Guinness Global Equity Income Fund

2022 Annual Review

This is a marketing communication. Please refer to the prospectus and KID/KIID for the Fund before making any final investment decisions. Past performance does not predict future returns.

ABOUT THE FUND

Fund size	£3,046m
Launch date	31.12.10
Historic Yield† (Class Y GBP)	2.2%
Index	MSCI World
Sector	IA Global Equity Income
Managers	Dr. Ian Mortimer, CFA Matthew Page, CFA
Analysts	Sagar Thanki, Joseph Stephens, Will van der Weyden, Jack Drew

The Guinness Global Equity Income Fund is designed to provide investors with global exposure to dividend-paying companies. The Fund is managed for income and capital growth and invests in profitable companies that have generated persistently high return on capital over the last decade, and that are well placed to pay a sustainable dividend into the future. The Fund is actively managed and uses the MSCI World Index as a comparator benchmark only.

RISK

The Guinness Global Equity Income Fund is an equity fund. 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. Further details on the risk factors are included in the Fund's documentation, available on our website.

PERFORMANCE

Past performance does not predict future returns.

31.12.22	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	Launch*
Fund (%)	2.1	36.1	66.1	255.9
Index (%)	-7.8	27.3	51.5	232.6
Sector (%)	-1.2	21.1	35.3	157.9

Discrete 12m performance is shown at the end of this commentary
Source: FE, bid to bid, total return. *Simulated past performance. Performance prior to the launch date of Class Y (11.03.15) is a composite simulation based on the actual performance of Class E (1.24% OCF), which has existed since the Fund's launch on 31.12.10. The Fund's E class is denominated in USD but the performance data above is calculated 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 0.78% 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.
† Historic yield reflects the distributions declared over the past 12 months expressed as a percentage of the mid-market price, as at the date shown. It does not include any preliminary charges. Investors may be subject to tax on the distribution.

SUMMARY

In 2022 the Guinness Global Equity Income Fund produced a total return of 2.1% (in GBP), compared to the MSCI World Index return of -7.8% (in GBP). The Fund therefore outperformed the Index by 9.9%.

The IA Global Equity Income sector returned -1.2% (in GBP), and the Fund outperformed its peer average by 3.3%.

Since launch 12 years ago, the Fund ranks 2nd out of 13 Funds in the IA Global Equity Income sector.

It has produced a cumulative total return of 256.0% (TR in GBP) compared to the sector average of 157.9% – an outperformance of 98.1%.

The Fund has outperformed its sector peers in 10 of the 12 years the Fund has been in existence and has provided positive returns in each of the last 12 years.

Unprecedented inflation, supply-chain shortages, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and higher interest rate expectations dominated financial headlines for most of the year, leading equity markets to end 2022 significantly lower.

Over the course of the year, being overweight Consumer Staples and underweight IT and Consumer Discretionary benefitted the relative performance of the Fund. Further, strong stock selection within the IT, Industrials and Consumer Staples sectors also aided the Fund's performance. Having zero exposure to Communication Services and banks was beneficial over the year, whilst owning no Energy stocks (which was the best performing sector in the year) proved a drag.

In the Fund, our focus on quality companies with strong balance sheets and long histories of high return on capital meant that we saw 30 out of our 35 holdings grow their dividend in 2022, 5 kept their dividend flat, and 0 companies cut or cancelled their dividend.

This follows on from 2020 and 2021, when we also saw 0 companies cancel their dividend distribution.

We target a moderate yield but look for good potential for dividend growth. In January 2023, the Fund declared its final dividend which represented the income we received in the second half of 2022. The total dividend distributed for the full year 2022 grew 2.8% compared to 2021 (GBP Y class), and the annualised growth of the dividend since launch is now 4.4%.

The trailing 12-month dividend yield today is 2.24% (net) which compares to the benchmark MSCI World Index yield of 2.27% (gross).

The philosophy and process behind the Fund has been the same since we launched the Fund in late 2010:

- We look to invest in good quality businesses with persistently high returns on capital, strong balance sheets, that are highly cash generative, and that are trading at attractive valuations. We believe that such businesses are best placed to pay a sustainable and growing dividend in the future.
- We take a long-term view, holding companies for 3-5 years on average, and the Fund is a concentrated portfolio (35 stocks) of equally weighted positions, with an active share typically c.90% vs the benchmark.
- We believe the balanced approach of the Fund – seeking a return from a combination of cash flow growth, multiple expansion, and dividends – alongside a focus on quality characteristics mean it is well placed whatever the future market direction in 2023 and beyond.

PERFORMANCE

Past performance does not predict future returns.

In 2022 the Guinness Global Equity Income Fund produced a total return of 2.1% (in GBP), compared to the MSCI World Index return of -7.8% (in GBP). The Fund therefore outperformed the Index by 9.9%. The Fund ranked 20/56 funds in the IA Global Equity Income Sector and outperformed the average peer fund by 3.3%.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Since Launch (31/12/2010)
Guinness Global Equity Income Fund	**2.1%**	**36.1%**	**66.1%**	**228.5%**	**256.0%**
MSCI World Net TR Index	-7.8%	27.3%	51.5%	215.6%	232.6%
IA Global Equity Income Sector	-1.2%	21.1%	35.3%	139.9%	157.9%
Position in IA Sector	20/56 funds	3/51 funds	3/47 funds	2/29 funds	2/13 funds
Quartile	**2nd**	**1st**	**1st**	**1st**	**1st**

Cumulative Total Return in GBP, as of 31st December 2022. Source: FE fundinfo.

**Simulated past performance. Performance prior to the launch date of the Y class of the Fund (11.03.15) is a composite simulation for Class Y performance being based on the actual performance of the Fund's E class (1.24% OCF), which has existed since the Fund's launch on 31.12.10. The Fund's E class is denominated in USD but the performance data above is calculated in GBP. Source: FE fundinfo. All funds in the sector have a similar investment policy and risk profile to the Guinness Global Equity Income Fund.*

We are pleased that since launch at the end of 2010, the Fund ranks 2nd out of 13 funds in the IA Global Equity Income sector.

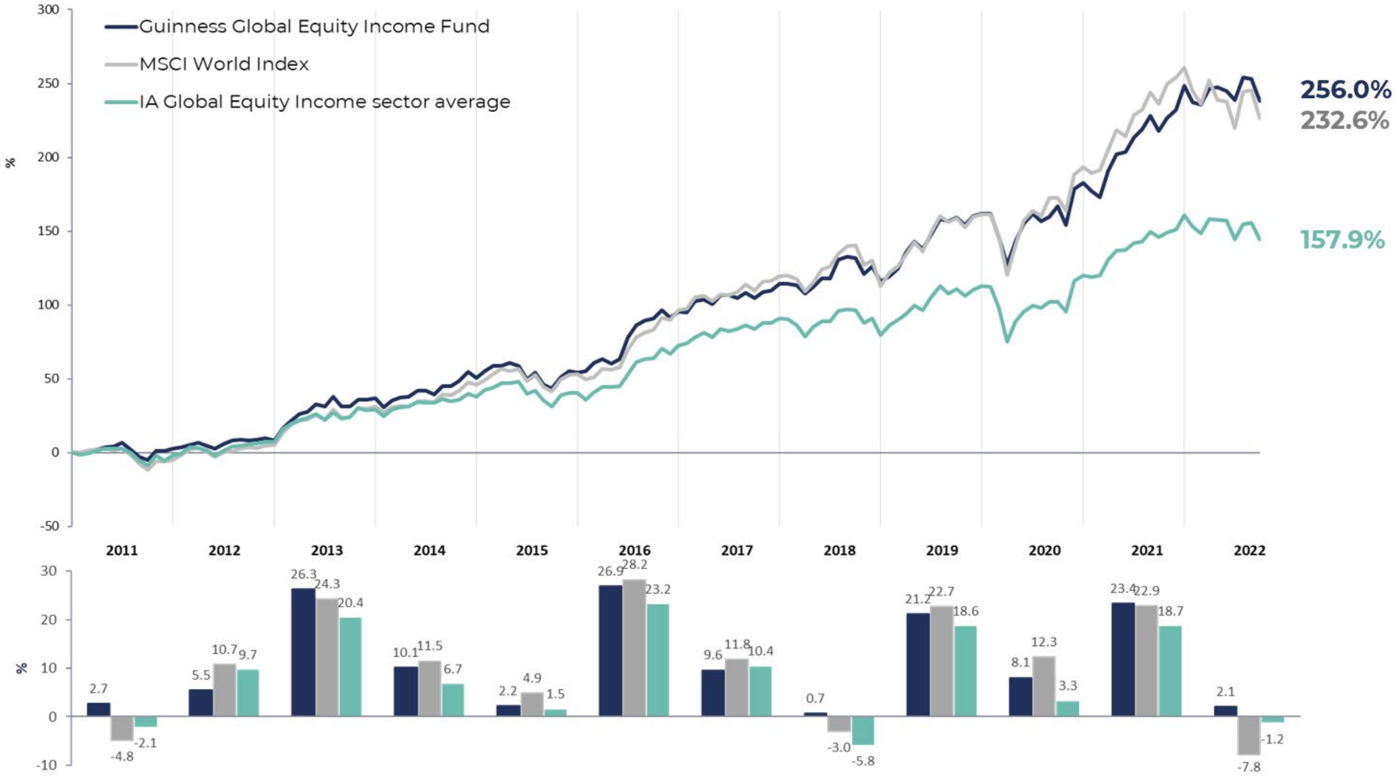
The Fund also ranks in the top quartile of the sector over 3 years, 5 years, and 10 years.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Global Equity Income Fund	**2.7%**	**5.5%**	**26.3%**	**10.1%**	**2.2%**	**26.9%**	**9.6%**	**0.7%**	**21.2%**	**8.1%**	**23.4%**	**2.1%**
MSCI World Net TR Index	-4.8%	10.7%	24.3%	11.5%	4.9%	28.2%	11.8%	-3.0%	22.7%	12.3%	22.9%	-7.8%
IA Global Equity Income Sector	-2.1%	9.7%	20.4%	6.7%	1.5%	23.2%	10.4%	-5.8%	18.6%	3.3%	18.7%	-1.2%

Calendar year total return in GBP, as of 31st December. Source: Financial Express

The Fund has now outperformed its sector peer average in 10 of the 12 years it has been in existence and provided positive returns in each of the last 12 years.

Since launch the Fund has produced a cumulative total return of 256.0% (TR in GBP); it has outperformed the Index by 23.4% and the sector average by 98.1%.



Cumulative Total Return in GBP, Y-GBP share class, as of 31st December 2022. Source: Financial Express.

Every year – including the most recent – brings with it many uncertainties and surprises and we seek to position the Guinness Global Equity Income Fund so that it is capable of weathering whichever direction the market takes. The Fund has historically outperformed in falling markets, but has kept up well with rising markets. Since the launch of the Fund it has outperformed in each of the largest drawdowns seen in the last 12 years:

Guinness Global Equity Income Fund

Largest drawdowns in global equity markets since Fund launch (31st December 2010). Source: Bloomberg

Reason for sell off	Start date	End date	MSCI World Index	Guinness Global Equity Income	Fund relative performance
1. European crisis / Greece	02/05/2011	04/10/2011	-22.0%	-15.6%	6.4%
2. US credit rating downgrade	19/03/2012	04/06/2012	-12.5%	-8.9%	3.5%
3. "Taper tantrum"	21/05/2013	24/06/2013	-7.7%	-5.2%	2.5%
4. Oil price sell off	27/08/2014	16/10/2014	-8.8%	-8.3%	0.5%
5. Chinese stock market decline	17/08/2015	25/08/2015	-9.4%	-8.5%	0.9%
6. China growth concerns	31/12/2015	11/02/2016	-11.5%	-6.1%	5.4%
7. Volatility spike / inflation concerns	26/01/2018	08/02/2018	-9.0%	-7.1%	2.0%
8. Tech sell off / US-China trade issues	03/10/2018	25/12/2018	-17.5%	-12.0%	5.5%
9. Coronavirus	19/02/2020	23/03/2020	-34.0%	-32.5%	1.4%
10. Inflation concerns / Ukraine war	04/01/2022	12/10/2022	-26.1%	-20.8%	5.3%

Performance of Fund vs benchmark in the largest drawdowns since Fund launch, in USD. Source: Bloomberg

In 2022, the risk-off mood for the first 10 months of the year aided the Fund's relative performance given its high quality, defensive attributes. By seeking companies with persistently high profitability, strong balance sheets, robust competitive advantages, and attractive valuations, the Fund's holdings held up better in the bouts of selling which dragged on those companies that bore relatively greater inflation and interest rate risk, e.g. companies with little pricing power, growth stocks with extreme valuations, and companies with high debt levels.

DIVIDENDS

In 2022, out of our 35 holdings:

- 30 companies **grew** their dividend. The average dividend growth of these companies was 9.1%.
- 5 companies kept their dividend **flat**
- 0 companies **cut** their dividend
- 0 companies **cancelled** their dividend

This follows the Fund seeing 0 dividend cancellations in 2021 and 2020.

In the Fund, the average dividend growth across all 35 companies was 7.8%.

Our Financial holdings were amongst the companies with the largest year-on-year dividend increases:

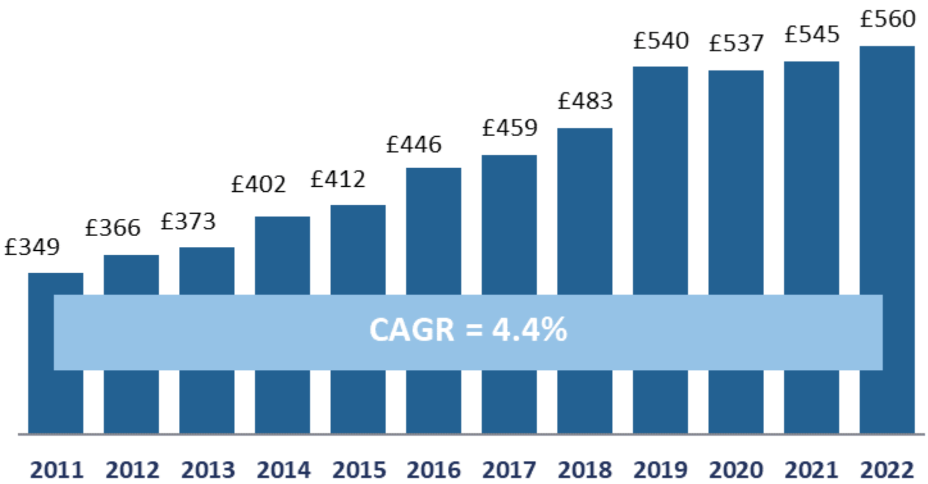
- **Aflac**: Grew its dividend by 21.2% for 2022, following the 17.9% growth in 2021.
- **Blackrock**: Grew its dividend by 18.2% for 2022, following the 13.8% growth in 2021.
- **CME Group**: Grew its dividend by 11.1% for 2022, following the 5.9% growth in 2021.
- **Deutsche Boerse**: Grew its dividend by 6.7% for 2022, following the 3.4% growth in 2021.
- **Arthur Gallagher**: Grew its dividend by 6.3% for 2022, following the 6.7% growth in 2021.

The Fund's dividend yield at the end of the quarter was 2.24% (net of withholding tax) vs the MSCI World Index's 2.27% (gross of withholding tax). *Historic yield reflects the distributions declared over the past 12 months expressed as a percentage of the mid-market price, as at the date shown. It does not include any preliminary charges. Investors may be subject to tax on the distribution.*

A moderate dividend yield is characteristic of the Fund because our focus is not on simply finding the highest-yielding companies, but instead on finding high-quality, cash-generative businesses which can consistently grow their dividend stream year-on-year.

Explicitly screening for persistently profitable companies also means that many industries – regulated sectors such as Utilities, Telecommunications and Banks, and commodity-led sectors such as Energy and Materials – tend not to appear in our investible universe. These excluded industries often contain companies that exhibit the highest dividend yields, though we believe these same companies have a relatively greater risk of dividend cuts (as we saw in 2020) and are less likely to grow their dividend over time.

Last year the dividend distributed by the Fund grew 2.8%, and the compound annual growth rate since launch is now 4.4%.



Y GBP dividend distribution. Source: Guinness Global Investors

WHY DIVIDENDS (STILL) MATTER

Taking a step back, we think it is helpful to emphasise once again the importance of dividend investing, particularly in lower-growth environments. Taking data from *Why Dividends (Still) Matter*, a paper we wrote after launching the Fund and revisited in April 2020, we first assess the importance of dividends to the total return to an equity investor over long periods. Specifically, from the table below, we see that across the various decades from the 1940s, dividends accounted for, on average, 48.9% of total returns in the S&P500 Index. However, when we look at the two lower-growth decades – the 1940s and 1970s – we see dividends played an even greater role, on average contributing over 75% of total returns. Even in high-growth decades such as the 1990s or 2010s dividends still accounted for over 25% of the overall total return.

S&P500 returns for individual decades since 1940

	Total return	Price appreciation	Dividends	Dividends as % of total return	
1940s	**143.1%**	34.8%	108.3%	75.7%	Low growth
1950s	**467.4%**	256.7%	210.7%	45.1%	
1960s	**109.5%**	53.7%	55.8%	51.0%	
1970s	**76.9%**	17.2%	59.7%	77.6%	Low growth
1980s	**389.2%**	227.4%	161.8%	41.6%	
1990s	**423.2%**	315.7%	107.5%	25.4%	High growth
2000s	**-9.1%**	-24.1%	15.0%	*Not meaningful*	
2010s	**256.4%**	189.7%	66.7%	*26.0%*	High growth
Average	***232.1%***	***133.9%***	***98.2%***	***48.9%***	

Source: 'Why Dividends (Still) Matter', Guinness Global Investors

The driving force behind this is the relative stability of dividend payments compared to earnings. Below we see that across five US recessionary periods, earnings per share (EPS) dropped peak-to-trough by an average of 42%. This is in stark contrast to dividends per share (DPS), which only dropped on average 8%.

S&P500 DPS and EPS falls in the last 5 US recessionary periods

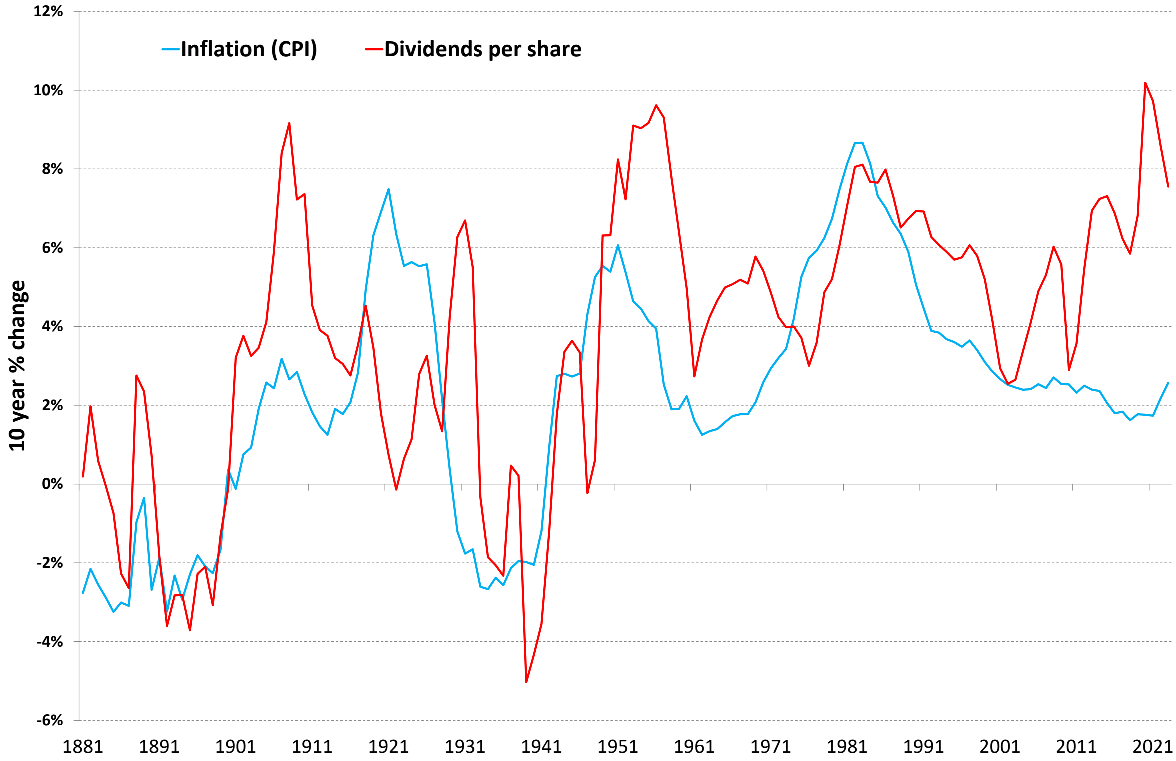
US Recessionary period	Dividend per share (DPS) trough date	Earnings per share (EPS) trough date	Peak to trough (%) DPS	Peak to trough (%) EPS
Nov 1973 to Feb 1975	Dec 1975	Sep 1975	-1%	-15%
Jul 1981 to Oct 1982	No decline in DPS	Mar 1983	-	-19%
Jul 1990 to Feb 1991	Dec 1991	Jun 1992	-1%	-32%
Mar 2001 to Oct 2001	Jun 2001	Dec 2001	-6%	-54%
Dec 2007 to May 2009	Mar 2009	Mar 2009	-24%	-92%
Average			**-8%**	**-42%**

Source: 'Why Dividends (Still) Matter', Guinness Global Investors

We also note that over long periods, the growth in dividends matches, and often exceeds, that of inflation – suggesting that the income stream from dividend payments can be maintained in real terms.

Further, we believe that focusing on dividend-paying – and specifically dividend-growing – companies, provides something of a natural hedge against inflation. Since the 1940s, over rolling ten-year periods to each year end, the average growth in the S&P 500 companies' dividends per share is 4% per year. Over the same period, inflation grew at 2% (consumer P/B index (CPI) calculated by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics). Indeed, looking at the correlation of dividend growth to inflation over rolling ten-year periods, as shown in the figure below, we can see a strong relationship overall (correlation 0.80). This shows that investing in divided-paying companies can, over the long term, provide an inflation hedge, in the sense that the income received in the form of dividends grows in line (or often at a higher rate) than inflation.

Rolling 10-year growth in inflation (CPI) and S&P500 dividends per share
January 1881 to September 2022



Source: Robert J. Shiller, stock market data used in "Irrational Exuberance", Princeton University Press, Data as of 31st December 2022

To conclude we would summarise that, historically, dividends have:

- Delivered an even greater proportion of total return in periods of low growth.
- Delivered an income stream that is much more consistent than that of company earnings.
- Grown at a rate equal or above that of inflation over the longer-term.

As such, we believe there is a good argument for dividend investing in the current market environment. We would caution, however, that not all dividends are created equally. We note that 'high yield' stocks and sectors can perform poorly in market sell-offs, and particularly in recessionary environments, as these companies can often be more economically sensitive or more highly regulated (e.g. banks, where we have seen many instances of dividend payments being curtailed by regulators or the influence of governments). In this scenario we believe the case for quality, growing dividends may be more compelling: they are less likely to cut, they may protect better in a downturn, and often have better prospects for stable/sustainable earnings growth alongside.

2022 IN REVIEW

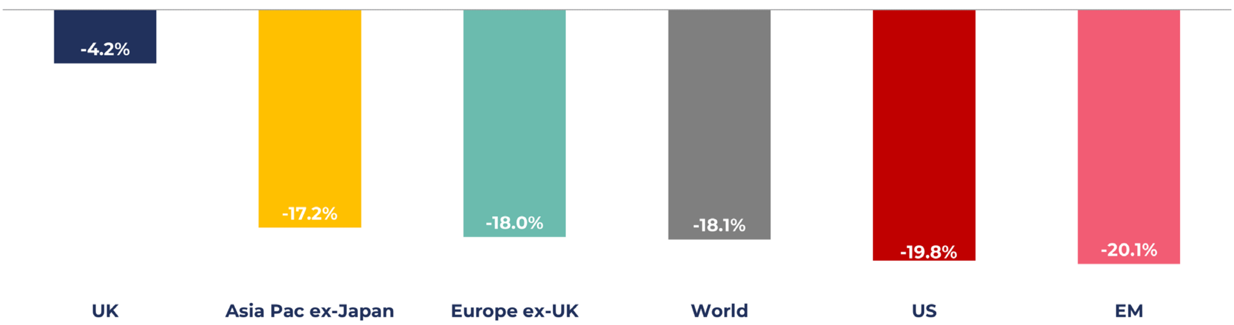
2022 was a tumultuous year for global equity markets, which had to contend with a range of geopolitical and economic headwinds after the Covid-era fallout. Inflation measures reached 40-year highs resulting from ultra-stimulative fiscal and monetary policies, supply chain disruptions, shifting consumer spend towards goods from services, robust employment and wage gains, the Russia-Ukraine war, and China's zero-Covid policies.

Global equity markets saw broad-based declines as a new set of market conditions played out. Since the Global Financial Crisis in 2007/08, developed market equities have benefited from a low interest rate environment and steady, if not spectacular, growth. Low interest rates have also been supported by accommodative central bank policies including quantitative easing and asset purchases. However, as the 'transitory' narrative surrounding high levels of inflation maintained throughout 2021 by central bankers (and in particular the Fed) started to unwind, a rapid and widespread monetary policy shift occurred. The Fed started reducing its bond purchases in November 2021 and began raising interest rates in March 2022, kicking off one of the quickest rate-hiking cycles on record, as central banks around the world followed suit. Over 80 central banks tightened in 2022, including 15 of the 20 most important central banks for markets globally. The Fed raised the overnight funds rates by 425bps across the final seven meetings in 2022 – the equivalent of 17 hikes of 25bps. At the start of 2022, markets were pricing in just three 25bp rate hikes.

As we look back on the changes to consensus that occurred over 2022, it seems increasingly clear that the outlook today is more pessimistic than a year ago. A recession is foretold, central banks are persisting with hawkish monetary policy, inflation remains too high and with tight labour markets, expensive energy and disrupted supply chains, there remain many macroeconomic storms to navigate in 2023. This rapid change in economic conditions represents a clear break from the past decade of steady growth, low inflation and investor optimism, which in turn has produced significant market volatility as investors weigh up the shifting conditions and consider whether we are entering into a new economic world altogether.

Jittery markets over the past year were accompanied by similar weak performance across all regions bar the UK. The US equity market – which has the largest weighting in the benchmark Index – fared poorly due to its greater exposure to growth sectors, whilst the UK was the best performing region with its higher weighting to energy and defensive areas of the market.

MSCI World regional indices performance (USD): 31st December 2021 - 31st December 2022

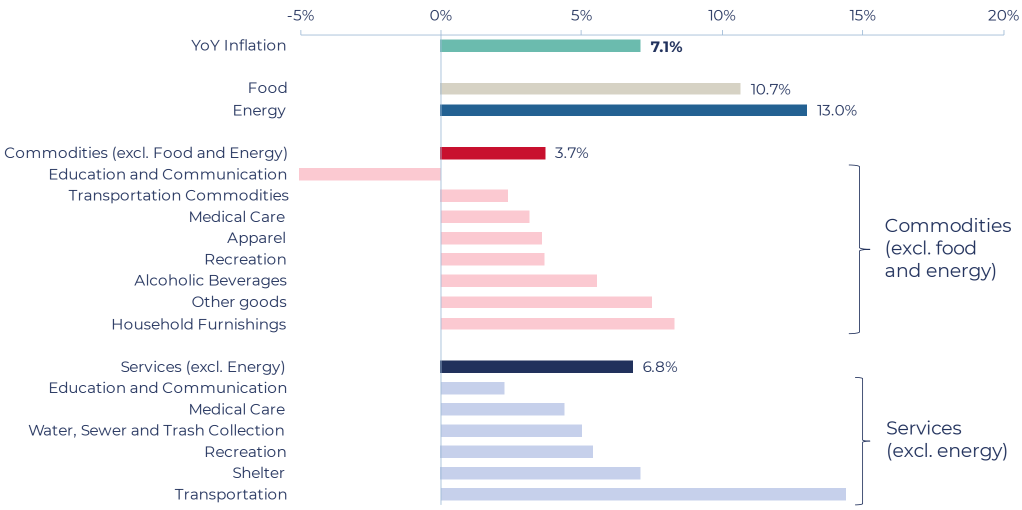


Source: Bloomberg, data as of 31st December 2022

Inflation and Interest Rates

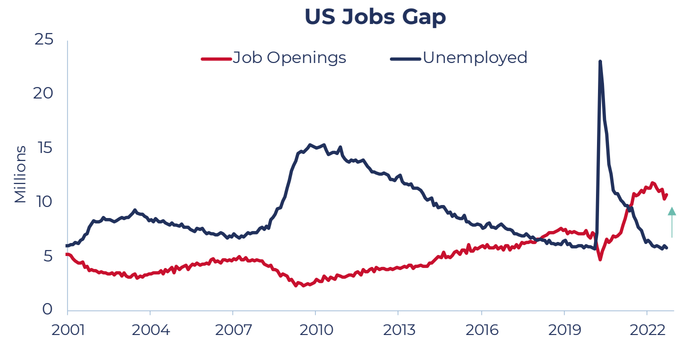
Inflation was the predominant force driving global markets in 2022. Over the previous year, economists, analysts, and investors alike kept a particularly close eye on a broad swathe of inflation data and dissected every word of central bank speeches to infer the future direction of policy. In general, inflation surprised sharply to the upside, often coming in ahead of consensus whilst also proving more durable and widespread than initially believed. Over 2022, US prices increased by 7.1%, Eurozone by 10%, UK by 10.7%. Food (+10.3% YoY) and Energy (+13% YoY) were particularly large drivers in the US, as in the rest of the world. However, the US is currently experiencing lower inflation than many of its developed market peers, in part due to more normalised commodity prices and moderating service inflation.

Components of the US Consumer Price Index - November (year-on-year)



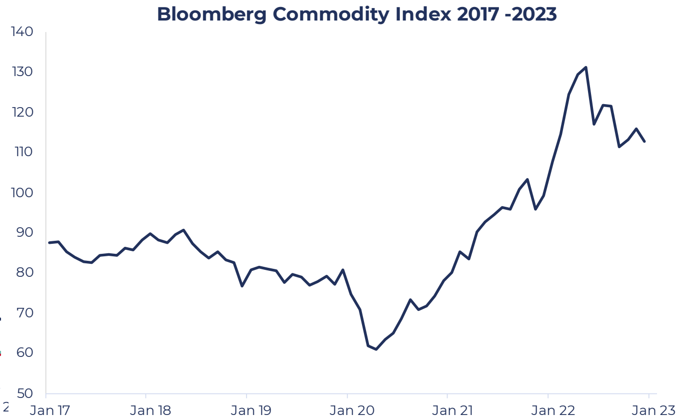
Source: US Bureau of Labour Statistics, data as of 31st December 2022

Whilst year-on-year inflation may be slowing slightly, it is nonetheless starting from a high base, and is certainly more persistent than previously thought. One explanation is that higher wages across the board have driven up the cost of both goods and services, making inflation harder to curtail. Labour markets remain tight across many regions, with job openings still surpassing unemployment rates. Despite fears of an upcoming recession, workforce participation is close to historic highs. As long as labour markets remain so strong, central banks will have the room to continue on their rate hiking cycle. However, early signs of a changing market came towards the end of 2022, with leaders from the Information Technology sector announcing a series of sweeping layoffs (Amazon reducing headcount by 18,000 people, Meta by 11,000 and Salesforce the latest to announce 7,000 in cuts). Even with the well-publicised cutbacks that are facing the technology industry, such significant reductions were viewed positively by the market; a sign of prudent management and careful cost reduction when faced with a slowdown in top-line growth. In fact, these actions helped to fuel positive sentiment across the sector, as shown by the MSCI Information Technology Index, which rallied c.10% over the last quarter of 2022.



Source: US Bureau of Labour Statistics, data as of 31st December 2022

Over the year, a handful of exogenous shocks, particularly on the supply side, also drove prices higher. Namely, China's Covid lockdowns and the Russian invasion of Ukraine were two of the most significant. China's zero-Covid policy caused significant disruption to global trade routes and caused container shipping prices to remain at elevated levels, before easing late in the year. Furthermore, the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February brought havoc to commodity markets. Key material shortages in wheat, barley, and grain disrupted food supplies whilst the limited oil and natural gas supply to Western markets caused energy prices to surge.



Source: Shanghai Shipping Exchange and Bloomberg, data as of 31st December 2022

In response to the exogenous shocks and shifting economic conditions, central banks were forced to tighten rates with some vigour – particularly given the magnitude of loose monetary policy over the past two years. The Bank of England first increased rates in February, the Fed in March, and the ECB in July. Since then, the past six months have seen the most rapid tightening of western monetary policy in more than two decades, with the Fed, ECB, and Bank of England all increasing in 75bp increments, and the central banks of Canada and Australia raising by 100bps. In short, the speed and scale of increases has been unprecedented in recent times.

Equity Market Impact

Source: Bloomberg, data as of 31st December 2022

All sectors except Energy saw negative returns in 2022. Driven by hawkish monetary policy, defensive sectors fared better than cyclical ones, and we also saw that the areas of the market that performed strongly over 2020 and 2021 (growth stocks, unprofitable technology, software) corrected most strongly, weakening investor sentiment. Information Technology and Communications closed the year down -31% and -37% respectively after performing strongly over the last couple of years, whilst the Consumer Discretionary sector also performed poorly, ending the year down -33%. Behind the poor performance was a significant decline in real incomes given high inflation and the erosion of consumer purchasing power, which presented a challenge for companies reliant on discretionary spend. Since tighter monetary policy is designed to slow the economy, investors focused on the difficulty the Fed would likely have in achieving a soft landing, and thus the strong likelihood of a recession, with an associated effect of a fall in earnings.

The aforementioned exogenous events (Chinese lockdowns and the Ukraine conflict) further undercut market sentiment, but the Energy sector emerged as a clear beneficiary. The MSCI World Energy Index closed the year up +48% as a combination of Russian energy diversion from Western markets, sweeping OPEC production cuts, and sustained demand from reopening economies caused prices to soar. Natural gas hit a peak of 9.2 USD/MMBtu in August 2022, a 300% increase from January, whilst Brent Crude hit $120 a barrel. Whilst the Energy sector, which the Fund does not own, was a clear beneficiary of higher prices, the impacts of higher input cost were felt throughout the economy, especially for the energy-intensive Materials and Industrials sectors.

In the Fund, over the course of the year, being overweight Consumer Staples and underweight IT and Consumer Discretionary benefitted relative performance. Further, strong stock selection within the IT, Industrials and Consumer Staples sectors also aided the Fund's performance. Having zero exposure to Communication Services and banks was beneficial over the year, whilst owning no Energy stocks proved a drag.

In style terms, the Fund benefitted from the outperformance of Value stocks versus Growth stocks for the majority of the year.

Source: Bloomberg, data as of 31st December 2022

- Over the first five months of the year, Value outperformed Growth by c.20%. In part, this can be explained by the stretched valuations of growthier parts of the market at the beginning of the year as well as higher interest rates, which historically impact more speculative companies. This is because future cash flows upon which their valuation relies are discounted more heavily.
- A growth rally followed from mid-June to mid-August as expectations quickly turned around on the hopes of a Fed pivot sooner than expected. Promising CPI data prints from the US showed moderating inflation which caused the market to believe that a so-called 'soft landing' was possible. With the backdrop of lower growth and potentially declining inflation, the chance of a policy pivot and potentially lower rates caused Growth stocks to outperform.
- However, from August until year end, there was a clear continuation of the original narrative. Central banks remained resolute, reiterating their intention to hold rates at higher levels for as long as it takes to get inflation back under control, even if this meant a hard landing and a deeper recession.

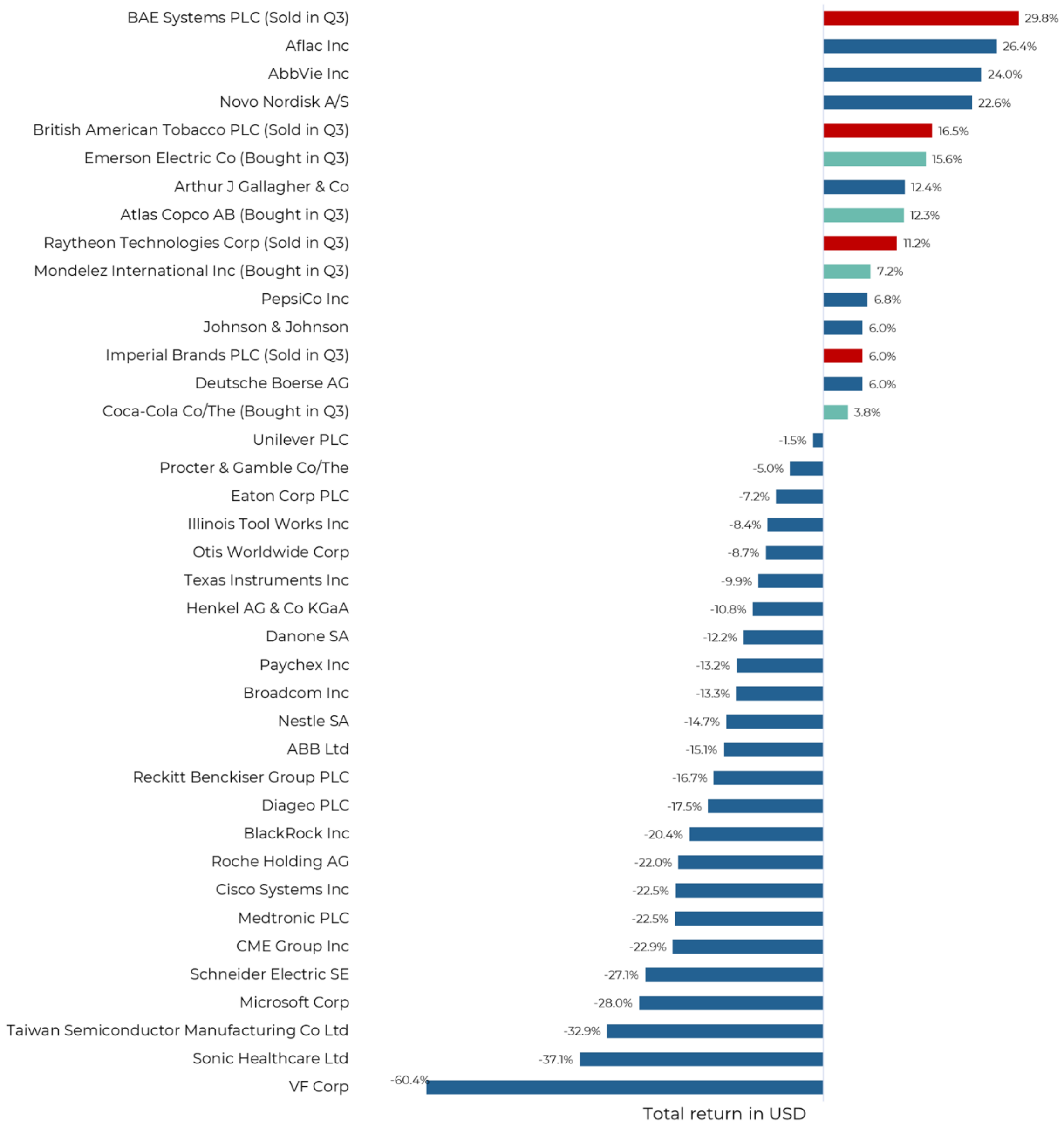
It is worth noting that the Fund has a fairly even balance between quality defensive and quality cyclical/growth companies. However, it is pleasing that the Fund navigated these different market environments well and generally outperformed over all three periods.

At the start of 2022, the valuation of Growth stocks had reached frothy levels, with the MSCI World Growth Index trading at 31 times expected price-to-earnings, compared with only 14x expected price-to-earnings for the MSCI World Value Index. By the end of the year, the valuations had fallen to 21x & 12x respectively, still leaving Growth stocks looking somewhat expensive versus Value and versus their history.

STOCK PERFORMANCE

When we look at how individual companies within the portfolio performed in 2022, we see that out of the top ten, we have four Industrials, two Consumer Staples, two Health Care, and two Financial stocks. This highlights the benefit of our moderate dividend yield and sector-agnostic approach, which can identify opportunities outside of the traditional high-yield or 'defensive' areas typically associated with income funds.

Individual Stock performance over year (holding period total return in USD)



Individual stock performance over holding period during 2022 (TR in USD). As of 31st December 2022. Source: Bloomberg

Of the stocks still held in the Fund, **Aflac** was the best performer in the year (+26.4% in USD). Aflac is the largest US-based provider of supplemental health and life insurance to individuals in the US and Japan. Being the largest provider of cancer and medical insurance in Japan, Aflac Japan contributes 70% of total company revenue. Customers are very sticky once they purchase insurance policies, so 95% of revenue in Japan (and 75% of US revenue) is recurring. This provides cashflow stability and finances the dividend, which has grown for 39 consecutive years. The company also has a strong balance sheet with low debt-to-equity (24%). These fundamental characteristics of Aflac's business make it a resilient stock when the macro environment deteriorates. The insurance provider also has a conservative investment portfolio in fixed-income instruments and this benefits from rising interest rates

AbbVie also performed well over 2022 (+24.0% in USD). It was a strong year for the biopharmaceutical giant, which grew revenues c.5% year-on-year and EBIT c.7% year-on-year off the back of particularly strong demand for its immunology drugs. Notably, AbbVie's blockbuster rheumatoid arthritis medication Humira will come off patent in 2023, with investors weighing up the potential impact to sales due to greater market competition. The drug, which was launched in 2003 when AbbVie was still part of Abbott Laboratories, brought in more than $20 billion in revenues last year. CEO Rick Gonzalez expects to see up to 45% erosion in Humira's revenue beyond the patent cliff, but the market has already priced much of this in. Investors remained optimistic due to AbbVie's immense pipeline coming to market over the coming years, including 65 abstracts across eight different types of cancer that have potential to reach FDA-approved status. Additionally, AbbVie's biopharma portfolio seems well placed to fill the Humira void. Two new immunology drugs, Skyrizi and Rinvoq, have been on the market less than two years but are expected to bring in $7.5 billion in sales for 2022, ahead of company estimates. This strong showing from its nascent portfolio leaves the company well placed to maintain its immunology stronghold and has contributed to the positive sentiment over 2022.

Additionally, the well-known 'dividend king' grew its dividend 5% to $1.48 a share in its 51st year of consecutive increases. We remain confident in AbbVie's ability to outperform going forward, given its robust R&D pipeline, established foothold in core markets, continued revenue growth and ongoing commitment to return excess cash to shareholders.

VF Corp was the worst performing stock over the year (-60.4% in USD). The global clothing manufacturer, whose line-up of high-profile brands includes Vans, The North Face, Timberland, and Dickies, reported results over the year that disappointed and raised concerns regarding gross margins; the company cited air freight costs, higher inventory levels and supply chain shortages as key factors. Further, softening demand in North America and Europe and Covid disruptions in China led management to reduce 2023 revenue guidance three times. VF now expects revenue growth for 2023 in the region of +3-4% (previously 5-6%) and EPS of $2.00-2.20 (was $2.40-2.50).

In terms of shareholder return, VF Corp, which is a dividend aristocrat with 50 years of consecutive years of dividend growth, once again announced growth in its dividend this year, and currently trades on a dividend yield of 6.6%. The stock valuation is also attractive from a forward P/E perspective as the company trades at 14.2x, a discount to the market and below its 10-year average. The opportunity for a multiple re-rating comes not only from changing macro conditions but also if the company is successfully able to improve gross margins by growing its direct-to-consumer sales channels.

Sonic Healthcare also performed poorly in the year (-37.1% in USD). The Australian healthcare company provides medical diagnostic services to clinicians, hospitals, community health services and private patients globally, and most revenue (c.85%) is generated from pathology. Whilst the company's share price has benefitted from increased demand for Covid PCR tests over the last two years – and particularly in December 2021 due to the Omicron variant – investors took profits in the subsequent quarters with most regions seeing Covid cases moderate. Furthermore, Sonic Healthcare reported that some testing clinics in Australia, Sonic's largest revenue market, had to close due to supply chain issues which led to a shortage of testing equipment.

More broadly, we see Sonic Healthcare as having a strong market position in a consolidating industry, which provides opportunities to gain market share and boost organic growth. The company has a strong balance sheet with little debt and a high persistent cashflow return on investment; the dividend has also grown every year for the last ten.

CHANGES TO THE PORTFOLIO

In 2022 we sold four positions and replaced them with four new positions, leaving the portfolio with 35 positions at the end of the year.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Buys	8	4	7	2	7	4	5	4	4	3	1	4
Sales	9	3	8	3	6	4	5	4	4	3	1	4
Total holdings	35	36	35	34	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35

Number of changes to the portfolio. Source: Guinness Global Investors

All four changes were made in the third quarter of the year. **We sold positions in British American Tobacco, Imperial Brands, BAE Systems and Raytheon Technologies.** The four companies we sold each ranked within the top five best performing companies in the portfolio between the start of the year and the date of sale, and we felt that there was an opportunity to bank the strong relative performance of these names.

As part of our one-in-one-out process, we bought new positions in Coca Cola, Mondelez, Emerson Electric and Atlas Capco.

In terms of sector allocation, with the purchase and sale of two Consumer Staples stocks and two Industrial stocks, the overall positioning of the Fund remained largely unchanged.

Regionally, the changes increased our US and European ex-UK exposure, whilst reducing our UK exposure.

Imperial Brands and British American Tobacco

Markets at the start of last year favoured deeper-valued tobacco names, and our decision to sell these was therefore largely motivated by an opportunity to bank profits.

Although the re-rating we saw in British American Tobacco and Imperial Brands was strong, nothing dramatic had changed in terms of the outlook for these companies over the course of the year. They continued to offer low levels of growth driven by price increases that offset volume declines, and the extent to which they can diversify their businesses away from tobacco and into next generation products (NGPs) remains the big question. BATs has arguably performed better in this regard, with clear indications of success in growing its NGP userbase and strong forward guidance on sales into 2025. It has also benefitted from a reduction in debt to more manageable levels and embarked on a buyback programme which will boost reported earnings, all of which were rewarded by the market in terms of a re-rating from low levels. Imperial Brands is somewhat behind BATs across both NGP growth and has not initiated a buyback programme. But we see risks to execution in terms of NGP growth for both companies and note the regulatory headwinds are only going in one direction. We felt that at the time of sale, there was an opportunity to bank the c.27% relative outperformance for Imperial Brands and c.39% outperformance of British American Tobacco (both vs the MSCI World Index), which in part was the market rewarding higher-yielding equites in 2022.

We replaced the two tobacco names with two Consumer Staples companies, Coca-Cola and Mondelez.

Coca-Cola requires no introduction. It is the world's largest non-alcoholic beverage company and owns five of the world's top six carbonated drinks: Coca-Cola, Sprite, Fanta, Diet Coke, and Coke Zero. Operationally, the firm focuses its manufacturing efforts early in the supply chain, making the concentrate (or beverage bases) for its drinks that are then processed and distributed by its network of more than 100 bottlers. Concentrate operations represent roughly 85% of the company's unit case volume and 55% of total revenue. Further, Coca-Cola reaches thirsty consumers in more than 200 countries: North America is the largest geographic segment, accounting for about 35% of revenue; the EMEA segment provides nearly 20%; Asia-Pacific regions generate about 15%, followed by Latin America, which brings in approximately 10% of total revenue. Through its strong brand and huge scale, Coca-Cola has a wide moat and pricing power drives strong gross margins of c.60%. The company has also increased its dividend for 61 years.

Mondelez is one of the world's largest snack companies and owns a pantry of billion-dollar brands including Cadbury, Toblerone and Milka chocolates; Halls candy; LU, BelVita and Oreo biscuits; Trident gum; and Tang powdered beverages. Mondelez's portfolio of brands are organized into five product categories: its two largest – biscuits (cookies, crackers, and salted snacks) and chocolate – together account for about 80% of total revenue. The remaining product categories include gum & candy (c. 10%), cheese & grocery (c. 5%), and beverages (c. 5%). Whilst the company is US-based, Europe represents nearly 40% of revenue, North America brings in c.30%, Asia 20%, and Latin America c.10%. Mondelez split from Kraft Foods grocery business in 2012 and has grown its dividend every year since at an annualised rate of 13%. Fundamentally, the company also has a strong balance sheet and a high cashflow return on investment which it has increased every year for the last six (from 17% to 24%).

BAE Systems and Raytheon Technologies

The two defence names, BAE Systems and Raytheon Technologies, saw strong performance in 2022 on the back of expectations of higher levels of defence spending in the West in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. At the time of sale, BAE Systems was the best performing company in the FTSE100 year-to-date, up 46%, and traded at a 10-year high valuation. Whilst one can build an argument to justify this historically high valuation given the new outlook for defence spending, changes in defence spending take time, and many of the items the companies produce take many years to plan and execute. Both Raytheon Technologies and BAE Systems produce highly sophisticated pieces of hardware in which it is not straightforward to ramp up volumes.

In their place we purchased two industrial companies: a US conglomerate in Emerson Electric and Swedish Atlas Copco. These companies offer faster growth in less regulated markets than the defence companies and we believe that both businesses are likely to be better rewarded in the eventual recovery phase of the cycle.

Emerson Electric is a multi-industrial conglomerate that operates under two business platforms: Automation Solutions, and Commercial and Residential Solutions. The latter is further subdivided into two operating segments: Climate Technologies, which sells HVAC and refrigeration products and services, and Tools and Home Products, which sells tools and compressors, among other products and services. Commercial and Residential Solutions boasts several household brands, including Copeland, InSinkErator, and RIDGID. Automation Solutions is most known for its process manufacturing solutions, which consists of measurement instrumentation, as well as valves and actuators, among other products and services. Roughly half of the firm's geographic sales take place in the US, 30% in Asia and MENA, and 20% in Europe. The company has a leading market share position in various product categories as switching costs and brand awareness are high. There is a large addressable automation market creating a large potential growth runway, and the business also benefits from high free cashflow generation, a strong balance sheet and 65 years of dividend increases.

Atlas Copco is a 140-year-old Swedish company and a pioneer in air compression technology. Today, the company is still the world's leading air compressor manufacturer, with around 25% market share. The company's product portfolio includes power tools and vacuum pumps; equipment is highly engineered, often with customization and application-specific variations. To that point, equipment sales are done by engineers and end markets for the company's compressors are diverse, from automotive assembly to food processing. The economic cycle can cause short-term demand volatility, but the company's flexible cost structure and large portion of service revenue underpin gross margins c.40%. Maintenance services and spare parts contribute more than 30% of group revenue, and Atlas Copco leverages its large service operation by training its technicians to service competitors' equipment as well its own.

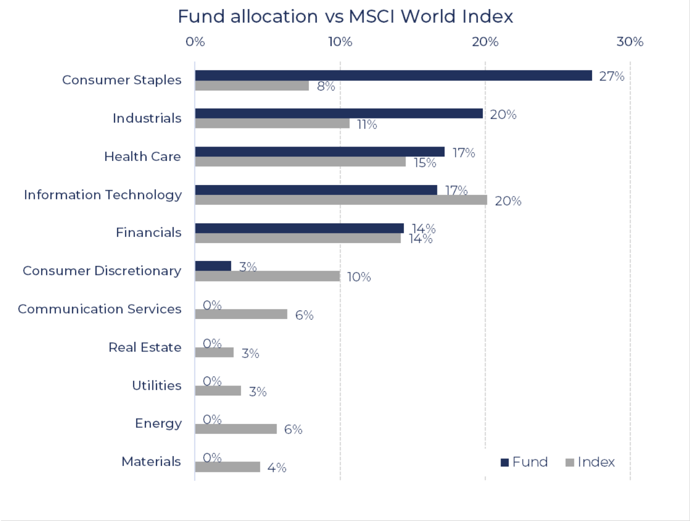
Further, as a pioneering company, Atlas Copco possesses a patent-protected deep expertise in air compressors. Its compressor portfolio is geared toward high-end compressors, with less exposure to lower-end basic compressors available, for example, in hardware stores. Through the years, Atlas Copco has developed several important innovations that allow it to charge a premium for its products and defend its leading market share position. The most recent of these innovations is its line of variable-speed compressors, which offer 35% energy savings on average versus fixed-speed compressors.

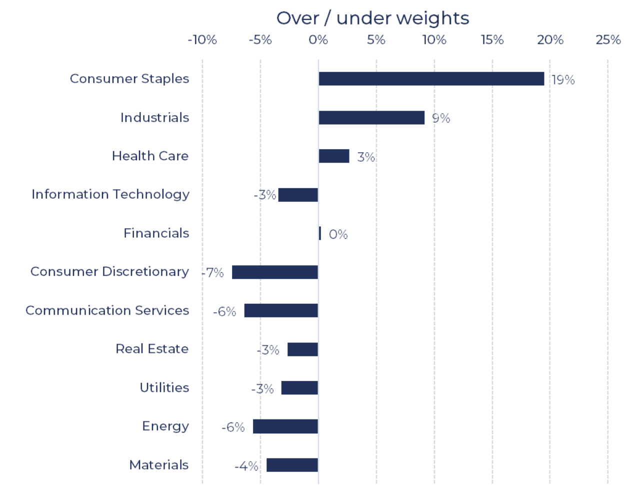
PORTFOLIO POSITIONING

We continue to maintain a fairly even balance between quality defensive and quality cyclical/growth companies. We have approximately 45% in quality defensive companies (e.g. Consumer Staples and Healthcare companies) and around 55% in quality cyclical or growth-oriented companies (e.g. Industrials, Financials, Consumer Discretionary, Information Technology).

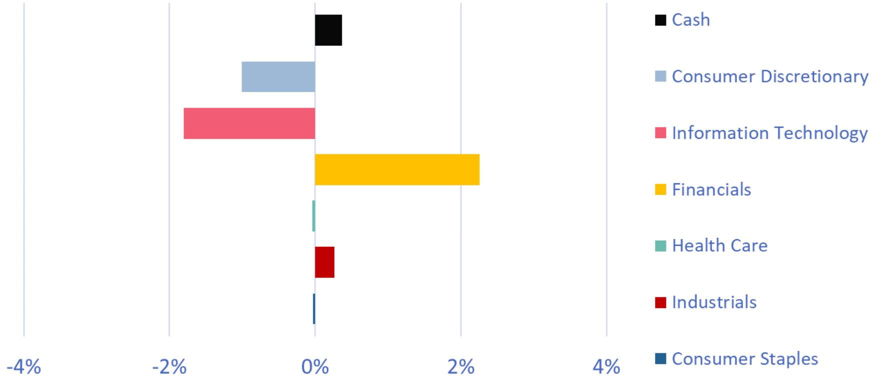
Whilst the defensive names tend to have lower beta and hold up better when markets are falling, the cyclical holdings allow the Fund to maintain performance when markets are rebounding and rising. We believe that within these more cyclical sectors we are owning the 'quality' businesses. All the companies we seek to invest in have strong balance sheets and a history of performing well in difficult market environments. Within Financials, for example, whilst we do not own any Banks, which helps to dampen the cyclicality of our Financials, we do own exchange groups such as CME and Deutsche Boerse (which do well in periods of market volatility as volumes tend to increase at these times which results in higher revenues for the exchanges).

The Fund also has zero weighting to Energy, Utilities, Materials, Real Estate and Communications. The largest overweight is to Consumer Staples.



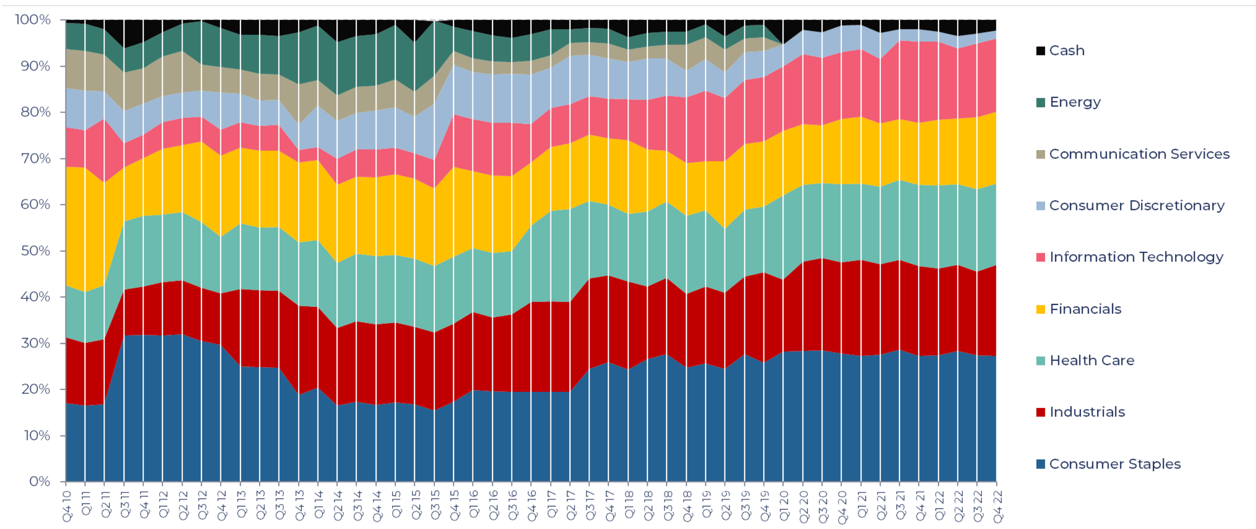


Sector breakdown of the Fund versus MSCI World Index.
Source: Guinness Global Investors, Bloomberg. Data as of 31st December 2022



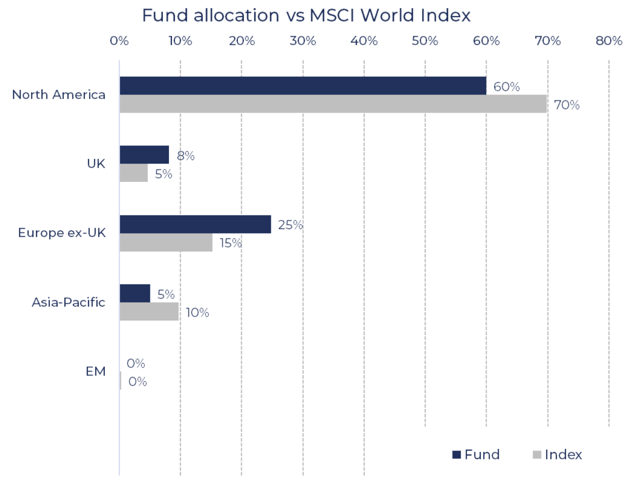
Year-on-year change in sector breakdown (31st December 2022 vs 31st December 2021).
Source: Guinness Global Investors

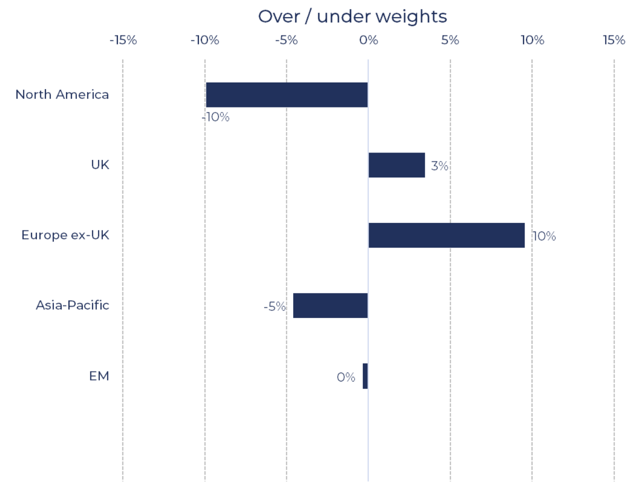
The chart below shows how the exposure of the Fund has evolved since we launched the strategy in 2010.



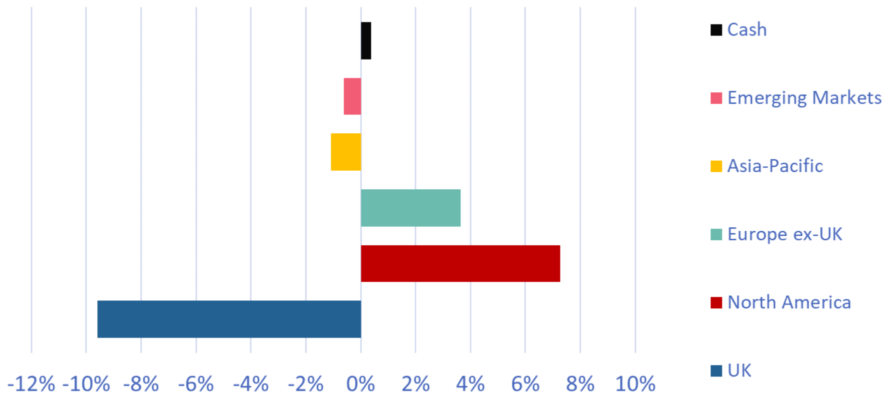
Sector breakdown of the Fund since launch.
Source: Guinness Global Investors. Data as of 31st December 2022

In terms of geographic exposure (chart below), the largest overweight remains Europe ex-UK, though we are diversified around the world with 60% in the US, 33% in Europe and 5% in Asia-Pacific. Within the Asia-Pacific region we have one company listed in Taiwan (Taiwan Semiconductor) and one company listed in Australia (Sonic Healthcare).





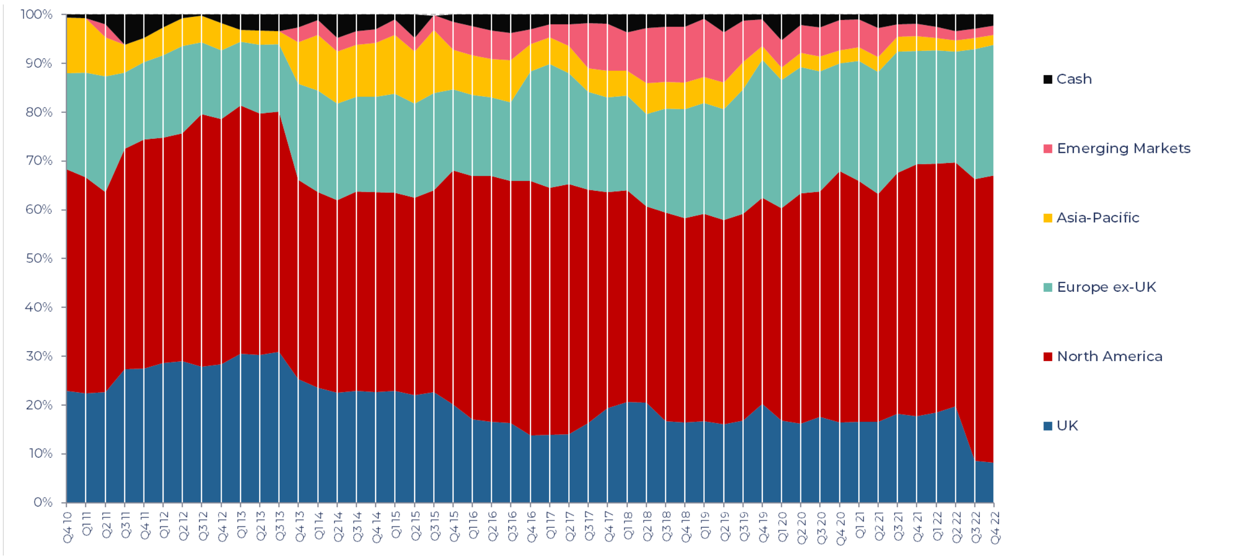
Regional breakdown of the Fund versus MSCI World Index.
Source: Guinness Global Investors, Bloomberg. Data as of 31st December 2022



Year on year change in geographic breakdown (31st December 2022 vs 31st December 2021).
Source: Guinness Global Investors

The chart below shows how the exposure of the Fund has evolved since launch.

Guinness Global Equity Income Fund



Geographic breakdown of the Fund since launch.
Source: Guinness Global Investors. Data as of 31st December 2022

ENGAGEMENT

At Guinness Global Investors, we believe that both individual and collaborative action around ESG issues is an important part of the investment process.

In 2022, we participated in the CDP non-disclosure campaign, which offers investors the opportunity to engage with companies that have received the CDP disclosure request but have not yet provided a response. The objective of the annual campaign is to drive further corporate transparency around climate change, deforestation and water security by encouraging companies to respond to CDP's disclosure requests. Our participation includes the opportunity to lead engagements with investee companies where relevant.

Further, Guinness Global Investors holds a membership with Climate Action 100+, which is widely regarded as the world's leading engagement group on the issue of greenhouse gas emissions. By becoming a signatory, we further our efforts to ensure the world's largest corporate greenhouse gas emitters take necessary action on climate change.

Finally, on a more individualised level, we engaged with 33 of our 35 portfolio companies on the issue of executive compensation in 2022. After reviewing each of our holdings' remuneration policies, we believe that there is strong evidence to suggest that management incentive packages influence decision making, company strategy and overall company performance. We therefore engaged with both investor relations and, in some cases, the management teams of the Fund's companies to discuss remuneration structure, incentive packages, and positive changes we would like to see going forward. One example is Nestlé, where we spoke with the Head of IR and Head of Governance & Compliance. During the meeting, we discussed our concerns with the current remuneration plan and encouraged the leadership team to include additional ESG metrics within their Long-Term Incentive Plan. We are encouraged to see that such changes are now being discussed by the executive compensation committee for inclusion from 2023 onwards.

OUTLOOK

The four key tenets to our approach are: quality, value, dividend, and conviction. We follow these metrics at the portfolio level to make sure we are adhering to them.

		Fund	MSCI World Index
Quality	Weighted median return on capital	18.5%	8.6%
	Weighted median debt / equity	57%	71%
Value	P/E (2023e)	18.5	15.5
	FCF Yield (LTM)	4.8%	6.2%
Dividend	Dividend Yield (LTM)	2.24% (net)	2.27% (gross)
	Weighted average payout ratio	60%	42%
Conviction	Number of stocks	35	1650
	Active share	89%	-

Portfolio metrics versus index. As of 31st December 2022
Source: Guinness Global Investors, Bloomberg

Whilst the Fund tends to trade at a discount to the broader market, at the end of the year the Fund was trading on 18.5x 2023 expected earnings; a c.22% premium to the broad market. This has been as a result of the Fund's relative outperformance in the near term and potentially reflects a market multiple which is already discounting a drop in earnings. If the 'E' in the market P/E ratio is actually expected to fall (as many commentators are alluding to, due to the slow reaction of company analysts to a changing macro environment) then, all things equal, the P/E ratio of the market should, in fact, be higher. This straightforward analysis also assumes that the Fund's 'E' is less likely to fall – which we can argue makes sense given the higher quality characteristics seen across the Fund's holdings. We will have to wait and see how this progresses in 2023, but it is clear that the market is anticipating the upcoming earnings seasons to result in downgrades of earnings at the index level. We also note the outsized effect of the Energy sector on index multiples today. Despite accounting for approximately 6% of the benchmark, the Energy sector currently trades at P/E levels of 7.1x 2023 and looking at the benchmark ex-Energy we estimate the P/E to be around 16.6x, a c.11% discount to the Fund.

As we look ahead to 2023, we are confident that all the companies we own in the Fund have persistently high profitability, low leverage, trade at reasonable valuations, and have good potential for dividend growth. With this in mind, we believe there are several reasons why in the current economic environment the Fund protects against higher inflation and higher interest rates:

- We seek companies that have persistently generated a return on capital greater than cost of capital. Companies that have achieved this feat tend to have done so due to their competitive advantages – or moats – that often allow them pricing power (which insulates them from inflation) since higher input costs can be passed on to consumers.
- We seek companies which have low leverage. These companies tend to be cash generative and do not need to borrow excessively to fund their operations or fuel their growth (or return capital to shareholders). Highly leveraged companies are at risk of having to make higher interest payments should interest rates rise. Refinancing debt would also be at comparatively unfavourable terms, and this has opportunity costs for the use of the company's capital.

- We seek companies capable of sustainably growing their dividend. Although we are income investors, we look only for companies capable of growing their dividend over time, which gives some protection from inflation on a relative basis to fixed or slowly growing income generating assets. It is also worth noting that over the long term, dividend growth tends to match or beat long-term inflation, meaning these income streams generally continue to grow in real terms.
- We seek companies trading at reasonable valuations. Higher interest rates – and the associated higher discount rates – reduce the present value of future cashflows. This tends to disproportionately affect growth companies which typically trade on lofty valuations due to their higher expected future growth.

We also note that the defensive nature of the portfolio – which has outperformed in all market corrections since launch in 2010 – gives us confidence amid uncertain markets. We believe the holdings we have selected in the Fund remain very robust and are well placed to weather whatever the new year brings; our perpetual approach of focusing on quality compounders and dividend-growers should continue to stand us in good stead in our search for rising income streams and long-term capital growth.

As ever, we would like to thank you for your continued support, and we wish you all a prosperous 2023.

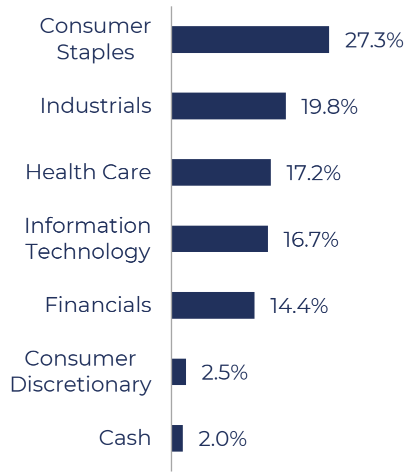
Portfolio Managers	**Investment Analysts**
Matthew Page	Sagar Thanki
Ian Mortimer	Joseph Stephens
	William van der Weyden
	Jack Drew

PORTFOLIO

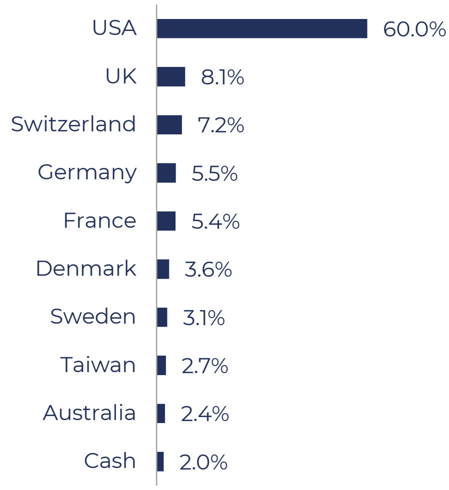
Fund top 10 holdings

Novo Nordisk	3.6%
Johnson & Johnson	3.3%
Emerson Electric Co	3.2%
Cisco Systems	3.2%
Pepsico	3.2%
Deutsche Boerse	3.1%
Unilever	3.1%
Atlas Copco	3.1%
Broadcom	3.0%
Paychex Inc	3.0%
% of Fund in top 10	31.8%
Total stocks held	35

Sector analysis



Geographic allocation



PERFORMANCE*

Past performance does not predict future returns.

Annualised % total return from launch (GBP) 31/12/2022

Discrete 12m % total return (GBP)	Dec '22	Dec '21	Dec '20	Dec '19	Dec '18	Dec '17	Dec '16	Dec '15	Dec '14	Dec '13	Dec '12	Dec '11
Fund (Y class, 0.78% OCF)	2.1	23.4	8.1	21.2	0.7	9.6	26.9	2.2	10.1	26.3	5.5	2.71
MSCI World Index	-7.8	22.9	12.3	22.7	-3.0	11.8	28.2	4.9	11.5	24.3	10.7	-4.84
IA Global Equity Income Sector average	-1.2	18.7	3.3	18.6	-5.8	10.4	23.2	1.5	6.7	20.4	9.7	-2.06
IA Global Equity Income Sector ranking	20/56	11/55	13/51	17/49	5/47	26/44	17/40	24/37	9/35	6/29	18/21	2/13
IA Global Equity Income sector quartile	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	4	1

Cumulative % total return (GBP)	1m	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Launch
Fund (Y class, 0.78% OCF)	-3.2	2.1	2.1	36.1	66.1	228.4	255.9
MSCI World Index	-5.2	-7.8	-7.8	27.3	51.5	215.6	232.6
IA Global Equity Income Sector average	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	21.1	35.3	139.9	157.9

RISK ANALYSIS 31/12/2022

Annualised, weekly, from launch on 31.12.10, in GBP	Index	Sector	Fund
Alpha	0.00	0.44	2.13
Beta	1.00	0.74	0.84
Information ratio	0.00	-0.30	0.11
Maximum drawdown	-24.58	-22.41	-21.78
R squared	1.00	0.78	0.88
Sharpe ratio	0.48	0.38	0.58
Tracking error	0.00	6.84	5.01
Volatility	14.52	12.21	13.01

Discrete 12m % total return (USD)	Dec '22	Dec '21	Dec '20	Dec '19	Dec '18	Dec '17	Dec '16	Dec '15	Dec '14	Dec '13	Dec '12	Dec '11
Fund (Y class, 0.78% OCF)	-9.33	22.20	11.51	26.03	-5.16	19.99	6.38	-3.37	3.65	28.73	10.37	2.0
MSCI World Index	-18.14	21.82	15.90	27.67	-8.71	22.40	7.51	-0.87	4.94	26.68	15.83	-5.5
IA Global Equity Income sector average	-12.25	17.61	6.54	23.39	-11.34	20.83	3.30	-4.02	0.44	22.68	14.79	-2.8

*Simulated past performance. Performance prior to the launch date of the Y class of the fund (11.03.15) is a composite simulation for Y class performance being based on the actual performance of the Fund's E class (1.24% OCF), which has existed since the Fund's launch on 31.12.10. The Fund's E class is denominated in USD but the performance data above is calculated in GBP. Source: Financial Express, bid to bid, total return. Fund Y class (0.78% OCF): Fund returns are for share classes with a current Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) stated above; returns for share classes with a different OCF will vary accordingly.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

TB Guinness Global Equity Income Fund: The Guinness Global Equity Income strategy is also available via UK-domiciled vehicle. The TB Guinness Global Equity Income Fund is available from 0.89% OCF. The documentation needed to make an investment, including the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) and the Application Form, is available from the website wwww.guinnessgi.com.

Issued by Guinness Global Investors. Guinness Global Investors is a trading name of Guinness Asset Management Limited which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

This report is primarily designed to inform you about Guinness Global Equity Income Fund. It may provide information about the Fund's portfolio, including recent activity and performance. It contains facts relating to the equity markets and our own interpretation. Any investment decision should take account of the subjectivity of the comments contained in the report.

This document is provided for information only and all the information contained in it is believed to be reliable but may be inaccurate or incomplete; any opinions stated are honestly held at the time of writing, but are not guaranteed. The contents of the document should not therefore be relied upon. It should not be taken as a recommendation to make an investment in the Fund or to buy or sell individual securities, nor does it constitute an offer for sale.

Risk
Details on the risk factors are included in the Fund's documentation, available on our website. Shareholders should note that all or part of the fees and expenses will be charged to the capital of the Fund. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment.

Documentation
The documentation needed to make an investment, including the Prospectus, the Key Information Document (KID) / Key Investor Information Document (KIID) and the Application Form, is available in English from www.guinnessgi.com or free of charge from: the Manager: Link Fund Manager Solutions (Ireland) Ltd (LFMSI), 2 Grand Canal Square, Grand Canal Harbour, Dublin 2, Ireland; or, the Promoter and Investment Manager: Guinness Asset Management Ltd, 18 Smith Square, London SW1P 3HZ.

LFMSI, as UCITS Man Co, has the right to terminate the arrangements made for the marketing of funds in accordance with the UCITS Directive.

Investor Rights
A summary of investor rights in English is available here: https://www.linkgroup.eu/policy-statements/irish-management-company/

Residency
In countries where the Fund is not registered for sale or in any other circumstances where its distribution is not authorised or is unlawful, the Fund should not be distributed to resident Retail Clients. **NOTE: THIS INVESTMENT IS NOT FOR SALE TO U.S. PERSONS.**

Structure & regulation
The Fund is a sub-fund of Guinness Asset Management Funds PLC (the "Company"), an open-ended umbrella-type investment company, incorporated in Ireland and authorised and supervised by the Central Bank of Ireland, which operates under EU legislation. If you are in any doubt about the suitability of investing in this Fund, please consult your investment or other professional adviser.

Switzerland
This is an advertising document. The prospectus and KIID for Switzerland, the articles of association, and the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the representative in Switzerland, Carnegie Fund Services S.A., 11, rue du Général-Dufour, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland, Tel. +41 22 705 11 77, www.carnegie-fund-services.ch. The paying agent is Banque Cantonale de Genève, 17 Quai de l'Ile, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

Singapore
The Fund is not authorised or recognised by the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS") and shares are not allowed to be offered to the retail public. The Fund is registered with the MAS as a Restricted Foreign Scheme. Shares of the Fund may only be offered to institutional and accredited investors (as defined in the Securities and Futures Act (Cap.289)) ('SFA') and this material is limited to the investors in those categories.

TB Guinness Global Equity Income Fund
UK investors should be aware that the Guinness Global Equity Income Fund is available as a UK domiciled fund denominated in GBP. The TB Guinness Global Equity Income Fund is available from 0.79% OCF. The documentation needed to make an investment, including the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) and the Application Form, is available at www.guinnessgi.com/funds/tb-guinness-global-equity-income-fund.

Telephone calls will be recorded and monitored