

EQUITY DISLOCATION STRATEGY

Quarterly Investment Review

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

The GMO Equity Dislocation Strategy seeks high total return. It aims to own attractively valued equities while correspondingly shorting equities where we believe that valuations are reflective of implausible growth expectations. Currently, the Strategy is long global Value, short global Growth, to take advantage of the exceptionally wide valuation spread between Value and Growth.

The eligible universe for both the long and short side spans the market capitalization spectrum and includes both developed and emerging markets. Utilizing GMO's proprietary Price to Fair Value model to actively select the cheapest and most expensive stocks, the portfolio is diversified across sectors, countries, and regions and is intended to be approximately beta neutral.

MAJOR PERFORMANCE DRIVERS

For the second quarter of 2026, MSCI ACWI returned 14.9%, with MSCI ACWI Value underperforming with a return of 10.6% and MSCI ACWI Growth outperforming with a return of 19.8%. The Equity Dislocation portfolio aims to be broadly beta and dollar neutral, and for the quarter, it had an average long exposure of 101.0% and an average short exposure of 100.1%. The long portfolio outperformed MSCI ACWI Value, while the short portfolio also added alpha as it had worse performance than MSCI ACWI Growth. The net return of the Equity Dislocation portfolio was well ahead of MSCI ACWI Value's performance versus MSCI ACWI Growth for the quarter. Since inception, the portfolio has remained well ahead of ACWI Value minus ACWI Growth, and we are very pleased by the strong return profile. We believe that the opportunity set remains extremely compelling.

For the quarter, stock selection within countries across the long book detracted -370 bps relative to MSCI ACWI, driven by the USA (-90 bps), Korea (-60 bps), and Japan (-50 bps), with the largest offsetting contribution coming from Finland (+50 bps). For the short book, stock selection within countries added +190 bps relative to MSCI ACWI, led by Korea (+380 bps) and Japan (+80 bps), with the largest offsetting contribution coming from the USA (-230 bps). There were some modest country bets, though these are typically residuals driven by bottom-up security selection. The biggest net long position was a 1.5% long exposure to Thailand, while the biggest net short position was a -1.5% short exposure to the UK. In aggregate, country positions had a +80 bps positive impact on performance for the second quarter.

We are prepared to run modestly larger sector bets, up to about 10% net long or short, and the two biggest positions in this regard over the quarter were a 6.2% net long position in Financials and a -4.6% net short position in Information Technology. Our sector positioning detracted -120 bps from performance. Stock selection across the long book was positive in three of the eleven sectors, negative in two sectors, and broadly flat in the other six sectors, and added +140 bps relative to MSCI ACWI. The main contributors were Consumer Discretionary (+150 bps), Financials (+70 bps), and Materials (+60 bps), while Information Technology (-120 bps) was the largest detractor. Stock selection in the short book was positive in four sectors, negative in four sectors, and broadly flat in the other three sectors, detracting -100 bps relative to MSCI ACWI. The biggest positive impacts were Industrials (+70 bps) and Consumer Staples (+50 bps), while negative contributions came from Information Technology (-150 bps), Consumer Discretionary (-70 bps), and Energy (-60 bps).

All of the top five contributors at the total portfolio level were long positions, including SK Square (Korea Industrials), LG Electronics (Korea Consumer Discretionary), Dell (USA Information Technology), Hewlett Packard (USA Information Technology), and Nokia (Finland Information Technology). On the flipside, none of the top five detractors at the total portfolio level were long positions.

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PRELIMINARY ANNUALIZED RETURNS (USD, %) (QUARTER-END)

	Quarter-End	YTD	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year	Since Inception
Equity Dislocation Strategy (net)	-0.82	9.05	27.96	8.19	7.71	-	9.21
Equity Dislocation Strategy Alternate Net	-0.15	8.28	27.59	9.25	8.30	-	9.44
Equity Dislocation Strategy (gross)	-0.30	10.19	30.68	10.48	9.99	-	11.53
FTSE 3-Mo. T-Bill	0.93	1.87	4.05	4.85	3.69	-	3.26
Value Add	-1.75	+7.18	+23.91	+3.33	+4.02	-	+5.96
Alternate Net Value Add vs. FTSE 3-Mo. T-Bill	-1.09	+6.41	+23.54	+4.39	+4.62	-	+6.19

RISKS

Risks associated with investing in the Strategy may include: (1) Market Risk - Equities: the market price of equities may decline due to factors affecting the issuer, its industries, or the economy and equity markets generally. Declines in stock market prices generally are likely to reduce the net asset value of the Fund's shares; (2) Short Investment Exposure Risk: a Fund will incur a loss as a result of a short sale if the price of the security, currency or other instrument increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security, currency or other instrument. Conversely, the Fund will realize a gain if the price of the security, currency or other instrument declines between those dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends or interest the Fund may be required to pay in connection with a short sale. Short selling exposes a Fund to unlimited risk with respect to that security, currency or other instrument due to the lack of an upper limit on the price to which an investment can rise; and (3) Non-U.S. Investment Risk: the market prices of many non-U.S. securities (particularly of companies tied economically to emerging countries) fluctuate more than those of U.S. securities. Many non-U.S. markets (particularly emerging markets) are less stable, smaller, less liquid, and less regulated than U.S. markets, and the cost of trading in those markets often is higher than it is in U.S. markets. This is not a complete list of risks associated with investing in the Strategy. Please contact GMO for more information.

Composite Inception Date: 31-Oct-20

***Preliminary Performance:** Final performance numbers are generally available on GMO's website within fifteen business days after month end. Investors should not rely on preliminary numbers to make investment decisions.

Performance Returns: Performance for the year of inception is less than a full calendar year. 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. Gross returns are presented gross of management fees and any incentive fees if applicable. These returns include transaction costs, commissions, withholding taxes on foreign income and capital gains and include the reinvestment of dividends and other income, as applicable. If management and incentive fees were deducted performance would be lower. For example, if, before fees, the strategy were to achieve a 10% annual rate of return above its hurdle rate each year for ten years, and an annual advisory fee of 1% and incentive fee of 20% of net returns above the hurdle rate were charged during that period, the resulting average annual net return (after the deduction of management and incentive fees) would be approximately 7.20%. **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 net of fee return is calculated using the highest base fee rate. The alternate net return is calculated using a reduced base fee rate plus incentive fee. 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Comparator Index(es): The FTSE 3-Month Treasury Bill Index is an independently maintained and widely published index comprised of short-term U.S. Treasury bills.

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.

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.

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*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

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