Harvest US Bank Leaders Income ETF

December 31, 2023

Management Report of Fund Performance

Harvest US Bank Leaders Income ETF

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Unitholder Letter March 2024

Dear Valued Investor,

Thank you for placing your trust and confidence in Harvest's investment products through 2023. We follow a philosophy that held strong in our ETFs and Funds in the past year, and one we will remain committed to going forward.

Harvest Portfolios Group Inc. and its growing group of Harvest ETFs have remained steadfast in making equity investments since our launch in 2009. This is by design to take advantage of the long-term growth in capital markets, the growth of industries and the growth of well-positioned and well-managed companies. We couple that philosophy with a finely tuned proprietary cover call option writing strategy that has proven to generate steady and attractive levels of consistent monthly cashflows for unitholders. We are proud to say that in the coming year we will surpass 10 years of option writing as part of our strategy.

In late September 2023 we added a new category to our product line up with the launch of the Harvest Premium Yield Treasury ETF (TSX: HPYT). This launch into the fixed income arena is due to what we believe is a topping of the interest rate cycle which pairs well with our option writing strategy to generate additional income. Investing in large and mega cap U.S. Treasury Bond ETFs enables us to capitalize on our option writing strategy on those securities.

The year was tough to navigate as rates pushed ever higher and markets reacted negatively. Other than cash assets, it was difficult for assets to get through the year unscathed. Throughout the year we continued to write options, which helped us manage through some choppy waters. Defensive areas like healthcare and utilities were hit harder than expected while some areas - like technology - did very well. As we rolled into the final months of 2023, the markets began to rebound as the US Federal Reserve softened their language on interest rates.

On a brighter note, Harvest Tech Achievers Growth & Income ETF (Class U) was named "**Best Sector Equity Fund over 5 years**" by Refinitiv Lipper Funds Awards Canada for the second year in a row (the Class A version of the ETF was also a winner last year). This was on top of a distribution increase, the third in that ETFs history.

As we look ahead to 2024, we remain steadfast in our philosophy of choosing long term growth industries or mega-trends. Our outlook on these industries is framed by our orientation towards high quality companies and long-term trends.

As an investment fund manager, we make investment decisions based on industry and business fundamentals. We do not let shorter-term economic indicators influence our view of a company and why it is in the portfolio. We choose the industry first, choose where we think the puck is going, then drill down and start to find the standout businesses that can expand in those industries.

Investing is not static, and we have to fine tune and make changes from time to time. In general, when we take a position, it is to hold for the longer term. That could mean holding a position for five years or more, especially in our equity income ETFs. Using this prudent and tactical approach helps us stick to our investment philosophy and deliver returns for unitholders in our ETFs and Funds.

Let me again thank you for your support and confidence in the Harvest team and our products. Let me assure you that we will remain steadfast in our management and development of products to meet the needs of investors for both income and growth.

Sincerely,

Signed "Michael Kovacs"

Michael Kovacs,

President and Chief Executive Officer

Harvest US Bank Leaders Income ETF

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Harvest Portfolios Group Inc. ("Harvest" or the "Manager") manages the Harvest ETFs and is a Canadian Investment Manager founded in 2009. Harvest is focused on developing investment products that follow three investment criteria.

We (i) endeavor to develop investment products that are clear in their mandate and easy for investors to understand, (ii) strive to be transparent so that our investors can review their financial reports and know exactly what they own and (iii) seek to provide investors with consistent monthly or quarterly income by investing the fund portfolios in well managed companies that have a steady cash flow and dividend-paying history.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION OF FUND PERFORMANCE

The annual management report of fund performance contains financial highlights but does not contain the complete annual financial statements of the Harvest US Bank Leaders Income ETF (the "Fund"). You can get a copy of the annual financial statements at your request, and at no cost, by calling toll free at 1-866-998-8298; by writing to us at Harvest ETFs, 610 Chartwell Rd, Suite 204, Oakville, Ontario, L6J 4A5; or by visiting our website at **www.harvestetfs.com**; or on SEDAR+ at **www.sedarplus.ca**.

Unitholders may also contact us using one of these methods to request a copy of the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy voting disclosure record, or quarterly portfolio disclosure.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

The Fund invests in equity securities of the leading US Banks (as determined by the Manager of the Fund) and sells covered call options on up to 33% of its holdings with the investment objective to generate monthly cashflow for the unitholders and help lower the volatility of the Fund's overall return. In addition, the Fund provides unitholders with the opportunity to participate in capital appreciation over the long-term from at least 67% of Fund's holdings.

To achieve the its investment objective, the Fund will hold between 15 to 20 US bank stocks that are considered to be leaders in the US banking industry as determined by the Manager of the Fund. These US bank leaders have market capitalization of at least US$10 billion at the time of investment; are listed on a US stock exchange and; pay a dividend. The Fund is rebalanced quarterly. The Fund will invest at least 75% of its net asset value in issuers that are classified as a Banks based on the Global Industry Classification Standards.

RISK

The risks associated with investing in the Fund are as described in the prospectus. There were no material changes to the Fund over the year ended December 31, 2023 (the "Period") that affected the overall level of risk of the Fund.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overall Performance
The Fund's return by Class compared to the MSCI US Banks Net Total Return Index (USD)± and S&P 500 Banks Total Return Index (USD) for the Period is as follows:

	Return %
Class A (CAD) – hedged	(8.53)
Class U (USD) – unhedged	(7.44)
MSCI US Banks Net Total Return Index (USD)±	9.94
S&P 500 Banks Total Return Index (USD)	10.97

The Manager changed the reference index during the Period from S&P 500 Banks Total Return Index (USD) to MSCI US Banks Net Total Return Index (USD)±.

The primary reason for the divergence is that the index is market-capitalization weighted, is much more concentrated in money centre banks and has relatively small exposure towards US Regional Banks compared to the Fund that is equally weighted.

The performance returns between classes of the Fund will vary as a result of the Class A hedging its exposure to the U.S. dollar back to the Canadian dollar and the Class U being unhedged units.

Factors Affecting Fund Results
US bank stocks experienced a difficult start to the year, falling significantly during the first half. After a challenging year in 2022, bank stocks started 2023 by shrugging off concerns about slowing loan growth and pressures on profitability against the backdrop of a potential slowing economy. This rally was brought to a swift end in mid-March when Silicon Valley Bank (SVB), a California-based lender catering primarily to technology-focused start-ups and venture capital firms, announced significant losses from the sale of its investments to meet cash withdrawal requests from its clients. This news quickly spread among its clients who, fearing losses on large uninsured deposits, began to rapidly withdraw their funds.

Within 48 hours the bank failed, meaning it was put into receivership by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). In the receivership process, the bank is put under the control of the FDIC who oversees the sale of the bank's assets and ensures that all claims against the bank are resolved while the value of equity investments in the bank are generally reduced to zero. As this was unfolding, several other regional banks with high concentrations of uninsured deposits, including Signature Bank of New York (SBNY) and First Republic Bank (FRC) also experienced significant client withdrawals. SBNY was ultimately put into receivership at the same time as SVB, while a sale of FRC's assets to JPMorgan Chase & Co. was orchestrated several weeks later.

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While investors grappled with the risk of a broader contagion of deposit flight across the industry, these events served to highlight a major consequence of the US Federal Reserve's aggressive interest rate hiking campaign. In simple terms, banks' businesses work by accepting deposits—on which they pay interest. They earn a return on those deposits either by lending that money out at higher interest rates or investing the money in securities, typically consisting of highly rated and highly liquid government fixed income securities.

During the pandemic, many banks saw their client deposit balances grow significantly as personal savings rates increased. At the same time, the Federal Reserve was aggressively cutting interest rates to stimulate the COVID-impacted economy which, due to an inverse relationship between interest rates and prices for fixed income securities, caused the prices of the securities banks were investing those deposits in to rise. As the world emerged from the pandemic the Fed embarked on an aggressive rate hiking campaign to combat the rising threat of price inflation. Rising interest rates ultimately led to the value of the bank's securities investments falling while customers began to draw down on their savings.

To meet these obligations, many banks have been forced to sell some of these securities, which tend to be much more liquid than their loan portfolios, at losses. The forced realization of these losses, which would not occur if the securities were held to maturity, is ultimately what alarmed depositors because of the risk that they might lose some or all their uninsured deposits. To their credit, the Federal Reserve and the US Treasury acted quickly to stem the risk of a broader contagion by introducing additional liquidity facilities that allow banks to meet withdrawal requests without immediately selling securities as well as extending guarantees to all deposits at SVB, not just those balances meeting FDIC insurability requirements, giving depositors additional confidence that their money was safe.

Despite stabilization in the industry in the weeks following the failure of SVB, US bank stocks struggled to find support from investors. As interest rates have risen, depositors have increasingly demanded higher returns on their funds. This has become particularly true in the aftermath of this spring's events. Coupled with slowing loan growth, many banks have faced downward pressure on profit margins and as economic growth continues to slow down the risk of losses on existing loans increases. Some reprieve came towards the end of the Period, as signals from the Fed that the interest rate hiking cycle may be done. Additional details are provided in the "2023 Market Review" below.

While stocks in the banking industry were broadly affected by the turmoil in March, the shares of smaller regional lenders tended to be impacted more severely than the larger national lenders due to their relatively less diversified businesses. As a result, the Fund, which equally weights its holdings and therefore has a higher weighting in regional banks than its market capitalization weighted benchmark, underperformed during the Period.

While the Fund did not hold shares of Silicon Valley Bank or Signature Bank of New York during the Period, it did have a position in First Republic Bank. Prior to these events, First Republic Bank was generally considered to be among the highest quality regional banks due to the company's focus on affluent clientele and its relatively conservative lending practices. Unfortunately, this focused customer base also led to a significant amount of uninsured deposit balances being held at the bank and the company was unable to avoid the large deposit withdrawals that impacted its peers. Although the position was liquidated prior to the company's sale to JPMorgan Chase & Co., which was orchestrated by the FDIC and effectively eliminated the value of the company's shares, the Fund realized a loss on the disposition.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Potential Impact for the Fund

In the shorter-term, the macro environment (both economic and geopolitical), while appearing to be stabilizing, continues to have some uncertainty. Inflationary pressures appear to be subsiding and expectations that central banks will not increase rates further have continued to be a source of reprieve for the broader markets. Nonetheless, inflationary pressures and potential for interest rate increases can change quickly based on economic data.

Global geopolitical tensions remain elevated through the end of the Period and remain as a source of uncertainty for broader markets. The conflict in Eastern Europe following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 continued during the Period. Also, in October of 2023, a Hamas led Palestinian militant group attacked Israel triggering a major and ongoing conflict that continued through the end of the Period.

While valuations remain attractive for the US Banks compared to historical levels, there remains some headwinds with regards to slowing economic growth, leading to the potential for loan growth to remain subdued. While some new regulations have been imposed, following the events that transpired early in the Period, there also remains uncertainty surrounding potential future regulatory changes.

2023 Market Review

To combat inflation, central banks around the world aggressively started raising interest rates in 2022 to rates well above what the markets were expecting. This along with the geopolitical instability that occurred during the Period, resulted in the significant negative returns that the broader global and U.S. equity markets experienced in the previous year, 2022.

At the turn of 2023, the US equity markets offered some initial reprieve and ultimately finished 2023 with strong positive returns. During this Period, the market was significantly volatile and saw returns highly concentrated in a few large companies. The latter did not bode well for diversified investors and sometimes gave the feeling of a bear market. While select large companies were a key driver of the overall market performance given their relatively very strong performance, the breadth of participation across stocks and sub-sectors expanded over the course of the Period with the overall market returns finishing above average.

The significant volatility experienced by markets came from a wide variety of economic and geopolitical factors as well as sector specific turmoil within the banking sector. Notably, there were two short periods in which returns for the S&P 500 fell by double digits.

The first happened in March when depositors of Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB") began withdrawing their funds forcing the bank to realize significant losses on its investments in securities and together set off further withdrawals. This eventually led to the failure of SVB and triggered a flurry of withdrawals at another large regional bank, Signature Bank of New York (SBNY). Investors became altered to the risk of contagion, which produced much uncertainty and pressured the stock returns of both banks and insurance companies throughout the remainder of the Period, with some modest reprieve toward the end.

There were echoes of the Great Financial Crisis of the past that temporarily depressed sentiment in the broader markets through March. This later retreated as investor excitement over the promise of artificial intelligence ("AI") abounded. Notably, ChatGPT-3 became a topic of focus among investors and media alike. A string of new "generative AI" focused product announcements from several major software companies and culminating with a strong earnings reports ignited a buying frenzy for stocks of companies perceived to be beneficiaries of the AI theme. This marked a pivot for sentiment in the broader equity markets and inspired optimism for technology and more consumer growth focused areas, such as travel related companies, that generally continued through the Period.

The second period of meaningful volatility occurred towards the end of the summer period as concerns around persistent inflation resurfaced. Concerns about headline inflation remaining elevated fueled interest rate increases globally by central banks and specifically the Federal Reserve in the United States (the “Fed”) and resulted in accelerated rises in government bond yields across maturities. Despite many leading indicators, such as supply chain congestion indicators, suggesting that the trend was towards normalizing inflation levels, longer dated U.S. Treasury bond yields continued to move higher amidst speculation that the inflation was not yet under control. During this Period, longer dated U.S. Treasury Bond yields gapped higher through 5% in a very short period, causing what appeared to be some dislocation in the fixed income markets, and that flowed through to causing uncertainty around how high rates may go and served as a further catalyst for equity market volatility.

During the Fall, the tone of the Fed on carrying out further interest increases shifted as economic data including inflation, showed signs that the pervious interest hikes in the past 18 months began to take effect. The Fed’s new tone suggested a pause was warranted given the economic data. This caused the broader equity markets to stabilize and start to recover through the end of the Period. Treasury bond yields halted the seemingly unstoppable upward trajectory and started to retrace lower, providing much needed reprieve to the dislocated fixed income markets.

Some of the sectors that outperformed during the bear market of 2022, such as Utilities and Health Care, lagged during the Period with investors continuing to shift back towards higher growth areas of the market. The Energy sector also saw negative returns during the Period as signs of slowing global economic growth and fading headlines about energy security due to the war in Ukraine led to a fall in oil prices. Geopolitical tensions continued to escalate in the latter part of the year, resulting in new threats of potential supply disruptions; commodity prices reversing course; and a slowdown in demand fundamentals that seemingly outweighed potential supply disruptions. Other sectors such as Information Technology, on the other hand, significantly outperformed the market during the Period.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND OTHER EXPENSES

Management fees

The Manager is responsible for managing the Fund’s overall business and operations and provides key management personnel to the Fund. The Fund pays the Manager an annual management fee of 0.75%, plus applicable taxes, based on a percentage of the average daily net asset value (“NAV”) of the Fund charged daily and paid monthly.

The Manager may, in its discretion, agree to charge the Fund and/or certain unitholders a reduced management fee as compared with the management fee that it otherwise would be entitled to receive, provided that the amount of the reduced management fee is distributed periodically by the Fund to the unitholder as a management fee distribution. Any reduction will depend on a number of factors, including the amount of account activity. Any tax consequences of a management fee distribution will generally be borne by the unitholder who receives the distribution.

Operating expenses

The Fund is responsible for operating expenses relating to the carrying on of its business, including custodial services, interest, taxes, legal, audit fees, transfer agency services relating to the issue and redemption of units, and the cost of financial and other reports, costs and expenses for the Fund’s Independent Review Committee (“IRC”), including fees and expenses of the IRC members and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and policies. The Manager pays for such expenses on behalf of the Fund, except for certain expenses such as interest, and is then reimbursed by the Fund.

Other expenses

The Manager will be reimbursed by the Fund for all reasonable costs, expenses and liabilities incurred by the Manager for performance of services on behalf of the Fund in connection with the discharge by the Manager of its duties hereunder. Such costs and expenses may include, without limitation: mailing and printing expenses for reports to unitholders and other unitholder communications; a reasonable allocation of salaries and benefits; and other administrative expenses and costs incurred in connection with the Fund’s continuous public offering and other obligations. These expenses are allocated by the Manager on a reasonable basis, across all the Harvest Portfolios Group Inc. funds, and classes of each applicable fund. These expenses were $25,502 for the Period and are included in the unitholder reporting costs on the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss) in the financial statements.

Waivers and absorptions

At its sole discretion, the Manager may waive management fees or absorb expenses of the Fund. There were no management fee waivers for the Period. The Manager absorbed $48,685 of expenses of the Fund for the Period. The Manager may cease doing so at any time without notice to unitholders.

Other transactions

Officers, directors and related entities of the Manager invest in units of the Fund from time to time in the normal course of business and on the same basis as arm’s length investors. As at December 31, 2023 officers and directors owned 5,256 units of the Fund.

The management expense ratios of the Fund with and without the waivers and absorptions are reported in the Ratios and Supplemental Data table below.

RECOMMENDATIONS OR REPORTS BY THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Manager changed the reference index during the Period from S&P 500 Banks Total Return Index (USD) to MSCI US Banks Net Total Return Index (USD)[±] primarily as a result of the consolidation of index providers to derive reporting efficiencies. The reference index change did not result in any risk rating change and received the positive recommendation of the Independent Review Committee.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following tables present selected key financial information about the Fund and are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the Period and past annual periods. This information is derived from the Fund's annual audited financial statements.

Class A

THE FUND'S NET ASSETS PER UNIT	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net assets - beginning of the period	**$ 13.45**	**$ 17.09**	**$ 14.05**	**$ 17.10**	**$ 14.37**
Increase (decrease) from operations					
Total revenue	0.38	0.42	0.36	0.36	0.42
Total expenses	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.26)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	(1.93)	(0.74)	1.17	0.16	(0.72)
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period	0.81	(1.75)	2.26	3.26	4.00
Total increase (decrease) from operations[1]	**$ (0.87)**	**$ (2.23)**	**$ 3.60**	**$ 3.59**	**$ 3.44**
Distributions[2]					
From net investment income	(0.25)	(0.22)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.17)
From capital gains	-	-	(1.08)	-	-
Return of capital	(0.75)	(0.78)	-	(0.85)	(0.83)
Total annual distributions[2]	**$ (1.00)**	**$ (1.00)**	**$ (1.25)**	**$ (1.00)**	**$ (1.00)**
Net assets - end of the period[1]	**$ 11.23**	**$ 13.45**	**$ 17.09**	**$ 14.05**	**$ 17.10**

RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total net asset value (000's)	**$ 92,950**	**$ 79,048**	**$ 28,201**	**$ 15,103**	**$ 3,420**
Number of units outstanding (000's)	8,275	5,875	1,650	1,075	200
Management expense ratio[3]	0.99%	0.98%	0.99%	1.30%	1.59%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions[3]	1.05%	1.14%	1.32%	2.40%	3.69%
Trading expense ratio[4]	0.23%	0.17%	0.21%	0.36%	0.22%
Portfolio turnover rate[5]	57.13%	43.70%	61.28%	69.84%	80.40%
Net asset value per unit	**$ 11.23**	**$ 13.45**	**$ 17.09**	**$ 14.05**	**$ 17.10**
Closing market price (HUBL)	**$ 11.24**	**$ 13.46**	**$ 17.07**	**$ 13.97**	**$ 17.06**

Class U (CAD)

THE FUND'S NET ASSETS PER UNIT	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net assets - beginning of the period	**$ 19.74**	**$ 23.00**	**$ 18.77**	**$ 22.33**	**$ 19.53**
Increase (decrease) from operations					
Total revenue	0.56	0.57	0.48	0.51	0.55
Total expenses	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.28)	(0.35)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	(2.65)	0.94	2.06	(2.13)	(1.07)
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period	1.02	(2.72)	2.85	0.29	5.13
Total increase (decrease) from operations[1]	**$ (1.26)**	**$ (1.45)**	**$ 5.13**	**$ (1.61)**	**$ 4.26**
Distributions[2]					
From net investment income	(0.39)	(0.29)	(0.24)	(0.21)	(0.24)
From capital gains	-	-	(0.96)	-	-
Return of capital	(0.96)	(0.90)	(0.06)	(1.13)	(1.11)
Total annual distributions[2]	**$ (1.35)**	**$ (1.19)**	**$ (1.26)**	**$ (1.34)**	**$ (1.35)**
Net assets - end of the period[1]	**$ 16.44**	**$ 19.74**	**$ 23.00**	**$ 18.77**	**$ 22.33**

RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total net asset value (000's)	**$ 7,400**	**$ 6,908**	**$ 5,749**	**$ 3,284**	**$ 2,233**
Number of units outstanding (000's)	450	350	250	175	100
Management expense ratio[3]	0.99%	0.98%	0.99%	1.31%	1.59%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions[3]	1.04%	1.10%	1.32%	2.60%	3.69%
Trading expense ratio[4]	0.23%	0.17%	0.21%	0.36%	0.22%
Portfolio turnover rate[5]	57.13%	43.70%	61.28%	69.84%	80.40%
Net asset value per unit	**$ 16.44**	**$ 19.74**	**$ 23.00**	**$ 18.77**	**$ 22.33**
Net asset value per unit (USD)	**$ 12.41**	**$ 17.20**	**$ 16.50**	**$ 21.60**	**$ 17.20**
Closing market price - USD (HUBL.U)	**$ 12.42**	**$ 14.58**	**$ 18.21**	**$ 14.66**	**$ 17.34**

Explanatory Notes:

1. Net assets and distributions are based on the actual number of units outstanding at the relevant time. The increase (decrease) from operations is based on the weighted average number of units outstanding over the reporting period. It is not intended that the Fund's net assets per unit table act as a continuity of opening and closing net assets per unit.

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2. Distributions, if any, are paid in cash. The Fund may pay additional year end distributions in the form of reinvested units that are subsequently consolidated. There is no impact on NAV per unit, however such reinvested distributions increase the cost base of units held outside of registered plans. Included in the above amounts is the reinvested distribution of $0.25 per unit paid to Class A unitholders of record on December 31, 2021.

3. Management expense ratio ("MER") is based on total expenses (excluding commissions and other portfolio transaction costs) of the stated period and is expressed as an annualized percentage of the daily average net asset value during the period.

4. The trading expense ratio represents total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs expressed as an annualized percentage of daily average net asset value during the period. In 2020 the calculation was modified to include certain transaction costs charged by the custodian. The trading expense ratio in prior periods was not re-stated.

5. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the Fund's portfolio advisor manages its portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover of 100% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of the period. The higher a Fund's portfolio turnover rate, the greater the trading costs payable by the Fund and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a Fund.

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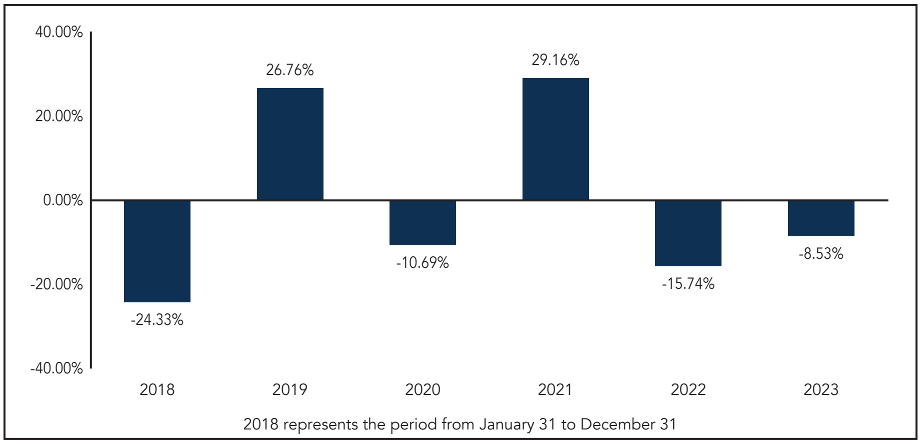
PAST PERFORMANCE

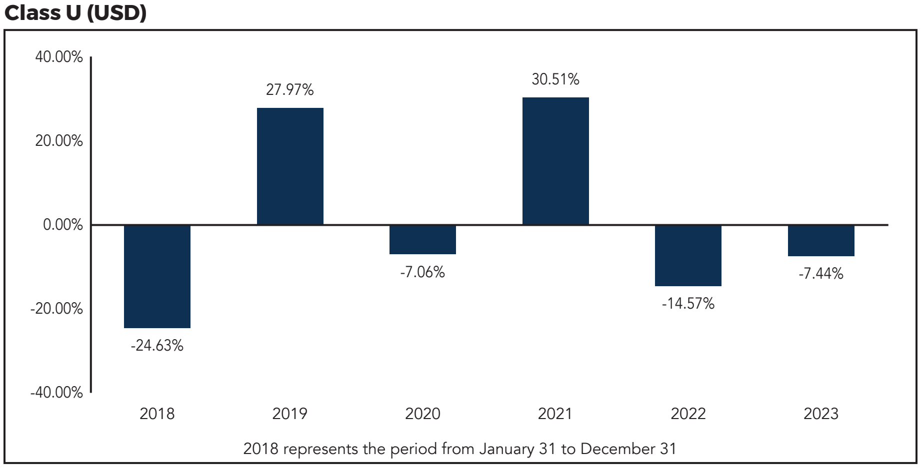
The performance information presented herein assumes all dividends of the Fund during the periods presented were reinvested in additional securities of the Fund. The performance information does not take into account sales, redemptions, or other charges that would have reduced returns or affected performance. Past performance of the Fund is not necessarily indicative of how it will perform in the future.

Year-by-Year Returns
The following charts present the Fund's performance for each of the years shown and illustrate how the Fund's performance varied for Class A and Class U. The chart shows, in percentage terms, how much an investment made on the first day of each financial year would have grown or decreased by the last day of each financial year.

Class A



Class U (USD)



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Annual Compound Returns
The following table shows the annual compound returns for the Fund. All returns are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified, on a total return basis, net of fees.

For comparison purposes, the MSCI US Banks Net Total Return Index (USD)± is used. While the Fund uses this benchmark for long-term performance comparisons, it is not managed relative to the composition of this benchmark. As a result, the Fund may experience periods when its performance is not aligned with this benchmark, either positively or negatively. The return of this benchmark is calculated without the deduction of management fees and fund expenses whereas the performance of the Fund is calculated after deducting such fees and expenses. Please see the "Results of Operations" section of this report for a discussion on recent performance.

The Manager changed the reference index during the Period from S&P 500 Banks Total Return Index (USD) to MSCI US Banks Net Total Return Index (USD)±.

Investment Return %	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception‡
Fund Performance Class A	-8.53	-0.15	2.42	-	-2.66
MSCI US Banks Net Total Return Index (USD)±	9.94	5.75	6.99	-	1.24
S&P 500 Banks Total Return Index (USD)	10.97	6.68	8.05	-	2.19
Fund Performance Class U (USD)	-7.44	1.05	4.18	-	-1.31
MSCI US Banks Net Total Return Index (USD)±	9.94	5.75	6.99	-	1.24
S&P 500 Banks Total Return Index (USD)	10.97	6.68	8.05	-	2.19

‡ Since inception dates are: Class A – January 31, 2018; Class U – January 31, 2018

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SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

The major portfolio categories and top holdings of the Fund at the end of the Period are indicated in the following tables. A detailed breakdown of the Fund's holdings is available in the ''Schedule of Investments'' section of the Fund's annual audited financial statements.

As at December 31, 2023

Top Holdings	% of Net Asset Value
Morgan Stanley	6.7
The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	6.7
Truist Financial Corporation	6.7
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated	6.6
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	6.6
Regions Financial Corporation	6.6
Citigroup Inc.	6.5
Fifth Third Bancorp	6.5
Bank of America Corporation	6.5
Citizens Financial Group, Inc.	6.5
Wells Fargo & Company	6.4
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	6.4
U.S. Bancorp	6.3
M&T Bank Corporation	6.2
First Citizens BancShares, Inc., Class A	5.6
Cash and other assets and liabilities	2.1
Foreign currency forward contracts	1.6
Options	(0.5)
Total	**100.0**

This summary of investment portfolio may change due to the ongoing portfolio transactions of the Fund. Quarterly updates of the Fund's investment portfolio are available at **www.harvestetfs.com**.

SECTOR ALLOCATION

Sector	% of Net Asset Value
Banks	83.5
Diversified Financials	13.3
Cash and other assets and liabilities	2.1
Foreign currency forward contracts	1.6
Options	(0.5)
Total	**100.0**

GEOGRAPHIC ALLOCATION

Country of Risk	% of Net Asset Value
United States	96.8
Cash and other assets and liabilities	2.1
Foreign currency forward contracts	1.6
Options	(0.5)
Total	**100.0**

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Disclaimers

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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