Guinness Global Energy

Investment Commentary – April 2026

RISK

This is a marketing communication. Please refer to the prospectus, supplement and KID/KIID for the Funds (available on our website), which contain full information on the risks, before making any final investment decisions.

The Funds are equity funds. Investors should be willing and able to assume the risks of equity investing. The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise as a result of market and currency movement, and you may not get back the amount originally invested. The Fund invests only in companies involved in the energy sector; it is therefore susceptible to the performance of that one sector and can be volatile.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

ABOUT THE STRATEGY

Launch	31.12.1998
Index	MSCI World Energy
Sector	IA Commodity/Natural Resources
Managers	Will Riley Jonathan Waghorn Tim Guinness
EU Domiciled	Guinness Global Energy Fund
UK Domiciled	WS Guinness Global Energy Fund

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Guinness Global Energy Funds invest in listed equities of companies engaged in the exploration, production and distribution of oil, gas and other energy sources. We believe that over the next twenty years the combined effects of population growth, developing world industrialisation and diminishing fossil fuel supplies will force energy prices higher and generate growing profits for energy companies. The Funds are actively managed and use the MSCI World Energy Index as a comparator benchmark only.

CONTENTS

COMMENTARY

OIL

Spot prices sharply higher on Iran war

The WTI and Brent spot oil prices rallied hard in March as the war in Iran brought 20m barrels per day of oil exports through the Strait of Hormuz to a standstill. Brent and WTI closed the month over $100/bl. Various actions will help to reduce the net supply impact to around 10m b/day but this still dwarfs the supply loss from Russia in 2022 or the Middle East supply disruptions of the late 1970s. Demand destruction is already appearing and higher prices will be needed to force the market to balance if the disruption continues. Full details under Managers' Comments below.

NATURAL GAS

Global gas prices higher on LNG disruption

Asian and European liquefied natural gas (LNG) prices rose sharply during the month since 20% of global LNG supplies transit the Strait of Hormuz and the world's largest LNG producer, QatarEnergy LNG, shut in production. Mid-month, some LNG facilities in Qatar were damaged, rendering them offline for three to five years.

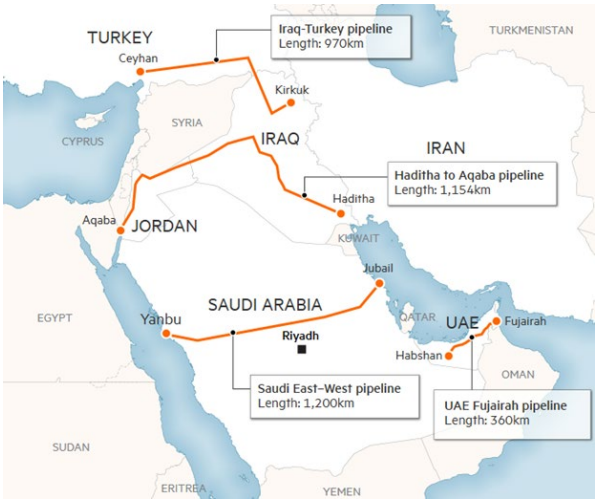
EQUITIES

Energy outperforms the broad market in 1Q 2026

The MSCI World Energy Index (net return) rose by 11.6% (USD) in March, outperforming the MSCI World Index (net return), which fell by 6.4%. Year-to-date, the MSCI World Energy index is up 36.9% versus the MSCI World Index down 3.6%.

CHART OF THE MONTH

There are limited other routes to exporting oil from the Persian Gulf. We assess the volume impacts in our Managers' Comments.

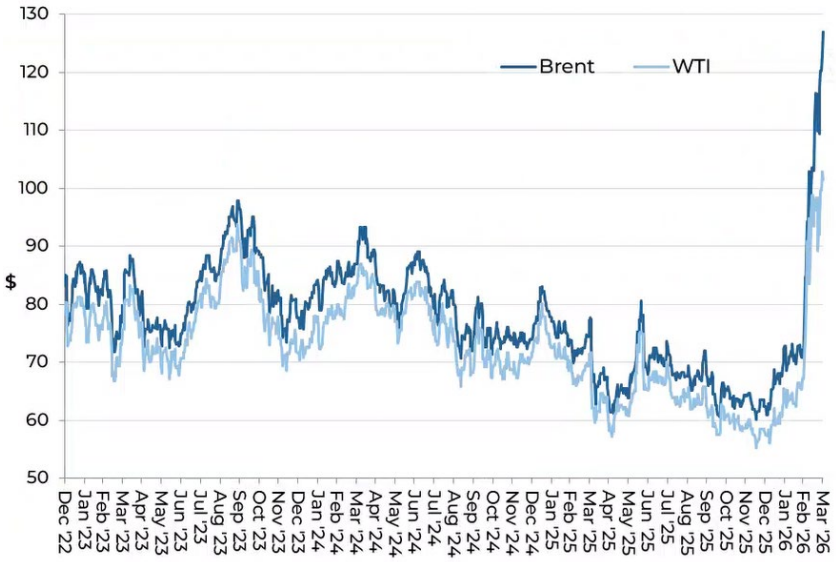


Source: FT Research, April 2026

MARCH IN REVIEW

i) Oil market

Oil price (WTI and Brent $/barrel): December 2022 to March 2026



Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, data as of 31.03.2026

The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil price began March at $67/bl and strengthened sharply during the month, reaching a peak of $102.9/bl on March 30th before closing the month slightly lower at $101.4/bl. WTI has averaged just over $72/bl so far this year, having averaged $57/bl in 2025, $76/bl in 2024 and $78/bl in 2023. In contrast, Brent oil opened at $71/bl and broke through $100/bl on 9th March before steadily strengthening to close on its highs at $127/bl on March 31st. Brent has averaged just under $81/bl so far in 2026, having averaged $62.5/bl in 2025, $80/bl in 2024 and $83/bl in 2023. The gap between the WTI and Brent benchmark oil prices widened sharply over the month, ending March at around $26/bl. The Brent-WTI spread has averaged around $5/bl in recent years.

Factors which strengthened WTI and Brent oil prices in March:

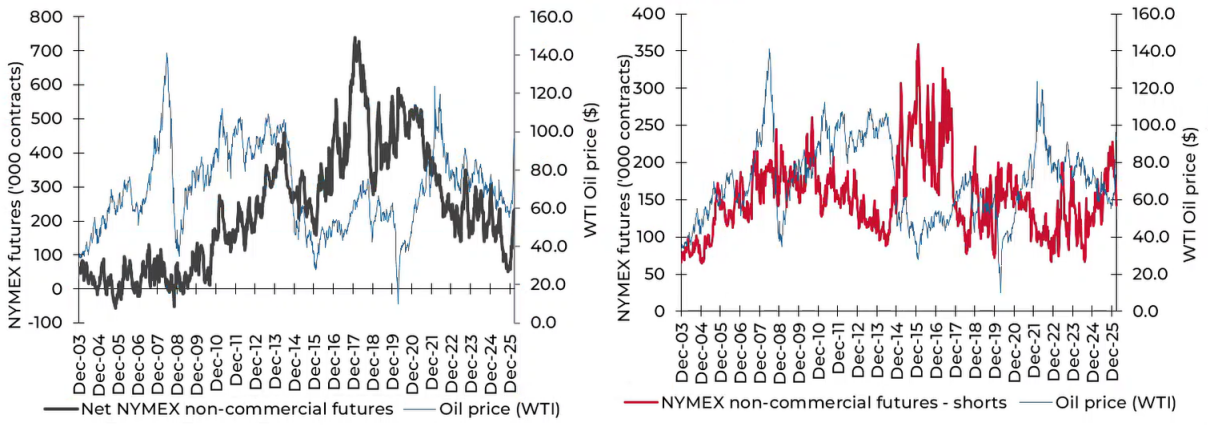
- **War in the Middle East**

War in the Middle East brought sharply higher global oil prices as closure of the Strait of Hormuz caused oil exports from the Middle East to be shut off. Please refer to our Managers' Comments section for analysis of the current situation, and for an overview of energy implications of the conflict, please refer to Three Scenarios we envisaged earlier in the month and later followed up by email.

Speculative and investment flows

New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) net non-commercial crude oil futures open position was 234,000 contracts long at the end of March versus 173,000 contracts long at the end of February. The net position peaked in February 2018 at 739,000 contracts long. Typically, there is a positive correlation between the movement in net position and movement in the oil price. The gross short position fell to 142,000 contracts at the end of March versus 180,000 at the end of the previous month.

NYMEX Non-commercial net and short futures contracts: WTI January 2004 – March 2026



Source: Bloomberg LP/NYMEX/ICE (2026)

OECD stocks

OECD total product and crude inventories at the end of February (latest data point) were estimated by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to be 2,828m barrels, up by 8m barrels versus the level reported for the previous month. The move in February compares to a 10-year average (pre-COVID) draw of 8m barrels, implying that the OECD market was undersupplied by around 0.5m b/day. The significant oversupply situation in 2020 pushed OECD inventory levels close to maximum capacity in August 2020 (c.3.3bn barrels), with subsequent tightening taking inventories below normal levels.

OECD total product and crude inventories, monthly, 2010 to February 2026

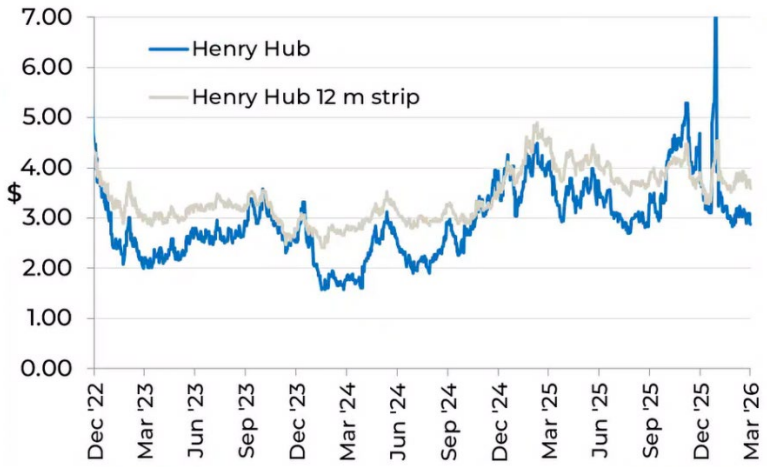
Source: IEA Oil Market Reports (March 2026 and older)

ii) Natural gas market

The US natural gas price (Henry Hub front month) opened March at $2.86/Mcf (1,000 cubic feet) and stayed in a tight range during the month closing at $2.88/Mcf. The spot gas price has averaged $3.45/Mcf so far in 2026, having averaged $3.63/Mcf in 2025, $2.41/Mcf in 2024 and $2.67/Mcf in 2023.

The 12-month gas strip price (a simple average of settlement prices for the next 12 months' futures prices) traded in a similar but less extreme pattern, opening at $3.58/Mcf and closing at $3.60/Mcf. The strip price has averaged $3.74/Mcf so far in 2026, having averaged $4 in 2025, $2.98 in 2024 and $3.19 in 2023.

Henry Hub gas spot price and 12m strip ($/Mcf): December 2022 to March 2026



Source: Bloomberg LP, March 2026

Factors which strengthened global gas prices in March included:

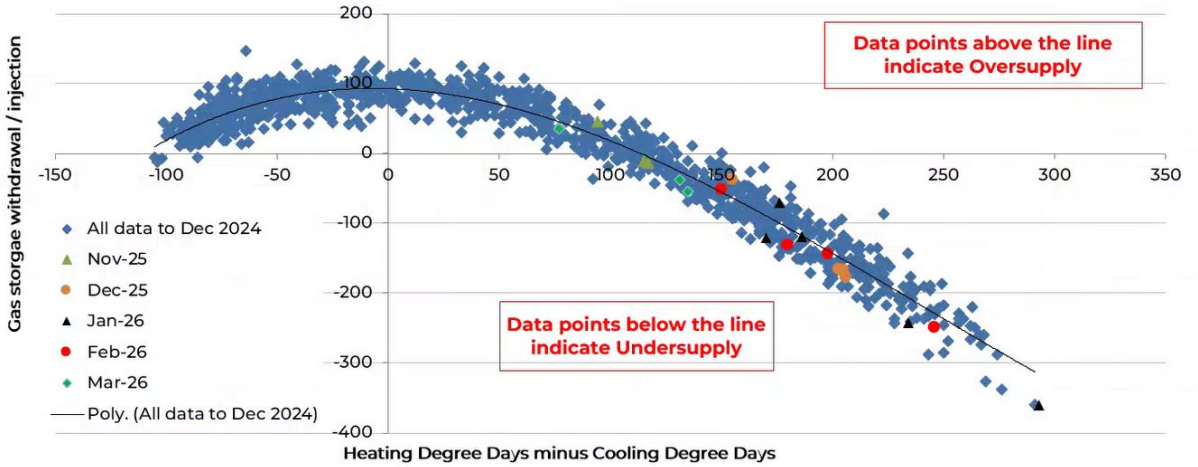
- **War in the Middle East**

The Strait of Hormuz typically sees the passage of around 20m b/day of oil and oil product and around 10-11 billion cubic feet (Bcf) per day of liquefied natural gas (LNG), around 20% of the global LNG market. The largest producer, QatarEnergies, shut in LNG production very shortly after the start of the war as available inventory capacity was limited. The loss of 10-11 Bcf/day of LNG is equivalent to around 75% of the Russian pipeline gas lost by Europe in 2022. Moreover, during the month, two processing lines at the Qatari LNG facility were damaged by Iranian attacks and the company has confirmed that they will be offline for three to five years. Once the Strait reopens, it is unlikely that LNG supplies will restart for at least two weeks, since it takes that time frame to ramp facilities back up to full production.

- **US market undersupplied (ex-weather effects)**

Adjusting for the impact of weather, the US gas market was, on average, around 2 bcf/day undersupplied during March.

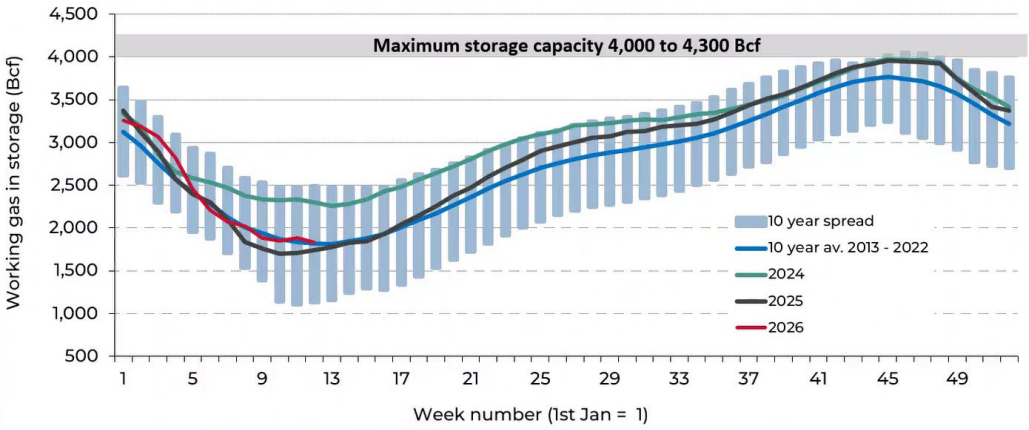
Weather-adjusted US natural gas inventory injections and withdrawals



Source: Bloomberg LP; Guinness Global Investors; March 2026

US natural gas inventories started March just above 10-year average levels. With the US market somewhat insulated from the supply disruption in the international and Asian gas markets, inventories built slightly relative to the ten-year average during the month.With the US market somewhat insulated from the supply disruption in the international and Asian gas markets, inventories built slightly relative to the 10-year average during the month.

Deviation from 10yr US gas storage norm



Source: Bloomberg; Energy Information Administration (EIA), March 2026

MANAGERS' COMMENTS

This month, we assess the implications of the war in Iran. Closure of the Strait of Hormuz has disrupted 20m b/day of oil and product exports from the Gulf and we can see around half of this being offset by measures such as pipeline re-routing or strategic/sanctioned inventory releases. The resulting disruption of 10m b/day is the largest that we are aware of historically and will require demand destruction in order for markets to balance. Depending on its duration, prices of $125-150/bl could be required. Using a $90/bl and $80/bl Brent assumption in 2026 and 2027, together with a long-term estimate of $80/bl, still leaves the energy sector with about 20% upside.

We aim to assess the following:

- The underlying oil and oil product supply impact from the war, after allowing for pipeline re-routing and inventory releases.
- The scale of demand destruction needed and the oil price required to force the oil market into balance.
- The impact on the valuation on energy equities.

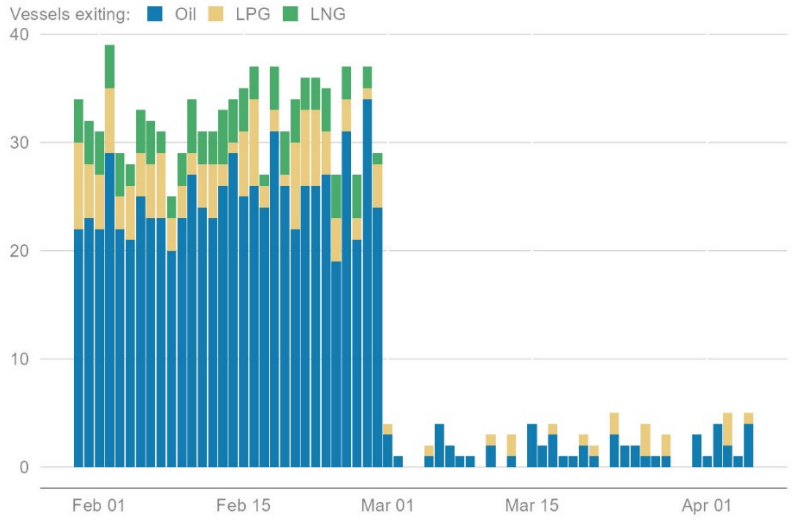
Understanding the scale of supply disruption

Since the outbreak of war, there have been a number of announcements and actions that have been designed to alleviate the disruption of oil and oil product supply through the Strait of Hormuz. We group them into three categories and assess the impact of each as follows:

1. Continued supply through the Strait of Hormuz

The Strait typically sees the passage of around 20m b/day of oil and oil product and around 10-11 Bcf/day of liquefied natural gas (LNG) with a total of around 35 tankers passing through in each direction every day. This remains the key constraint and, since the start of the war, an average of around 2 tankers (mostly Iranian) have been passing through the Strait. The rate of tanker traffic has been increasing in the first few days of April.

Number of daily transits through the Strait of Hormuz (7 April 2026)



Source: Morgan Stanley; data as of 07.04.2026

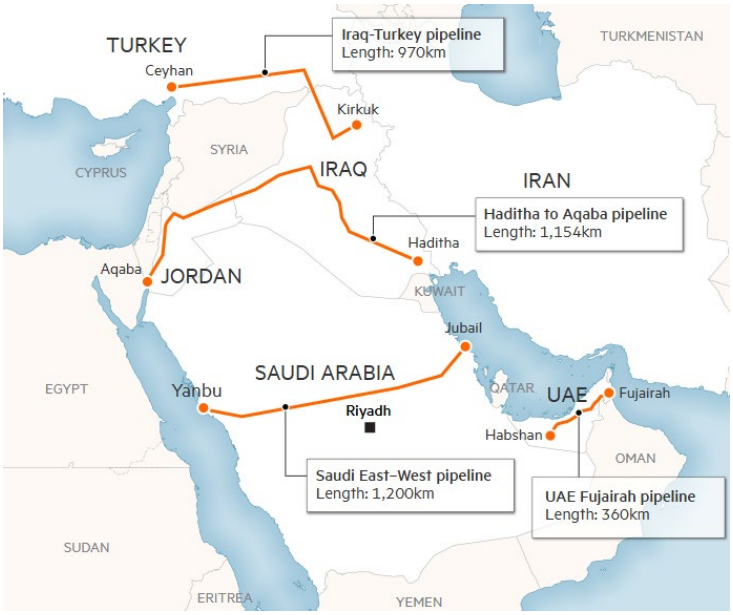
While the Strait remains essentially closed, we can reasonably estimate that **around 1-2m b/day** of Iranian oil has been flowing to markets.

2. Re-routing of oil via spare capacity in existing pipelines

There are three possible routes for increasing pipeline exports from the Persian Gulf:

- The **Saudi East-West pipeline** and oil export terminal at Yanbu on the Red Sea offers extra export capacity of **around 3-4m b/day**. While the pipeline has a 'surge' capacity of 7m b/day, the export terminal only has capacity of around 5.5m b/day. Given that 1-2m b/day was already being exported along the pipe and 1m b/d from the terminal, we expect that a further 3-4m b/day could be re-directed away from the Strait of Hormuz. Data from Vortexa already indicates a sharp ramp-up in Saudi's exports from Yanbu, closing in on 5m b/day at the end of March.
- The **UAE Fujairah pipeline** likely offers further export capacity. This pipeline, which avoids the Strait of Hormuz to the south, was already well utilised and there is likely **around 0.5m b/day** of extra export capacity. Exports in the second half of March were 2-2.5m b/day, up from the pre-war average of 1.5-2m b/day.
- The **Iraq-Turkey** pipeline north to Ceyhan also offers a smaller additional export capacity. A recent agreement between Iraq and Kurdistan has allowed a **further 0.25m b/day** of oil to be exported north from Iraq to the Turkish port of Ceyhan, providing access to the Mediterranean Sea (and European markets) without any reliance on the Strait of Hormuz or the Red Sea.

Current and potential pipelines in the Middle East



Source: FT Research, April 2026

Combined, we see the three routes as allowing **around 4-5m b/day** of oil to be diverted away from the Strait of Hormuz.

With pipeline capacity fully utilised, the only other way of securing large volumes of exports from the Gulf is via a 'convoy system' that would defend tankers passing through the Strait. A comparable effort was last seen for two months in 1987-1988 under Operation "Earnest Will", when the United States helped to escort Kuwaiti tankers through the Strait. However, the protection was for Kuwaiti tankers only, came in small convoys and was carried out only once every few days. This time, a daily effort would likely be needed to protect all tankers and the combined oil and gas volumes for transit would be greater. We remain sceptical that such a system can be installed quickly or be maintained at a high capacity level. We also note the apparent lack of interest that the US has in such a solution, since the country is broadly neutral in its net imports/exports of crude oil and oil products (such as gasoline, diesel and jet fuel). To quote President Trump regards the Strait, "We don't need it. We haven't needed it, and we don't need it" and subsequently "The United States imports almost no oil through the Hormuz Strait, and won't be taking any in the future."

3. Strategic oil inventory and de-sanctioned Russian and Iranian volumes

The third route to increasing supply comes from the release of strategic and sanctioned barrels:

i. The first of these is the release of 400m bls of **strategic oil and oil product inventory** by the IEA's member countries, the largest ever release of strategic oil and oil product inventory. Total inventory capacity is around 1,500m barrels (defined as being a minimum of 90 days' coverage of member country oil imports) while the United States' Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) is around 400m barrels (around 200 days of coverage of US net imports of crude oil).

While strategic inventories are large in volume, the key variable is the amount of oil that can flow daily from them. The most recent use of the IEA's strategic inventories was after the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Over a period of around six months, the US released around 180m barrels, whilst the rest of the IEA released around 100m barrels. Combined, these strategic releases provided around 1.5m b/day of oil into the market.

There is also the question of what China might do. China has its own strategic oil reserve, which it has been building energetically since the start of 2025. The build over the last 12 months is thought be around 200m barrels. Flow rates from China's reserves are unknown, but we would guess comparable to the IEA.

On this basis, we think that the strategic inventory release could provide **the order of 2-3m b/day** of additional oil and oil products.

ii. The second additional source is the **de-sanctioning of Russian and Iranian oil** that was 'on the water' in tankers at the start of 2026. We know little about the quality of this oil (gravity or sulphur content for example) or the ability of the world refinery system to consume it. Nonetheless, it seems reasonable that could be released into the market at a similar rate to the SPR releases, potentially adding a further **2m b/d of oil supply.**

Conclusions on net supply to world oil markets

If we allow for the three pipeline diversions plus the strategic and de-sanctioned inventory releases described above, we see the world oil market as being currently **undersupplied by around 10m b/day**. This supply shock is far in excess of that contemplated by the market during the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and larger than the 5-7m b/day supply shocks that were suffered during the 1970s. This will persist while the Strait remains closed and, while a re-opening of the Strait would clearly improve the near-term supply outlook, the disruption would persist (on a declining scale) for perhaps two to three months while the industry returns to pre-war operation efficiencies. Depending on its duration, this supply disruption can only be solved by physical rationing of some kind – that is, demand destruction.

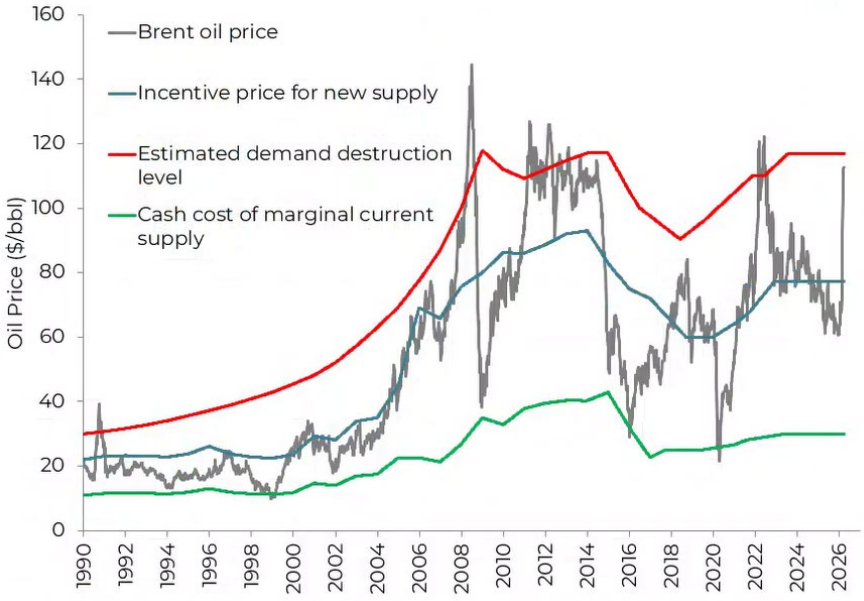
Moving towards an oil price that causes demand destruction

Oil-importing countries are now starting to witness physical oil and oil product shortages, since it takes around one month for oil exports from the Gulf to reach their ultimate destination. Inventories will act as a buffer, but demand will need to be destroyed (via higher prices) in order for the market to balance the physical loss of around 10m b/day (10% of total world oil supply).

As of late March, we are already starting to see Asian refiners cutting refinery runs and petrochemical volumes while air traffic and road traffic are running below trend levels. These are the first signs of the required demand destruction.

If the Strait of Hormuz remains closed, the oil market needs to find a price that incentivises the shut-in of a material amount of demand. This would require a price in excess of the current level ($110/bl on 7 April), and also well above our estimated demand destruction level of $120/bl, as this is simply a price that starts to cause more serious demand 'pain'.

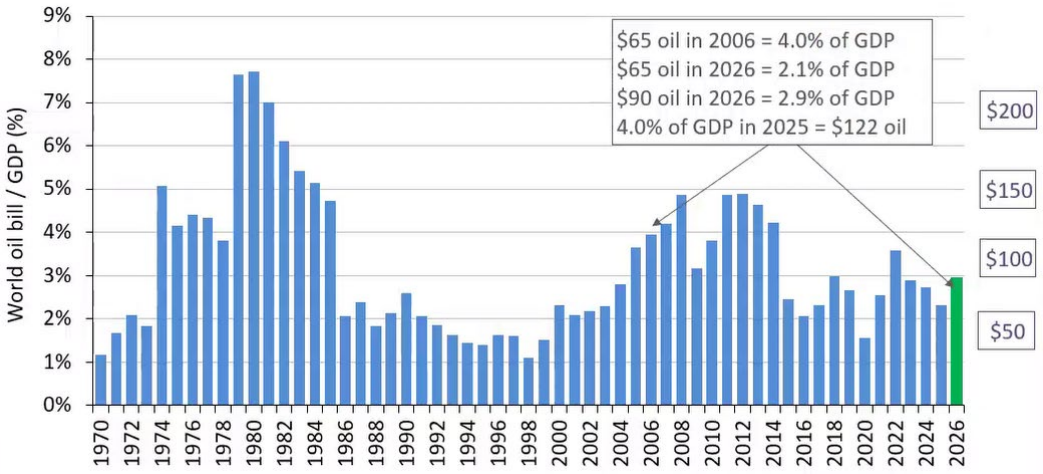
Economics of crude oil



Source: Bloomberg, Bernstein, Guinness Global Investors, including estimates. Weekly data as of 31.03.2026

Put another way, oil would have to become a much larger burden on the world economy. On our new estimate of $90/bl Brent in 2026, oil would represent around 2.9% of world GDP, much lower than the levels reached during previous Middle East supply disruptions in the late 1970s (4-8%) or the level seen during the Global Financial Crisis in 2008 (5% of GDP). We believe that oil would need to increase to around $150/bl, reflecting nearly 5% of world GDP in 2026, if it were to have a noticeable negative impact on the global economy.

The world oil 'bill' as a percentage of GDP



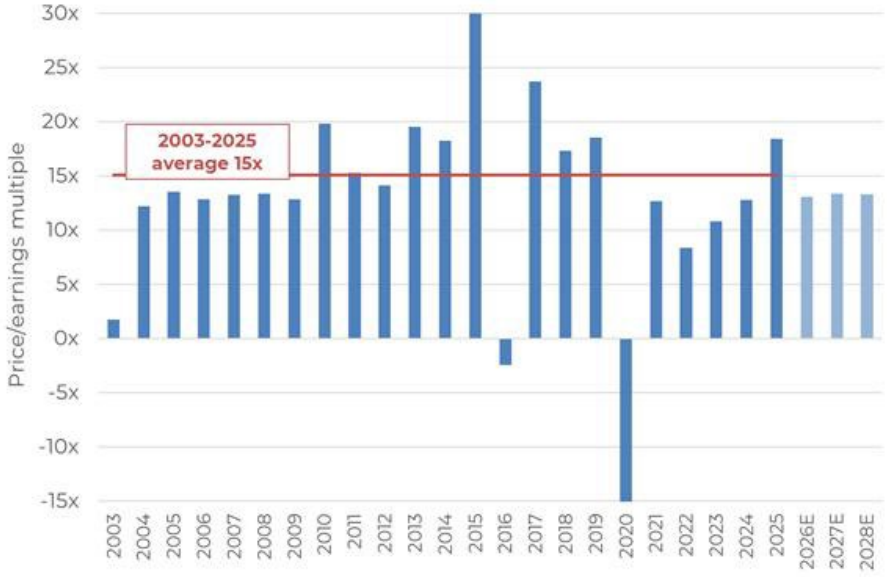
Source: IEA; Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, including estimates. April 2026

Explaining energy equity movements year-to-date

The Iran war has raised both near-term and long-term oil prices, thereby impacting company earnings estimates and equity valuations.

Considering the **near term,** we find that a $90/$80 Brent oil price scenario for the fund's holdings in 2026/27 would see increases in earnings for producing companies of around 30-80% (versus our prior forecasts which assumed $65/oil). In this scenario, the fund's total earnings per share rise by around 65% in 2026. This brings the fund's price-earnings (PE) ratio down to around 13x in 2026, which compares to the long-run average PE of around 15x and the current MSCI World PE of around 20x for 2026.

PE ratios for key holdings in the Guinness Global Energy Fund



Source: Guinness Global Investors, April 2026

Assuming that these near-term extra cash flows are used to pay down debt or carry out share buybacks, we see them **adding around 15-20%** to share prices.

Looking **longer-term,** we note that the five-year forward Brent oil price has risen by around $7/bl year to date (from $65/bl to $72/bl at the end of March) reflecting pressure on the industry's longer-term economics, resulting from sustained Middle Eastern supply risks. Based on our modelling work, we find that a $7/bl increase in long-term oil prices justifies a further **20% increase** in share prices.

The two effects combined closely match the changes that we have seen in energy equity valuations this year. We conclude that the market today reflects a world of around $90/bl Brent in 2026, $80/bl in 2027 and then a long-term price of around $73/bl thereafter.

As we have previously written, we believe that $80/bl is a sensible long-term oil price in that it incentivises sufficient oil supply and demand over the next few years, whilst being 'good enough' for OPEC+ balance sheets. Were energy equities to reflect $80/bl long-term, with 2026 and 2027 estimates unchanged, there would still be a further 20% upside in energy equities.

PERFORMANCE

The main index of oil and gas equities, the MSCI World Energy Index (net return), rose by 11.6% in March, while the MSCI World Index (net return) fell by 6.4% in USD.

Within the Fund, the strongest performers were Equinor, Repsol, Eni, BP and Valero while the weakest performers were Sinopec, Baker Hughes, TC Energy, Williams Cos and Schlumberger.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

Guinness Global Energy Fund
Performance (in USD) as at 31.03.2026

Cumulative returns (%)	YTD	1 year	3 years ann.	5 years ann.	Launch of strategy* ann. (31.12.98)
Guinness Global Energy Fund	38.1	47.8	19.5	20.8	9.4
MSCI World Energy NR Index	36.9	40.9	19.1	22.4	7.6

Calendar year returns (%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Guinness Global Energy Fund	17.1	-1.3	2.6	32.4	44.5	-34.7	9.8
MSCI World Energy NR Index	13.3	2.7	2.5	46.0	40.1	-31.5	11.5
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Guinness Global Energy Fund	-19.7	-1.3	27.9	-27.6	-19.1	24.4	2.9
MSCI World Energy NR Index	-15.8	5.0	26.6	-22.8	-11.6	18.1	1.9
	2011	**2010**	**2009**	**2008***	**2007***	**2006***	**2005***
Guinness Global Energy Fund	14.3	14.4	60.8	-48.2	37.9	10.0	62.3
MSCI World Energy NR Index	0.2	11.9	26.2	-38.1	29.8	17.9	28.7
	2004*	**2003***	**2002***	**2001***	**2000***	**1999***	
Guinness Global Energy Fund	41.0	32.3	6.7	-4.1	39.6	22.5	
MSCI World Energy NR Index	28.1	25.9	-6.4	-7.2	6.0	22.0	

Source: FE fundinfo, Guinness Global Investors and Bloomberg, bid to bid, net of fees, gross income reinvested, in US dollars

*Calculation by Guinness Global Investors. *Simulated past performance prior to 31.03.2008, launch date of Guinness Global Energy Fund. The Guinness Global Energy investment team has been running global energy funds in accordance with the same methodology continuously since December 1998. These returns are calculated using a composite of the Investec GSF Global Energy Fund class A to 29.2.08 (managed by the Guinness team until this date); the Guinness Atkinson Global Energy Fund (sister US mutual fund) from 1.3.08 to 31.3.08 (launch date of this Fund), the Guinness Global Energy Fund class A (1.49% OCF) from launch to 02.09.08, and class Y (0.77% OCF) thereafter. Returns for share classes with a different OCF will vary accordingly.*

Investors should note that fees and expenses are charged to the capital of the Fund. This reduces the return on your investment by an amount equivalent to the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The fund performance shown has been reduced by the current OCF of 0.77% per annum. Returns for share classes with different OCFs will vary accordingly. Performance returns do not reflect any initial charge; any such charge will also reduce the return.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

WS Guinness Global Energy Fund
Performance (in GBP) as at 31.03.2026

Cumulative returns (%)	YTD	1 year	3 years ann.	5 years ann.
WS Guinness Global Energy Fund	40.6	47.0	17.3	22.2
MSCI World Energy NR Index	39.6	37.9	16.6	23.5

Calendar year returns (%)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
WS Guinness Global Energy Fund	10.7	-0.8	-2.3	49.9	45.7	-35.7	12.6
MSCI World Energy NR Index	5.5	4.5	-3.3	64.4	41.4	-33.6	7.2
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
WS Guinness Global Energy Fund	-6.28	-7.18	65.2	-29.6	-26.6%	-4.7	2.5
MSCI World Energy NR Index	-10.61	-4.12	51.0	-18.3	-6.1%	15.9	-2.6

Source: FE fundinfo, bid to bid, net of fees, gross income reinvested, in GBP

Investors should note that fees and expenses are charged to the capital of the Fund. This reduces the return on your investment by an amount equivalent to the Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF). The fund performance shown has been reduced by the current OCF of 0.77% per annum. Returns for share classes with different OCFs will vary accordingly. Performance returns do not reflect any initial charge; any such charge will also reduce the return. Fund launched 21.04.2011.

PORTFOLIO

Buys/Sells

There were no stock switches during the month.

Sector Breakdown

The following table shows the asset allocation of the Guinness Global Energy Fund at **March 31 2026.**

Asset allocation as %NAV	Current	*Change*	Last year end	Previous year ends								
	Mar-26		Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-23	Dec-22	Dec-21	Dec-20	Dec-19	Dec-18	Dec-17	Dec-16	Dec-15	Dec-14
Oil & Gas	**97.7%**	***0.6%***	***97.0%***	***97.8%***	**98.9%**	**97.4%**	**96.9%**	**94.8%**	**98.3%**	**96.7%**	**98.4%**	**96.7%**	**95.1%**	**93.7%**
Integrated	55.0%	*2.3%*	*52.7%*	*55.1%*	54.7%	54.7%	57.7%	56.3%	51.1%	46.4%	42.9%	46.4%	41.5%	37.3%
Exploration & Production	18.1%	*0.0%*	*18.1%*	*19.3%*	23.2%	23.1%	23.7%	22.2%	29.6%	35.8%	36.9%	35.8%	36.5%	36.2%
Drilling	0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%	3.3%
Equipment & Services	8.9%	*0.0%*	*8.9%*	*9.8%*	10.0%	9.0%	4.0%	4.6%	9.6%	8.6%	9.5%	8.6%	11.4%	13.4%
Storage & Transportation	9.7%	*-1.7%*	*11.3%*	*8.0%*	5.0%	4.8%	4.3%	4.4%	4.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refining & Marketing	6.0%	*0.0%*	*6.0%*	*5.6%*	6.0%	5.8%	7.2%	7.3%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	4.2%	3.5%
Solar	0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	4.7%	3.7%
Coal & Consumable Fuels	0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction & Engineering	0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash	2.3%	*-0.6%*	*3.0%*	*2.2%*	0.9%	1.9%	2.1%	3.3%	1.1%	2.4%	0.2%	2.4%	0.2%	2.6%

Source: Guinness Global Investors. Basis: Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)

The Fund at end of March 2026 was on a price to earnings (PE) ratio for 2025/2026 of 19.1x/15.0x versus the MSCI World Index at 21.7x/18.7x as set out in the following table:

As at 31 March 2026	PE			EV/EBITDA			Dividend Yield	
	2024	2025E	2026E	2024	2025E	2026E	2025E	2026E
Guinness Global Energy Fund	16.5x	19.1x	15.0x	7.3x	6.5x	6.6x	3.2%	3.3%
MSCI World Index	23.7x	21.7x	18.7x	16.7x	15.6x	13.3x	1.7%	1.8%
Fund Premium/(Discount)	*-30%*	*-12%*	*-20%*	*-56%*	*-58%*	*-51%*		

*Portfolio = median CFROI; Index data = Credit Suisse MSCI World ETF median CFROI

Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors

Portfolio holdings

Our integrated and similar stock exposure (c.52%) is comprised of a mix of mid-cap, mid/large-cap and large-cap stocks. Our five large-caps are Chevron, BP, ExxonMobil, Shell and TotalEnergies. Mid/large and mid-caps are ENI, Equinor, GALP, Repsol and OMV. At 31 March 2026, the median PE ratio of this group was 18.4x 2026 earnings. We also have three Canadian integrated holdings, Suncor, Cenovus and Imperial Oil. All three companies have significant exposure to oil sands in addition to downstream assets.

Our exploration and production (E&P) holdings (c.18%) give us exposure most directly to rising oil and natural gas prices. We include in this category non-integrated oil sands companies, as this is the GICS approach. The stock here with oil sands exposure is Canadian Natural Resources. The pure E&P stocks have a bias towards the US (EOG, Diamondback and Devon), with one other name (ConocoPhillips) having a mix of US and international production. One of the key metrics behind a number of the E&P stocks held is low enterprise value relative to proven reserves.

We have exposure to two emerging market stocks, Petrochina and Sinopec, which in total represent around 3.7% of the portfolio.

The portfolio contains four midstream holdings, Enbridge, Kinder Morgan, Williams Cos and TC Energy. These represent four of North America's largest pipeline companies. With the growth of hydrocarbon demand expected in the US and Canada over the next five years, especially natural gas, we believe each company is well placed to execute its pipeline and energy infrastructure expansion plans.

We have reasonable exposure to oil service stocks, which comprise around 9% of the portfolio. The stocks we own provide exposure to both North American and international oil and natural gas development.

Our independent refining exposure is currently in the US in Valero, the largest of the US refiners. Valero has a reasonably large presence on the US Gulf Coast and is benefitting from a recovery in refining margins.

Portfolio at February 28 2026 (for compliance reasons disclosed one month in arrears)

Guinness Global Energy Fund (28 February 2026)			P/E			EV/EBITDA			Price/Book		
Stock	**ISIN**	**% of NAV**	**2024**	**2025E**	**2026E**	**2024**	**2025E**	**2026E**	**2024**	**2025E**	**2026E**
Integrated Oil & Gas											
Exxon Mobil Corp	US30231G1022	5.4%	19.6x	21.8x	22.6x	10.6x	10.3x	9.2x	2.5x	2.5x	2.4x
Chevron Corp	US1667641005	4.8%	22.3x	30.0x	27.6x	11.2x	9.6x	8.4x	2.2x	2.1x	2.2x
Shell PLC	GB00BP6MXD84	4.5%	10.9x	13.7x	13.2x	4.6x	5.4x	5.1x	1.4x	1.4x	1.3x
Total SA	FR0000120271	4.7%	10.0x	11.7x	12.0x	5.1x	5.9x	5.5x	1.7x	1.4x	1.4x
BP PLC	GB0007980591	4.3%	14.0x	20.6x	14.6x	5.1x	4.5x	4.4x	1.7x	1.6x	1.6x
Equinor ASA	NO0010096985	3.1%	9.7x	11.1x	11.1x	2.2x	2.6x	2.5x	1.9x	1.8x	1.7x
ENI SpA	IT0003132476	3.3%	14.3x	14.7x	12.5x	5.2x	5.2x	4.8x	1.3x	1.2x	1.1x
Repsol SA	ES0173516115	3.4%	10.5x	12.0x	7.7x	6.1x	4.5x	4.4x	1.0x	0.8x	0.7x
Galp Energia SGPS SA	PTGAL0AM0009	3.0%	13.8x	12.8x	13.7x	5.4x	5.6x	5.2x	3.3x	2.6x	2.4x
OMV AG	AT0000743059	3.1%	7.9x	26.6x	10.0x	4.0x	4.9x	4.7x	1.3x	1.1x	1.1x
		39.6%									
Integrated / Oil & Gas E&P - Canada											
Suncor Energy Inc	CA8672241079	3.7%	15.8x	16.4x	20.0x	5.0x	7.5x	7.0x	2.3x	2.0x	2.0x
Canadian Natural Resources Ltd	CA1363851017	4.0%	21.2x	17.9x	22.2x	9.0x	8.2x	9.1x	3.4x	3.1x	3.1x
Cenovus Energy Inc	CA15135U1093	3.2%	18.1x	14.1x	21.4x	7.2x	7.4x	6.1x	2.0x	1.9x	1.8x
Imperial Oil Ltd	CA4530384086	3.7%	17.8x	25.1x	24.8x	10.0x	12.9x	12.3x	3.6x	3.4x	3.4x
		14.5%									
Integrated Oil & Gas - Emerging market											
PetroChina Co Ltd	CNE1000003W8	2.6%	9.4x	9.8x	9.8x	5.1x	5.1x	5.0x	1.1x	1.0x	0.9x
		2.6%									
Oil & Gas E&P											
ConocoPhillips	US20825C1045	4.2%	14.6x	18.4x	23.2x	6.9x	7.2x	6.3x	2.2x	2.2x	2.2x
EOG Resources Inc	US26875P1012	3.2%	10.6x	12.1x	13.0x	5.7x	6.0x	5.5x	2.4x	2.1x	2.0x
Diamondback Energy Co	US25278X1090	3.3%	11.0x	12.0x	17.8x	9.4x	7.7x	6.9x	1.3x	1.2x	1.1x
Devon Energy Corp	US25179M1036	3.2%	9.0x	11.1x	13.4x	4.6x	4.3x	3.2x	2.0x	1.3x	1.5x
		13.9%									
International E&Ps											
Pharos Energy PLC	GB00B572ZV91	0.0%	15.5x	n.m.	n.m.	1.4x	1.8x	1.5x	0.5x	n.m.	n.m.
		0.0%									
Midstream											
Kinder Morgan Inc	US49456B1017	2.9%	28.1x	25.3x	24.6x	16.0x	12.5x	12.0x	2.4x	2.3x	2.2x
Enbridge Inc	CA29250N1050	2.6%	20.9x	25.0x	23.9x	18.2x	13.3x	12.6x	2.8x	2.8x	2.8x
TC Energy Corp	CA87807B1076	2.7%	23.0x	29.0x	23.3x	18.7x	14.0x	13.5x	3.8x	3.6x	3.5x
Williams Cos	US9694571004	2.9%	39.8x	34.3x	32.8x	21.7x	14.9x	13.4x	7.3x	6.9x	6.5x
		11.1%									
Equipment & Services											
Schlumberger Ltd	AN8068571086	3.2%	13.9x	17.7x	17.6x	7.9x	9.6x	8.9x	3.4x	2.8x	2.6x
Baker Hughes a GE Co	US05722G1004	2.9%	28.6x	25.1x	25.2x	14.0x	13.8x	12.4x	3.8x	3.2x	2.9x
Halliburton Co	US4062161017	3.1%	12.4x	14.6x	16.1x	6.6x	8.9x	8.1x	3.0x	2.7x	2.4x
Helix Energy Solutions Group Inc	US42330P1075	0.7%	19.6x	30.2x	32.2x	3.9x	5.9x	4.7x	0.9x	0.8x	0.8x
		9.9%									
Oil & Gas Refining & Marketing											
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp	CNE1000002Q2	1.5%	12.0x	14.8x	12.0x	7.1x	7.1x	6.6x	0.8x	0.7x	0.7x
Valero Energy Corp	US91913Y1001	4.6%	23.9x	19.4x	16.4x	10.2x	8.8x	9.1x	2.6x	2.6x	2.5x
		6.1%									

The Fund's portfolio may change significantly over a short period of time; no recommendation is made for the purchase or sale of any particular stock.

OUTLOOK

i) Oil market

The table below illustrates the difference between the growth in world oil demand and non-OPEC supply since 2015:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025E IEA	2026E IEA
World Demand	***95.3***	***96.4***	***98.2***	***99.5***	***100.7***	***91.8***	***97.4***	***100.0***	***102.2***	***103.1***	***104.0***	***104.8***
Non-OPEC supply (inc NGLs)	*62.1*	*61.5*	*62.5*	*65.0*	*67.0*	*64.4*	*65.0*	*66.9*	*69.3*	*70.3*	*72.1*	*73.2*
OPEC NGLs	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.5*	*5.3*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.9*
Non-OPEC supply plus OPEC NGLs	**67.3**	**66.8**	**67.9**	**70.5**	**72.3**	**69.6**	**70.3**	**72.4**	**74.8**	**75.8**	**77.7**	**79.1**
Call on OPEC (crude oil)	**28.0**	**29.6**	**30.3**	**29.0**	**28.4**	**22.2**	**27.1**	**27.6**	**27.4**	**27.3**	**26.3**	**25.7**
Congo supply adjustment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Gabon supply adjustment	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Eq Guinea supply adjustment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Call on OPEC-9 (crude oil)	**27.4**	**29.0**	**29.7**	**28.4**	**27.8**	**21.6**	**26.5**	**27.0**	**26.8**	**26.8**	**25.8**	**25.2**

Source: Bloomberg; IEA; Guinness Global Investors, March 2026

Global oil demand in 2019 was 13m b/day higher than the pre-Financial Crisis (2007) peak. The demand picture for 2020, down by around 9m b/day, was heavily clouded by the impact of the COVID-19 virus and efforts to mitigate its spread. Demand rebounded between 2020 and 2024 by over 11m b/day, leaving overall consumption in 2024 2.4m b/day higher than the 2019 peak.

OPEC

The last few years have proved testing for OPEC. They have tried to keep prices strong enough that OPEC economies are not running excessive deficits, whilst not pushing the price too high and over-stimulating non-OPEC supply.

The effect of $100+/bl oil, enjoyed for most of the 2011-2014 period, emerged in 2014 in the form of an acceleration in US shale oil production and an acceleration in the number of large non-OPEC (ex US onshore) projects reaching production. OPEC met in late 2014 and responded to rising non-OPEC supply with a significant change in strategy to one that prioritised market share over price. Post the November 2014 meeting, OPEC not only maintained their quota but also raised production significantly, up by 2.5m b/day over the subsequent 18 months. This contributed to an oversupplied market in 2015 and 2016.

In late 2016, faced with sharply lower oil prices, OPEC stepped back from their market share stance, announcing plans for the first production cut since 2008. The announcement included a cut in production from Russia (a non-OPEC country), creating for the first time the concept of an OPEC+ group.

OPEC-9 oil production to February 2026

('000 b/day)	31-Dec-19	31-Jan-26	28-Feb-26	Current vs Dec 2019	Current vs last month
Saudi	9,730	10,000	**10,340**	610	340
Iran	2,080	3,350	**3,410**	1,330	60
Iraq	4,610	4,340	**4,390**	-220	50
UAE	3,040	3,560	**3,600**	560	40
Kuwait	2,710	2,570	**2,550**	-160	-20
Nigeria	1,820	1,490	**1,450**	-370	-40
Venezuela	730	820	**980**	250	160
Libya	1,110	1,280	**1,300**	190	20
Algeria	1,010	970	**970**	-40	0
OPEC-9	**26,840**	**28,380**	**28,990**	**2,150**	**610**

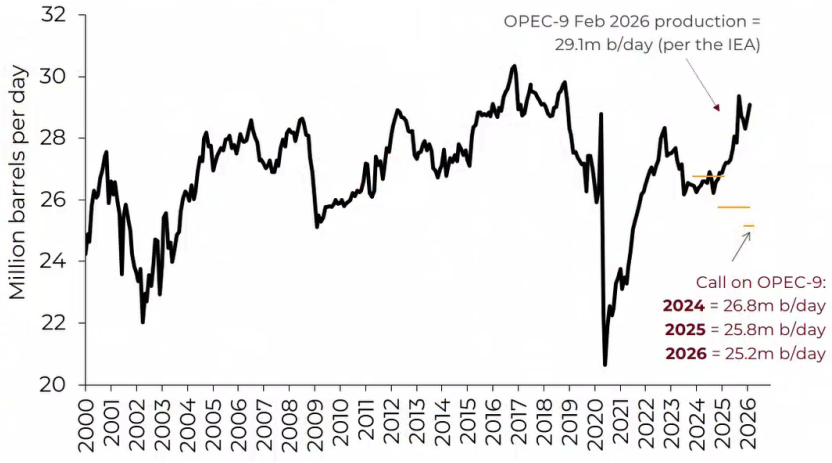
Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, March 2026

The 2017-19 period continued to be volatile for OPEC, with further production cuts necessary to balance ongoing non-OPEC supply growth.

The challenge for OPEC+ then ballooned in 2020 with the onset of COVID around the world. Initially, OPEC and their non-OPEC partners failed to reach agreement around their response to demand from the spread of the virus, precipitating a fall-out between participants and a short-lived price war. In light of extreme oil market oversupply, OPEC and non-OPEC partners reconvened in April 2020 and confirmed a deal to cut their production by nearly 10m b/day.

In mid 2021, with demand largely recovered after COVID, the OPEC+ group agreed to taper their quota cuts until late 2022. The actions of OPEC through the pandemic gave us confidence that OPEC was looking to do 'what it takes' to keep the market in balance, despite extreme challenges. Since the end of 2022, OPEC have adjusted their production to match closely the prevailing call on the group, whilst mindful that any loss of market share must not stretch too far. Most recently, over the summer of 2025, the group has increased quotas sharply, taking advantage of low inventories to bring its oil back to market.

OPEC-9 apparent production vs call on OPEC 2000 – 2026



Source: IEA Oil Market Report (March 2026 and prior); Guinness estimates

OPEC's actions in recent years have generally demonstrated a commitment to delivering a reasonable oil price to satisfy their own economies but also to incentivise investment in long-term projects. Saudi's actions at the head of OPEC have been designed to achieve an oil price that to some extent closes their fiscal deficit (c.$90/bl is needed to close the gap fully), whilst not spiking the oil price too high and over-stimulating non-OPEC supply.

In the shorter term, the COVID-19 and Russia/Ukraine crises have created particularly challenging conditions, adding to oil price volatility. Longer-term, we believe that Saudi seek a 'good' oil price, one that satisfies their fiscal needs. Overall, we reiterate two important criteria for Saudi:

1. Saudi is interested in the average price of oil that they get; they have a longer investment horizon than most other market participants.

2. Saudi wants to maintain a balance between global oil supply and demand to maintain a price that is acceptable to both producers and consumers.

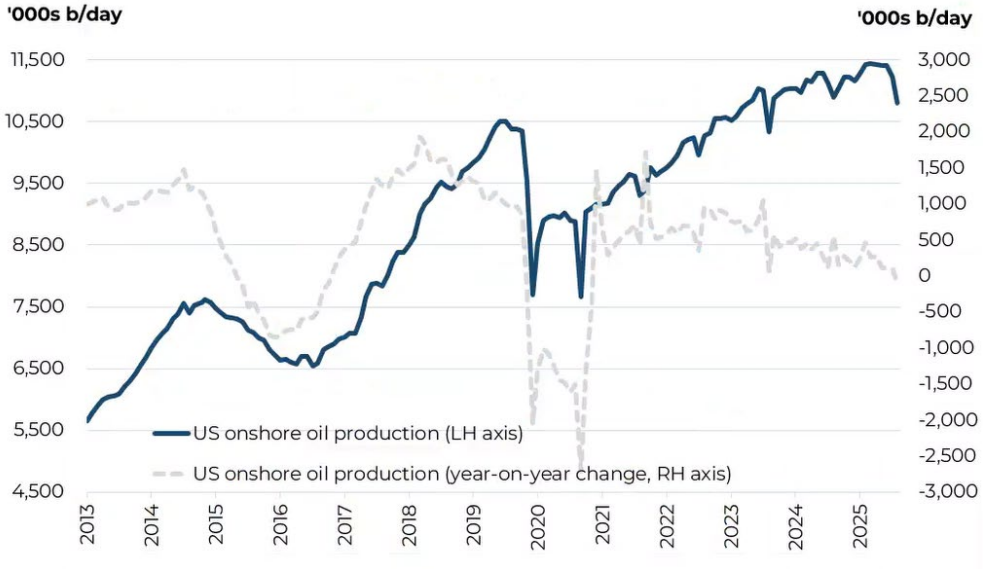
Nothing in the market in recent years has changed our view that OPEC can put a floor under the price – as they did in 2020, 2018, 2016, 2008, 2006, 2001 and 1998.

Supply looking forward

The non-OPEC world has, since the 2008 financial crisis, grown its production more meaningfully than in the period before 2008. The growth was 0.9% p.a. from 2001-2008, increasing to 1.7% p.a. from 2009-2024.

Growth in the non-OPEC region since the start of the last decade has been dominated by the development of shale oil and oil sands in North America (up around 8m b/day since 2010), implying that the rest of the non-OPEC region has seen limited growth over this period, despite the sustained high oil price until mid-2014.

US onshore oil production



Source: EIA; Guinness Global Investors, March 2026

The growth in US shale oil production, especially the Permian Basin, raises the question of how much more there is to come and at what price. Our assessment is that US shale oil is capital-intensive but some growth is viable, on average, at around $70 oil prices. In particular, there appears to be ample inventory in the Permian Basin to maintain volumes into the late-2020s. The rate of development is heavily dependent on the cashflow available to producing companies, and the underlying cost of services to drill and fracture the wells. Since 2019, we have seen increased shareholder pressure successfully applied to US E&P companies to improve their capital discipline and to cut their reinvestment rates.

The collapse in oil prices at the start of 2020 to a level well below $50/bl changed the landscape, with US E&P companies reducing capital spending further as they attempted to live within their cashflows. Shale oil production dropped by nearly 3m b/day in 2020 (peak to trough) and took nearly three years to recover to the previous peak of late 2019.

Non-OPEC supply growth outside the US has been sustained in recent years, by a handful major project additions, notably in Guyana and Brazil. Net growth remains sluggish, however, as much of the new oil has been required to offset natural declines in more mature basins.

Future demand

The IEA estimate that 2026 oil demand will rise by around 0.8m b/day to 104.8m b/day, 4.1m b/day ahead of the 2019 pre-COVID peak. Post the COVID demand recovery, the world is settling back into annual oil demand growth of plus or minus

1m b/day, led by increased use in the non-OECD region. China has been, and continues to be, a key – although no longer major - part of this growth and signs are emerging that India will also grow well.

The trajectory of global oil demand over the next few years will be a function of global GDP, the pace of the 'consumerisation' of developing economies, the development of alternative fuels, and price. At $65/bl, the world oil bill as a percentage of GDP is around 2.1%, and this will still be a stimulant of further demand growth. If oil prices were in a higher range (say around $115/bl, representing 3.8% of GDP), we would probably return to the pattern established over the past five years, with a flatter picture in the OECD more than offset by growth in the non-OECD area. Flatter OECD demand reflects improving oil efficiency over time, dampened by economic, population and vehicle growth. Within the non-OECD, population growth and rising oil use per capita will both play a significant part.

We keep a close eye on developments in the 'new energy' vehicle fleet (electric vehicles; hybrids etc). Sales of electric vehicles (pure electric and plug-in hybrid electrics) globally were around 22m in 2025, up from 17.5m in 2024. We expect to see strong EV sales growth again in 2026, up to around 25.5m, exceeding 20% of total global sales. Even applying an aggressive growth rate to EV sales, we see EVs comprising only around 15% of the global car fleet by the end of 2030. Looking further ahead, we expect the penetration of EVs to accelerate, causing global gasoline demand to peak at some point in the middle of the 2020s. However, owing to the weight of oil demand that comes from sources other than passenger vehicles (around 75%), which we expect to continue growing linked to GDP, we expect total oil demand not to peak until the early 2030s.

Conclusions about oil

The table below summarises our view by showing our oil price forecasts for WTI and Brent in 2026 versus recent history.

Average WTI & Brent yearly prices, and changes

Oil price ($/bl)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est	2026 Est
WTI	75	72	100	62	80	95	94	98	93	49	43	51	65	57	39	68	94	78	76	76	85
Brent	75	73	99	63	80	111	112	109	99	54	45	55	72	64	43	71	99	83	81	81	90
Brent/WTI average	**75**	**73**	**99**	**62**	**80**	**103**	**103**	**103**	**96**	**51**	**44**	**53**	**68**	**61**	**41**	**70**	**97**	**80**	**78**	**78**	**88**
Brent/WTI y-on-y change (%)	15%	-3%	37%	-37%	28%	29%	0%	0%	-7%	-47%	-13%	19%	29%	-11%	-32%	68%	39%	-17%	-2%	0%	12%
Brent/WTI (5yr MAV)	51	59	72	75	78	83	89	90	97	91	80	70	63	55	53	58	67	70	73	81	84

Source: Guinness Global Investors estimates, Bloomberg, March 2026

We believe that Saudi's long-term objective remains to maintain a 'good' oil price, something north of $80/bl. The world oil bill at around $80/bl represents 2.7% of 2024 global GDP, well under the thirty-year average level of around 3%.

ii) Natural gas market

US gas demand

On the demand side for the US, industrial gas demand and power generation gas demand (each about 25-35% of total US gas demand) are key. Commercial and residential demand, which make up a further quarter, have been fairly constant on average over the last decade – although yearly fluctuations due to the severity of winter weather can be marked.

US natural gas demand

Bcf/day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E
US natural gas demand:															
Residential/commercial	19.2	22.4	23.4	21.4	20.5	20.9	23.4	23.5	21.5	21.5	23.2	21.5	21.0	23.1	23.1
Power generation	24.9	22.3	22.3	26.5	27.3	25.3	29.0	30.9	31.7	30.9	33.1	35.3	36.7	35.8	36.6
Industrial	19.7	20.3	20.9	20.6	21.1	21.6	23.0	23.1	22.3	22.5	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.8
Pipeline exports (Mexico)	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.8	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.9
LNG exports	-	-	-	0.1	1.0	2.6	2.8	4.8	6.4	9.7	12.0	12.6	13.1	16.5	18.9
Pipeline/plant/other	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.4	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.3
Total demand	**71.7**	**73.6**	**74.8**	**77.8**	**80.1**	**80.9**	**89.8**	**95.2**	**95.0**	**98.3**	**104.6**	**107.0**	**108.4**	**113.4**	**117.6**
Demand growth	**3.1**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**0.8**	**8.9**	**5.4**	**- 0.2**	**3.3**	**6.3**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**5.0**	**4.2**

Source: EIA; GS; Guinness estimates, Jan 2026

Industrial demand (of which around 35% comes from petrochemicals) trends up and down depending on the strength of the economy and the differential between US and international gas prices. Electricity gas demand (i.e. power generation) is affected by weather, in particular by warm summers, which drive demand for air conditioning, but the underlying trend depends on GDP growth and the proportion of incremental new power generation each year that goes to natural gas versus the alternatives of coal, nuclear and renewables. Gas has been taking market share in this sector: in 2025 40% of electricity generation was powered by gas, up from 22% in 2007. The big loser here is coal, which has consistently given up market share.

Total gas demand in 2025 (including Mexican and LNG exports) was around 113.4 Bcf/day, up by 5.0 Bcf/day versus 2024 and ~18 Bcf/day higher than the pre-COVID level in 2019. The biggest contributor to the growth in demand in 2025 was LNG exports.

We expect US demand growth in 2026 of around 4.2 Bcf/day. Growth is expected to be driven by higher LNG exports and greater power generation demand. Beyond 2026, we expect to see a material increase in US LNG export capacity as higher international gas prices incentivise new LNG export investment. Proposed projects imply capacity growth of around 5-6 Bcf/day in 2026-2028, bringing total export capacity to over 20 Bcf/day by 2028.

US gas supply

Overall, whilst gas demand in the US has been strong over the past five years, it has been overshadowed by a rise in onshore supply, holding the gas price lower.

The supply side fundamentals for natural gas in the US are driven by three main moving parts: onshore and offshore domestic production, pipeline imports of gas from Canada, and LNG imports. Of these, onshore supply is the biggest component, making up over 90% of total supply.

US natural gas supply

Bcf/day	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E
US natural gas supply:															
US (onshore & offshore)	65.7	66.3	70.9	74.2	73.4	73.6	84.3	91.4	91.1	91.8	97.4	102.5	101.8	106.5	110.6
Net imports (Canada)	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.7
LNG imports & other	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.6	0.6	0.9
Total supply	**71.9**	**71.9**	**76.3**	**79.6**	**79.3**	**79.7**	**89.8**	**96.2**	**95.5**	**96.9**	**103.1**	**107.7**	**108.2**	**112.9**	**117.2**
Supply growth	**2.4**	**-**	**4.4**	**3.3**	**- 0.3**	**0.4**	**10.1**	**6.4**	**- 0.7**	**1.4**	**6.2**	**4.6**	**0.5**	**4.7**	**4.3**
(Supply)/demand balance	**- 0.2**	**1.7**	**- 1.5**	**- 1.8**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**-**	**- 1.0**	**- 0.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**- 0.7**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.4**

Source: EIA; GS; Guinness estimates, Jan 2026

Since 2010, the weaker gas price in the US reflects growing onshore US production driven by rising shale gas and associated gas production (a by-product of growing onshore US oil production). Interestingly, the overall rise in onshore production has come despite a collapse in the number of rigs drilling for gas, which has dropped from a 1,606 peak in September 2008 to a trough of 68 in July 2020, before recovering to 134 at the end of March 2026. However, offsetting the fall, the average productivity per rig has risen dramatically since 2020 as producers focus their attention on the most prolific shale basins, whilst associated gas from oil production has grown handsomely.

The outlook for gas production in the US depends on three key factors: the rise of associated gas (gas produced from wells classified as oil wells); expansion of the newer shale basins, principally the Marcellus/Utica, and the decline profile of legacy gas fields.

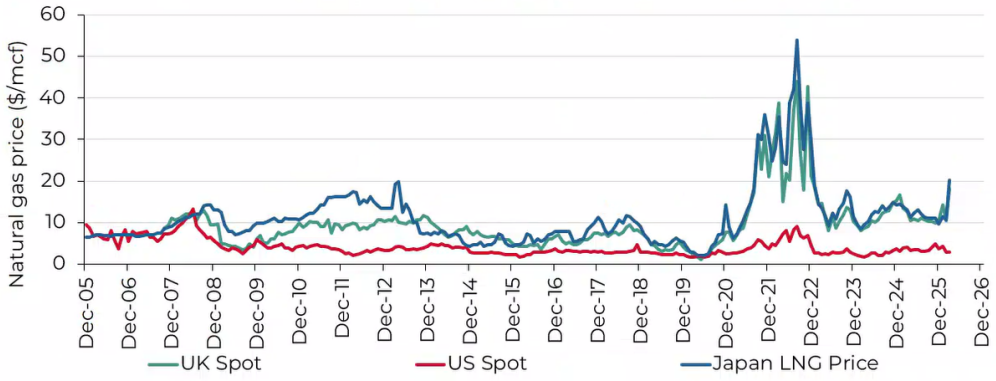
Associated gas production is expected to rise again in 2026 albeit at a slower pace (around 1 Bcf/day) than in 2022 (+5.5 Bcf/day) and 2023 (+3.6 Bcf/day). Lower supply growth is expected from onshore properties as weaker natural gas prices have brought a lower rig count and lower investment.

Outlook for US LNG exports – global gas arbitrage

We expect the LNG market is going to be quite finely balanced over the next couple of years. In the event of moderate Chinese LNG demand and "normal" European winters, LNG supply and demand appear to be roughly in balance and global LNG prices appear to be fairly priced at around $10/Mcf. However, stronger Asian demand (including South Korea and Japan as well as China) or a colder than expected European winter could easily see LNG in tight supply and cause international gas prices spike, although it is unlikely that they revert to the $40-$50 levels seen in winter 2022/2023.

Looking further ahead, we see international gas prices settling in a $9-11/Mcf range. This price range should be sufficient to incentivise new US LNG supply to come online from 2025. It would also allow Europe to displace permanently almost all its Russian gas imports. An international gas price in the $9-11/Mcf is well down on the highs seen in 2022, but would leave the market at a higher price point than that seen in the few years prior to COVID and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Global gas prices

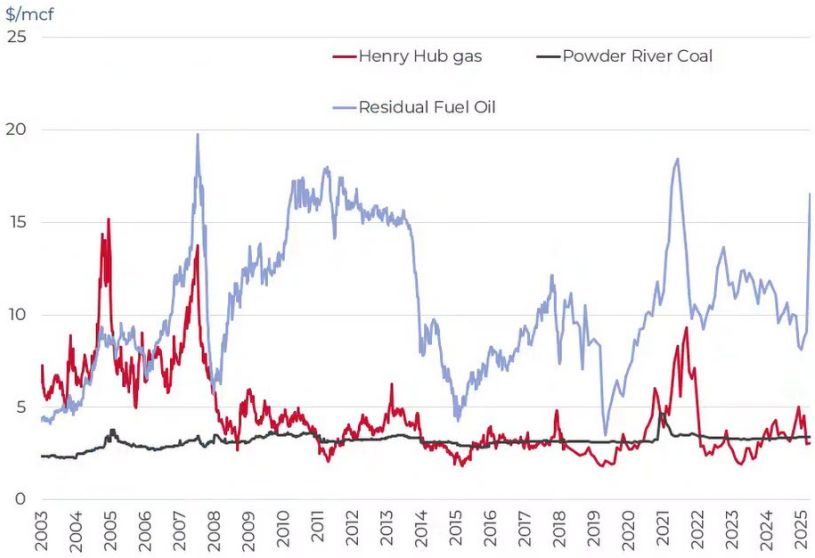


Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, March 2026

Relationship with oil and coal

The following chart of the front month US natural gas price against heating oil (No 2), residual fuel oil (No 6) and coal (Sandy Barge adjusted for transport and environmental costs) seeks to illustrate how coal and residual fuel oil switching provide a floor and heating oil a ceiling to the natural gas price. When the gas price has traded below the coal price support level (2012 and 2016), resulting coal-to-gas switching for power generation was significant.

Natural gas versus substitutes (fuel oil and coal) - Henry Hub vs residual fuel oil, heating oil, Sandy Barge (adjusted) and Powder River coal (adjusted)



Source: Bloomberg; Guinness Global Investors, March 2026

Conclusions about US natural gas

The US natural gas price since 2010 has mainly fluctuated between $2 and $4/Mcf. The extremes of this range have tended to coincide with warm and cold winters, and any sustained recovery over $3.50/Mcf has generally been muted by strength in gas supply. With inflationary pressures, we estimate that new onshore supply has an incentive price of around $3.50/Mcf. Assuming normal weather in 2026, we expect a Henry Hub price at around this level.

APPENDIX: Oil and gas markets historical context

Oil price (WTI $) since 1989

Source: Bloomberg, March 2026

For the oil market, the period since the Iraq/Kuwait war (1990/91) can be divided into four distinct periods:

1) **1990-1998:** broadly characterized by decline. The oil price steadily weakened 1991 – 1993, rallied between 1994 – 1996, and then sold off sharply, to test 20-year lows in late 1998. This latter decline was partly induced by a sharp contraction in demand growth from Asia, associated with the Asian crisis, partly by a rapid recovery in Iraq exports after the UN Oil for food deal, and partly by a perceived lack of discipline at OPEC in coping with these developments.

2) **1998-2014:** a much stronger price and upward trend. There was a very strong rally between 1999 and 2000 as OPEC implemented 4m b/day of production cuts. It was followed by a period of weakness caused by the rollback of these cuts, coinciding with the world economic slowdown, which reduced demand growth and a recovery in Russian exports from depressed levels in the mid 90's that increased supply. OPEC responded rapidly to this during 2001 and reintroduced production cuts that stabilized the market relatively quickly by the end of 2001.

   Then, in late 2002 early 2003, war in Iraq and a general strike in Venezuela caused the price to spike upward. This was quickly followed by a sharp sell-off due to the swift capture of Iraq's Southern oil fields by Allied Forces and expectation that they would win easily. Then higher prices were generated when the anticipated recovery in Iraq production was slow to materialise. This was in mid to end 2003 followed by a much more normal phase with positive factors (China demand; Venezuelan production difficulties; strong world economy) balanced against negative ones (Iraq back to 2.5 m b/day; 2Q seasonal demand weakness) with stock levels and speculative activity needing to be monitored closely. OPEC's management skills appeared likely to be the critical determinant in this environment.

   By mid-2004 the market had become unsettled by the deteriorating security situation in Iraq and Saudi Arabia and increasingly impressed by the regular upgrades in IEA forecasts of near record world oil demand growth in 2004 caused by a triple demand shock from strong demand simultaneously from China; the developed world (esp. USA) and Asia ex China. Higher production by OPEC has been one response and there was for a period some worry that this, if not curbed, together with demand and supply responses to higher prices, would cause an oil price sell off. Offsetting this has been an opposite worry that non-OPEC production could be within a decade of peaking; a growing view that OPEC would

defend $50 oil vigorously; upwards pressure on inventory levels from a move from JIT (just in time) to JIC (just in case); and pressure on futures markets from commodity fund investors.

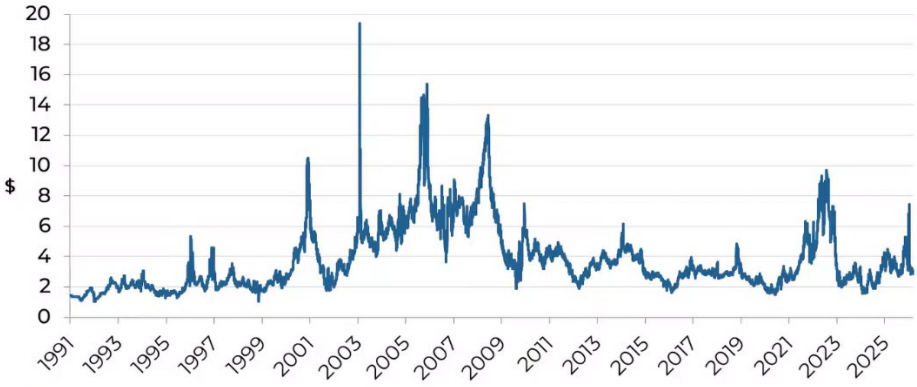
Continued expectations of a supply crunch by the end of the decade, coupled with increased speculative activity in oil markets, contributed to the oil price surging past $90 in the final months of 2007 and as high as $147 by the middle of 2008. This spike was brought to an abrupt end by the collapse of Lehman Brothers and the financial crisis and recession that followed, all of which contributed to the oil price falling back by early 2009 to just above $30. OPEC responded decisively and reduced output, helping the price to recover in 2009 and stabilise in the $70-95 range where it remained for two years.

Prices during 2011-2014 moved higher, averaging around $100, though WTI generally traded lower than Brent oil benchmarks due to US domestic oversupply affecting WTI. During this period, US unconventional oil supply grew strongly, but was offset by the pressures of rising non-OECD demand and supply tensions in the Middle East/North Africa.

3) **2014-2020:** a further downcycle in oil. Ten years of high prices leading up to 2014 catalysed a wall of new non-OPEC supply, sufficient that OPEC saw no choice but to stop supporting price and re-set the investment cycle. Oil prices found a bottom in 2016 (as a result of OPEC and non-OPEC partners cutting production again), but its recovery was capped by the volume of new supply still coming into the market from projects sanctioned pre the 2014 price crash. Average prices were pinned 2017-19 in the $50-70/bl range, with prices at the top end of this range stimulating oversupply from US shale. The alliance between OPEC and non-OPEC partners fell apart briefly in March 2020 and, coupled with an unprecedented collapse in demand owing to the COVID-19 crisis, oil prices dropped back below $30/bl, before recovering to around $50/bl by the end of 2020 thanks to renewed OPEC+ action.

4) **2021 onwards:** Underinvestment in new oil capacity in the 2015-2020 period catalysed the start of a new cycle in 2021, pushing prices above $75/bl.

North American gas price since 1991 (Henry Hub $/Mcf)



Source: Bloomberg, March 2026

With regard to the US natural gas market, the price traded between $1.50 and $3/Mcf for the period 1991 - 1999. The 2000s were a more volatile period for the gas price, with several spikes over $8/Mcf, but each lasting less than 12 months. On each occasion, the price spike induced a spurt of drilling which brought the price back down. Excepting these spikes, from 2004 to 2008, the price generally traded in the $5-8 range. Since 2008, the price has averaged below $4 as progress achieved in 2007-8 in developing shale plays boosted supply while the 2008-09 recession cut demand. Demand has been extremely strong over the last decade but this has been outpaced by continued growth in onshore production, driven by the prolific Marcellus/Utica field and associated gas as a by-product of shale oil production.

North American gas prices are important to many E&P companies. In the short term, they do not necessarily move in line with the oil price, as the gas market is essentially a local one. (In theory 6 Mcf of gas is equivalent to 1 barrel of oil so $60 per barrel equals $10/Mcf gas). It remains a regional market more than a global market, though the development of the LNG industry is creating a greater linkage.

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GUINNESS GLOBAL ENERGY FUND

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