



GMO Netherlands B.V. IFR/IFD Disclosures

Issue Date: 14 April 2026

Background and Regulatory Context

The European Union Investment Firms Regulation EU 2019/2033 ('IFR') and Investment Firms Directive EU 2019/2034 ('IFD') and collectively "IFD/IFR") aims to ensure that investment firms are managed in an orderly way, and in the best interests of their clients and to ensure the safety and soundness of investment firms. In accordance with Articles 47 – 51 of IFD / IFR, investment firms are required to publish certain disclosures in relation to their prudential, governance, risk management and remuneration practices on the same date as the publication of their annual financial statements (the "Disclosure Requirements").

GMO Netherlands B.V. LEI 549300MRIKBODGZVX358 ("GMO NL") is an investment firm subject to IFD / IFR and has published this information in accordance with the Disclosure Requirements. GMO NL reviews and updates this information on an annual basis, following the completion of the audit of GMO NL's annual financial statements. GMO NL publishes this document on its website at www.gmo.com

All financial information in this document is based on the audited financial statements of GMO NL for the calendar year ended 31 December 2025. This document itself is not subject to audit.

GMO NL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC ("GMO"), and is licensed by the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets ("AFM") as an investment firm authorised to provide the following investment services:

- receipt and transmission of orders in relation to investment funds; and
- investment advice.

GMO NL provides investment services only in relation to investment products offered by GMO and its affiliates (the "GMO Group"). GMO NL is not authorised to provide any other investment services, including dealing on its own account or portfolio management. GMO NL does not hold client money and/or securities and is not authorised to do so.

Article 47 – Risk management objectives and policies

GMO NL's risk appetite is determined by the Board of GMO NL (the "Board") and is derived from GMO NL's objective to manage GMO NL in an effective way in order to achieve GMO NL's mission. In general, GMO NL defines its overall risk appetite as cautious and conservative. However, GMO NL recognises that, no matter what controls it has in place, there may be circumstances beyond its control which affect its ability to manage risks. Significant capital is not required for strategic purposes and the primary objective is the retention of sufficient capital to be able to operate under potential loss-making scenarios and to meet both Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 capital requirements.

The Board periodically reviews GMO NL's risk appetite as part of its review of capital planning.

Risk Management Group

The Board has constituted a Risk Management Group (the "RMG") whose duties are to: (i) identify and assess risks affecting GMO NL in accordance with GMO NL's risk management framework; (ii) understand the mechanisms that are in place to control risks (both actual and potential) relating to GMO NL's activities, processes and systems; and (iii) mitigate GMO NL's risks where possible. Where the RMG determines that a risk is outside of GMO NL's risk tolerance, they would escalate the matter to the Board. The RMG meets at least quarterly and more frequently if required.



The RMG considers potential and actual financial and non-financial risks arising from areas including Finance, Legal and Compliance, Client Relationship Management and Business Development; Technology and Infrastructure; Human Resources, Product Governance and Sustainability. GMO NL's Managing Director, Risk & Compliance ("MDRC"), together with appropriate GMO representatives, seeks to confirm that, to the extent possible, there are effective risk management processes and procedures in place.

A summary of the financial risks and the non-financial risks to which GMO NL is or may be exposed, or is or may be exposing its clients to, is set out under the headings below.

Financial Risks

The following summarises how GMO NL seeks to mitigate its main financial risks. However, certain risks are inherent in GMO NL's business and are considered to fall within GMO NL's risk appetite. Therefore, while steps are taken to mitigate these risks, such risks cannot be entirely eliminated.

Credit and counter party risk

Credit risk of GMO NL's counterparties is monitored on an ongoing basis via reports detailing, amongst other things, credit ratings, ratings outlook, and credit default swap spreads on the relevant counterparties. As of the date of this document, GMO NL's principal financial assets are bank balances and trade and other receivables. These represent GMO NL's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. This risk is closely monitored, with a focus on diversification of credit risk, including counterparty exposure, and regular reviews of the financial position of GMO NL's banking institutions. GMO NL's residual credit and counterparty party risk is therefore considered low, and no specific capital is maintained in relation to this risk.

Market Risk

GMO NL's clients are subject to market risk in relation to their investment strategies. GMO NL's clients are generally invested in a broad range of investment strategies, including those that are considered less sensitive to market variations than long-only equities. In addition, the GMO Group's value orientation generally results in investments in securities less susceptible to material falls in financial markets. GMO NL itself does not hold financial assets which are subject to market risk. GMO NL's residual market risk is therefore considered low and no specific capital is maintained in relation to this risk.

Concentration Risk

GMO NL seeks to limit the impact of changes in the demand of clients through offering a range of strategies to GMO NL's clients and through diversification of its business by domicile, client, and consultant channels. GMO NL's financial assets are somewhat concentrated with its banks and trade and other receivables from its affiliates. GMO NL's banks are monitored as described in the "Credit and counter party risk" section above. GMO NL's residual concentration risk is considered low, and no specific capital is maintained in relation to this risk.

Liquidity Risk

GMO NL seeks to ensure that it has sufficient liquid resources in order to meet its obligations as they fall due and to comply with the IFD/IFR liquid assets requirements. GMO NL monitors its liquidity position on an ongoing basis. Reports are provided on a periodic basis to the Board regarding GMO NL's liquidity position. GMO NL's tolerance for liquidity risk is low. GMO NL continues to have adequate internally generated liquid resources without need to raise any funds from the market. As a result, the impact of market-wide stresses and the requirement for any early warning indicators on borrowings do not apply to GMO NL.

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Interest Rate Risk

GMO NL does not enter into hedging transactions for its own account. In addition, GMO NL has no borrowings and, therefore, its exposure to interest rate risk is limited to any investment of cash balances. GMO NL's residual interest rate risk is therefore considered low and no specific capital is maintained in relation to this risk.

Remuneration Risk

Remuneration risk includes, among other things, incentivising an environment of excessive risk taking and failing to maintain adequate capital and liquidity as a result of paying excessive compensation. GMO NL seeks to address this risk by (1) attracting and retaining qualified employees who will perform in a manner that will assist GMO NL in meeting its primary objective; (2) ensuring that remuneration practices are fiscally prudent and risk-focused in an effort to promote effective risk management; (3) ensuring that remuneration decisions are in compliance with relevant laws and regulations; and (4) ensuring that remuneration decisions are internally consistent. GMO NL has a Remuneration Policy in place.

Non-Financial Risks

GMO NL is subject to a number of non-financial risks. The key non-financial risks and how they are mitigated are considered below.

Strategic Risk

GMO NL's primary objective is providing investment services in relation to products which aim to deliver superior investment performance. In this context, its strategic risks include: (a) poor investment performance by the GMO Group leading to loss of client revenue; (b) changes in the demand of clients, which may lead them to allocate assets away from the GMO Group; (c) a material fall in financial markets, which would impact asset-based revenues; and (d) the loss of clients related to unsatisfactory service. GMO NL believes that these risks are within GMO NL's risk appetite.

A loss of key employees is also a strategic risk for GMO NL. As the GMO Group's employees are an integral part of GMO NL's success, including achieving positive investment performance and providing good client service, the GMO Group seeks to attract, retain, and motivate its employees by providing total remuneration that is competitive in the relevant market. In addition, to ensure that the loss of one or more individuals on either a permanent or temporary basis will not materially impair performance or service, the GMO Group employs a team approach and seeks to cross train its employees in order not to be reliant upon key individuals.

Operational Risk

GMO NL faces certain operational risks, including but not limited to those relating to client operations, client reporting, logical and physical access, recoverability of systems and application outages, identifying and protecting against cyber security threats, data transmissions, backup, and retention. The controls relating to these risks are discussed in GMO's Type II SOC 1 report, and additional oversight is provided by GMO NL's Risk Management Group as appropriate. Furthermore, cyber security risk is mitigated by, amongst other things, ongoing training provided to all employees in relation to the GMO Group's IT and Security awareness guidelines and a culture of IT security awareness.

GMO NL has implemented an Information and Communications Technology ("ICT") Framework (the "Framework") to describe the processes in place within GMO NL to address the requirements of the EU Digital Operational Resiliency Act¹ ("DORA"). The Framework describes the risk management processes in place within GMO NL to address digital operational resiliency risks. In addition, GMO NL has implemented a business continuity plan, which includes procedures that would be invoked in an event impacting its office, its employees or business operations. The purpose of the plan is to coordinate communication and operations during the emergency and facilitate the resumption of normal business operations once the emergency has passed.

Compliance and Integrity Risk

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Compliance risk includes the regulatory and other consequences of failure to comply with the range of legislation and regulatory obligations applicable to GMO NL. To mitigate compliance risk GMO NL employs a MDRC with appropriate experience and qualifications and also draws upon legal and compliance resources of the GMO Group and external providers where appropriate. GMO NL has implemented an Organisational and Compliance Handbook (the "Handbook") and a range of compliance policies and procedures which are designed to address key areas of compliance risk.

Integrity risk includes the risk of employee misconduct including code of ethics breaches, money laundering, sanctions violations, bribery, corruption, and other inappropriate behaviour. This risk is mitigated by a rigorous employee vetting process, a culture of ethical and thoughtful behaviours in line with GMO NL's mission of putting clients' interests before its own, ongoing compliance training and appropriate regulatory registrations. The Board encourages a culture of compliance within GMO NL and its importance to protect both GMO NL and the interests of its clients. GMO NL's Handbook, compliance policies and processes, risk management processes and remuneration arrangements are evidence of its strong culture of compliance with employees encouraged to raise any potential matters of concern. In addition, GMO NL has implemented a Whistleblower Policy which includes procedures for the reporting of potential or actual breaches of GMO NL's regulatory obligations through a specific independent channel. The risk of fraudulent activities affecting the assets of GMO NL's clients is mitigated by the fact that GMO NL does not have permission to hold client assets (such assets are generally held by third party custodians).

At GMO NL, fraud risk is further mitigated by the segregation of duties including access to its bank accounts and a requirement for dual authorisations by approved personnel. Additionally, any new employees are subject to appropriate screening in accordance with GMO NL's Covered Persons Screening Policy.

To mitigate the risk that clients are not serviced effectively, client service at GMO NL is handled internally by experienced and qualified client relationship managers. This structure assists to develop strong relationships beyond the provision of strong investment results.

Sustainability Risk

Sustainability risk includes the risk that actions by GMO NL or its employees cause a negative environmental, social or governance impact. Sustainability risk is also considered in respect of environmental, social or governance events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on GMO NL or the value of GMO NL's clients' investments. These risks and a failure by GMO NL to manage its sustainability risks could impact the ongoing ability of GMO NL to continue to provide its investment services.

Climate and environmental risks may be driven by physical and transition risk factors. Physical risk factors are related to the physical impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. These can be acute, resulting from extreme client and environment events, and chronic, resulting from long-term climate and environmental events. Transition risk factors are related to the transition to a lower-carbon and environmentally friendlier economy, such as changes in climate and environmental policies, technology or consumer and market sentiment. Physical and transition risk factors can lead to financial or non-financial risks for financial institutions, such as market, operational and reputational risk.

For example:

- Physical risks. Physical risks can lead to market risks as serious climate related and environmental events can result in loss of value of investments and increase in volatility in client portfolios. Physical risks can also lead to operational risks as serious climate related and environment events can result in damage or continuity of operation of GMO NL's premises. Other risks, such as increased liquidity risk, could result from serious climate related and environment events.
- Transition risks. Transition risks can lead to market risks as new climate-related and environmental policies, new technologies and changing market sentiment may impact the value of investments in client portfolios. Transition risks can also lead to operational risks as new climate-related and environmental policies, new



technologies and changing market sentiment may lead to reduced demand for GMO NL's services. Other risks, such as increased reputational risk, may arise due to the negative impact of greenwashing occurring in issuers within client portfolios.

GMO NL, in conjunction with the GMO Group, seeks to reduce its own climate impact by reducing the environmental footprint of our day-to-day operations. GMO NL publishes information on its website about its policies regarding the integration of sustainability risks in the provision of its investment services. The GMO Group publishes a detailed Sustainability and Responsible Investing Report which details the GMO Group's efforts to integrate material Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors into its investment processes. It also describes how the GMO Group engages with companies and countries and collaborate with industry peers to influence sustainable change and address systemic risk.

Article 48 – Governance

The Board consists of two members:

- Bart Noordman serves as Managing Director, Chairman of GMO NL. Mr. Noordman is responsible for determining the strategic direction of GMO NL and ensuring that strategy is implemented through functional steps. Mr. Noordman does not hold any other directorships.
- Steven Beare serves as the Managing Director, Risk & Compliance of GMO NL. Mr. Beare is responsible for the financial matters and all the control functions within GMO NL (i.e., the risk management and compliance functions). He is also responsible for certain operational matters of GMO NL, including Facility Management, Information Technology and Human Resources. Mr. Beare holds one other directorship within the GMO Group and two additional directorships of a personal nature.

Diversity Policy

GMO NL and the GMO Group value diverse perspectives, with a deep commitment to providing an inclusive culture that celebrates and respects differences. We believe in the power of bringing together complementary skill sets from varied backgrounds to achieve both better results for our clients and higher levels of employee engagement. Our focused attention on diversity, equity, and inclusion allows GMO NL and the GMO Group to open doors to new markets, clients, and business partners and enables us to forge deeper relationships with globally diverse groups. We also believe we can help to improve the overall investment industry's diversity and social awareness.

GMO NL implements a diversity policy in order to promote an appropriate level of diversity in the Board and a diverse group of Board members. Through the accumulation of a wide range of qualifications and skills in the selection of members of the Board, the variety of views and experiences is ensured, in order to make the right decisions.

GMO NL is committed to the principle of equal opportunity and to creating a working environment in which all of those GMO NL has contact with are treated with dignity and respect. This includes, for example, employees, contractors, potential recruits, clients, advisers and suppliers. GMO NL aims to create a working environment in which all individuals are able to make best use of their skills, free from discrimination or harassment, and in which all decisions are based on merit. GMO NL expressly prohibits any form of discrimination on the basis of age, disability, chronic illness, gender reassignment, marital or civil partner status, pregnancy or maternity, race, colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, political affinity, sex or sexual orientation or any other characteristic protected by law.

The Risk Management Group

As further detailed in the preceding section, the Board has constituted a RMG for the purposes of assisting the Board in ensuring that GMO NL has in place effective processes to identify, assess, manage, and where appropriate, mitigate actual and/or potential risks to GMO NL and its business. The RMG meets on a quarterly basis. During the 2025 calendar year the RMG met four times.

Article 49 – Own funds

Reconciliation of Common Equity Tier 1 Items at 31 December 2025 (based on reference numbers of the balance sheet in



the audited financial statements)

| Common Equity Tier One Capital | |
|---|-------------------|
| Permanent share capital | €1,066,863 |
| Eligible members capital | - |
| Shared premium | - |
| Retained earnings | €5,602,024 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | - |
| Other reserves | - |
| Verified interim profits | - |
| Total deductions of which: | - |
| - Goodwill | - |
| - Other intangible assets | - |
| - Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences net of associated tax liabilities | - |
| Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital | €6,668,887 |
| Additional Tier 1 Capital | |
| Preferred Shares | - |
| Contingent convertible securities | - |
| Other Hybrid Security | - |
| Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital | - |
| Tier 2 Capital | |
| Subordinated debt | - |
| Revaluation reserves | - |
| Total Common Equity Tier 2 Capital | - |

Common Equity Tier 1 items issued by GMO NL comprise permanent common share capital, share premium, and retained earnings. The characteristics of GMO NL's common shares are set out in Annex 1. No restrictions were applied to GMO NL's calculation of own funds in accordance with IFR.



Article 50 – Own funds requirements

Capital Adequacy

Pillar 1

Pillar 1 requires that the Firm maintains sufficient capital to satisfy the IFD/IFR capital requirement. For Class 2 firms, the minimum capital ("own funds") requirement is calculated as the higher of:

- (a) the permanent minimum capital requirement (€75k),
 - (b) the Fixed Overhead Requirement or "FOR", (one quarter of the firm's fixed overheads for the preceding year)
- or
- (c) k-factor own funds requirement (a series of risk parameters or $0.02\% \times \text{average AUM}$).

(a) The permanent minimum capital requirement relevant for GMO NL is €75K.

(b) The FOR is equal to 25% of GMO NL's relevant total expenditure in GMO NL's most recent audited annual reports and accounts less certain expenses, for example staff bonuses, except to the extent that they are guaranteed.

| Pillar 1 Fixed Overhead Requirement | €'000 |
|---|--------------|
| Total Annual Expenditure | 4,196 |
| Less Eligible Adjustments | -162 |
| Equals Adjusted Annual Expenditure | 4,034 |
| 25% (13/52) of Adjusted Annual Expenditure | 1,009 |

Notes:

- 1) Figures for the year ended 31 December 2025.
- 2) Eligible Adjustments include only those expenses permitted to be deducted in accordance with Article 13(4) IFR. For the Firm this includes only employee bonuses, being bonuses that depend on the net profit of the Firm.



(c) The k-factor requirement is a combination of risk factors including risk to client, risk to market and risk to firm. Due to the limited activities of GMO NL the calculation is limited to 0.02% of GMO NL's average assets under management.

| | Factor amount (€) | K-factor requirement (€) |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|
| TOTAL K-FACTOR REQUIREMENT | | 815,718 |
| <i>Risk to client</i> | | 815,718 |
| Assets under management (assets serviced by the Firm) | 4,078,590,322 | 815,718 |
| Client money held - Segregated | 0 | 0 |
| Client money held - non-segregated | 0 | 0 |
| Assets safeguarded and administered | 0 | 0 |
| Client orders handled - Cash trades | 0 | 0 |
| Client orders handled - Derivatives Trades | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Risk to market</i> | | 0 |
| K-Net positions risk requirement | 0 | 0 |
| Clearing margin given | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Risk to firm</i> | | 0 |
| Trading counterparty default | 0 | 0 |
| Clearing margin given | 0 | 0 |
| Daily trading flow - Derivative trades | 0 | 0 |
| K-Concentration risk requirement | 0 | 0 |

GO NL's minimum Pillar 1 capital requirement will therefore, be the Fixed Overhead Requirement. ¹

¹ IFD/IFR transitional measures enable certain investment firms in existence before 26 June 2021 to limit their capital requirement until 26 June 2026 (Article 57 IFR). Accordingly, GMO Netherlands, which under the previous CRR and CRD IV requirements was subject only to an initial capital requirement of €50k, is able to limit its Pillar 1 own funds capital requirement to €100,000 during the transitional period. GMO Netherlands has elected not apply the transitional arrangement for the purposes of this ICLAAP.



Pillar 2

Under Pillar 2, GMO NL must, amongst other things, regularly assess the amount of internal capital it considers adequate to cover the nature and level of the risks to which it is or might be exposed within the context of its overall risk management framework, over and above its Pillar 1 requirement. Under Pillar 2, a firm should consider what, if any, additional capital it should hold over and above the Pillar 1 requirement, with respect to risks not addressed under Pillar 1. For an overview of those risks please refer to the information in relation to Article 47 above.

The GMO NL Pillar 2 requirement is the difference between:

- A. the higher of the amounts calculated in accordance with:
 - (i) the calculated orderly wind down amount (with a minimum floor of the calculated Fixed Overhead Requirement); or
 - (ii) material risks of ongoing activities for the coming 12 months (k-factors calculation + capital for other risks);and
- B. the Pillar 1 Own Funds Requirement.

GMO NL perform stress testing based upon scenario forecasts to support its Pillar 2 considerations. Based upon these calculations, GMO NL would be able to withstand the stress tests associated with the scenario forecasts and has sufficient capital to cover such a potential downturn in its business. GMO NL has therefore not allocated further capital for the coming 12 months of for the purposes of material risks of ongoing activities.

GMO NL has sufficient capital to meets its Pillar 2 capital requirement.

Article 51 - Remuneration policy and practices

GMO NL's remuneration program aims to establish a strong link between each covered person's level of variable reward on the one hand and his or her performance as well as GMO NL's and the GMO Group's performance on the other hand. A covered person includes all employees of GMO NL, its Board and temporary employees of GMO NL including insourced employees of GMO NL (collectively, "Covered Persons"). GMO NL's remuneration program also considers the interests of clients of GMO NL in ensuring that the remuneration of Covered Persons does not create an incentive to treat clients unfairly or to favour the interests of GMO NL or a Covered Person to the potential detriment of clients.

Remuneration consists of a fixed remuneration component and a variable component. The variable component is discretionary. Any variable remuneration awarded and paid by GMO NL will only consist of cash.

The Board, in consultation with the GMO Group Head of Human Resources, determines the maximum amount of total variable remuneration that can potentially be awarded in the annual compensation process (the "bonus pool"). The bonus pool is determined primarily using a bottom-up approach that considers applicable individual and GMO NL level criteria. In setting the bonus pool adjustments may be made based on an assessment of performance and risks taken. Risks to the business of GMO NL, identified through the Internal Capital and Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICLAAP") process or otherwise, may serve as an ex-ante risk adjustment to the bonus pool. For example, the bonus pool may need to be reduced in order to ensure that GMO NL can continue to meet is capital adequacy and liquidity obligations as set out in the ICLAAP.



The criteria used are set out below, generally in order of relative importance, starting from the most important (although the importance of certain criteria may vary from year):

- The regulatory requirements applying to GMO NL;
- GMO NL's revenue and operating income for the current year;
- GMO NL's revenue and operating income forecasts for the next year;
- GMO NL's capital base, taking into account possible restrictions on distributions under Article 39 IFD and the guidance set out in chapter 6 of the EBA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under IFD;
- GMO Group-wide long-term and short-term financial performance;
- The scope of a Covered Person's responsibilities;
- Whether the Covered Person achieved the objectives outlined at the beginning of the review period;
- The Covered Person's performance during the year and over the long-term, including how the Covered Person demonstrated:
 - That the Covered Person acted in the best interest of GMO NL, including compliance with GMO NL policies;
 - The risks taken by the Covered Person;
 - The Covered Person's commitment to GMO NL; and
 - The Covered Person's focus on GMO NL's directions and goals.
- Relevant remuneration survey market data;
- The relevant business unit's financial performance during the year;
- Client satisfaction levels and client relationship matters;
- Any feedback from risk management and compliance functions; and
- All current risks, expected losses, estimated unexpected losses, and stressed conditions associated with GMO NL's activities.

GMO NL ensures that:

- the ratio between a Covered Person's fixed and variable remuneration, if any, is appropriately balanced;
- the variable remuneration of any Covered Person shall not exceed regulatory requirements, including, in principle, that variable compensation of Covered Persons within the Netherlands shall not exceed 20% of the fixed remuneration;
- the amount of variable remuneration awarded should appropriately react to changes of the performance of a Covered Person, the business unit and GMO NL. Unethical or non-compliant behaviour will lead to a significant reduction of the Covered Person's variable remuneration; and
- remuneration decisions are internally consistent.

Aggregated Quantitative Information on Remuneration for the 2025 Financial Year

| | Fixed | Variable | Deferred | Number of Beneficiaries | Form |
|---|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|------|
| Senior management | €924,800 | €106,900 | €0 | 2 | Cash |
| Members of staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of GMO NL | €0 | €0 | €0 | 0 | N/A |

In relation to its variable remuneration to all Covered Persons, GMO NL benefits from the proportionality derogation for remuneration rules laid down in IFD/IFR. As a result, any cash/instruments ratio, deferral and vesting mechanism and remuneration committee requirements do not apply.



ANNEX 1 – OVERVIEW CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

| Row number | Explanation |
|------------|--|
| 1 | Issuer GMO Netherlands B.V. |
| 2 | Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement) N/A |
| 3 | Public or private placement Private |
| 4 | Governing law(s) of the instrument Dutch law |
| 5 | Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction) Ordinary shares issued by a private limited liability company (Aandelen op naam uitgegeven door een Besloten Venootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid) |
| 6 | Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date) Fully paid up share capital: €1,066,863.06 (1.06686306 million) Share premium: €0 |
| 7 | Nominal amount of instrument €1.42, per share |
| 8 | Issue price €1, per share |
| 9 | Redemption price €1.42, per share |
| 10 | Accounting classification Shareholders' equity |
| 11 | Original date of issuance 13 November 2018 and 31 December 2019 |
| 12 | Perpetual or dated Perpetual |
| 13 | Original maturity date No maturity |
| 14 | Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval No |
| 15 | Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount No call |

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| 16 | Subsequent call dates, if applicable No call |
| 17 | Fixed or floating dividend/coupon Floating |
| 18 | No coupon |
| 19 | Existence of a dividend stopper No |
| 20 | Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing) Fully discretionary |
| 21 | Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount) Fully discretionary |
| 22 | Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem No |
| 23 | Non-cumulative or cumulative Noncumulative |
| 24 | Convertible or non-convertible Nonconvertible |
| 25 | If convertible, conversion trigger(s) N/A |
| 26 | If convertible, fully or partially N/A |
| 27 | If convertible, conversion rate N/A |
| 28 | If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion N/A |
| 29 | If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into N/A |
| 30 | If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into N/A |
| 31 | Write-down features No |
| 32 | If write-down, write-down trigger(s) N/A |
| 33 | If write-down, full or partial N/A |

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| 34 | If write-down, permanent or temporary N/A |
| 35 | If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism N/A |
| 36 | Non-compliant transitioned features N/A |
| 37 | If yes, specify non-compliant features N/A |
| 38 | Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting) N/A |
