life . . . . . P.O. Box 94210 Palatine, IL 60094	I-2	21.50%
Transamerica Life Insurance Co. . . . . Separate A/C VA-6 4333 Edgewood Rd. NE Cedar Rapids, IA 52499	I-2	8.63%
Transamerica Occidental Life . . . . . 4333 Edgewood Rd. NE Cedar Rapids, IA 52499	I-2	7.94%

#### **Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio**

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund Classes</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
AUL Group Retirement Annuity . . . . . Separate Account II ATTN: Separate Accounts P.O. Box 368 Indianapolis, IN 46206	I-2	7.28%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund Classes</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
AUL American Unit Trust . . . . . ATTN: Separate Accounts P.O. Box 368 Indianapolis, IN 46206	I-2	12.61%
GE Life and Annuity Assurance Co. . . . . Separate Account III 6610 W Broad St. Richmond, VA 23230	I-2	10.42%
Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company. . . . . 8515 East Orchard Road Englewood, CO 80111	I-2	6.06%
Jefferson National Ins. Co.. . . . . ATT: Separate Accounts C1B 10350 Ormsby Park Pl., Ste. 600 Louisville, KY 40223	I-2	6.87%
Lincoln Benefit Life – Variable Life . . . . . P.O. Box 94210 Palatine, IL 60094	I-2	5.74%
Lincoln Benefit Life Company . . . . . Allstate and Prudential 5801 SW 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Topeka, KS 66636	S	97.41%
Midland National Life Insurance Co.. . . . . ATTN: Variable Annuity Dept. 4350 Westown Pkwy. West Des Moines, IA 50266	I-2	5.19%

#### **Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio**

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund Classes</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Co. . . . . Future Fund Series 8515 East Orchard Road Englewood, CO 80111	I-2	9.76%
Jefferson National Ins. Co.. . . . . ATT: Separate Accounts C1B 10350 Ormsby Park Pl., Ste. 600 Louisville, KY 40223	I-2	8.58%
Lincoln Benefit Life Company . . . . . Allstate and Prudential 5801 SW 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Topeka, KS 66636	S	88.58%
Lincoln Benefit Life – Variable Life . . . . . P.O. Box 94210 Palatine, IL 60094	I-2	22.73%
Midland National Life Ins. Co.. . . . . ATTN: Variable Annuity Dept. 4350 Westown Pkwy. West Des Moines, IA 50266	I-2	7.11%
Nationwide Life Insurance Company - NWVAII . . . . . C/O IPO Portfolios Accounting P.O. Box 182029 Columbus, OH 43218	S	11.42%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund Classes</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
Zurich American Life Insurance Co. . . . . Variable Annuity Separate Account ATTN: Separate Account Reporting P.O. Box 19097 Greenville, SC 29602	I-2	7.64%

#### **Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio**

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund Classes</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
GE Life and Annuity Assurance Co. . . . . Separate Account III 6610 W Broad St. Richmond, VA 23230	I-2	9.44%
MetLife Investors USA Insurance Co. . . . . One Financial Center, 20 <sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, MA 02111	I-2	27.08%
Nationwide Life Insurance Company. . . . . PMLIC-VLI C/O IPO Portfolio Accounting P.O. Box 182029 Columbus, OH 43218	I-2	13.07%

#### **Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio**

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund Classes</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
New York Life . . . . . 690 Canton Street Westwood, MA 02090	I-2	92.02%

As of March 31, 2021, the following principal holders owned 25% or more of the total outstanding shares of each Portfolio. Such ownership may be beneficially held by individuals or entities other than the owner listed.

#### **Alger Balanced Portfolio**

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
Zurich American Life Insurance Co. . . . . Variable Annuity Separate Account ATTN: Separate Account Reporting P.O. Box 19097 Greenville, SC 29602	40.53%

#### **Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio**

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
MetLife Investors USA Insurance Co. . . . . One Financial Center, 20 <sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, MA 02111	27.08%

#### **Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio**

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Shares Held</u>
New York Life . . . . . 690 Canton Street Westwood, MA 02090	92.02%



## ORGANIZATION

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The Trust has been organized as an unincorporated business trust under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts pursuant to an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated April 6, 1988 (the “Trust Agreement”). Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio (formerly Alger American SmallCap Growth Portfolio, and Alger American Small Capitalization Portfolio), Alger Growth & Income Portfolio (formerly Alger American Income & Growth Portfolio), Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio (formerly Alger American LargeCap Growth Portfolio, and Alger American Growth Portfolio), Alger Balanced Portfolio (formerly Alger American Balanced Portfolio, and Alger American Fixed Income Portfolio), Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio (formerly Alger American MidCap Growth Portfolio), Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio (formerly Alger American Capital Appreciation Portfolio, and Alger American Leveraged AllCap Portfolio) and Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio (formerly Alger SMid Cap Focus Portfolio, Alger SMid Cap Growth Portfolio, Alger American SMidCap Growth Portfolio, and Alger American SmallCap and MidCap Growth Portfolio) commenced operations on September 21, 1988, November 15, 1988, January 9, 1989, September 5, 1989, May 3, 1993, January 25, 1995, and October 10, 2007, respectively. The Trust offers an unlimited number of shares of seven series, representing the shares of the Portfolios. The Board may establish additional Portfolios at any time. The word “Alger” in the Trust’s name has been adopted pursuant to a provision contained in the Trust Agreement. Under that provision, Alger Associates, Inc. may terminate the Trust’s license to use the word “Alger” in its name when Alger Management ceases to act as the Trust’s investment manager.

On April 30, 2002, Class S Shares were added to the Trust’s Portfolios. The previously existing shares were designated Class O shares on that date, and were redesignated Class I-2 shares on September 23, 2009. Shares of each Portfolio are thus divided into two classes, Class I-2 and Class S, except that each of Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio, Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio, Alger Growth & Income Portfolio and Alger Balanced Portfolio currently offer only Class I-2 Shares.

Effective April 30, 2021, the Board authorized a partial closing of Class S shares of each of Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio, Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio, and Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio. Existing investors that hold Class S shares who had an open account with a Portfolio on April 30, 2021 may continue to invest in additional Class S shares of the applicable Portfolio through exchanges, dividend reinvestment and additional purchases as provided herein. A Portfolio may resume sales to all investors (or further suspend sales) at a future date.

The classes differ in that (a) each class has a different class designation; (b) only the Class S Shares are subject to a distribution and shareholder servicing fee under a plan adopted pursuant to rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act; and (c) to the extent that one class alone is affected by a matter submitted to a shareholder vote, then only that class has voting power on the matter. Neither class of shares has a conversion feature. The Alger Growth & Income Portfolio discontinued Class S Shares on December 13, 2006. Alger Balanced Portfolio discontinued Class S Shares on November 23, 2010. Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio discontinued Class S Shares on February 17, 2012.

Shares do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that holders of more than 50 percent of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect all Trustees. Shares have equal voting rights, which cannot be adversely modified, other than by majority vote. Shares are transferable but have no preemptive, conversion or subscription rights. Shareholders generally vote by Portfolio, except with respect to the election of Trustees and the ratification of the selection of an independent registered public accounting firm. Shareholders generally vote by class within a Portfolio on matters in which the interests of one class differ from those of another. Physical share certificates are not issued for shares of the Trust.

Meetings of shareholders normally will not be held for the purpose of electing Trustees unless and until such time as less than a majority of the Trustees holding office have been elected by shareholders, at which time the Trustees then in office will call a shareholders’ meeting for the election of Trustees. Under the 1940 Act, shareholders of record of no less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust may remove a Trustee through a declaration in writing or by vote cast in person or by proxy at a meeting called for that purpose. Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustees are required to call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting on the question of removal of any such Trustee when requested in writing to do so by the shareholders of record of not less than 10% of the Trust’s outstanding shares.

Although the Trust is not required by law to hold annual shareholder meetings, it may hold meetings from time to time on important matters, and shareholders have the right to call a meeting to remove a Trustee or to take other action described in the Trust's Declaration of Trust. Shareholders of one Portfolio may vote only on matters that affect that Portfolio.

Massachusetts law provides that shareholders could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. However, the Trust Agreement disclaims shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust and requires the Trustees to use their best efforts to ensure that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Trust or a Trustee. The Trust Agreement provides for indemnification from the Trust's property for all losses and expenses of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. Thus, the risk of a shareholder's incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Trust itself would be unable to meet its obligations, a possibility that the Trust believes is remote.

Upon payment of any liability incurred by the Trust, the shareholder paying the liability will be entitled to reimbursement from the general assets of the Trust. The Trustees intend to conduct the operations of the Trust in a manner so as to avoid, as far as possible, ultimate liability of the shareholders for liabilities of the Trust.

Under normal circumstances, other than the shares issued to Alger LLC in connection with its creation and initial capitalization, the Trust intends to distribute shares of the Portfolios only to Participating Insurance Companies and Plans, so that only Participating Insurance Companies and their separate accounts and Plans will be considered shareholders of the Portfolios. Although the Participating Insurance Companies and their separate accounts and the Plans are the shareholders or investors, the Participating Insurance Companies will pass through voting rights to their VA contract and VLI policy holders. Plan sponsors may or may not pass through voting rights to Plan participants, depending on the terms of the Plan's governing documents. For a discussion of voting rights please refer to the Participating Insurance Companies' prospectuses or the Plan documents.

The Trust is an open-end management investment company. The Portfolios are classified as "diversified" investment companies under the 1940 Act. A "diversified" investment company is required, with respect to 75% of its assets, to limit its investment in any one issuer (other than the U.S. government and other investment companies) to no more than 5% of the investment company's total assets. The Portfolios intend to continue to qualify as "regulated investment companies" under the Internal Revenue Code; one of the requirements for such qualification is a quarterly diversification test, applicable to 50% (rather than 75%) of a Portfolios' assets, similar to the requirement stated above.

## **PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

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The Board has delegated authority to vote all proxies related to the Portfolios' portfolio securities to Alger Management, the Portfolios' investment manager. Alger Management, an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, maintains discretionary authority over client accounts, including the Portfolios, and is responsible for voting proxies of all foreign and domestic securities held in the Portfolios. Alger Management views the responsibility its clients have entrusted to it seriously and has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of its clients.

Alger Management receives and considers the recommendations of Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), a leading proxy voting service provider and registered investment adviser. ISS issues voting recommendations and casts votes on the proxies based on pre-determined proxy voting guidelines intended to vote proxies in the clients' best interests, which are summarized below. To the extent ISS has a material conflict of interest with the company whose proxies are at issue, ISS may recuse itself from voting proxies. Alger Management monitors ISS's proxy voting policies and procedures on a quarterly basis to ensure that the proxies are voted in the best interests of the applicable Portfolio. Further, Alger Management has a process in place for making voting determinations in the event of a conflict of interest.

Alger Management maintains records of its proxy voting policies and procedures. Alger Management or ISS, on Alger Management's behalf, maintains proxy statements received regarding securities held by the Portfolios; records of votes cast on behalf of each Portfolio; records of requests for proxy voting information; and any documents prepared that were material to making a voting decision.

No later than August 31st each year, the Portfolios proxy voting record for the most recent 12 months ended June 30th will be available upon request by calling (800) 992-3863 and on the Portfolios website and on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The following is a summary of the two sets of voting guidelines used (as applicable) by Alger Management, or ISS on Alger Management's behalf, to vote proxies of securities held by the Portfolios.

#### **Overview of ISS's Specialty SRI U.S. Proxy Voting Guidelines**

ISS's SRI proxy voting guidelines, like the other Specialty Policy proxy voting guidelines, have been formulated to help institutional investors align their corporate governance philosophies and investment objectives with their proxy voting activities. They have been developed specifically to reflect the perspectives of the SRI investor constituency and are designed to represent the views of related organizations and applicable global initiatives. The ISS SRI guidelines are generally supportive of proposals that promote:

- Greater disclosure of corporate environmental policies including climate change and greenhouse gas or toxic emissions;
- Greater transparency of social policies such as those concerning workplace discrimination and corporate board diversification efforts, human rights, and compliance with human/labor rights norms/codes of conduct; and
- Reporting on sustainable business practices including recycling, wood procurement, water use, operations in sensitive or protected areas, energy efficiency/renewable energy, and incorporation of sustainability-related performance metrics into executive compensation.

In addition, the SRI guidelines are also supportive of the following topics:

- Board diversity — recommend votes against nominating committee members when the board lacks diversity (*the ISS Benchmark guidelines do not consider diversity when providing recommendations on board members*);
- ESG risk management — recommend votes against directors individually, on a committee, or potentially the entire board due to material failures of governance, stewardship, risk oversight, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company, including failure to adequately manage or mitigate environmental and social risks (*the ISS Benchmark guidelines do not recommend votes against directors for ESG risks*);
- Auditor independence — recommend votes against auditor ratification when non-audit fees exceed a quarter of total fees paid to auditor (*the ISS Benchmark guidelines recommend votes against the auditor ratification when non audit fees exceed half of total fees*); and
- Environmental stewardship and socially responsible/sustainable business practices.

The SRI guidelines will generally support proxy voting proposals that call for actions beyond disclosure reporting of corporate environmental policies or resolutions seeking greater transparency around social policies and practices — including support for proposals seeking adoption of policies on topics such as human/labor rights, workplace safety or discrimination, access to pharmaceutical drugs, incorporation of sustainability-related performance metrics into executive compensation, hydraulic fracturing and climate change and greenhouse gas or toxic emissions, among others.

The SRI guidelines also have a higher bar when evaluating Management Say-On-Pay proposals (MSOPs) that outline executive compensation programs compared to the ISS Benchmark Policy, with greater emphasis on the strength of alignment between pay and performance when executive pay has outpaced returns to shareholders over short- and long-term periods. The guidelines also place greater scrutiny on pay quantum relative to the firm's peers as well as with respect to other executive officers within the firm in question, in the context of company performance and the proportion of executive pay that is performance-contingent. A separate document providing more details on the SRI policy's approach to MSOPs is available.

Further, the SRI guidelines also assess whether any relevant social or environmental metrics are a component of performance-based pay elements in executive pay programs, particularly in instances where significant ESG controversies have been identified that pose potential material risks to the company and its shareholders.

## **Overview ISS's Specialty SRI International Proxy Voting Guidelines**

ISS's SRI International proxy voting guidelines, like the other Specialty Policy proxy voting guidelines, have been formulated to help institutional investors align their corporate governance philosophies and investment objectives with their proxy voting activities for international holdings. They have been developed specifically to reflect the perspectives of the SRI investor constituency and are designed to represent the views of related organizations and applicable global initiatives. The ISS SRI International guidelines are generally supportive of proposals that promote:

- Greater disclosure of corporate environmental policies including climate change and greenhouse gas or toxic emissions;
- Greater transparency of social policies such as those concerning workplace discrimination and corporate board diversification efforts, human rights, and compliance with human/labor rights norms/codes of conduct; and
- Reporting on sustainable business practices including recycling, wood procurement, water use, operations in sensitive or protected areas, energy efficiency/renewable energy, and incorporation of sustainability-related performance metrics into executive compensation.
- In addition, the SRI International guidelines are also supportive of the following topics:
- Board diversity — evaluate gender diversity on boards in international markets when reviewing director elections, to the extent that disclosure and market practices permit (the ISS Benchmark guidelines do not consider diversity when providing recommendations on board members);
- ESG risk management — recommend votes against directors individually, the relevant committee, or potentially the entire board due to material failures of governance, stewardship, risk oversight, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company, including failure to adequately manage or mitigate environmental and social risks (the ISS Benchmark guidelines do not recommend votes against directors for ESG risks); and
- Environmental stewardship and socially responsible/sustainable business practices.

ISS's Social Advisory Services division recognizes that socially responsible investors have dual objectives: financial and social. Socially responsible investors invest for economic gain, as do all investors, but they also require that the companies in which they invest conduct their business in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. Social Advisory Services has, therefore, developed proxy voting guidelines that are consistent with the dual objectives of socially responsible shareholders. On matters of social and environmental import, the guidelines seek to reflect a broad consensus of the socially responsible investing community. We incorporate the active ownership and investment philosophies of leading globally recognized initiatives such as the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), the United Nations Global Compact, and environmental and social European Union Directives.

### **ISS SRI International Proxy Voting Guidelines Background**

ISS's SRI international voting guidelines reflect a broad consensus of the socially responsible investor community in promoting the dual objectives of SRI investors — financial returns and responsible social/environmental conduct by corporations.

The SRI guidelines, which have been in place for more than sixteen years, have been developed in collaboration with our SRI clients and SRI market participants, and are also informed by the active ownership and investment philosophies of globally recognized initiatives such as the UNEP FI, the UN PRI, the UN Global Compact, CERES/Sullivan Principles, and environmental and social European Union Directives, among others.

## **INVESTOR AND SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION**

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Investors and shareholders may contact the Trust toll-free at (800) 992-3863 for further information regarding the Trust and the Portfolios, including current performance quotations, as well as for assistance in selecting a Portfolio. Holders of VA contracts or VLI policies issued by Participating Insurance Companies and participants in Plans for which shares of one or more Portfolios are the investment vehicle may receive from the Participating Insurance Companies or Plan sponsor unaudited semi-annual financial

statements and year-end financial statements audited by the Trust's independent public accountants. Each report will show the investments owned by each of the Portfolios and the market values of the investments and will provide other information about the Portfolio and its operations.

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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The Trust's audited financial statements and the notes thereto in each of Alger Capital Appreciation Portfolio's annual report to shareholders, Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio's annual report to shareholders, Alger Mid Cap Growth Portfolio's annual report to shareholders, Alger Weatherbie Specialized Growth Portfolio's annual report to shareholders, Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio's annual report to shareholders, Alger Growth & Income Portfolio's annual report to shareholders, and Alger Balanced Portfolio's annual report to shareholders, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 (collectively, the "2020 Annual Report") are incorporated in this SAI by reference. No other parts of the 2020 Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. The financial statements included in the 2020 Annual Report have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP. The report of Deloitte & Touche LLP is incorporated herein by reference. Such financial statements have been incorporated herein in reliance under the report of such firm given their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. Additional copies of the 2020 Annual Report may be obtained by telephoning (800) 992-3863.

## **POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

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Information in the following discussion relating to the business, practices, policies and rights of Alger Management and its affiliates has been provided by Alger Management.

### **Summary**

Alger Management and Alger LLC, an affiliated registered broker-dealer and a member of the New York Stock Exchange, are owned by Alger Group Holdings, LLC, which is wholly-owned by Alger Associates. Additionally, Alger Management is under common ownership with Weatherbie Capital, LLC, a registered investment adviser based in Boston, Massachusetts. Alger LLC serves as the principal underwriter for the Portfolios and as a broker-dealer for securities trades placed on behalf of Alger Management clients and accounts. Alger LLC does not conduct public brokerage business and substantially all of its transactions are for clients of Alger Management if their investment guidelines and relevant regulations that govern their accounts allow it. Neither Alger Management nor any of its management personnel is registered or plans to register as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of these entities. From time to time, Alger LLC, Alger Management, Alger Group Holdings, LLC, or Alger Associates, or other affiliated persons ("Alger Affiliates") may hold controlling positions in certain pooled investment vehicles, such that they are considered affiliates.

In addition to serving as investment adviser of the ETFs and mutual funds in the Alger Family of Funds, Alger Management is the investment adviser to Alger Dynamic Return Fund LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, as well as to Alger SICAV, a publicly offered pooled investment vehicle registered in Luxembourg. Alger Management also serves as a sub-adviser to third-party registered investment companies, as well as bank collective investment trusts. From time to time, Alger Affiliates may own significant stakes in one or more of the above entities.

Alger Management may recommend to clients that they purchase interests in investment partnerships or funds for which Alger Management serves as investment adviser or sub-adviser and in which Alger Management and related persons have a financial interest. Alger Management and such related persons will fully disclose such financial interests to all clients to which such recommendations are given.

Alger Affiliates also have other direct and indirect interests in the equity markets, directly or through investments in pooled products, in which the Portfolios directly and indirectly invest. Investors should be aware that this may cause Alger Affiliates to have conflicts that could disadvantage the Portfolios.

As a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, Alger Management is required to file and maintain a registration statement on Form ADV with the SEC. Form ADV contains information about assets under management, types of fee arrangements, types of investments, conflicts and potential conflicts of interest, and other relevant information regarding Alger Management. Alger Management's Form ADV is available on the SEC's website ([www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov)).



## **Conflicts as a Result of the Manager's Other Affiliates**

***Selection of Administrative and Other Service Providers.*** Alger Management may choose to (and currently does) have Alger Affiliates provide administrative services, shareholder services, brokerage and other account services to the Portfolios. While any such engagement would be on market terms, it will nevertheless result in greater benefit to Alger Management than hiring a similarly qualified unaffiliated service provider.

In connection with these services and subject to applicable law, Alger Affiliates, including the Manager, may from time to time, and without notice to investors or clients, in-source or outsource certain processes or functions that it provides in its administrative or other capacities. Such in-sourcing or outsourcing may give rise to additional conflicts of interest, including which processes or functions to in-source or outsource, which entity to outsource to, and the fees charged by the Alger Affiliates or the third party. Alger Management maintains policies designed to mitigate the conflicts described herein; however, such policies may not fully address situations described above.

***Information the Investment Adviser May Receive.*** Alger Management and its affiliates may have or be deemed to have access to the current status of certain markets, investments and funds because of Alger Affiliates' brokerage and other activities. Alger Affiliates may therefore possess information which, if known to Alger Management, might cause Alger Management to seek to dispose of, retain or increase interests in investments held by a Portfolio, or acquire certain positions on behalf of a Portfolio. Moreover, Alger Management and its affiliates may come into possession of material, non-public information that would prohibit or otherwise limit its ability to trade on behalf of the Portfolios. A fund not advised by Alger Management would not be subject to these restrictions. Alger Management maintains policies designed to prevent the disclosure of such information; however, such policies may not fully address situations described above.

## **Allocation Issues**

As Alger Management manages multiple accounts or funds managed or advised by Alger Affiliates (including Alger Management) or in which Alger Affiliates (including Alger Management) or its personnel have interests (collectively, the "client/Alger Affiliates accounts"), issues can and do arise as a result of how Alger Management allocates investment opportunities. In an effort to treat all clients/Alger Affiliates reasonably in light of all factors relevant to managing an account, aggregated trades will generally be allocated pro rata among the Portfolios and client/Alger Affiliates accounts whenever possible. There are exceptions to this practice, however, as described below:

***Unusual Market Conditions.*** During periods of unusual market conditions, Alger Management may deviate from its normal trade allocation practices. During such periods, Alger Management will seek to exercise a disciplined process for determining its actions to appropriately balance the interests of all accounts, including the Portfolios, as it determines in its sole discretion.

***Availability of Investments.*** The availability of certain investments such as initial public offerings or private placements may be limited. In such cases, all client/Alger Affiliates accounts (including the Portfolios) may not receive an allocation. As a result, the amount, timing, structuring or terms of an investment by a Portfolio may differ from, and performance may be lower than, investments and performance of other client/Alger Affiliates accounts.

Alger Management, as a general practice, allocates initial public offering shares and other limited availability investments pro rata among the eligible client/Alger Affiliates accounts (including the Portfolios) where the portfolio manager seeks an allocation. An account or accounts may not receive an allocation because it lacks available cash, is restricted from making certain investments, the account pays a performance fee, the account is so large that the allocation is determined to not be meaningful to the account's overall performance, or due to co-investment by Alger Affiliates. When a pro rata allocation of limited availability investments is not possible or is not appropriate, Alger Management considers numerous other factors to determine an appropriate allocation. These factors include (i) Alger Management's good faith assessment of the best use of such limited opportunities relative to the account's investment objectives, investment limitations and requirements of the accounts; (ii) suitability requirements and the nature of the investment opportunity, including relative attractiveness of a security to different accounts; (iii) relative size of applicable accounts; (iv) impact on overall performance and allocation of such securities may have on accounts; (v) cash and liquidity considerations, including without limitation, availability of cash for investment; (vi) minimum denomination, minimum increments, *de minimus* threshold and round lot consideration; (vii) account investment horizons, investment

objectives and guidelines; (viii) an account's risk tolerance and/or risk parameters; (ix) tax sensitivity of accounts; (x) concentration of positions in an account; (xi) appropriateness of a security for the account given the benchmark and benchmark sensitivity of an account; (xii) use of the opportunity as a replacement for another security Alger Management believes to be attractive for an account or the availability of other appropriate investment opportunities; (xiii) considerations related to giving a subset of accounts exposure to an industry; and/or (xiv) account turnover guidelines.

In some circumstances, it is possible that the application of these factors may result in certain client/Alger Affiliates accounts receiving an allocation when other accounts do not. Moreover, Alger Affiliates, or accounts in which Alger Affiliates and/or employees have interests, may receive an allocation or an opportunity not allocated to other accounts or the Portfolios.

Portfolio managers who manage multiple strategies exercise investment discretion over each strategy on an individualized basis and therefore may allocate investments (including IPOs and secondary offerings) in a different manner for each strategy. Considerations for such different allocations, include, but are not limited to, when an allocation to a particular strategy results in a de minimis investment, different investment policies and objectives of one strategy versus another; as well as the implementation of strategy objectives such as sector or industry weightings. As a result of such allocations, there will be instances when funds within a strategy managed by the same portfolio manager do not participate in an investment that is allocated among funds invested in another strategy managed by the same portfolio manager. For example, it is generally the case that investment strategies with larger AUM do not participate in allocations of IPOs and secondary offerings as the allocation of limited shares will result in the strategy receiving de minimis amounts of shares to allocate across strategies. Such investment decisions may result in a loss of investment opportunity for funds that may otherwise have been suited to invest in such offerings.

Please visit [www.alger.com](http://www.alger.com) for a current list of portfolio managers by strategy as well as strategy AUM.

***Differing Guidelines, Objectives and Time Horizons.*** Because client/Alger Affiliates accounts (including the Portfolios) are managed according to different strategies and individual client guidelines, certain accounts may not be able to participate in a transaction or strategy employed by Alger Management.

Actions taken by one account could affect others. For example, in the event that withdrawals of capital result in one account selling securities, this could result in securities of the same issuer falling in value, which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of other accounts (including the Portfolios) that do not sell such positions.

Alger Affiliates may also develop and implement new strategies, which may not be employed in all accounts or pro rata among the accounts where they are employed, even if the strategy is consistent with the objectives of all accounts. Alger Affiliates may make decisions based on such factors as strategic fit and other portfolio management considerations, including an account's capacity for such strategy, the liquidity of the strategy and its underlying instruments, the account's liquidity, the business risk of the strategy relative to the account's overall portfolio make-up, the lack of efficacy of, or return expectations from, the strategy for the account, and any such other factors as Alger Affiliates deem relevant in their sole discretion. For example, such a determination may, but will not necessarily, include consideration of the fact that a particular strategy will not have a meaningful impact on an account given the overall size of the account, the limited availability of opportunities in the strategy and the availability of other strategies for the account.

***Investing in Different Classes of the Same Issuer.*** Conflicts also arise when one or more client/Alger Affiliates accounts (including a Portfolio) invests in different classes of securities of the same issuer. As a result, one or more client/Alger Affiliates accounts may pursue or enforce rights with respect to a particular issuer in which a Portfolio has invested, and those activities may have an adverse effect on the Portfolio. For example, if a client/Alger Affiliates account holds debt securities of an issuer and a Portfolio holds equity securities of the same issuer, if the issuer experiences financial or operational challenges, the client/Alger Affiliates account which holds the debt securities may seek a liquidation of the issuer, whereas the Portfolio which holds the equity securities may prefer a reorganization of the issuer. In addition, Alger Management may also, in certain circumstances, pursue or enforce rights with respect to a particular issuer jointly on behalf of one or more client/Alger Affiliates accounts, the Portfolio, or Alger Affiliates. The Portfolios may be negatively impacted by Alger Affiliates' and other client/Alger Affiliates accounts'

activities, and transactions for the Portfolios may be impaired or effected at prices or terms that may be less favorable than would otherwise have been the case had Alger Affiliates and other client/Alger Affiliates accounts not pursued a particular course of action with respect to the issuer of the securities.

***Conflicts Related to Timing of Transactions.*** When Alger or a client/Alger Affiliates account implements a portfolio decision or strategy ahead of, or contemporaneously with, similar portfolio decisions or strategies for a Portfolio (whether or not the portfolio decisions emanate from the same research analysis or other information), market impact, liquidity constraints, or other factors could result in the Portfolio receiving less favorable trading results. In addition, the costs of implementing such portfolio decisions or strategies could be increased or the Portfolio could otherwise be disadvantaged. Alger Affiliates may, in certain cases, implement internal policies and procedures designed to limit such consequences to client/Alger Affiliates accounts, which may cause a Portfolio to be unable to engage in certain activities, including purchasing or disposing of securities, when it might otherwise be desirable for it to do so.

Moreover, each client/Alger Affiliates account is managed independently of other accounts. Given the independence in the implementation of advice to these accounts, there can be no warranty that such investment advice will be implemented simultaneously. Neither Alger Management nor its affiliates will always know when advice issued has been executed and, if so, to what extent. Alger Management and its affiliates will use reasonable efforts to procure timely execution. It is possible that prior execution for or on behalf of an account could adversely affect the prices and availability of the securities and instruments in which the Portfolios invest. In other words, an account, by trading first, may increase the price or decrease the availability of a security to the Portfolios.

In some instances, Alger Management is retained through programs sponsored by unaffiliated financial intermediaries, advisers or planners in which Alger Management serves as an investment adviser (“wrap programs”). Alger Management offers advisory services through single contract programs, dual contract programs and model portfolio programs. Given the structure of the wrap programs and the fact that payments to Alger Management are paid directly by the wrap sponsor, Alger Management does not believe it receives any direct compensation from clients who participate in the wrap programs. Because wrap clients generally pay the wrap sponsor to effect transactions for their accounts, Alger Management does not aggregate transactions on behalf of wrap program accounts with other accounts or funds it advises. Because of the distinct trading process Alger Management follows for wrap accounts and the portfolio limitations of the wrap programs, the timing of trades for wrap accounts may differ from other accounts and will generally be made later in time than for other accounts managed by Alger Management.

The fact that personnel of certain Alger Affiliates are dedicated to one or more Portfolios, accounts or clients may be a factor in determining the timing of implementation and allocation of opportunities sourced by such personnel. Alger Affiliates may delay trades for a Fund or account in order to aggregate such trades. Alger Affiliates may also consider reputational matters and other considerations. Differences in allocations will affect the performance of the Portfolios.

***Cross Transactions.*** From time to time and for a variety of reasons, certain client/Alger Affiliates accounts may buy or sell positions in a particular security while a Portfolio is undertaking the opposite strategy. Trading in the opposite manner could disadvantage the Portfolio. Moreover, Alger Affiliates may have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities to both parties in such a case. For example, Alger Management will represent both the Portfolio on one side of a transaction and another account on the other side of the trade (including an account in which Alger Affiliates may have a proprietary interest) in connection with the purchase of a security by such Portfolio. In an effort to reduce this negative impact, and when permitted by applicable law, the accounts may enter into “cross transactions.” A cross transaction, or cross trade, occurs when the Manager causes a Portfolio to buy securities from, or sell a security to, another client of Alger Management or Alger Affiliates. Alger Management will ensure that any such cross transactions are effected on commercially reasonable market terms and in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Alger Management’s fiduciary duties to all accounts.

***Valuation of Assets.*** Alger Affiliates may have a conflict of interest in valuing the securities and other assets in which a Portfolio may invest. Alger Management is generally paid an advisory fee based on the value of the assets under management, so more valuable securities will result in a higher advisory fee. Alger Management may also benefit from showing better performance or higher account values on periodic statements.

Certain securities and other assets in which the Portfolios may invest may not have a readily ascertainable market value and will be valued by Alger Management in accordance with the valuation guidelines described in the valuation procedures adopted by the Portfolios. Such securities and other assets may constitute a substantial portion of a Portfolio's investments. Alger Management's risk of misstating the value of securities is greater with respect to illiquid securities like those just described.

Alger Affiliates may hold proprietary positions in a Portfolio. One consequence of such proprietary positions is that Alger Management may be incented to misstate the value of illiquid securities.

**Regulatory Conflicts.** From time to time, the activities of the Portfolios may be restricted because of regulatory or other requirements applicable to Alger Affiliates and/or their internal policies designed to comply with, limit the applicability of, or otherwise relate to such requirements. As a result, Alger Affiliates may implement internal restrictions that delay or prevent trades for the Portfolios, which could result in less favorable execution of trades and may impact the performance of the Portfolios.

Certain activities and actions may be considered to result in reputational risk or disadvantage for the management of the Portfolios and Alger Management as well as for other Alger Affiliates. Such situations could arise if Alger Affiliates serve as directors of companies the securities of which a Portfolio wishes to purchase or sell or is representing or providing financing to another potential purchaser. The larger Alger Management's investment advisory business and Alger Affiliates' businesses, the larger the potential that these restricted list policies will impact the performance of the Portfolios.

#### **Other Potential Conflicts Relating to the Management of the Portfolio by the Manager**

**Potential Conflicts Relating to Alger Affiliates' Proprietary Activities and Activities On Behalf of Other Accounts.** Alger Management may purchase or sell, for itself or Alger Affiliates, mutual funds, ETFs or other pooled investment vehicles, commercial paper or fixed-income securities that it recommends to its clients. The results achieved by Alger Affiliates proprietary accounts may differ from those achieved for other accounts. Alger Management will manage the Portfolios and its other client/Alger Affiliates accounts in accordance with their respective investment objectives and guidelines. However, Alger Management may give advice, and take action, with respect to any current or future client/Alger Affiliates accounts that may compete or conflict with the advice Alger Management may give to the Portfolios including with respect to the return of the investment, the timing or nature of action relating to the investment or method of exiting the investment.

The directors, officers and employees of Alger Affiliates, including Alger Management, may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts (including through investment funds managed by Alger Affiliates, including Alger Management). As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, positions may be taken by directors, officers and employees that are the same, different from or made at different times than positions taken for the Portfolios. To reduce the possibility that the Portfolios will be materially adversely affected by the personal trading described above, Alger Management has established policies and procedures that restrict securities trading in the personal accounts of investment professionals and others who normally come into possession of information regarding the Portfolios' portfolio transactions. Alger Management has adopted a code of ethics (the "Code of Ethics") and monitoring procedures relating to certain personal securities transactions by personnel of Alger Management which Alger Management deems to involve potential conflicts involving such personnel, client/Alger Affiliates accounts managed by Alger Management and the Portfolios. The Code of Ethics requires that personnel of Alger Management comply with all applicable federal securities laws and with the fiduciary duties and anti-fraud rules to which Alger Management is subject. The Code of Ethics is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

#### **Potential Conflicts in Connection With Proxy Voting**

Alger Management has adopted policies and procedures designed to prevent conflicts of interest from influencing proxy voting decisions that it makes on behalf of clients, including the Portfolios, and to help ensure that such decisions are made in accordance with Alger Management's fiduciary obligations to its clients. Notwithstanding such proxy voting policies and procedures, actual proxy voting decisions of Alger Management may have the effect of favoring the interests of other clients or Alger Affiliates provided that Alger Management believes such voting decisions to be in accordance with its fiduciary obligations. In other words, regardless of what Alger Management's conflict of interest is, the importance placed on exercising a client's right to vote dictates that Alger Management will cast the vote in



accordance with its voting guidelines even if Alger Management, its affiliate, or its client, somehow, indirectly, benefits from that vote. For a more detailed discussion of these policies and procedures, see the section of this SAI entitled “Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.”

#### **Conflicts in Connection with Sales-Related Incentives.**

Alger Affiliates and its sales personnel may directly or indirectly receive a portion of the fees and commissions charged to a Portfolio or its shareholders. Alger Affiliates and its advisory or other personnel may also benefit from increased amounts of assets under management. Fees and commissions may also be higher for some products or services than for others, and the remuneration and profitability to Alger Affiliates and such personnel resulting from transactions on behalf of or management of the Portfolios may be greater or lesser than the remuneration and profitability resulting from other funds or products.

Conflicts may arise in relation to sales-related incentives. Alger Affiliates and its personnel may receive greater compensation or greater profit in connection with certain funds in the Alger Family of Funds than with other funds, including the Portfolios. Differentials in compensation may be related to the fact that Alger Affiliates may pay a portion of their advisory fee to an unaffiliated investment adviser, or to other compensation arrangements, including for portfolio management, brokerage transactions or account servicing. Any differential in compensation may create a financial incentive on the part of Alger Affiliates and their personnel to recommend certain funds in the Alger Family of Funds over other funds, including the Portfolios.

Alger Affiliates may also have relationships with, and purchase, or distribute or sell, services or products from or to, distributors, consultants and others who recommend the Portfolios, or who engage in transactions with or for the Portfolios. For example, Alger Affiliates regularly participate in industry and consultant sponsored conferences and may purchase educational, data related or other services from consultants or other third parties that it deems to be of value to its personnel and its business. The products and services purchased from consultants may include, but are not limited to, those that help Alger Affiliates understand the consultant’s points of view on the investment management process. Consultants and other parties that provide consulting or other services or provide service platforms for employee benefit plans to potential investors in the Portfolios may receive fees from Alger Affiliates or the Portfolios in connection with the distribution of shares in the Portfolios or other Alger Affiliates products. For example, Alger Affiliates may enter into revenue or fee sharing arrangements with consultants, service providers, and other intermediaries relating to investments in mutual funds, ETFs or other products or services offered or managed by Alger Management. Alger Affiliates may also pay a fee for membership in industry-wide or state and municipal organizations or otherwise help sponsor conferences and educational forums for investment industry participants including, but not limited to, trustees, fiduciaries, consultants, administrators, state and municipal personnel and other clients. Alger Affiliates’ membership in such organizations allows Alger Affiliates to participate in these conferences and educational forums and helps Alger Affiliates interact with conference participants and to develop an understanding of the points of view and challenges of the conference participants. In addition, Alger Affiliates’ personnel, including employees of Alger Affiliates, may have board, advisory, brokerage or other relationships with issuers, distributors, consultants and others that may have investments in the Portfolios or that may recommend investments in the Portfolios or distribute the Portfolios. In addition, Alger Affiliates, including Alger Management, may make charitable contributions to institutions, including those that have relationships with clients or personnel of clients. Personnel of Alger Affiliates may also make political contributions. As a result of the relationships and arrangements described in this paragraph, consultants, distributors and other parties may have conflicts associated with their promotion of the Portfolios or other dealings with the Portfolios that create incentives for them to promote the Portfolios or certain portfolio transactions.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Alger Affiliates or the Portfolios may make payments to authorized dealers and other financial intermediaries (“Intermediaries”) from time to time to promote client/Alger Affiliates accounts, the Portfolios and other products. In addition to placement fees, sales loads or similar distribution charges, payments may be made out of Alger Affiliates’ assets, or amounts payable to Alger Affiliates rather than a separately identified charge to the Portfolios, client/Alger Affiliates accounts or other products. Such payments may compensate Intermediaries for, among other things: marketing the Portfolios, client/Alger Affiliates accounts and other products (which may consist of payments resulting in or relating to the inclusion of the Portfolios, client/Alger Affiliates accounts and other products on preferred or recommended fund lists or in certain sales programs from time to time sponsored by the Intermediaries); access to the Intermediaries’ registered representatives or salespersons, including at conferences and other meetings; assistance in training and education of personnel; fees for



directing investors to the Portfolios, client/Alger Affiliates accounts and other products; “finders fees” or “referral fees” or other fees for providing assistance in promoting the Portfolios, client/Alger Affiliates accounts and other products (which may include promotions in communications with the Intermediaries’ customers, registered representatives and salespersons); and/or other specified services intended to assist in the distribution and marketing of the Portfolios, client/Alger Affiliates accounts and other products. Such payments may be a fixed dollar amount; may be based on the number of customer accounts maintained by an Intermediary; may be based on a percentage of the value of interests sold to, or held by, customers of the Intermediary involved; or may be calculated on another basis. The payments may also, to the extent permitted by applicable regulations, contribute to various non-cash and cash incentive arrangements to promote certain products, as well as sponsor various educational programs, sales contests and/or promotions. Furthermore, subject to applicable law, such payments may also pay for the travel expenses, meals, lodging and entertainment of Intermediaries and their salespersons and guests in connection with educational, sales and promotional programs. The additional payments by Alger Affiliates may also compensate Intermediaries for subaccounting, administrative and/or shareholder processing or other investor services that are in addition to the fees paid for these services by such products.

The payments made by Alger Affiliates or the Portfolios may be different for different Intermediaries. The payments may be negotiated based on a range of factors, including but not limited to, ability to attract and retain assets, target markets, customer relationships, quality of service and industry reputation. Payment arrangements may include breakpoints in compensation which provide that the percentage rate of compensation varies as the dollar value of the amount sold or invested through an Intermediary increases. The presence of these payments and the basis on which an Intermediary compensates its registered representatives or salespersons may create an incentive for a particular Intermediary, registered representative or salesperson to highlight, feature or recommend certain products based, at least in part, on the level of compensation paid.

#### **Potential Conflicts in Connection with Brokerage Transactions**

***Trade Aggregation.*** If Alger Management believes that the purchase or sale of a security is in the best interest of more than one client/Alger Affiliates account (including the Portfolios), it may (but is not obligated to) aggregate the orders to be sold or purchased to seek favorable execution or lower brokerage commissions, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Aggregation of trades under this circumstance may, on average, decrease the costs of execution. In the event Alger Management aggregates a trade for participating accounts, the method of allocation will generally be determined prior to the trade execution. Although no specific method of allocation of trades is expected to be used, allocations are generally pro rata and if not, will be designed so as not to systematically and consciously favor or disfavor any account in the allocation of investment opportunities. The accounts aggregated may include registered and unregistered investment companies, Alger Affiliates Accounts (including the Portfolios), and separate accounts. Transaction costs will be shared by participants on a pro-rata basis according to their allocations. Alger Management may delay the execution of a trade for a client account so it may be included as part of an aggregated trade.

When orders are aggregated for execution, it is possible that Alger Affiliates will benefit from such trades, even in limited capacity situations. Alger Management maintains policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to deal equitably with conflicts of interest that may arise when purchase or sale orders for an account are aggregated for execution with orders for Alger Affiliates Accounts. Alger Management may aggregate trades for its clients and affiliates in private placements pursuant to internally developed procedures. In such cases, Alger Management will only negotiate the price of such investments, and no other material terms of the offering, and will prepare a written allocation statement reflecting the allocation of the securities.

Orders to purchase or sell the same security need not be aggregated if there is a reasonable distinction between or among the orders. For example, orders that are not price specific need not be aggregated with orders that are to be executed at a specific price. Also, certain short sale trades may not be aggregated due to settlement issues and may not trade sequentially in order to maintain the average trade price.

Alger Management is not required to bunch or aggregate trades if portfolio management decisions for different accounts are made separately, or if it determines that bunching or aggregating is not practicable, or with respect to client directed accounts.

Even when trades are aggregated, prevailing trading activity frequently may make impossible the receipt of the same price or execution on the entire volume of securities purchased or sold. When this occurs, the various prices may be averaged, and the Portfolios will be charged or credited with the average price. Thus, the effect of the aggregation may operate on some occasions to the disadvantage of the Portfolios. In addition, under certain circumstances, the Portfolios will not be charged the same commission or commission equivalent rates in connection with a bunched or aggregated order.

**Soft Dollars.** Alger Management relies primarily on its own internal research to provide primary research in connection with buy and sell recommendations. However, Alger Management does acquire research services provided by a third party vendor, which it pays for with brokerage fees and commissions, sometimes referred to as “soft dollars.” The services that Alger Management may receive include: management meetings; conferences; research on specific industries; research on specific companies; macroeconomic analyses; analyses of national and international events and trends; evaluations of thinly traded securities; computerized trading screening techniques and securities ranking services; general research services (*i.e.* Bloomberg, FactSet).

Alger Management may pay higher commissions for receipt of brokerage and research services in connection with securities trades that are consistent with the “safe harbor” provisions of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act. This benefits Alger Management because it does not have to pay for the research, products, or services. Such benefit gives Alger Management an incentive to select a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving the research, products, or services rather than on its clients’ interest in receiving the most favorable execution.

Research or other services obtained in this manner may be used in servicing any or all of the Portfolios and other client/Alger Affiliates accounts. This includes accounts other than those that pay commissions to the broker providing soft dollar benefits. Therefore, such products and services may disproportionately benefit certain client/Alger Affiliates accounts, including the Portfolios, to the extent that the commissions from such accounts are not used to purchase such services.

Neither the research services nor the amount of brokerage given to a particular broker-dealer are made through an arrangement or commitment that obligates Alger Management to pay selected broker-dealers for the services provided.

Alger Management has entered into certain commission sharing arrangements. A commission sharing arrangement allows Alger Management to aggregate commissions at a particular broker-dealer, and to direct that particular broker-dealer to pay various other broker-dealers from this pool of aggregate commissions for research and research services the broker-dealers have provided to Alger Management. These arrangements allow Alger Management to limit the broker-dealers it trades with, while maintaining valuable research relationships.

Additionally, Alger Management receives a credit for routing orders through a fixed connection with a national securities exchange, which is applied to the costs of research services.

In certain cases, a research service may serve additional functions that are not related to the making of investment decisions (such as accounting, record keeping or other administrative matters). Where a product obtained with commissions has such a mixed use, Alger Management will make a good faith allocation of the cost of the product according to its use. Alger Management will not use soft dollars to pay for services that provide only administrative or other non-research assistance.

Description of certain rating categories assigned by S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc. ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited ("DBRS") and A. M. Best Company, Inc. ("Best").

### **Commercial Paper and Short-Term Ratings**

The designation A-1 by S&P indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is either overwhelming or very strong. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign (+) designation. Capacity for timely payment on issues with an A-2 designation is strong. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated A-1.

The rating Prime-1 (P-1) is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Moody's. Issuers of P-1 paper must have a superior capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations and ordinarily will be evidenced by leading market positions in well-established industries, high rates of return of funds employed, conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection, broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity. Issues rated Prime-2 (P-2) have a strong capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations. This ordinarily will be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above, but to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, will be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

The rating Fitch-1 (Highest Grade) is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Fitch. Paper rated Fitch-1 is regarded as having the strongest degree of assurance for timely payment. The rating Fitch-2 (Very Good Grade) is the second highest commercial paper rating assigned by Fitch which reflects an assurance of timely payment only slightly less in degree than the strongest issues.

### **Bond and Long-Term Ratings S&P**

Bonds rated AA by S&P are judged by S&P to be high-grade obligations and in the majority of instances differ only in small degree from issues rated AAA (S&P's highest rating). Bonds rated AAA are considered by S&P to be the highest grade obligations and possess the ultimate degree of protection as to principal and interest. With AA bonds, as with AAA bonds, prices move with the long-term money market. Bonds rated A by S&P have a strong capacity to pay principal and interest, although they are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

S&P's BBB-rated bonds, or medium-grade category bonds, are borderline between definitely sound obligations and those where the speculative elements begin to predominate. These bonds have adequate asset coverage and normally are protected by satisfactory earnings. Their susceptibility to changing conditions, particularly to depressions, necessitates constant watching. These bonds generally are more responsive to business and trade conditions than to interest rates. This group is the lowest that qualifies for commercial bank investment.

Debt rated BB and B by S&P is regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal. While such debt will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

Debt rated BB has less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative grade debt. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments. The BB rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied BBB rating.

Debt rated B by S&P has greater vulnerability to default but presently has the capacity to meet interest payments and principal repayments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions would likely impair capacity or willingness to pay interest and repay principal. The B rating category also is used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied BB or B rating.

## **MOODY'S**

Bonds rated Aa by Moody's are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with bonds rated Aaa (Moody's highest rating) they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. Aa bonds are rated lower than Aaa bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as those of Aaa bonds, or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude, or there may be other elements present that make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than those applicable to Aaa securities. Bonds that are rated A by Moody's possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present that suggest a susceptibility to impairment in the future.

Moody's Baa-rated bonds are considered as medium-grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present, but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and, in fact, have speculative characteristics as well.

Bonds rated Ba by Moody's are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well-assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

Bonds rated B by Moody's generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

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

## **FITCH**

Bonds rated AAA by Fitch are judged by Fitch to be strictly high-grade, broadly marketable, suitable for investment by trustees and fiduciary institutions and liable to but slight market fluctuation other than through changes in the money rate. The prime feature of an AAA bond is a showing of earnings several times or many times interest requirements, with such stability of applicable earnings that safety is beyond reasonable question whatever changes occur in conditions. Bonds rated AA by Fitch are judged by Fitch to be of safety virtually beyond question and are readily salable, whose merits are not unlike those of the AAA class, but whose margin of safety is less strikingly broad. The issue may be the obligation of a small company, strongly secured but influenced as to rating by the lesser financial power of the enterprise and more local type of market.

Bonds rated A by Fitch are considered to be investment grade and of high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be strong, but may be more vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances than bonds with higher ratings.

BBB-rated bonds are considered to be investment grade and of satisfactory credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be adequate. Adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances, however, are more likely to have adverse impact on these bonds, and therefore impair timely payment. The likelihood that the ratings of these bonds will fall below investment grade is higher than for bonds with higher ratings.

Fitch's BB-rated bonds are considered speculative. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal may be affected over time by adverse economic changes. However, business and financial alternatives can be identified which could assist the obligor in satisfying its debt service requirements.

Fitch's B-rated bonds are considered highly speculative. While bonds in this class are currently meeting debt service requirements, the probability of continued timely payment of principal and interest reflects the obligor's limited margin of safety and the need for reasonable business and economic activity throughout the life of the issue.

## **DBRS**

Bonds rated AAA by DBRS are considered to be of the highest credit quality, with exceptionally strong protection for the timely repayment of principal and interest. Earnings are considered stable, the structure of the industry in which the entity operates is strong, and the outlook for future profitability is favorable. There are few qualifying factors present which would detract from the performance of the entity, the strength of liquidity and coverage ratios is unquestioned and the entity has established a creditable track record of superior performance. Given the extremely tough definition which DBRS has established for this category, few entities are able to achieve a AAA rating.

Bonds rated AA are of superior credit quality, and protection of interest and principal is considered high. In many cases, they differ from bonds rated AAA only to a small degree. Given the extremely tough definition which DBRS has for the AAA category (which few companies are able to achieve), entities rated AA are also considered to be strong credits which typically exemplify above-average strength in key areas of consideration and are unlikely to be significantly affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

Bonds rated A are of satisfactory credit quality. Protection of interest and principal is still substantial, but the degree of strength is less than with AA rated entities. While a respectable rating, entities in the A category are considered to be more susceptible to adverse economic conditions and have greater cyclical tendencies than higher rated companies.

Bonds rated BBB are considered to be of adequate credit quality. Protection of interest and principal is considered adequate, but the entity is more susceptible to adverse changes in financial and economic conditions, or there may be other adversities present which reduce the strength of the entity and its rated securities.

Bonds rated BB are defined to be speculative, where the degree of protection afforded interest and principal is uncertain, particularly during periods of economic recession. Entities in the BB area typically have limited access to capital markets and additional liquidity support and, in many cases, small size or lack of competitive strength may be additional negative considerations.

Bonds rated “B” are regarded as highly speculative and there is a reasonably high level of uncertainty as to the ability of the entity to pay interest and principal on a continuing basis in the future, especially in periods of economic recession or industry adversity.

## **A.M. Best**

The issuer of long-term debt rated aaa has, in A.M. Best’s opinion, an exceptional ability to meet the terms of its obligation. The rating aa is assigned to issues where the issuer has, in A.M. Best’s opinion, a very strong ability to meet the terms of its obligation., and issues are rated a where the ability to meet the terms of the obligation is regarded as strong. The issuer of debt rated bbb is considered to have an adequate ability to meet the terms of its obligation but to be more susceptible to changes in economic or other conditions.

The issuer of bb-rated long-term debt has, in A.M. Best’s opinion, speculative credit characteristics, generally due to a moderate margin of principal and interest payment protection and vulnerability to economic changes. The issuer of long-term debt rated b is considered to have extremely speculative credit characteristics, generally due to a modest margin of principal and interest payment protection and extreme vulnerability to economic changes.



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# The Alger Portfolios

## STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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