OPPORTUNISTIC INCOME

OVERVIEW

The GMO Opportunistic Income Strategy seeks capital appreciation and current income by investing in what we believe are the most attractively priced sectors and securities in the structured finance marketplace. The Structured Products team utilizes both top-down and bottom-up security selection methods to identify what we believe are the best opportunities from a pure risk/return perspective.

The structured finance asset class offers a range of opportunities due to both its inherently fragmented nature and the inefficiencies caused by market segmentation and structural anomalies. We believe that the marketplace's complexity, volatile historical performance, and very high number of discrete investment opportunities create considerable potential for alpha generation. Our unconstrained approach to risk diversification, sub-sector allocation, and security selection is designed to identify and benefit from those opportunities.

FACTS

Strategy Inception	03-Oct-11
Composite Inception	31-Oct-11
Total Assets	$1.5bn USD
Index	Bloomberg U.S. Securitized+

CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURNS (USD, NET OF FEES, %)

	MTD	QTD	YTD	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Composite	-0.70	-0.48	0.84	6.42	5.97	7.03	-2.16	2.75
Index	-3.24	-4.06	-3.12	8.49	1.46	5.08	-11.67	-1.04

RISK PROFILE (5-YEAR TRAILING)

Alpha (Jensen's)	0.80
Beta	0.26
R Squared	0.78
Sharpe Ratio	-0.15
Standard Deviation	2.07

ANNUALIZED TOTAL RETURNS (USD, NET OF FEES, %)

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	ITD
Composite	2.14	5.41	3.58	3.86	4.44
Index	-1.49	4.59	-0.28	1.22	1.01

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT



Joe Auth, CFA
Joined GMO in 2014
MBA, University of Connecticut



Ben Nabet
Joined GMO in 2015
MA & PhD, Princeton University

Risks: Risks associated with investing in the Strategy may include: (1) Credit Risk: the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income investment or the obligor of an obligation underlying an asset-backed security will be unable or unwilling to satisfy its obligation to pay principal and interest or otherwise to honor its obligations in a timely manner; (2) Market Risk-Asset-Backed Securities Risk: the market price of asset-backed securities, like that of other fixed income investments with complex structures, can decline for a variety of reasons, including investor uncertainty about their credit quality and the reliability of their payment streams. Payment streams associated with asset-backed securities held by the Fund depend on many factors (e.g., the cash flow generated by the assets backing the securities, deal structure, and creditworthiness of any credit-support provider), and a problem in any of these factors can lead to a reduction in the payment stream GMO expected the Fund to receive when the Fund purchased the asset-backed security; and (3) Illiquidity Risk: low trading volume, lack of a market maker, large position size, or legal restrictions may limit or prevent the Fund from selling particular securities or closing derivative positions at desirable prices. This is not a complete list of risks associated with investing in the Strategy. Please contact GMO for more information.

Performance Returns: Returns shown for periods greater than one year are on an annualized basis. To obtain performance information to the most recent month-end, visit www.gmo.com. **Performance data quoted represents past performance and is not indicative of future results.** Net returns are presented after the deduction of a model advisory fee and incentive fee if applicable. These returns include transaction costs, commissions and withholding taxes on foreign income and capital gains and include the reinvestment of dividends and other income, as applicable. Fees paid by accounts within the composite may be higher or lower than the model fees used. **GMO LLC claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). A Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) Composite Report is available at www.gmo.com by clicking the GIPS® Composite Report link in the documents section of the strategy page. GIPS® is a registered trademark owned by CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein. Actual fees are disclosed in Part 2 of GMO's Form ADV and are also available in each strategy's Composite Report.** The portfolio is actively-managed, is not managed relative to a benchmark and uses an index for performance comparison purposes only and, where applicable, to compute a performance fee.

OPPORTUNISTIC INCOME

CHARACTERISTICS

	Portfolio
Spread Duration	1.0
Effective Duration	2.4
Average Credit Rating	A
Yield to Worst	6.1%
# of Bond Issues	263.0
Weighted Average Life	3.2

CREDIT RATINGS (%)

	%
AAA	42.2
AA	37.8
A	1.6
BBB	2.0
BB	3.0
B	1.5
NR	3.3
D	1.5
CCC	4.3
CC	1.8
C	1.0

SECTORS (%)

Sector	Portfolio	Index
Agency MBS	5.6	0.0
Autos	2.1	0.0
CLO	10.6	0.0
CMBS	19.7	5.6
Other ABS	4.4	1.8
RMBS	17.7	92.6
Short Term Investments	20.0	0.0
Small Balance Commercial	5.1	0.0
Student Loans	14.6	0.0

OPPORTUNISTIC INCOME

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Index(es): The Bloomberg U.S. Securitized + Index is an internally maintained benchmark computed by GMO, comprised of (i) the J.P. Morgan U.S. 3 Month Cash through 12/30/2016 and (ii) the Bloomberg U.S. Securitized thereafter.

The above information is based on a representative account in the Strategy selected because it has the fewest restrictions and best represents the implementation of the Strategy.

For private bank intermediaries in Singapore and Hong Kong, these materials are intended for institutional and Accredited/Professional Investors Use Only.

GLOSSARY

Characteristics: Average Credit Rating is a market value weighted measure of bond holdings. Yield (i.e., Yield-to-Worst) is internally calculated as the weighted average yield on the cash bonds over the total market value of the portfolio. **Credit Ratings:** The credit ratings above may encompass emerging debt, developed rates, and asset-backed exposures. Ratings for the developed rates exposures are derived by taking the lowest issue level rating between Standard and Poor's & Moody's scores and rolling these up into the portfolio's overall quality brackets. Ratings for emerging debt are determined using the middle of the Moody's, S&P, and Fitch ratings when all three are available, the lower of the two ratings when two ratings are available, and the sole rating when only one rating is available. Ratings for the asset-backed exposures are derived by using the lowest rating among rating agencies at the issue level. Final credit ratings are expressed based upon Standard and Poor's ratings scale. Standard & Poor's rates securities from AAA (highest quality) to C (lowest quality), and D to indicate securities in default; some securities are not rated and are included in the NR category. BB and below are considered below investment grade securities. Please refer to our website for additional information: https://www.gmo.com/americas/benchmark-disclaimers/
Risk Statistics: Risk profile data is net of fees. Alpha is a measure of risk-adjusted return. Beta is a measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to the market. R-Squared is a measure of how well a portfolio tracks the market. Sharpe Ratio is the return over the risk free rate per unit of risk. Std Deviation is a measure of the volatility of a portfolio.
Please refer to https://www.gmo.com/americas/glossary-of-terms/ for additional portfolio characteristic definitions.

ABOUT GMO

Founded in 1977, GMO is a global asset manager committed to delivering superior performance and advice to our clients. We are privately owned, which allows us to singularly focus on our sole business – achieving outstanding long-term client investment outcomes. Offering multi-asset, equity, fixed income, and alternative strategies, we invest with a long-term, valuation-based philosophical approach.

AMSTERDAM | BOSTON | LONDON | SAN FRANCISCO* | SINGAPORE | SYDNEY | TOKYO**

*GMO's West Coast Hub is comprised of members of Investment, Global Client Relations, and other teams located in and around the Greater San Francisco area
**Representative Office

OPPORTUNISTIC INCOME

ADDITIONAL GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Coupon
The annual income received from a fixed-income security, expressed as a percentage of the par value of the security and par weighted on portfolio level.

Credit (%)
The proportion of a mutual fund's total net assets that is invested in credit instruments—such as corporate bonds, securitized debt, or other credit-related securities—expressed as a percentage. This metric indicates the fund's exposure to credit markets and associated credit risk.

Effective Duration
A measure of a portfolio's price sensitivity to interest rate changes, including expected changes in cash flows caused by embedded options. The higher the effective duration, the higher the sensitivity to interest rate changes.

Maturity
A weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each bond's effective maturity by the market value of the security.

Modified Duration
A measure of a portfolio's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. It estimates the percentage change in price for a 1% (100 basis point) change in yield, assuming all other factors remain constant.

Option-Adjusted Spread
Option-adjusted spread (OAS) is the spread over a benchmark yield curve that remains after accounting for the value of embedded options.

Spread
The difference between the yield on a bond or credit instrument and the yield on a benchmark security of similar maturity, typically a government bond. It reflects the additional compensation investors receive for taking on credit risk and is usually expressed in basis points.

Spread Duration
A measure of the portfolio's sensitivity to changes in credit spreads.

Weighted Average Life
A measure of average number of years until the principal of the securities is expected to be fully repaid.

Yield to Maturity
Represents the weighted average annualized return an investor would earn if the ETF's underlying bonds were held to maturity, assuming all interest payments are made as scheduled, bonds are held to maturity, coupons are reinvested at the same rate.

Yield to Worst
The lowest potential yield an investor can earn on a bond without the issuer defaulting, taking into account any call, put, or other early redemption features.