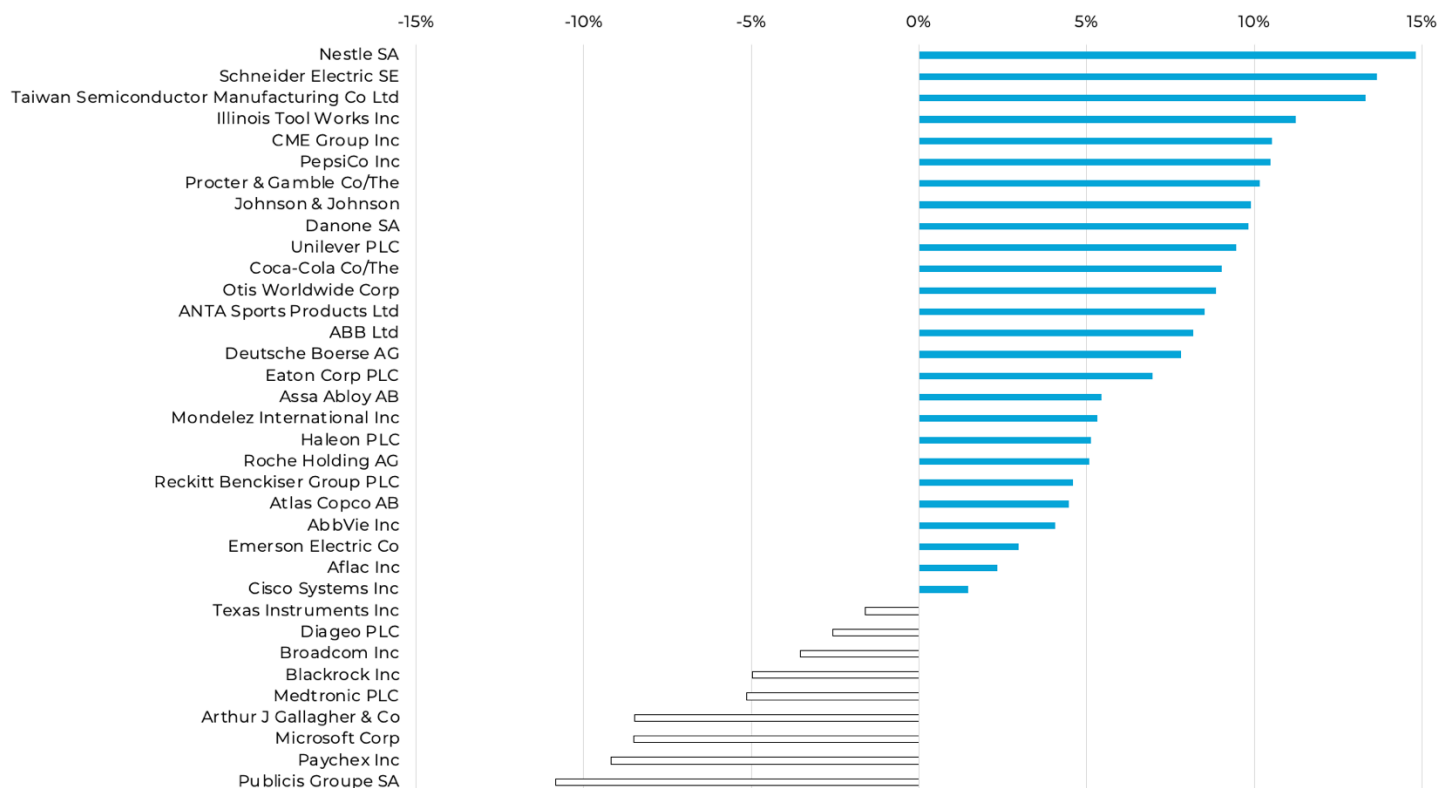


Portfolio Performance

as of 02/28/2026

In February, DIVS was up 4.73% (NAV basis, 4.43% market price)¹, while the MSCI World Index benchmark was up 0.73%. DIVS outperformed the benchmark due to overweight allocations to Consumer Staples (24.9% vs. 5.7% for the Index) and Industrials (25.6% vs. 11.9%), while underweight positions in Communication Services and IT also added value as both sectors finished the month lower. Stock selection was another positive contributor, led by strong returns from TSMC, CME, and Nestle. Read the full DIVS update for more on these performance drivers, our market review of HALO stocks (heavy assets, low obsolescence) and SaaS selloffs (software as a service), and the portfolio changes we made over the month.

Holdings are subject to change. Go to www.gafunds.com/our-funds/DIVS for current holdings.



Top Performer: Nestle SA, 14.8% TR Month to Date | The Swiss multinational food & beverage giant released a strong set of Q4 earnings, with over 4% organic sales growth, which was ahead of consensus. This was driven by both volumes (+1.3%) and pricing (+2.8%). Management has previously communicated a strong priority on growing volumes, since this has been

¹ Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance of the Fund may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by visiting gafunds.com, or calling (866) 307-5990. The returns shown are cumulative for the period, not annualized. Market prices return is based on the market price of Fund shares as of the close of trading on the exchange where the shares are listed.

fairly soft in recent quarters, and, as the world's largest food and beverage company, the metric is a clear gauge of appetite for its broader product portfolio. The better-than-expected print, particularly with regard to volumes, provides comfort that the turnaround is on track. Nestlé is also consolidating its portfolio, centered on four business units – Coffee, Petcare, Nutrition, and Food & Snacks – which combined make up 70% of the current sales mix. Nestlé management is therefore looking to divest parts of the non-core portfolio segments that are exposed to less favorable end-market categories, such as the remaining ice cream business, Water, Premium Beverages, and Vitamins. If done correctly, this will raise capital to invest in existing brands and will help improve the quality and growth dynamics of the business. In addition, management remains focused on disciplined execution and has increased its cost-savings target to CHF 3 billion, up from CHF 2.5 billion indicated in October 2025. These measures should further support margins, cash flow generation and deleveraging, all of which we view positively.

Bottom Performer: [Publicis Groupe SA, -10.8% TR Month to Date](#) | The leading global media and ad agency is currently fighting an AI disruption narrative which holds that the demand for its creative agencies and media buying services will be fundamentally disintermediated by AI tools. While the market is concerned that some corporate clients will be able to replicate Publicis' services in-house, we feel this narrative does not accurately reflect the reality facing the business. Over the last six years, Publicis has consistently outgrown peers, which it attributes to its unique data-driven offering based on proprietary "Core IDs". These allow Publicis to track the behavior and spending habits of over 300 million people across the broader digital ecosystem (including the internet, mobile and social media) and determine the success of ad campaigns. This superior offering has enabled Publicis to outperform, demonstrated by over \$8bn in net new business last year and a number of landmark customer wins. Furthermore, the fundamentals of the business remain very healthy: management sees top-line growth of 4-5% organic (with a history of outperforming guidance), margin expansion and ongoing market share gains.

A case can be made that Publicis will be an AI winner: if AI ad tools make ads more effective and improve returns on investment (ROI), then overall ad spending is likely to increase, benefiting the agencies via higher volumes. In addition, the AI ad tools increase the complexity of running large campaigns, which will drive corporates to outsource to the agencies with the best capabilities which can unlock higher ROIs. Publicis CEO Arthur Sadoun makes a strong point that widely available AI content creation tools are useless without the ability to connect the dots regarding clients' data across all media platforms, something that Publicis Core IDs are uniquely well placed to do.

DIVS

Guinness Atkinson Dividend Builder ETF

March 2026 Update



As of 02/28/2026	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (03/30/2012)
<i>DIVS at NAV</i>	8.41%	15.77%	16.42%	12.56%	12.38%	11.12%
<i>DIVS at Market Price</i>	8.18%	15.07%	16.04%	12.44%	12.32%	11.08%
<i>MSCI World Index NR</i>	2.99%	21.33%	20.56%	12.46%	13.27%	11.30%

As of 12/31/2025	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (03/30/2012)
<i>DIVS at NAV</i>	11.57%	11.57%	13.62%	10.44%	11.25%	10.61%
<i>DIVS at Market Price</i>	11.69%	11.69%	13.40%	10.38%	11.22%	10.58%
<i>MSCI World Index NR</i>	21.09%	21.09%	21.14%	12.14%	12.16%	11.20%

Expense Ratio: 0.66% (net) | 1.01% (gross)

30-Day SEC Yield (as of 02/28/2026): 1.47% subsidized | 1.04% unsubsidized

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or pay ETF expenses in order to limit the Fund's total annual operating expenses to 0.65% through June 30, 2028.

Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance of the Fund may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by visiting gafunds.com, or calling (866) 307-5990. The returns shown are cumulative for the period, not annualized. Market prices return is based on the market price of Fund shares as of the close of trading on the exchange where the shares are listed.

Effective as of the close of business on March 26, 2021, the fund acquired the assets and assumed the performance, financial and other historical information of the Guinness Atkinson Dividend Builder Fund, an open-end mutual fund (incepted March 30, 2012). The fund's investment objectives, strategies and policies are substantially similar to those of the predecessor mutual fund and it was managed by the same portfolio managers. Performance information for periods prior to March 26, 2021 is the historical performance of the predecessor mutual fund and reflects the higher operating expenses of the predecessor mutual fund. The fund has lower expenses than the predecessor mutual fund. For periods prior to March 29, 2021, the fund's performance would have been higher than shown had it operated with the fund's current expense levels.

A fund's NAV is the sum of all its assets less any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. The market price is the most recent price at which the fund was traded.

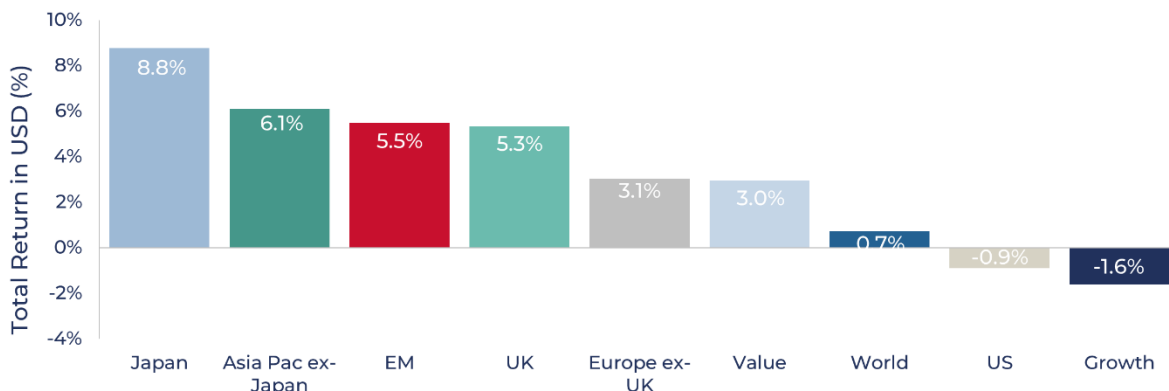
Subsidized yields reflect any fee waivers or reimbursements that may be in effect during a period, while unsubsidized yields do not.

February in Review

February was an eventful month for markets, to say the least. While the headline index growth was relatively flat in USD terms, there was considerable volatility beneath the surface. The US Supreme Court ruled against Trump’s flagship tariff policy, fears around AI disruption continued to grow, and tensions between the US and Iran escalated into armed conflict.

In addition, an important Q1 earnings season gave helpful insight into many bellwether companies. Results in general were robust and drove 2026 market earnings growth expectations higher by 60 basis points. Japanese equities rallied 8.8% in USD, buoyed by the snap election victory of Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi. UK equities benefited from their more defensive profile and particularly the overweight to Energy amid rising oil prices. Conversely, the tech-heavy US index underperformed as the Magnificent 7 stocks continued to struggle as concerns over excessive capital expenditure (capex) remain front and center. In this commentary, we discuss these market-moving developments in more detail and outline the implications they may have for equities.

MSCI World Indices Performance
 February 2026



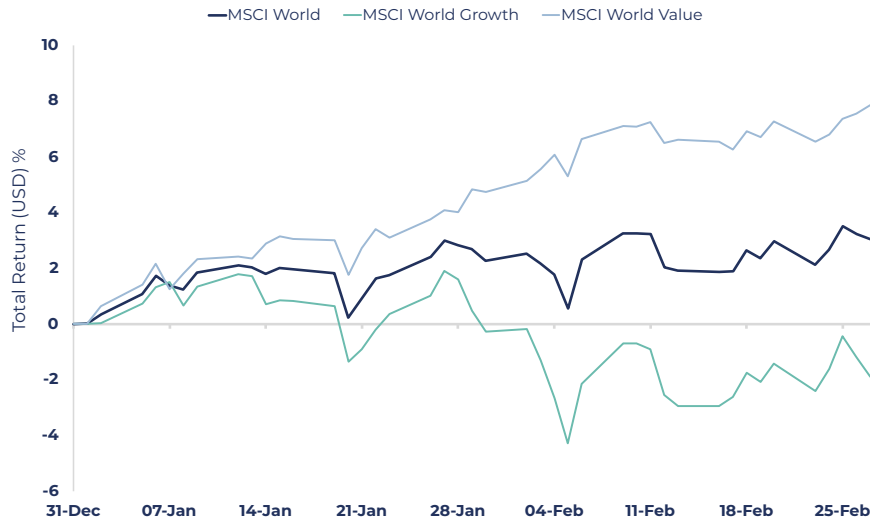
Source: Bloomberg as of 02/28/2026

Market Review

Some of January’s uncertainties over the software and broader IT sector, coupled with rising geopolitical shifts, persisted into February. The US Supreme Court ruled against the use of the International Economic Emergency Powers Act to justify the Trump administration’s reciprocal tariffs from April 2025, while tensions between the US and Iran escalated into armed conflict late in the month. Despite this, economic data was broadly supportive, with signs of easing inflation pressures in the US, UK and Japan.

Against this backdrop, equity markets saw a notable shift in leadership. As illustrated in the chart below, performance increasingly rotated away from Growth and towards Value through February. MSCI World Value steadily strengthened, while MSCI World Growth weakened materially and fell into negative territory, reflecting a broader rotation by investors away from mega-cap technology stocks.

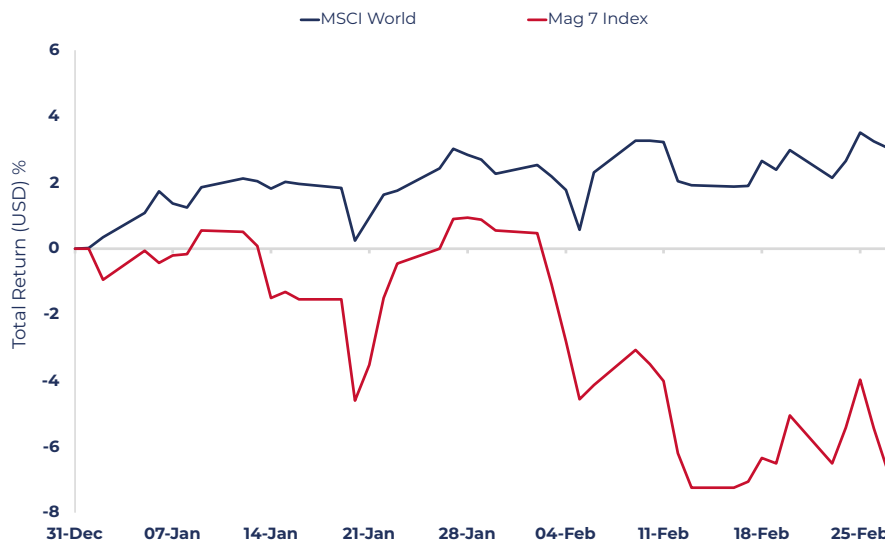
MSCI World Indices Total Return - YTD



Source: MSCI, Bloomberg, Guinness Atkinson Funds as of 02/28/2026

A key driver of this shift was the continued scrutiny of investment in artificial intelligence. While the US earnings season broadly indicated strength, hyperscaler companies faced pressure after announcing further large capital expenditure commitments which raised concerns about the eventual return on AI investment. As a result, the Magnificent 7 stocks saw significant underperformance against the broader MSCI World Index, ending the month deep in negative territory, while the wider market posted modest gains.

MSCI World vs Magnificent 7 Total Return - YTD



Source: MSCI, Bloomberg, Guinness Atkinson Funds as of 02/28/2026

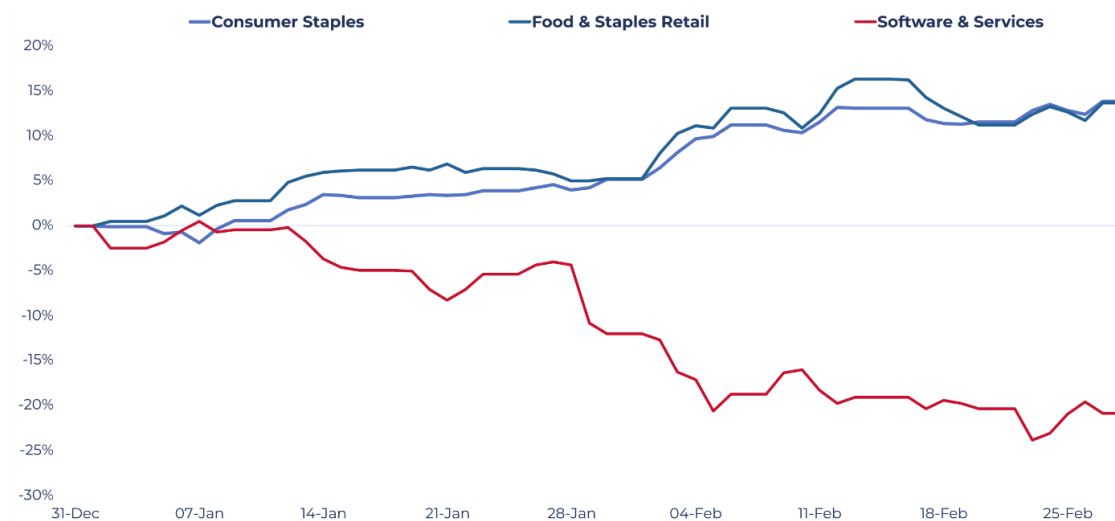
HALO Effect

Although the Magnificent 7 posted negative returns, capital instead flowed towards more asset-heavy sectors expected to benefit from AI infrastructure spending, including Materials, Energy and Utilities, as well as companies linked to manufacturing supply chains. This has been described as the HALO effect (Heavy Asset, Low Obsolescence) as these capital-intensive companies are generally viewed as less vulnerable to technological disruption and, in many cases, are positioned to benefit from the build-out of AI infrastructure through increased demand for power, materials and manufacturing supply chains.

Consumer Staples

Consumer Staples, particularly Food and Staples Retailing, have performed well year-to-date as investors have rotated toward value-oriented, defensive sectors. As the chart below shows, the MSCI World Food & Staples Retailing index has risen more than 10% YTD, while the MSCI World Software index has fallen close to -20%, highlighting a sharp divergence in market leadership. This reflects the broader shift away from growth sectors with large intangible asset bases such as software towards businesses with more tangible assets. Consumer Staples companies also benefit from stable demand and defensive earnings profiles, making them attractive during periods of uncertainty. This underpins the Fund’s overweight position in the sector, reflecting our conviction that these characteristics can offer resilience in a range of market environments.

MSCI World Food & Staples Retail vs Software & Services - YTD



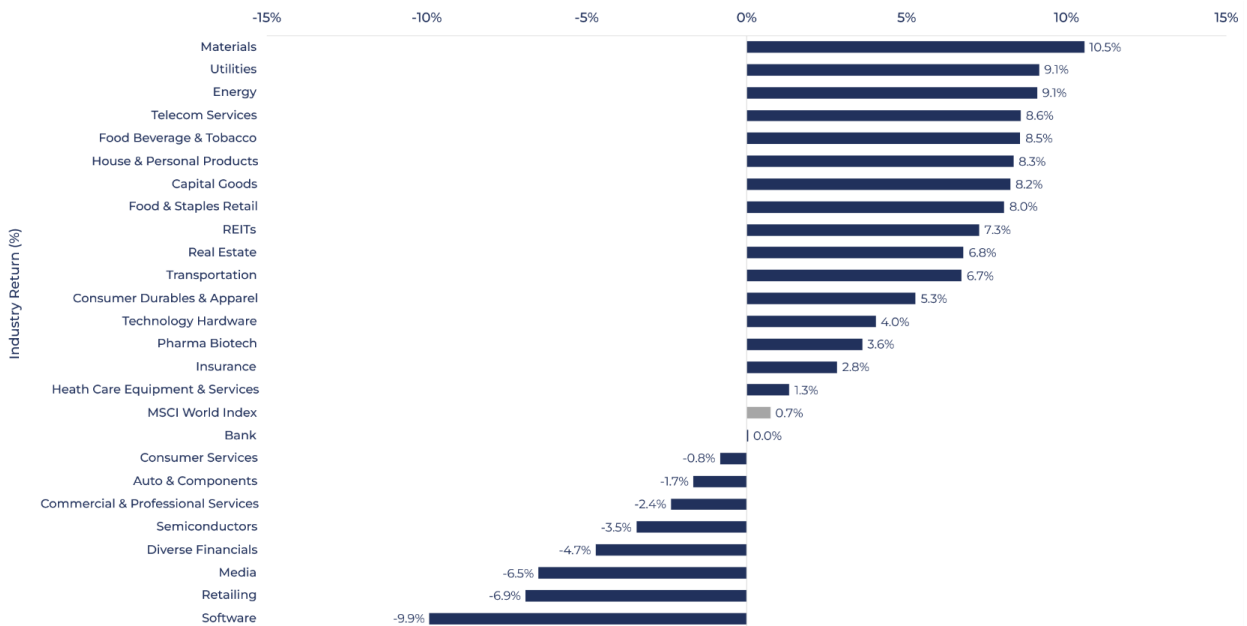
Source: MSCI, Bloomberg, Guinness Atkinson Funds as of 02/28/2026

Software woes continued

Software stocks remained under pressure through February after Anthropic released a series of new AI tools, reigniting investor concerns about the disruptive potential of increasingly “agentic” AI. Unlike earlier tools positioned as productivity copilots, these systems are designed to complete entire workflows, highlighting potential entry points into areas such as legal operations, software security, and other back-office processes traditionally served by SaaS (Software-as-a-Service) providers. The market reaction was sharp and broad,

extending beyond application vendors to data and analytics firms as investors questioned whether AI agents could bypass dashboards and reporting layers by generating insights directly from underlying data.

MSCI World Industry Indices Performance
 February 2026



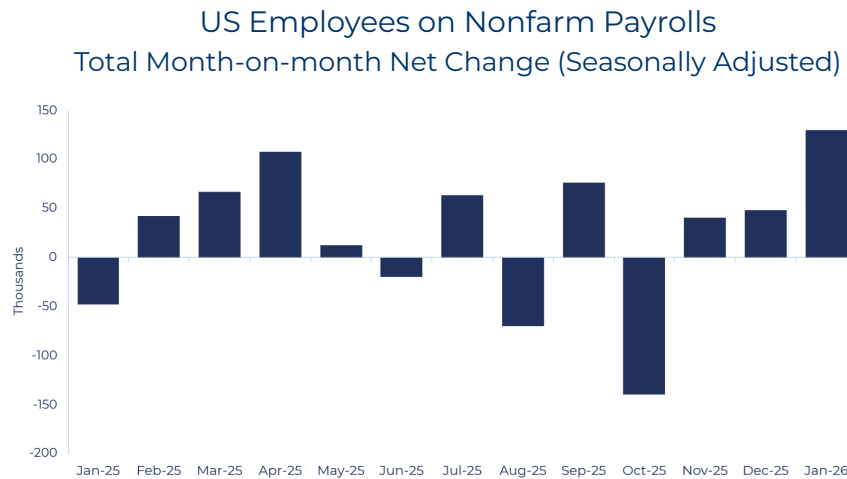
Source: MSCI, Bloomberg, Guinness Atkinson Funds as of 02/28/2026

Sentiment deteriorated further later in the month following the publication of The 2028 Global Intelligence Crisis by Citrini Research, which outlined a scenario in which rapid AI-driven productivity gains lead to large-scale labor displacement. The paper argues that this could create “Ghost GDP”, economic output recorded in GDP statistics but not flowing to households through wages, ultimately undermining consumption, credit creation and even fiscal sustainability. While the thesis is highly speculative, the strong market reaction to a single research note illustrates how sensitive investor sentiment remains to narratives around AI’s macroeconomic implications. The debate ultimately centers on whether AI represents a complement to labor or a substitute for it. There was significant pushback against many of the ideas posited, not least the imbalance between growing GDP and falling consumption, but it served to highlight the extremes within the debate. While rapid progress in AI could certainly disrupt parts of the labor market and lead to a difficult adjustment period, the base case and ultimately more positive long-term view is a transition consistent with historical technological shifts, where productivity gains reshape the distribution of income and economic activity but ultimately give rise to new industries, business models and forms of employment. We are clearly at the early stages of such a transition, and current progress is rapid, but the implications remain uncertain.

A noisy US jobs report

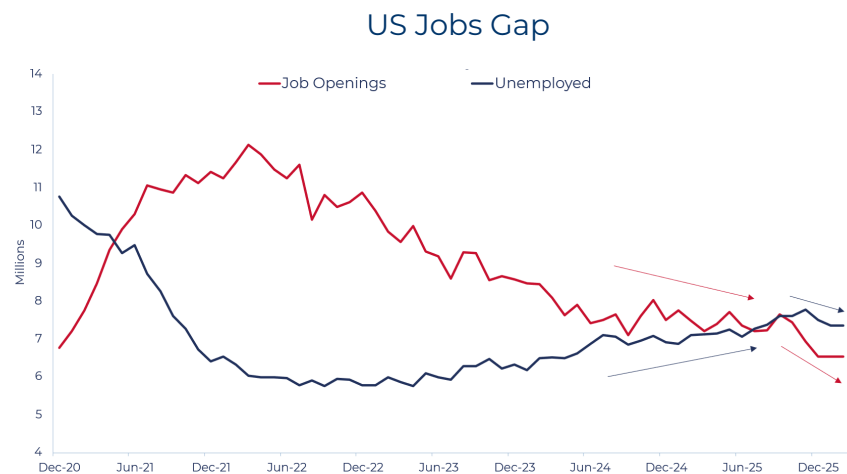
Despite the heightened concerns about potential labor market disruption, the latest US employment data offered a somewhat more measured picture of current conditions. According to the January US jobs report, the economy added 130,000 jobs, the strongest monthly gain in more than a year. Although the headline

figure was encouraging, the composition of employment growth was less robust, with the majority of gains concentrated in healthcare and social assistance. This concentration could suggest that the US economy struggles to generate meaningful job creation in more cyclical, private-sector industries. However, markets appeared to respond positively to the data, which followed several downward revisions to US nonfarm payroll data over 2025.



Source: Bloomberg, Guinness Atkinson Funds as of 02/28/2026

Interestingly, there are signs of labor market cooling elsewhere. In the chart below, the gap between job openings and the number of unemployed workers has continued to narrow as vacancies decline while unemployment trends modestly higher. The steady fall in job openings suggests that firms are becoming more cautious in their hiring plans, reflecting a moderation in labor demand rather than widespread layoffs. While this adjustment is consistent with a softening but stable labor market, a continued decline in vacancies could signal further labor market loosening over the coming quarters, potentially reducing wage pressures but also pointing to slower employment growth ahead.

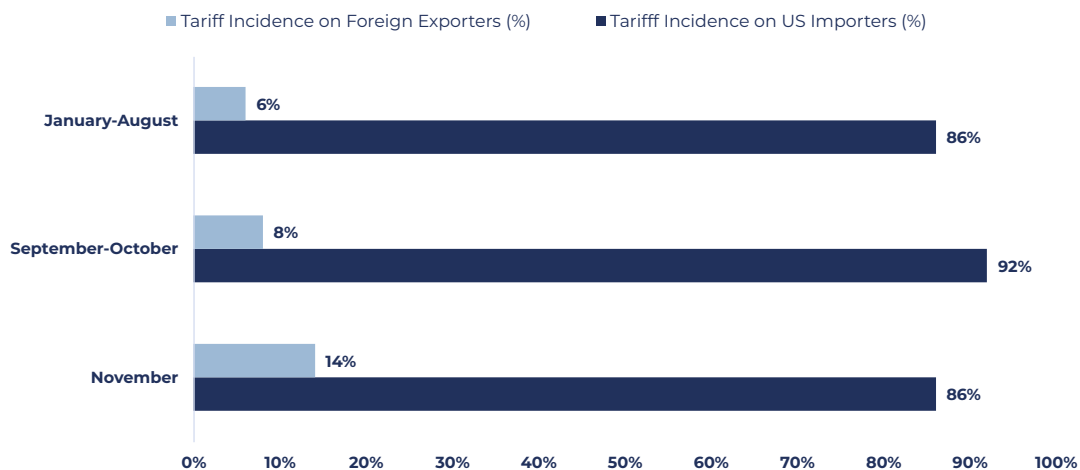


Source: Bloomberg, Guinness Atkinson Funds as of 02/28/2026

Tariffs

Almost a year since “Liberation Day”, the US Supreme Court ruled in February that the International Economic Emergency Power Act (IEEPA) used to enact a large proportion of tariffs was unlawful. In response to the ruling, President Trump imposed a 15% global tariff rate, up from 10% under the Section 122 authority, renewing global trade uncertainties. In early February, a group of economists from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York posted an article arguing that nearly “90% of the tariffs’ economic burden fell on US firms and consumers”. The chart below summarizes their findings. Other studies have pointed to similar results, with a report by Germany’s Kiel Institute finding a tariff pass-through rate of 96%, and a paper by the National Bureau of Economic Research putting the figure at 94%. In short, these economists have found that consumers are bearing the brunt of higher prices.

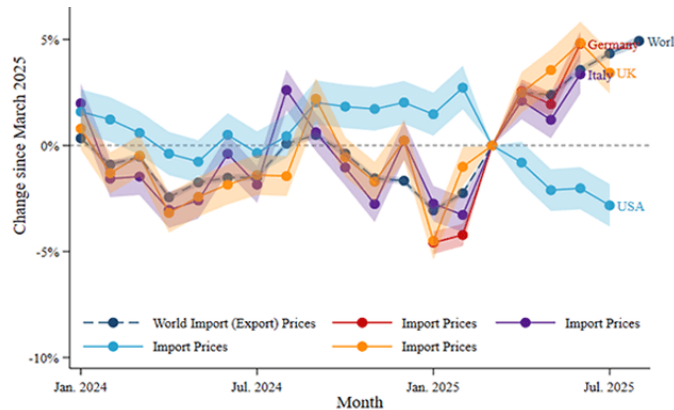
Tariff incidence on exporters vs US importers – New York Fed research



Source: Federal Bank of New York, Guinness Atkinson Funds as of 02/28/2026

In contrast, analysis from Bank of England staff suggests that foreign suppliers may be absorbing the price increases stemming from tariffs. As shown in the chart below, the report noted that US import prices (excluding tariffs) have declined since March 2025, while global trade prices have risen by nearly 5% over the same period. By stripping out tariffs from US import prices, researchers were able to isolate the underlying price of traded goods rather than the tax applied, meaning the observed decline reflects changes in exporters’ pricing behavior. Put simply, some suppliers appear to be absorbing part of the tariff burden to remain competitive in the global market. This pattern could also reflect trade diversion effects: exporters facing reduced access to the US market, particularly those in China and some other Asian economies, may be redirecting goods to other destinations, increasing global competition and contributing to price variation across markets.

Change in import prices (excluding tariff effects) by country (indexed to March 2025)
 Bank of England research



Source: Bank Underground (Bank of England), Guinness Atkinson Funds as of 02/28/2026

Private Credit “Crunch”?

Private credit markets also came under pressure during February, with shares of large alternative asset managers including Ares, Apollo, KKR and Blackstone falling as investors reassessed the outlook for the fast-growing industry. The catalyst appeared to be Blue Owl’s decision to permanently restrict redemptions from a retail-focused credit fund following significant withdrawal requests, a move that raised broader concerns about liquidity mismatches in semi-liquid private credit vehicles holding hard-to-sell loans. At the same time, publicly listed business development companies (BDCs), a key access point for retail investors, are trading at steep discounts to their underlying asset values, reflecting worries about loan write-downs and credit quality among portfolio companies, many of which operate in sectors already under pressure, such as software. While some observers framed these developments as a canary in the coal mine for the \$2tn private credit industry, the more immediate implication may be slower fundraising and tighter financing conditions if investor confidence weakens further. We remain watchful for broader implications for public equity markets.

Private investment groups price return since 2024 (USD)



Source: Bloomberg, Guinness Atkinson Funds as of 02/28/2026

US-Iran Conflict

At the time of writing, rising geopolitical tensions have culminated in US-Israeli attacks on Iran, followed by retaliatory attacks by Iran across the Middle East. The conflict has put a fresh layer of uncertainty onto an already complex economic backdrop, prompting a reassessment of the risks to equity markets.

As markets opened after the weekend of conflict, the initial reaction reflected a typical 'risk-off' response. Global equity markets opened lower, but the overall decline appeared relatively contained. Bouts of volatility have been more pronounced in Asia and emerging markets. South Korea's Kospi index suffered its largest two-day drop since 2008 (-18.4% in local currency), as concerns about energy supply and regional trade hit technology stocks such as Samsung and SK Hynix. Notably, many of the trends that had defined markets year-to-date have broadly reversed, with software stocks seeing a modest bounce this week following earlier weakness. Energy stocks have benefited from the rise in oil prices, while industries sensitive to fuel costs, particularly airlines, have come under pressure. Brent crude has climbed from around \$72 per barrel to the mid-\$80s amid fears that the conflict could disrupt shipments through the Strait of Hormuz, a critical chokepoint through which roughly one-fifth of global oil flows. In a flight to safety, investors have turned to the traditional safe haven: the US dollar, while gold, traditionally another refuge in times of uncertainty has shown a more mixed response. Regarding interest rates, the conflict has complicated the Federal Reserve's path, with market-implied expectations for year-end rate cuts pulling back sharply as rising oil prices raise the concern that inflation could stay elevated for longer. Fed officials have stressed that the key issue is not just the initial rise in energy prices, but whether it proves persistent enough to influence broader inflation expectations.

The Guinness Atkinson Dividend Builder ETF has remained relatively insulated from market effects of the conflict. Analysis of our portfolio shows limited direct exposure. At the beginning of March, only four holdings explicitly reported revenues tied to the Middle East specifically or in combination with Asia or Africa, and we have since exited one of them for unrelated reasons (Diageo, described below). In terms of parts of the market which have been positively affected by the conflict, we currently have no direct exposure to the Energy sector. By region, our exposure to Emerging Markets is limited to TSMC (the semiconductor foundry) and Anta Sports (a sportswear retailer and distributor in China).

The overriding question over the conflict is its duration. President Trump has suggested military operations could continue for four to five weeks, while the scope of Iranian retaliation and the risk of disruption to global energy supply remain central uncertainties. A short, contained conflict may allow markets to look through near-term volatility. However, a prolonged campaign risks sustained oil price elevation, a deeper inflation impact, and wider economic spillovers. We remain alert to the conflict alongside other developments.

Portfolio Changes

We made one change to the portfolio in February. We moved to sell our position in Diageo and, as part of our one-in-one-out process, we replaced it with a new position in RELX. Our sector allocation was changed by the replacement of a Consumer Staples stock with an Industrials stock. Our geographic allocation has not changed since both businesses are listed in the United Kingdom.

We originally bought *Diageo* in the belief that premiumization was a structural growth tailwind, supported by the idea that consumers would consistently "drink better, not more", a trend that Diageo benefited from

meaningfully during the pandemic period as demand shifted towards higher-end spirits. Since Covid, however, a weakening consumer has meant that people are increasingly trading down, and Diageo, given its focus on premium products, has faced clear headwinds in several key markets, most notably the US. At the same time, leverage remained high and above management's target. Although strategic asset sales were being considered, and the appointment of new CEO Sir Dave Lewis (with a strong turnaround reputation from Tesco) gave us confidence, the most recent quarter marked a fundamental shift. Management highlighted an intention to expand away from premium products to diversify and become more resilient in different economic environments while significantly cutting the dividend to create greater financial flexibility. Although these steps may ultimately prove positive for the business, they represent a clear departure from the premiumization-driven growth thesis on which we invested and imply a low probability that the company can return to growing its dividend in the medium term. Combined with prolonged weakness in key markets such as the US and lower confidence that the premiumization tailwind would soon rebound, the shift in management focus away from premium products meant our original thesis no longer held, leading to our decision to sell the position.

RELX is a leading provider of information-based analytics and decision tools, serving a wide range of customers across the legal, insurance, science, and financial services sectors. The company has been caught up in the so-called "SaaS-pocalypse", with the Anthropic Cowork legal tool released on 12th January driving a sharp sell-off in the stock and a significant de-rating in the valuation. In the month afterwards to 12th February, the share price fell 31.1% (in GBP); the 1-year forward P/E ratio fell from 22.4x to 14.4x, and the dividend yield jumped to 3.3%. The company had been on our watchlist for some time. We felt the sell-off appeared overdone and therefore offered a good opportunity to add RELX to the portfolio.

RELX's products facilitate decision-making for business-critical processes, making them deeply embedded in client workflows. RELX has established contributory databases in its various end-markets, and to gain access to a RELX solution, any new participant must provide all its own private data relevant to the service. The network effects associated with this are powerful; adding datapoints from new customers improves the predictive power of RELX's models, increasing their value-add and ability to attract additional users, who then share more unique data. This closed loop means the majority of RELX's content repositories cannot be replicated by AI scraping the web for publicly available information. Even in the niches where the raw underlying data may be more widely accessible, such as law statutes, RELX has created a moat through secondary content including expert commentaries, citation networks and data structuring. Reliability is crucial in the industries it serves, and RELX products are typically a negligible part of a customer's total cost base, meaning clients are unlikely to risk switching away from these well-trusted and proven solutions. RELX has been augmenting its flagship products with AI and recently announced a partnership with Anthropic, further supporting our view that it is more likely to be an AI beneficiary than displaced by the pure-plays. We believe the recent sell-off is overdone and presents a rare opportunity to buy the shares at an attractive valuation.

Important Information

Basis Points (bps) are a unit of measurement used to describe the percentage change in the value or rate of a financial instrument. One basis point is equivalent to 0.01% (1/100th of a percent) or 0.0001 in decimal form.

MSCI World Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets countries. With 1,583 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

S&P 500 Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of 500 leading publicly traded companies in the U.S.

MSCI World Value Index captures large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across 23 Developed Markets countries. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.

MSCI World Growth Index captures large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across 23 Developed Markets countries. The growth investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using five variables: long-term forward EPS growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate and long-term historical EPS growth trend and long-term historical sales per share growth trend.

World Food & Staples Retailing Index is designed to capture the large and mid cap segments across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries. All securities in the index are classified in the Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail industry group (within the Consumer Staples sector) as per the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®).

World Software Index is designed to capture the large and mid cap segments across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries. All securities in the index are classified in the Software & Services industry group (within the Information Technology sector) as per the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®).

Consumer Price Index is a weighted average of prices for a basket of goods and services representative of aggregate U.S. consumer spending.

Indexes are unmanaged. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Price to Earnings Ratio is a stock valuation metric that compares a company's share price to its earnings per share.

Capex (Capital Expenditure) refers to funds a company spends on acquiring, upgrading, and maintaining long-term physical assets such as property, buildings, technology, or equipment aiming to increase operational capacity or future value.

Earnings Per Share (EPS) is a company's net profit divided by the number of common shares it has outstanding. It indicates how much money a company makes for each share of its stock and is a widely used metric for estimating corporate value.

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is the rate of return that would be required for an investment to grow from its beginning balance to its ending balance, assuming the profits were reinvested at the end of each period of the investment's life span.

Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Index is a measure of the prices that US consumers pay for goods and services.

DIVS

Guinness Atkinson Dividend Builder ETF

March 2026 Update



Dividend yield is a financial ratio showing the return an investor would earn from an investment based solely on its dividend payments.

Consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Fund carefully before investing. For a prospectus or summary prospectus with this and other information, please call (866) 307-5990 or visit our website at www.gafunds.com. Read the prospectus or summary prospectus carefully before investing.

The Fund invests in securities that pay dividends, and there is no guarantee that the securities held by the Fund will declare or pay dividends in the future, or that dividends will remain at current levels or increase.

Investments in foreign securities involve greater volatility, political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. These risks are greater for emerging markets countries.

Investing in securities involves risk and there is no guarantee of principal.

Shares of the Fund are distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC.