ADIV

Guinness Atkinson Asia Pacific Dividend Builder ETF

June 2026 Update

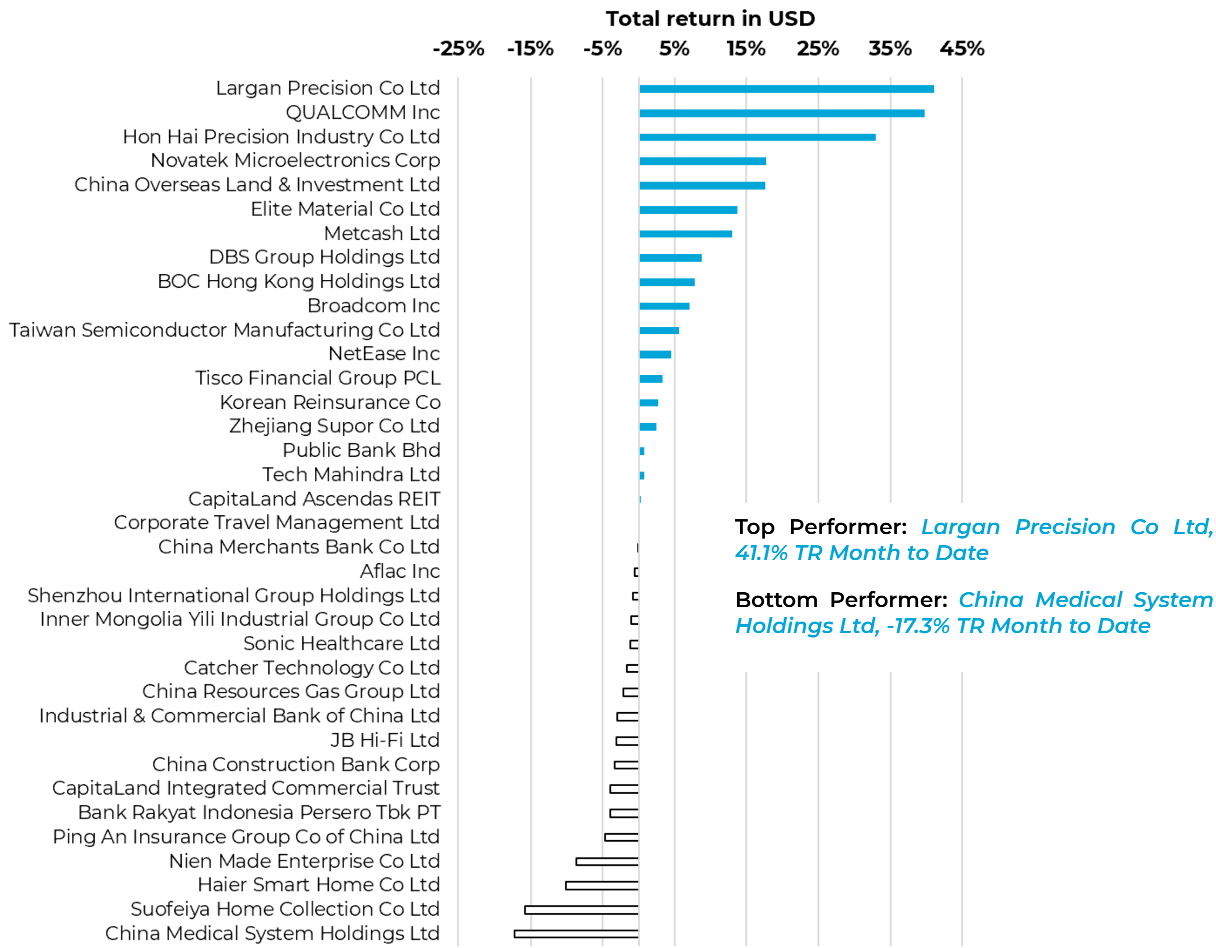
GUINNESS ATKINSON FUNDS

Portfolio Performance

as of 05/31/2026

In May, ADIV was up 3.53% (NAV basis, 1.64% market price)[1], while the MSCI AC Pacific ex-Japan benchmark was up 11.43%. May was another month in which returns in developed market regions were clustered around the mean while emerging market returns were among the top and bottom performers. Emerging Asia excluding China was the best-performing market, up 18%, while Latin America was down -4.2%.

ADIV - Individual Stock Performance - Total Return in USD



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

[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.*

Leaders

All three of the top performing companies within our portfolio come from the Tech sector.

Largan Precision rose +41.1% (in USD) due to two main reasons. First, the company reported better-than-expected revenues for April, up +23% year-on-year, driven by stronger iPhone sales than the market was expecting. Second, Largan reported advancements in its co-packaged optics (CPO) technology, which uses light to transmit data, improving speed and efficiency.

Qualcomm (+39.8%) and *Hon Hai Precision* (+32.9%) saw share prices rise in May, primarily due to continued AI enthusiasm. Qualcomm prices moved up on news of a 90-day temporary US-China tariff pause, as well as news that the company had agreed a deal to supply ByteDance's data centers with custom AI chips. Hon Hai reported strong 1Q26 results, with net profit rising 19% year-on-year. During the call, Hon Hai also noted that the 63% increase in operating profit was driven by robust AI demand, thanks to its dominance in AI server racks.

Laggards

Below are the three worst performing names in the portfolio.

China Medical System fell -17.3% in May. There were no clear, idiosyncratic factors driving the share price decline. Instead, we believe the share price fall was primarily driven by investors increasingly rotating towards growthier sectors.

Suofeiya Home Collection fell -15.9% in May broadly due to weak 1Q26 results. Revenues fell 25% year-on-year, and the company went from profit in the previous year to a loss of RMB 38million (Renminbi). The outlook for the company remains choppy due to continued pressure on consumer demand, forcing analysts to revise down their 2026 earnings forecasts.

Haier Smart Home fell -10.2% in May despite supportive measures including an 18.9m A-share buyback program during the month. The company noted margin headwinds driven by higher tariffs and rising raw material costs. In addition, the company continued to feel pressures impacting the wider appliances sector.

As of 05/31/2026	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
ADIV at NAV	7.34%	19.95%	18.45%	6.52%	9.95%
ADIV at Market Price	6.80%	19.35%	18.33%	6.32%	9.87%
MSCI AC Pacific ex-Japan NR	32.39%	64.76%	27.73%	8.37%	11.45%
As of 03/31/2026	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
ADIV at NAV	-4.04%	17.26%	12.82%	4.85%	8.58%
ADIV at Market Price	-2.15%	17.95%	13.57%	5.08%	8.77%
MSCI AC Pacific ex-Japan NR	2.51%	36.43%	15.09%	3.78%	8.42%

All returns over 1 year annualized. Expense Ratio: 0.78% (net) | 1.95% (gross)

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 0.78% through June 30, 2029.

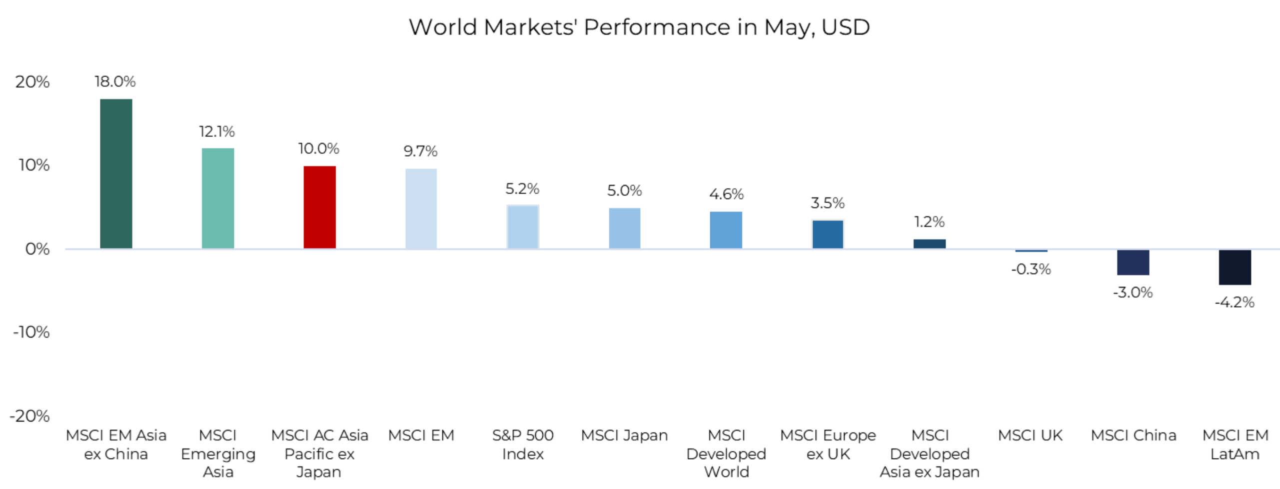
Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, *may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance of the 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. 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 Asia Pacific 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.

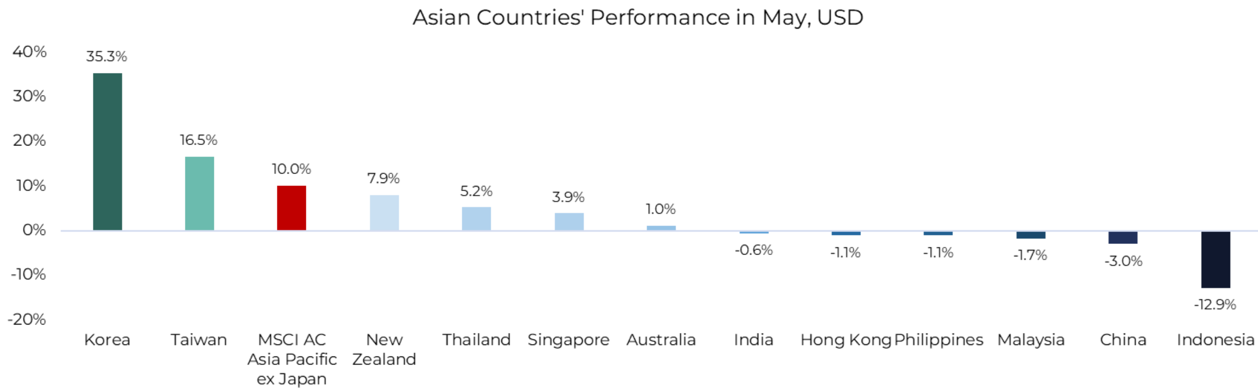
Review of May



Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Net returns in US dollars as of May 31st 2026

The dominant macro driver remained the conflict surrounding Iran and the disruption to energy markets. Although the Strait of Hormuz remained "open", commercial traffic continues to recover slowly, and negotiations to extend the ceasefire made limited headway through the month. This left the Brent oil price supported above $100 per barrel for most of May before it drifted lower at the end of the month.

The anxiety in energy markets fed directly into broader concerns around inflation, interest rates and global growth. Higher oil prices reduced confidence that central banks would be able to deliver an aggressive easing cycle, while bond markets also experienced periods of heightened volatility as investors reassessed inflation expectations and fiscal risks. Despite this backdrop, global equity markets remained relatively resilient, supported by stronger-than-expected corporate earnings and continued enthusiasm around AI-related capital expenditure, particularly across technology and semiconductor sectors. Markets repeatedly demonstrated a willingness to look through near-term macro uncertainty when supported by visible earnings growth and cash flow generation.

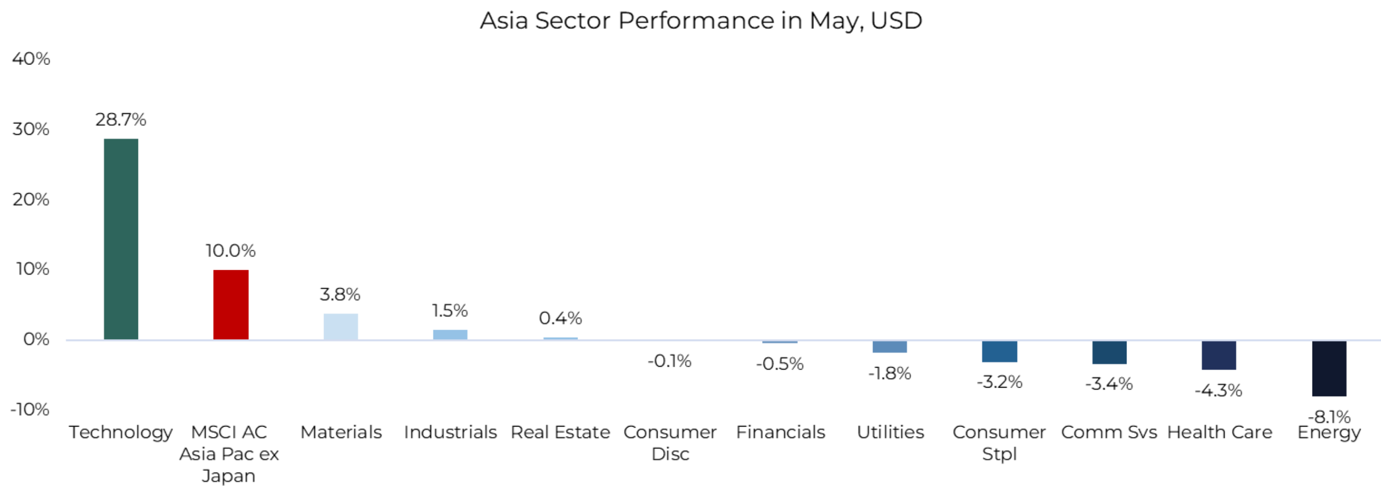


Source: Bloomberg, MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan, Guinness Atkinson. Net returns in US dollars as of May 31st 2026

The MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index rose 10.0% in USD terms during the month, outperforming developed markets, with gains led overwhelmingly by Korea, up 35.3%, and Taiwan, which rose 16.5%. As in previous months, the relentless appetite for AI memory has driven the outperformance in these two markets. Demand for advanced semiconductors, memory and AI infrastructure remained robust, supporting both earnings expectations and capital flows into the region. Taiwan overtook India as the world's fifth-largest equity market during the month, reflecting the scale of investor demand for AI-linked hardware and semiconductor exposure. South Korea similarly benefited from strong performance in Samsung Electronics, SK Hynix and broader AI supply chain names as investors increasingly concentrated their exposure in markets viewed as direct beneficiaries of the global AI build-out.

China's market backdrop remained more mixed. The country's producer price index fell 2.7% in April, worse than the 2.5% drop seen in March. On top of this, while April's consumer price index was up 1.2% year-on-year, above market expectations, this reflected the composition of higher oil and goods prices versus falling food prices, suggesting the underlying deflationary impulse has yet to fully clear. The meetings between Trump and Xi late in April had been a focal point for sentiment, but in the absence of any tangible policy or stimulus follow-through from Beijing, the market was unable to build on the initial optimism.

India and parts of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) faced a more challenging environment. Higher oil prices remained a direct headwind for energy-importing economies through their impact on inflation, current account balances and currencies. Indian equities remained sensitive to movements in crude prices and foreign capital flows, while Southeast Asian markets generally lagged the stronger technology-driven performance seen in East Asia. Indonesia was further hit by news that MSCI would remove several companies from its Indonesia index and small-cap index at the end of the month. MSCI had previously highlighted issues within the Indonesian equity market back in January, particularly related to transparency, causing markets to worry that Indonesia might be downgraded to Frontier Market status later this year.

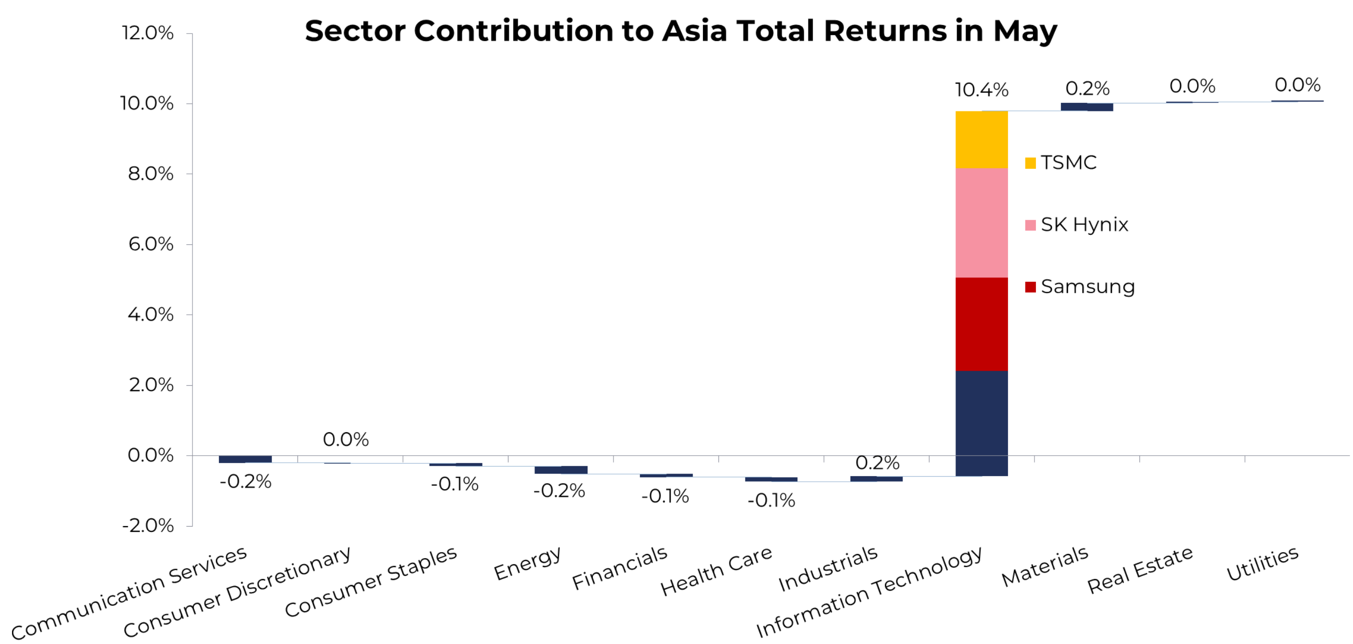


Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Net returns in US dollars as of May 31st 2026

Unsurprisingly, sector performance reflected the sharp narrowing of investor appetite towards key AI beneficiaries. Technology was again the strongest-performing sector in May, rising almost 30%. More defensive sectors continued to lag the broader market as investors deepened their cyclical growth exposures.

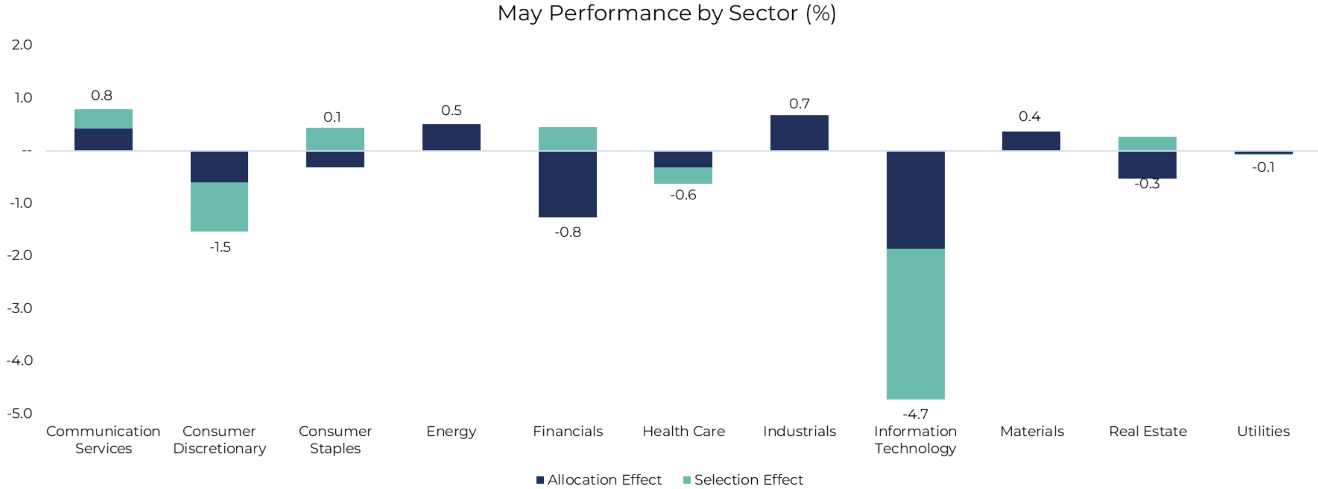
Fund Review

As has been the case for most of the last 12 months, recent benchmark outperformance is being driven by a narrow set of names. TSMC, SK Hynix, and Samsung Electronics accounted for 74% of the benchmark's total returns in May. On a year-to-date basis, these three names contributed 70% of the benchmark's total returns.



Source: FactSet, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Net returns in US dollars as of May 31st 2026.

In May, the Fund suffered from both negative allocation effect and selection effect, primarily driven by not having enough Tech, and specifically not holding SK Hynix and Samsung Electronics and having underweight exposure to TSMC.



Source: FactSet, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Net returns in US dollars as of May 31st 2026.

SK Hynix and Samsung Electronics do not make it into our investment universe, and TSMC is held at an underweight of around 10 percentage points versus the benchmark due to our equal weighting approach. However, we would highlight that every Technology name within the Fund except Catcher Technology contributed positively to the Fund's absolute returns.

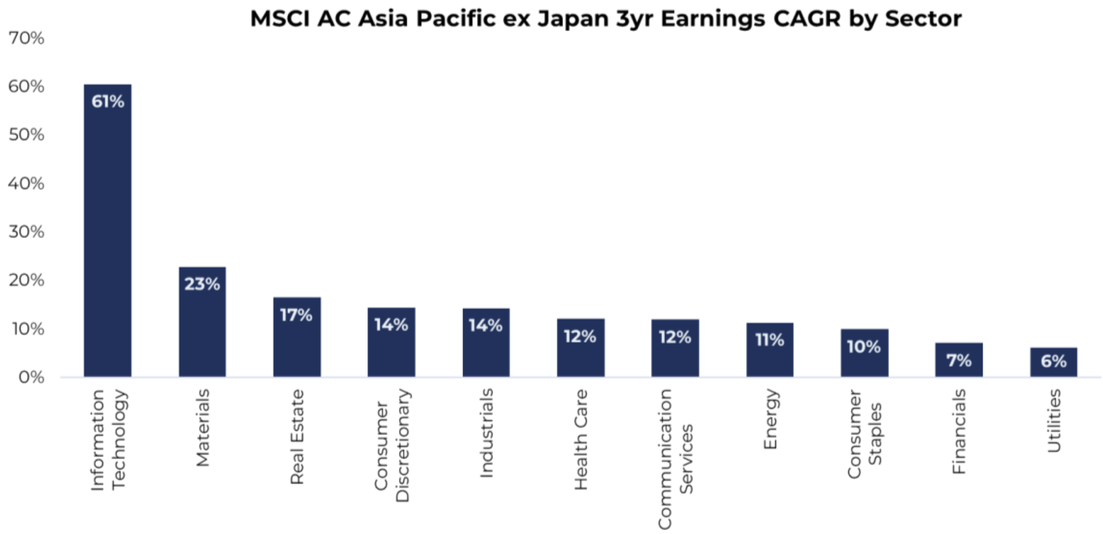
The Fund's overweight to Financials and Health Care detracted as the market continued to invest into the growth rally. Within Financials, positive contributions from BOC Hong Kong and DBS Group were large enough to overcome the detractions from the Fund's Chinese Financials and Bank Rakyat.

In Consumer Discretionary, our relative overweight detracted. Haier Smart Home and Suofeiya Home Collection drove the relative detractions on a stock level (more information below).

Outlook

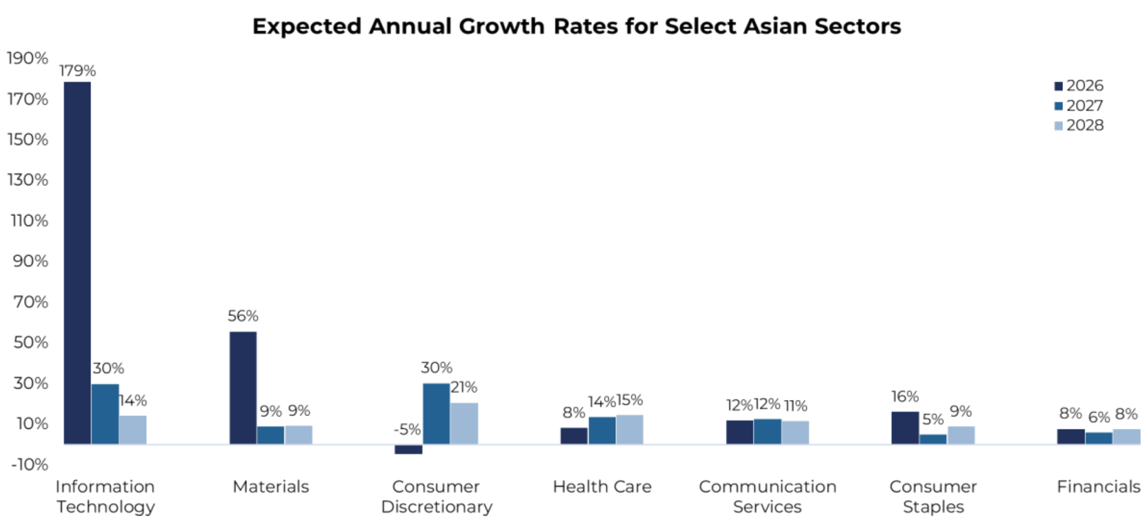
Looking ahead to the remainder of 2026, the outlook for Asian equities remains similar to last month. The region continues to benefit from several supportive medium-term trends, including ongoing investment into AI infrastructure, continued semiconductor demand, manufacturing diversification and rising wealth across many emerging economies. However, market leadership is likely to remain narrow and increasingly driven by earnings delivery rather than broad multiple expansion.

This selectivity is particularly evident when looking at earnings expectations across sectors. The expected three-year annualized earnings growth for Tech looks impressively high at 61%.



Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Data as of May 31st 2026

However, that headline figure masks a much more uneven profile, with earnings expected to grow 179% in 2026 before slowing sharply to 14% by 2028. A similar pattern can be seen in Materials, where earnings growth is expected to fall from 56% in 2026 to around 9% thereafter. Such growth profiles can create attractive opportunities, but they also tend to be associated with higher valuation volatility as investors quickly reassess expectations when growth begins to normalize. The sharp derating experienced by many AI-related names during March provided a timely reminder of this dynamic.



Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Data as of May 31st 2026

In contrast, sectors benefiting from longer-term demographic and structural trends, such as Consumer Discretionary and Health Care, are expected to deliver steadier earnings growth over the next several years. While these sectors may not offer the same near-term earnings acceleration as parts of the Tech sector, they provide steady exposure to rising wealth, changing consumption patterns and ageing populations across the region; patterns that are sustained over a longer time frame and that are less affected by market whims.

The events of the past three months have been a useful reminder that a double-digit rebound in regional markets can be driven by the same handful of names that drove a double-digit drawdown the month before. Dispersion across countries and sectors is now wide enough that broad regional exposure is not, on its own, diversification. Benchmark exposure and active exposure to Asia are increasingly differentiated. The MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index is, on a market capitalization basis, increasingly an AI supply chain index with a long tail of more diversified businesses. TSMC, Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix now account for 29.4% of the benchmark and have driven the bulk of the regional return profile over the past 12 months. That offers significant beta in an upcycle, as April and May have demonstrated, but it also concentrates risk in a narrow set of companies whose earnings cycles, capital intensity and geopolitical exposure are correlated in ways that historical risk models tend to understate.

By region, Korea and Taiwan remain highly leveraged to the global technology cycle, while India and Southeast Asia remain more exposed to oil prices, currencies and domestic demand conditions. China's outlook remains more selective, with stronger opportunities likely concentrated in areas linked to industrial upgrading, technology and balance sheet strength rather than broad domestic recovery. At the same time, geopolitical risks remain elevated. While markets have repeatedly responded positively to signs of progress around a potential Iran agreement and an eventual reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, the situation remains fluid, and energy markets are likely to remain a key source of volatility in the second half of the year. Higher oil prices, tighter financial conditions and elevated earnings expectations in some parts of the market all point toward a more selective environment for investors.

Against this backdrop, diversification across business models, end markets, geographies and balance sheet profiles remains critical. We continue to believe that portfolios anchored in high-quality companies with durable competitive advantages, strong balance sheets and clear earnings visibility are best positioned to navigate a more volatile environment. While periods of dislocation are likely to persist, they should also continue to create opportunities for long-term investors focused on fundamentals rather than short-term market sentiment.

Portfolio Managers
Edmund Harriss
Mark Hammonds, CFA
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Important Information

MSCI AC Pacific ex Japan Index captures large and mid cap representation across 4 Developed Markets countries and 7 Emerging Markets countries in the Pacific region. With 1,176 constituents, the Index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI Japan Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Japanese market. With 181 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan.

MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index captures large and mid cap representation across 4 of 5 Developed Markets countries (excluding Japan) and 8 Emerging Markets countries in the Asia Pacific region. With 1,057 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index captures large and mid cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 1,195 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI Developed Asia ex Japan Index captures large and mid cap representation across 4 of 5 Developed Markets (DM) countries in the Pacific region, excluding Japan. With 93 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI UK Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the UK market. With 72 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the UK.

MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Latin America (LatAM) Index captures large and mid cap representation across 5 Emerging Markets (EM) countries in Latin America. With 86 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI Europe ex UK Index captures large and mid cap representation across 14 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe. With 332 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization across European Developed Markets excluding the UK.

MSCI Developed World Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries. With 1,319 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

S&P 500 Index is a stock market index tracking the stock performance of 500 leading companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States.

MSCI China Index captures large and mid cap representation across China A shares, H shares, B shares, Red chips, P chips and foreign listings (e.g. ADRs). With 559 constituents, the index covers about 85% of this China equity universe. Currently, the index includes Large Cap A and Mid Cap A shares represented at 20% of their free float adjusted market capitalization.

NAV is the dollar value of a single share, based on the value of the underlying assets of the fund minus its liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. Calculated at the end of each business day.

Market Price is the current price at which an asset or service can be bought or sold. The market price of an asset or service is determined by the forces of supply and demand. The price at which quantity supplied equals quantity demanded is the market price.

Basis Point is a common unit of measurement for interest rates and other percentages in finance. One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%, or 0.01%.

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

Multiple Expansion is when an asset is trading at a notably higher P/E ratio than in the past. This means its share price has increased relatively more than its expected earnings per share.

Risks:

Investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal. Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss.

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.

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.

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