ADIV

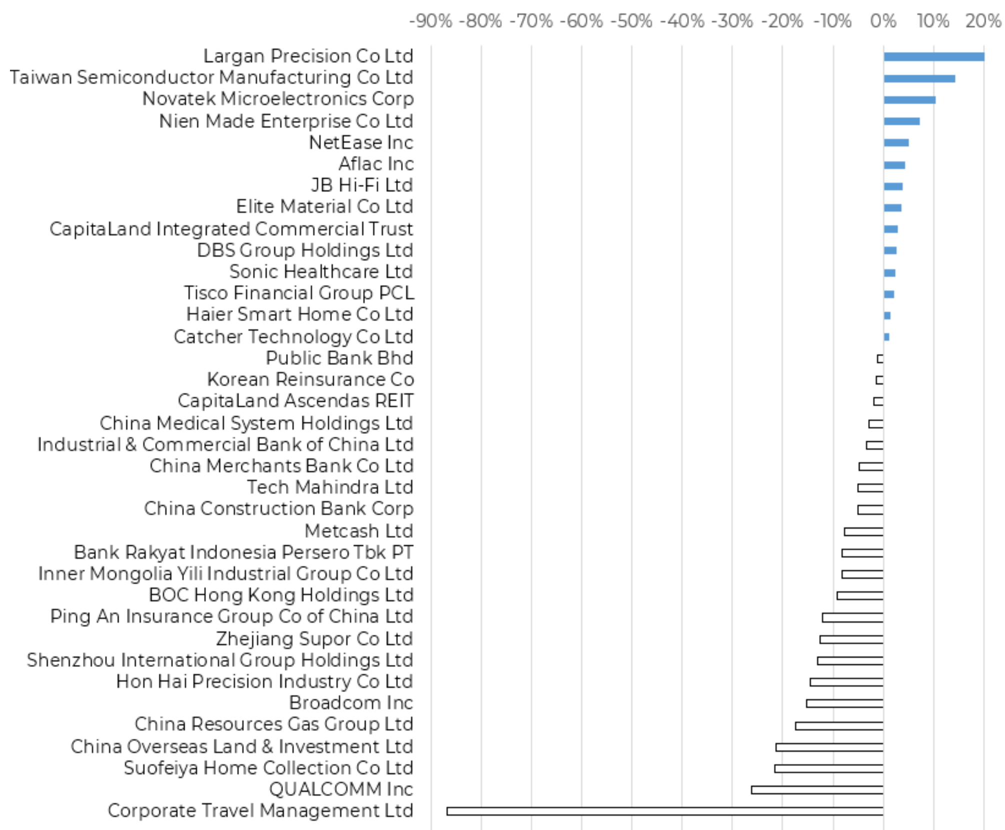
Guinness Atkinson Asia Pacific Dividend Builder ETF
July 2026 Update

GUINNESS ATKINSON FUNDS

Portfolio Performance
as of 06/30/2026

In June, ADIV was down -3.19% (NAV basis, -2.47% market price)[1], while the MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex-Japan benchmark was down -1.47%. Over Q2, the Fund rose 8.29% (NAV basis, 6.45% market price), underperforming the Index, which rose 24.70%. The Fund's overweight to Consumer Discretionary detracted from relative performance. Within the sector, Corporate Travel Management, Zhejiang Supor and Suofeiya were the greatest detractors.

ADIV – Individual Stock Performance – Total Return in USD



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

Leaders

Elite Material (+223.2% year-to-date in USD) saw strong performance amid continued excitement over the AI capex (capital expenditure) super-cycle. The company is a leading manufacturer of premium copper-clad laminates, which are used in

[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.*

AI servers, switches and data center infrastructure. Strong AI server demand, tight high-end laminate supply and repeated industry price increases have driven a powerful earnings-upgrade cycle and a major valuation rerating for the company.

Largan Precision (+73.4%) has recovered after a share price fall in Q1 was more than offset by a +100.3% rise in Q2: 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; and secondly, Largan reported advancements in its co-packaged optics (CPO) technology, which uses light to transmit data, improving speed and efficiency. The company debuted a fiber array unit (FAU), which has a higher degree of precision than the current industry standard, and is actively courting customers in the chip design space in the hope of breaking into the AI server and data center market.

TSMC (+54.3%) remains a key manufacturing bottleneck for the AI hardware super-cycle. Demand for advanced-node chips and high-performance computing remains very strong, and investors have continued to reward its dominant position in leading-edge foundry, advanced packaging and AI accelerator supply chains.

Laggards

Below are the three worst performing names in the portfolio.

Suofeiya Home Collection (-40.5%) was exposed to one of the weakest parts of China's economy as a custom cabinet and home furnishing company: residential property and home renovation demand, with its sales closely linked to housing transactions, renovation activity, and consumer confidence. 1Q26 revenues fell 25% year-on-year, and the company went from a profit in the previous year to a loss of RMB38m. With China's property market still struggling, home prices weak, and households cautious, investors have remained skeptical that demand for big-ticket home improvement products can recover quickly, leading to earnings downgrades.

Shenzhou International (-34.5%), a textiles manufacturer that supplies global names such as Nike and Adidas, has been driven by concerns over weaker demand from global sportswear customers, as well as margin pressure and tariff uncertainty. Nike's recent results showed continued China weakness, with Greater China sales down sharply. Shenzhou's share price has previously reacted negatively to Nike's weaker China performance. Given the company is a major supplier to global apparel brands, Shenzhou is sensitive to order growth, inventory discipline, product mix and trade policy risk, all of which have weighed on sentiment this year.

China Resources Gas (-33.4%) has experienced weaker-than-expected earnings momentum in what is typically seen as a company in a defensive sector. Full-year results showed weaker sales and net income, with the share price falling sharply after profit declined. Slower gas volume growth, in part related to the weaker property sector in China, along with margin pressure and weaker return expectations, has led to the share price

Corporate Travel Management, an Australian company, has been suspended since August 2025. Here we provide an update on recent news flow and how we are now valuing the shares. We have previously informed investors that we had reduced the fair value price of the company by 50%, down from AU$8 to AU$4.01, due to further instances of overcharging in the UK business being identified, along with management signaling a "material" impairment to the value of the European segment's goodwill. Management had, at the time, noted an expectation that the company's shares would resume trading at some point in the second quarter.

However, management has missed its deadline of 30th June for the production of audited accounts. The latest company announcement has surfaced more goodwill impairments across the European business, as well as adjustments now being made to the US and the Australian and New Zealand portions of the business. Relisting of the company's shares has not occurred, and while management has set a new deadline for August, the probability of resolution is shrinking, and failure to meet this deadline will likely result in delisting.

As a result, we have recalculated the Fair Book Value (taking into consideration the new goodwill impairments) and then applied an 87.5% management discount to this book value. We now see the fair book value per share to be A$0.54.

As of 06/30/2026	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
ADIV at NAV	3.92%	9.79%	16.05%	6.00%	9.10%
ADIV at Market Price	4.16%	8.73 %	16.04%	5.94%	9.10%
MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex-Japan NR	23.93%	40.75%	22.58%	7.32%	10.56%
MSCI AC Pacific ex-Japan NR	29.98%	52.27%	25.77%	8.03%	11.00%

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.

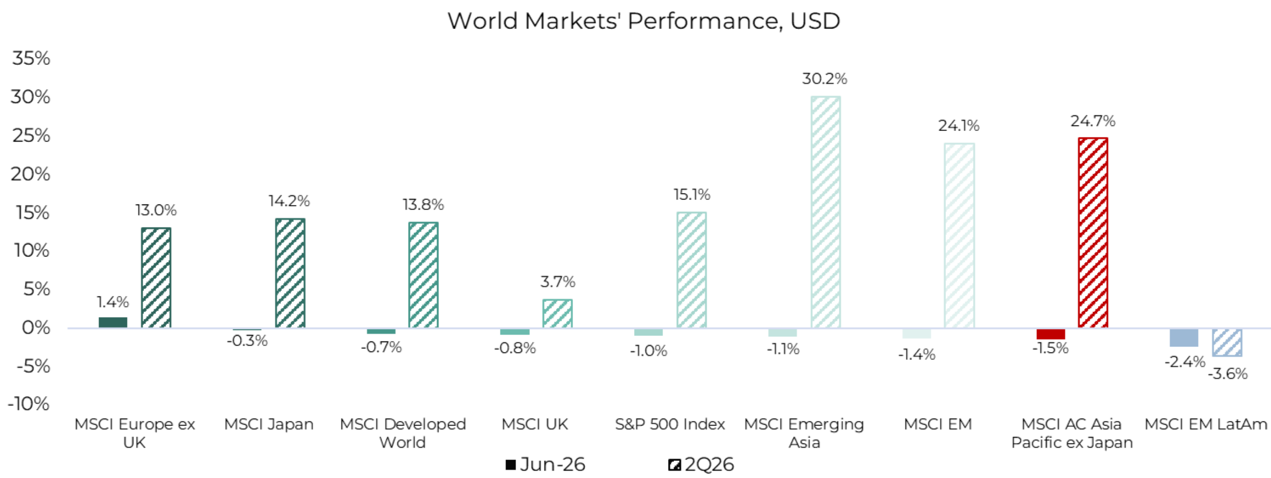
A fund's NAV is the sum of all its assets less any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. The market price is the most recent price at which the fund was traded.

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

Macro Review

Market and stock returns discussed below are in US dollar terms.

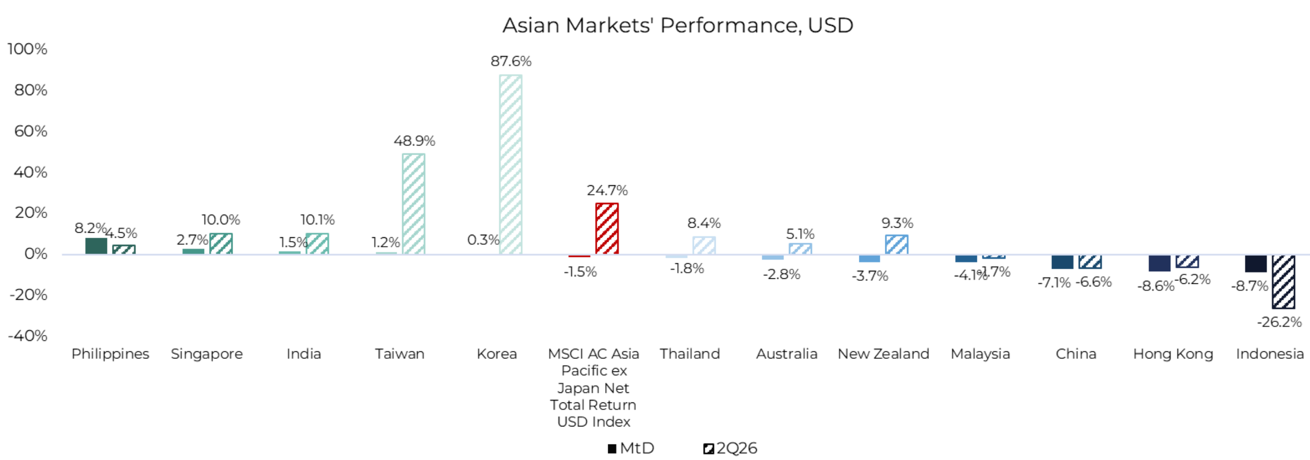
Global equities in June were mixed, with modest pullbacks across most major markets following a rally earlier in the quarter. Aside from Europe ex UK, every major market saw declines, with emerging markets trailing developed markets.



Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Net returns in US dollars as of June 30th 2026.

Over the quarter, markets moved back towards a risk-on environment, driven by the US-Iran war starting to de-escalate and crude prices starting to fall from their peaks in April.

AI enthusiasm also continued to grow, as US hyperscalers continued to raise guidance for the year's capital expenditure, supporting the trend for infrastructure and data centre build-outs. Unsurprisingly, then, Emerging Asia was the top-performing region over the quarter, driven up over 30% by Semiconductor-related tech names in Korea and Taiwan.



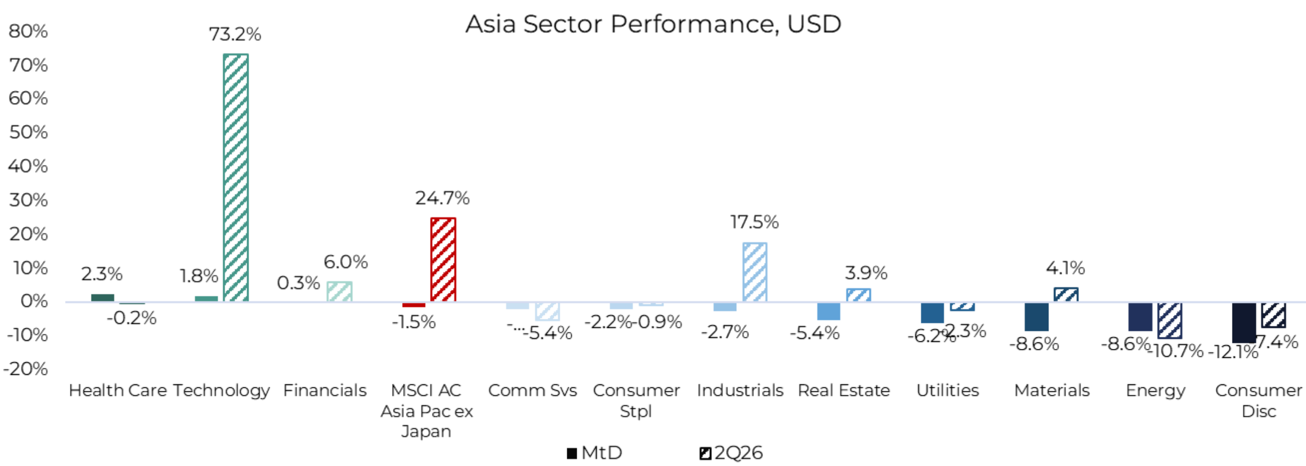
Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Net returns in US dollars as of June 30th 2026.

Within Asia, in June, the Philippines reported the highest equity returns, up 8.2% as inflation slowed more than markets expected. The Philippines had been relatively underinvested in, so the positive macro news, which supported the peso and improved the probability of a successful policy framework from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (the Philippines' central bank), led to a rotation back into the market.

On the other side, Indonesia, Hong Kong and China were the weakest markets in both June and over Q2. In Indonesia, currency pressure, foreign capital outflows and market structure concerns led to the -8.7% decline in June and the -26.2% fall over Q2. The index provider MSCI raised concerns over Indonesia's market at the beginning of 2026, relating to the transparency of shareholding structures and pricing reliability. As a result, investor anxiety over a possible downgrade from emerging-market to frontier-market status has led to an exodus of foreign investments, putting pressure on the Indonesian market.

China's weakness was more about macro disappointment and lack of participation in the AI trade. While Korea and Taiwan benefited from semiconductor and AI infrastructure exposure, China remained weighed down by weaker domestic confidence, soft consumption, property sector concerns and policy uncertainty. The AI rally in Asia has been very concentrated in hardware supply chains, and both China and Hong Kong have lagged because their index composition is more tied to internet, consumer, property, financials and domestic demand rather than the strongest AI hardware beneficiaries.

Hong Kong has been hit by the same macro concerns surrounding China, along with added pressure from offshore China positioning and financial sector sensitivity. Hong Kong indices have heavy exposure to mainland China cyclicals, internet platforms, property-linked names and financials, so they were vulnerable as investors reduced China risk. There were also concerns around tighter Chinese capital outflow controls, which hurt sentiment toward Hong Kong-listed financial stocks and reinforced worries about cross-border flows.

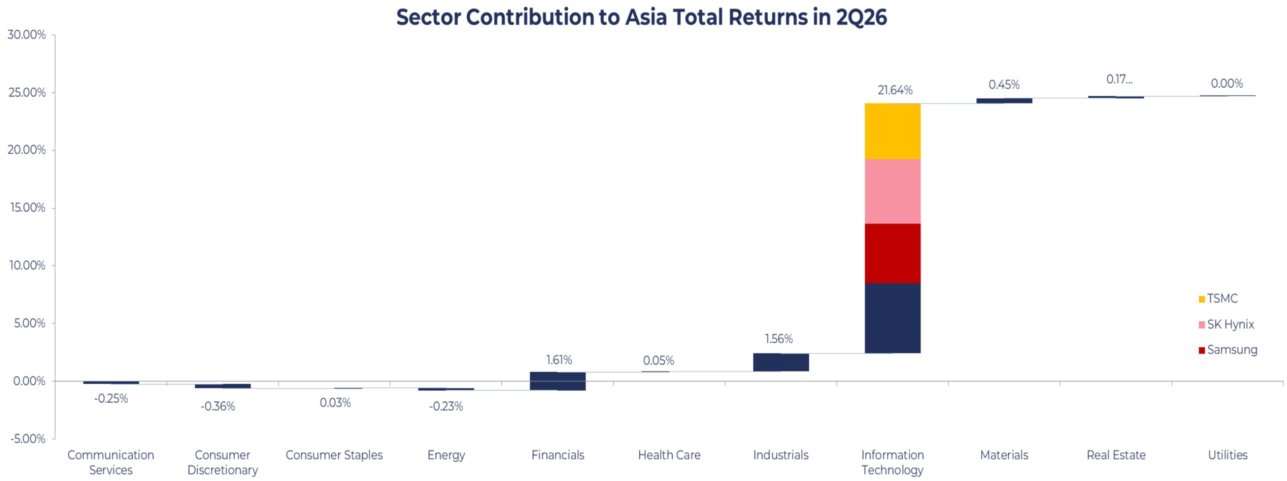


Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Net returns in US dollars as of June 30th 2026.

As in Q1, sector performance in Q2 reflected the continued sharp narrowing of investor appetite towards key AI beneficiaries. Technology remains the strongest-performing sector, rising over 73% over the quarter. More defensive sectors continued to lag the broader market as investors deepened their cyclical growth exposures.

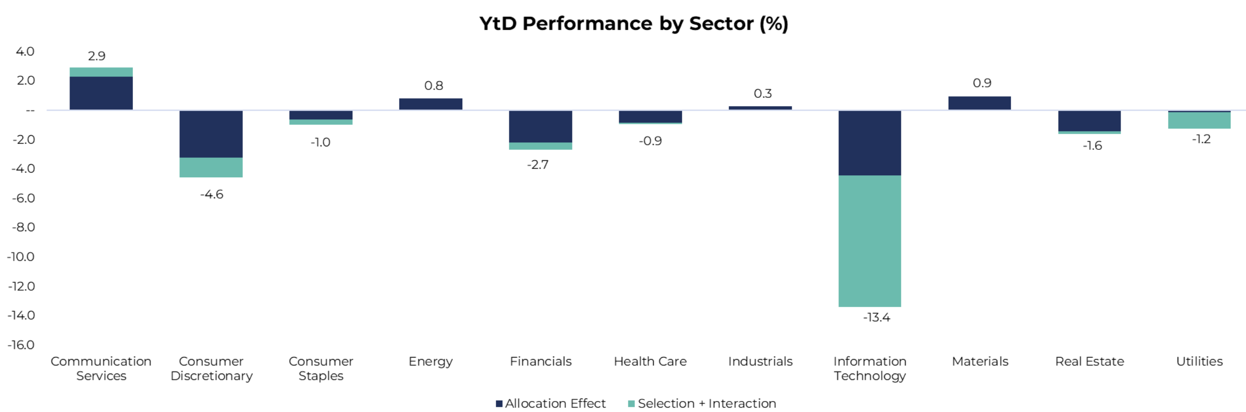
Fund Review

Benchmark performance continues to be driven by a narrow set of names, namely TSMC, SK Hynix, and Samsung Electronics. In June, these three names made a positive cumulative contribution of +0.94% to the benchmark's total returns, but this was not enough to fully offset the negative contribution from the rest of the benchmark constituents. This narrow leadership has been a defining feature of performance over the year so far; in Q2, these same three names accounted for 63% of the benchmark's total return, while year-to-date they have contributed more than 78%.



Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Net returns in US dollars as of June 30th 2026.

Year-to-date, the Fund has suffered from both negative allocation effect and selection effect, primarily driven by being underweight Technology and more specifically not holding SK Hynix or Samsung Electronics. As a reminder, SK Hynix and Samsung Electronics do not qualify for our investment universe.



Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson,. Net returns in US dollars as of June 30th 2026.

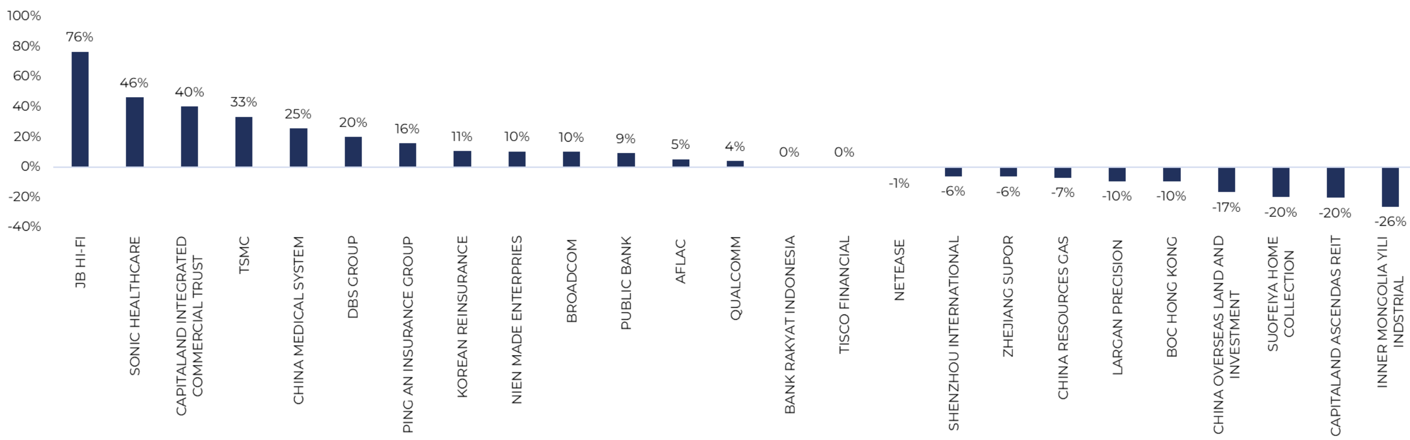
However, we highlight that every Technology name within the Fund, except TSMC and Tech Mahindra, contributed positively to the Fund's absolute returns. TSMC detracted as it is held at an underweight of approximately 10 percentage points versus the benchmark, a result of our equal weighting approach. Tech Mahindra has lagged this year, despite better-than-expected reported profits, primarily due to investor anxiety over weaker IT services demand and slowing revenue growth as global tech spending outside of AI remains more conservative.

The Fund's zero weight to Materials, Energy and Industrials provided some positive relative contribution for the Fund, as did both the under-allocation to the Communication Services sector, and the stock selection within that sector, specifically not holding Tencent.

Dividends

As of the end of June, 25 of our 36 companies have declared dividends this year. Of these, 13 grew dividends versus the first six months of 2025, 2 reported flat dividends, and 10 reported lower dividends. We note that CapitaLand Ascendas REIT reported lower dividends-per-unit due to a larger unit base, and that Inner Mongolia Yili saw a reduction due to the comparison with an unusually high base from the previous year. The payout ratio for Yili remains high, at about 75% of net profit.

Dividends per Share Declared 1H26, % Change YoY in Local Currency Terms



Source: Bloomberg, Company reports, Guinness Atkinson. Data as of June 30th 2026

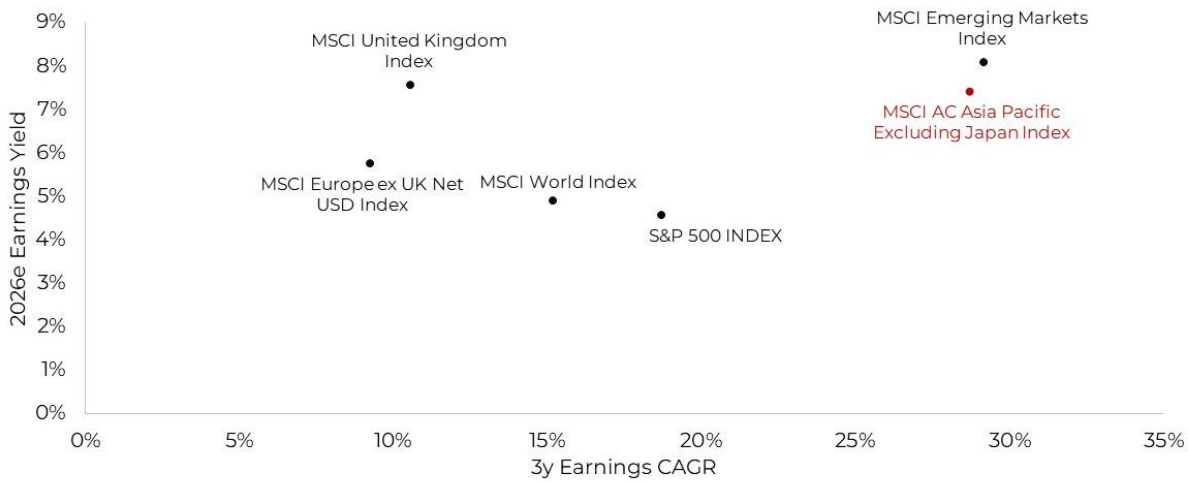
Outlook

For the second half of 2026, we expect the outlook for Asian equities to be driven by the same trends as seen in the first half, albeit with an increasingly finer balance. Globally, earnings momentum is still largely supported by the AI capex super-cycle, especially in semiconductors, infrastructure, industrials and power-related areas. However, we note that valuations are fuller, and markets are becoming increasingly vulnerable to disappointment related to the AI capex trend, as well as to the usual macro suspects: inflation, rates and geopolitics.

For Asian equities, the case remains attractive, particularly relative to developed markets. Asia offers more direct exposure to the AI supply chain through Taiwan and Korea, while valuations are still generally below the US. In simple terms, that means investors are paying less for each unit of expected earnings in Asia, which should provide some valuation support if earnings continue to recover. We caveat this with the warning that the benchmark index has become very concentrated in AI-related names, so future upside will depend on whether earnings breadth improves beyond semiconductors.

Asian equities also look attractive from an earnings yield perspective. Using the inverse of the price/earnings ratio, the expected 2026 earnings yield for the US market is about 4.6%, broadly in line with the US 10-year government bond yield of 4.5%. This implies that investors are receiving little additional compensation for taking equity risk over holding government bonds. In Asia, by contrast, the expected earnings yield is about 7.4%, which sits comfortably above the aggregate yield available on a benchmark-weighted portfolio of Asian government bonds. This suggests a more attractive equity risk premium and provides a stronger valuation cushion for Asian equities.

Regional earnings yield vs 3yr earnings compound annual growth rate (CAGR)



Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Guinness Atkinson. Data as of June 30th 2026

Earnings remain the key differentiator. Taiwan and Korea should continue to benefit from AI servers, memory, foundry, advanced packaging and related hardware demand, but these markets have already re-rated significantly and may be more sensitive to profit-taking. China and Hong Kong look cheaper and could recover if policy support becomes more decisive, property continues to stabilise, and internet/consumer earnings improve. However, visibility remains lower here. India's longer-term structural story remains intact, but near-term performance depends on earnings delivery and whether valuations can be justified after a period of relative underperformance and sustained macro weakness. Across the region, the strongest opportunities are likely to remain in companies with genuine pricing power, visible earnings upgrades and exposure to structural growth themes such as AI infrastructure, automation, healthcare innovation and energy transition.

Asian equities should be well placed for the remainder of 2026, but the market is unlikely to move in a straight line. The earnings yield advantage versus the US gives Asia a valuation cushion, and macro tailwinds from easier policy and a softer dollar should help. But after the sharp rally in AI-linked markets, returns are likely to become more selective. The most important question is when the next phase of performance broadens from a narrow group of semiconductor and AI beneficiaries into banks, healthcare, consumer, industrials and domestic-demand names.

As of the end of June, 25 of our 36 companies have declared dividends this year. Of these, 13 grew dividends versus the first six months of 2025, 2 reported flat dividends, and 10 reported lower dividends. We note that Capitaland Ascendas REIT reported lower dividends-per-unit due to a larger unit base, and that Inner Mongolia Yili saw a reduction due to the comparison with an unusually high base from the previous year. The payout ratio for Yili remains high, at c.75% of net profit.

As ever, we believe that companies with healthy balance sheets, strong management, and a proven ability to navigate business cycles will continue to grow despite increasingly volatile macro conditions and will be rewarded in the long term.

Portfolio Managers
Edmund Harriss
Mark Hammonds, CFA
Valerie Huang, CFA

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.

MSCI Europe ex UK Index captures large and mid cap representation across 14 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe. With 331 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization across European Developed Markets excluding the UK.

MSCI United Kingdom Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the UK market (66 constituents).

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%.

Pfrice-to-earnings (P/E) ratio compares a company's share price with its earnings per share (EPS).

Book Value represents the value of a company's assets if it were to be liquidated, and is calculated as the difference between total assets and total liabilities.

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.