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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of GMO Singapore Pte. Ltd. (“GMOS”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact GMOS at (65) 3163-2200. An investment adviser’s registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) does not imply a certain level of skill or training. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about GMOS is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2. Summary of Material Changes

There have been no material changes (as defined in relevant SEC regulations) to GMOS' brochure since GMOS' last annual update on March 30, 2017

The information contained in this brochure is as of March 29, 2018 unless otherwise noted.

Item 3. Table of Contents

Item 2.	Summary of Material Changes.....	2
Item 3.	Table of Contents.....	2
Item 4.	Advisory Business	3
Item 5.	Fees and Compensation.....	4
Item 6.	Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management.....	7
Item 7.	Types of Clients.....	8
Item 8.	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	8
Item 9.	Disciplinary Information	15
Item 10.	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	16
Item 11.	Code of Ethics, Participation in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	19
Item 12.	Brokerage Practices.....	23
Item 13.	Review of Accounts.....	28
Item 14.	Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	29
Item 15.	Custody	30
Item 16.	Investment Discretion.....	31
Item 17.	Voting Client Securities.....	32
Item 18.	Financial Information	33
Schedule I	34
Schedule II	36
Schedule III	36

Item 4. Advisory Business

- A. GMO Singapore Pte. Ltd. (“GMOS”) commenced operations in February 2003 and furnishes discretionary investment advisory services, predominantly to institutional clients. GMOS is a Singapore private limited company and indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC (“GMO”), which is located at 40 Rowes Wharf, Boston, MA 02110. GMO is a Massachusetts limited liability company that is controlled by active employee-members (“Members”). GMOS is wholly-owned by GMO Australasia, LLC, and a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMO.

GMOS’s headquarters are located at 1 Raffles Place, #53-00, One Raffles Place, Singapore 048616. The offices of GMOS’s affiliates are located in Amsterdam, Boston, London, San Francisco, and Sydney. Please see Item 10, “*Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations*” for a more detailed discussion about GMOS’s affiliates.

- B. GMOS offers emerging equity investment strategies. GMOS provides investment services to GMO on behalf of pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts managed by GMO. In addition, GMOS provides discretionary advice to separately managed accounts. Please see Item 8, “*Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*” below for more information regarding GMOS’s investment strategies.
- C. GMOS may tailor its advisory services for clients investing through separately managed accounts. GMOS may agree to manage a client’s assets against a particular benchmark or pursuant to investment guidelines discussed and agreed upon with the client. To the extent practicable and consistent with the intended investment strategy, GMOS may agree to implement client-imposed limitations on GMOS’s discretionary authority with respect to the securities to be bought or sold for an account including, but not limited to, diversification requirements, benchmark deviation, industry concentration, restrictions prohibiting the purchase of certain securities or securities of certain types of issuers, prohibiting investments in certain countries or markets, limitations in relationships with counterparties, and/or prohibiting the employment of certain investment strategies or techniques (*e.g.*, derivatives).

When GMOS provides services to pooled vehicles and separately managed accounts, GMOS manages those assets pursuant to investment guidelines agreed upon with the adviser of those accounts. Please see Item 16, “*Investment Discretion*,” which discusses these and other restrictions relating to GMOS’s discretionary authority. Client accounts that are subject to such limitations may perform differently and potentially less successfully other accounts with similar strategies managed by GMOS that do not have such limitations.

- D. GMOS does not participate in wrap-fee programs.
- E. As of December 31, 2017, GMOS managed US\$9.7 billion on a discretionary basis for its clients. Please note that this figure reflects GMOS’s net assets under management, as contrasted with the assets required to be reported in Part 1A of Form ADV as GMOS’s “regulatory assets under management.”

Although GMOS may be directed by a client with a separately managed account to invest exclusively in a particular GMO, GMO Europe LLC (“GMOE”) or GMO Australia Limited

(“GMOA”) pooled vehicle, GMOS does not otherwise manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

- A. The rate of GMOS’s advisory (or management) fee varies with the type of product or asset class being managed, the investment strategy being employed by GMOS, and the vehicle type in which the strategy is being implemented. GMOS’s fees are generally asset-based and calculated at an annual rate as a percentage of the value of the net assets in the account.

In some cases, GMOS may be paid a combination of an asset-based fee and a performance fee. The performance fee may take the form of a special allocation of profit to GMOS or an affiliate from a GMO, GMOE or GMOA pooled vehicle. (Special allocations and performance fees are referred to interchangeably throughout this brochure.) The performance fee may be calculated in a variety of ways depending on multiple factors including, but not limited to, the nature of the strategy, relevant performance benchmarks and performance hurdles, and is generally calculated based on both realized and unrealized amounts. Please see Item 6, “*Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management*” for more information.

Under appropriate circumstances, in GMOS’s discretion and where permitted by applicable law, the terms of an investment advisory contract, including fee schedules, terms of payment and termination provisions, may be negotiable. The asset-based fees paid to GMOS by clients with separately managed accounts generally range from 0.33% to 0.84%. The asset-based management fee rate for a separately managed account will typically begin at a higher rate than a pooled investment vehicle managed in the same strategy.

When GMOS provides services to a GMO pooled investment vehicle or separately managed account, GMO pays GMOS a portion of the advisory fees that they receive from that pooled vehicle or account.

GMOS provides services to GMO with respect to certain series of GMO Trust and GMO Series Trust (collectively, “GMO Mutual Funds”). The GMO Mutual Funds pay management, administration and/or supplemental support service fees to GMO and bear total net annual expenses as described in the attached *Schedules I and II* and as described in their respective prospectuses, as supplemented from time to time.

GMOS also provides services to GMO with respect to certain pooled products advised by GMO that are not GMO Mutual Funds (collectively, the “GMO Private Funds”). The stated asset-based fee rates paid to GMO by each GMO Private Fund are summarized in *Schedule III*. Note that the universe of GMO Private Funds contemplated in this brochure may be broader than the list of “private funds” required to be reported in Item 7.B of Part 1A of Form ADV. With respect to the fees charged to GMO Private Funds that are set forth on *Schedule III*, the general partner, investment adviser, or board of directors of such pooled investment vehicles, as the case may be, has discretion to waive, reduce or rebate a portion of the asset-based fees and/or performance fees for any period for some or all investors and to admit investors or accept additional subscriptions from existing investors subject to such

other fee arrangements as each of them deems appropriate and generally without notice to or consent from other investors.

Except as specifically noted therein, the summary of fees set forth for the GMO Mutual Funds and the GMO Private Funds (collectively, “GMO Funds”) in *Schedules I, II, and III* are those which have commenced operations as of March 15, 2018 and does not reflect subsequent changes, if any.

- B. For accounts that are pooled vehicles, fees are generally accrued daily or monthly and paid in arrears. For accounts that are separately managed, asset-based fees are typically billed and payable quarterly in arrears, although such accounts may be billed more or less frequently. Performance fees for separately managed accounts and certain pooled products, if applicable, are typically billed annually but GMOS and a client may agree to a more or less frequent billing cycle. GMOS generally avoids accepting authority to withdraw fees from any client’s assets for purposes of satisfying fees owed by clients. From time to time, a client in a separately managed account may provide a standing instruction to GMOS in its investment management agreement to redeem shares of GMO Funds held in its account to the extent necessary to pay GMOS’s account-level advisory fee. For all accounts, the amount of the asset-based fee is prorated if GMOS provides advisory services for periods of less than a full payment cycle (*e.g.*, at the beginning or end of GMOS’s engagement to provide advisory services). For accounts investing in a class of a GMO Fund’s shares that charges performance fees, accrued performance fees are generally payable at the time of each redemption from such GMO Fund and at the end of other account performance-measurement periods (typically, annually).
- C. Clients will incur brokerage costs, third-party execution costs (if any) and other transaction costs associated with GMOS’s management of the accounts’ portfolio securities. Please see Item 12, “*Brokerage Practices*” for a description of GMOS’s brokerage practices.

In addition to advisory (or management) fees and brokerage and transaction costs, clients invested in the GMO Mutual Funds will, either directly or through a separately managed account, bear the other fees and expenses paid by the GMO Mutual Funds, as applicable, including shareholder service fees paid by the GMO Mutual Funds to GMO and other fees and expenses paid by the GMO Mutual Funds (to the extent not otherwise waived or reimbursed by GMO), which include but are not limited to, expenses of the independent Trustees of each Trust and their independent counsel, fees and expenses for legal, fund accounting, transfer agency, custodial and auditing services, securities lending fees and expenses, interest expense, transfer taxes, and other investment-related costs (including investment-related legal and tax expenses and overdraft charges), hedging transaction fees, extraordinary and non-recurring and certain other unusual expenses (*e.g.*, taxes and litigation expenses). Some GMO Mutual Funds also charge purchase premiums and/or redemption fees, which are paid by the investor to the relevant GMO Mutual Fund (and not to GMOS or GMO) upon purchases into or redemptions from the GMO Mutual Fund. Some GMO Mutual Funds may be subject to other expenses including distribution and/or administration service fees payable to sub-transfer agents or record-keepers. Information about the foregoing, and the total net annual operating expenses of the GMO Mutual Funds serviced by GMOS are set forth in *Schedules I and II* and described in the GMO Mutual Funds’

prospectuses, as supplemented from time to time. The information in the GMO Mutual Funds' prospectus shall govern in all instances and in some cases may be more current than that included in this brochure.

In addition to advisory (or management) fees and brokerage and transaction costs, clients invested in the GMO Private Funds that are set forth in *Schedule III*, whether directly or through a separately managed account, will bear the fees and expenses paid by those GMO Private Funds (to the extent not otherwise waived or reimbursed by GMO), including but not limited to custody fees, brokerage commissions and third-party execution fees, if any, administration, legal, audit, tax, accounting, and certain other fees and expenses, which may include interest costs, commitment costs, purchase premium, redemption or other charges, other investment related costs, and extraordinary, non-recurring and certain other unusual expenses such as taxes and non-U.S. investment related costs (including investment-related legal and tax expenses), and extraordinary, non-recurring and certain other unusual expenses such as taxes and non-U.S. investment related costs (including, without limitation, associated local legal, tax and accounting costs). Some GMO Private Funds also charge purchase premiums and/or redemption fees, which are paid by the investor to the relevant GMO Private Fund (and not to GMO) upon purchases into or redemptions from such GMO Private Fund.

Some GMO Funds invest in other GMO Funds and other pooled investment vehicles not advised by GMOS or its affiliates, and therefore may also bear the indirect expenses associated with their investment (if any) in underlying funds. In general, GMO has agreed to waive or reduce, but not below zero, the management fee that it charges each GMO Fund and the shareholder service fee that it charges each class of shares of certain GMO Funds to the extent necessary to offset the management and shareholder service fees indirectly borne by the GMO Fund as a result of its direct or indirect investment in other GMO Funds. Investors should refer to the relevant prospectus for the GMO Mutual Funds and/or the current offering memoranda for the GMO Private Funds for a more detailed description of any underlying fund's fees and expenses.

GMO has contractually agreed to bear some of the operational expenses for many of the GMO Funds it advises (*e.g.*, accounting and transfer agency expenses). The extent to which GMO bears those expenses varies by GMO Fund. Therefore, when negotiating those expenses with third-party service providers (which are often negotiated for all pools at the same time), GMO has an economic incentive to favor a fee structure that shifts expenses from Funds for which they have a greater reimbursement obligation to those Funds for which they have a lesser (or no) reimbursement obligation. Further, to the extent that GMOS has discretion to allocate a client's assets among GMO Funds, it has an incentive to allocate to GMO Funds where GMO has a limited reimbursement obligation.

Clients with separately managed accounts typically engage a custodian to custody their assets managed or sub-advised by GMOS and are responsible for custodial fees and other expenses charged by their custodian, including relevant trading and brokerage expenses, which are paid directly by the clients to their custodians. Separate account clients who engage futures commission merchants, derivatives clearing merchants or prime brokers are similarly responsible for the fees charged by those service providers.

- D. Clients do not pay GMOS's fees in advance.
- E. Neither GMOS nor any of its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

GMOS may be paid an asset-based fee or a combination of an asset-based fee and a performance fee. Please see Item 5, "*Fees and Compensation*" and the related Schedules for more information about GMOS's fees. To the extent GMOS charges a performance fee, the client must be eligible and the performance fee must generally comply with the requirements of Section 205 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("Advisers Act") and Rule 205-3 thereunder. In situations where GMOS has entered into a performance fee arrangement, it may have an economic incentive to make riskier investments and/or pursue riskier strategies than it might otherwise. In addition, because many of GMOs' investment personnel manage both accounts with only asset-based fees and accounts with an asset-based fee and a performance fee component, they face conflicts of interest in that they may have an incentive to favor accounts for which GMOS receives a performance fee.

GMOS' compensation program for its investment professionals is designed to align compensation of the investment professionals managing an account to such accounts' performance over various periods. Bonus pools for the investment teams are determined based on an evaluation of each investment team's impact on GMO's overall goal of achieving investment excellence and, in limited circumstances (specifically, the Systematic Global Macro Team employed by GMO's Australian subsidiary) GMO uses a formulaic approach that includes a portion of revenues from performance fees.

As a result, individual investment professionals may have some or all of the same economic incentives that GMOS itself may have when GMOS is eligible to earn a performance fee. Specifically, whether or not GMOS is earning or is eligible to earn a performance fee, individual investment professionals may have compensation-related incentives to make riskier investments, pursue riskier strategies, seek less downside risk when a GMO Fund has outperformed its benchmark and allocate superior investment ideas to those accounts capable of generating higher performance-related compensation than they might otherwise.

GMOS may also have an incentive to favor accounts in which it and/or its Members and employees may own a substantial interest. GMOS maintains firm-wide trade allocation standards, and the trading desk has specific allocation procedures designed to allocate investment opportunities fairly and equitably over time. Information regarding these procedures is provided under Item 12, "*Brokerage Practices*."

To manage further the potential conflicts of interest associated with side-by-side management of accounts and funds with performance fees and those that have solely asset-based fees, dispersion among accounts employing similar investment strategies is periodically reviewed to ensure that any material divergence in expected performance is adequately understood.

GMOS may also have conflicts of interest related to engaging in short sales of, or taking a short position in, an investment owned or being purchased by other client accounts managed by GMOS or vice versa.

See Item 11, “*Code of Ethics, Participation in Client Transactions and Personal Trading: Conflicts Related to Advisory Activities.*”

Item 7. Types of Clients

GMOS provides investment advice to a wide variety of clients, including, but not limited to, endowments and foundations; employee benefit, pension and contribution plans; governmental and supranational entities; family offices, high net worth individuals, taxable entities, investment companies, pooled vehicles, trusts, other institutions and individuals (including individual retirement accounts). As described in Item 5, “*Fees and Compensation,*” GMOS provides investment services to GMO, including with respect to the GMO Mutual Funds and GMO Private Funds. The minimum account size for investment for the GMO Mutual Funds set forth on *Schedules I and II* is \$10 million. For the GMO Private Funds set forth on *Schedule III*, the minimum account size varies depending on the vehicle, but is generally at least \$5 million and there are generally legal and/or regulatory based limitations on the types of eligible investors. Minimum account size requirements are waived for Members and employees and for other investors at GMO’s discretion. GMO may waive a Fund’s investment minimum for clients whose investment consultant has full discretion or exercises substantial influence over its clients’ assets and where the relationship meets the investment minimum. The minimum account size for separately managed accounts varies by investment strategy and may be waived for investors at GMOS’ discretion.

Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

- A. GMOS investment professionals employ a variety of tools in providing investment advice to GMOS clients, including, but not limited to, proprietary techniques used to research and evaluate securities based on historical and forecasted financial information, as well as fundamental investment analysis.

GMOS offers emerging equity strategies. Please refer to *Appendix A* for a general description of each of GMOS’s investment strategies. Descriptions of strategies offered through pooled vehicles are qualified in their entirety by the information in the vehicle’s offering materials. Descriptions of strategies offered through separately managed accounts are qualified in their entirety by reference to the applicable investment advisory agreement and related investment guidelines; and this brochure shall govern to the extent the contract is silent or ambiguous.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Please note that ‘invested in’ as used in this brochure includes both long and short positions unless otherwise indicated. When used herein the terms ‘bonds,’ ‘fixed income investments,’ and ‘fixed income securities,’ include (a) obligations of an issuer to make payments on future dates of principal, interest (whether fixed or variable) or both and (b) synthetic debt

instruments created by GMOS by using derivatives (e.g., a futures contract, swap contract, currency forward or option).

- B. The following identifies the material risks associated with the strategies described in *Appendix A*. These strategies could be subject to greater or additional risks due to the types of investments they make and changing market conditions over time. Where exposures are achieved using derivatives, the risks of owning the reference assets still apply, in addition to the risks of the derivative itself. This summary of the material risks is supplemented by the information contained in the corresponding offering materials, if any.

Some clients may request variations on the strategies described in *Appendix A*. For those separately managed accounts, such variations may subject the accounts to risks in addition to the material risks identified below.

- *Borrowing and Leverage Risk* – If permitted by the strategy’s investment policies, the strategy may purchase securities on margin and may arrange with banks, brokers and others to borrow money. The Strategy may use leverage to increase its exposure to the underlying investments and may borrow money without limitation or use derivative instruments in connection therewith. The use of leverage creates opportunities for greater total return but at the same time creates greater risks. While gains made with borrowed funds generally would cause a strategy’s net asset value to increase faster than without the use of borrowed funds, if the market value of securities purchased with borrowed funds declines, or does not appreciate sufficiently to cover the costs of borrowing, the strategy’s value will decrease faster and more significantly than without the use of borrowed funds. Such decrease in value could be substantial. As the strategies do not have specific limitations on long or short exposure, the risks associated with leverage may be greater than would otherwise be the case.
- *Commodities Risk* – Commodity prices can be extremely volatile and may be directly or indirectly affected by many factors, including changes in overall market movements, real or perceived inflationary trends, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates, population growth and changing demographics, and factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. Exposure to commodities can cause the net asset value of the strategy’s portfolio to decline or fluctuate in a rapid and unpredictable manner.
- *Convertible Securities Risk* – The market value of a convertible security is a function of its ‘investment value’ (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its ‘conversion value’ (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. A convertible security may also be subject to redemption or conversion under specified circumstances and/or at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security’s governing instrument.

- Counterparty Risk* – The strategy runs the risk that the counterparty to a derivatives contract, a clearing member used by a client account to hold a cleared derivatives contract, or a borrower of a client account’s securities will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligation. To the extent that GMOS’s view with respect to a particular counterparty changes (whether due to external events or otherwise), does not mean that existing transactions with the counterparty will necessarily be terminated or modified. Additionally, new transactions may be entered into with a counterparty that is no longer considered eligible if the transaction is primarily designed to reduce the overall risk of potential exposure to that counterparty (e.g., re-establishing the transaction with a lesser notional amount or entering into a countervailing trade with the same counterparty). Counterparty risk also may be more pronounced if a counterparty’s obligations exceed the amount of collateral held by a strategy (if any), the strategy is unable to exercise its interest in collateral upon default by the counterparty, or the termination value of the instrument varies significantly from marked-to-market value of the instrument. To the extent the strategy allows a prime broker, if any, or any over-the-counter derivative counterparty to retain possession of any collateral, the strategy may be treated as an unsecured creditor of such counterparty in the event of the counterparty’s insolvency.
- Credit Market Illiquidity Risk* – Illiquidity in the credit markets could cause the price of investments held by the strategy to decline, which may have the result of forcing the strategy to sell assets to reduce leverage, satisfy requirements under its borrowing arrangements or to meet margin calls, all of which could, in turn, create further downward price pressure.
- Credit Risk* – The strategy runs 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 obligations to pay principal and interest payments or otherwise to honor its obligations in a timely manner. The market price of a fixed income investment will normally decline as a result of the issuer’s, underlying obligor’s or guarantor’s failure to meet its payment obligations or a downgrading of the relevant credit rating. . The extent to which the market price of a fixed income security changes in response to a credit event depends on many factors and can be difficult to predict. Credit risk is particularly pronounced for below investment grade investments (sometimes referred to as “junk bonds”) which have speculative characteristics often are less liquid than higher quality investments, present a great risk of default and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse market conditions.
- Currency Risk* – Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the strategy’s investments. Currency risk includes the risk that the currencies in which the strategy’s investments are traded, in which the strategy receives income, and/or in which the strategy has taken a position will decline in value Currency risk also includes the risk that the currency to which the strategy has obtained exposure through hedging declines in value relative to the currency being hedged, in which

event, the strategy may realize a loss on both the hedging instrument and the currency being hedged.

- *Custodial Risk* – If a Custodian has custody of a strategy’s securities, cash, distributions and rights accruing to the strategy’s securities accounts, the strategy will be subject to credit risk with respect to the Custodian. Even if the Custodian has sufficient assets to meet all claims, there could be a delay before the strategy receives assets to satisfy its claims. Please also see “*Prime Brokerage Risk*.”
- *Derivatives Risk* – The use of derivatives involves the risk that their value may not change as expected relative to changes in the value of the assets, rates or indices they are designed to track. Derivatives also present other risks, including market risk, illiquidity risk, currency risk, and credit and counterparty risk. Because the contract for each over-the counter derivative is individually negotiated, the counterparty may interpret contractual terms (*e.g.*, the definition of default) differently than GMO and, if it does, the strategy may decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty to avoid the cost and unpredictability of legal proceedings. The strategy, therefore, may be unable to obtain payments GMO believes are owed to it under derivative instruments or those payments may be delayed or made only after the strategy has incurred the cost of litigation.

Short positions may not act as an effective hedge against long positions. The success of any hedging strategy will depend in part on GMO’s ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments being hedged.

A purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract. If the strategy uses futures for hedging, in the event of an imperfect correlation between a futures position and the portfolio position intended to be hedged, the strategy may realize a loss on the futures contract at the same time it is realizing a loss on the portfolio position intended to be hedged. In addition, futures exchanges may establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract can vary from the previous day’s settlement price, thereby effectively preventing liquidation of futures positions.

Some types of interest rate swaps and credit default index swaps on North American and European indices that may be used by client accounts will be required to be centrally cleared. In a cleared derivatives transaction, the counterparty to the transaction is a central derivatives clearing organization, or clearing house, rather than a bank or broker. In light of the fact that the strategy is not a member of a clearing house and only members of clearing house can participate directly in the clearing house, the strategy holds cleared derivatives through accounts at a clearing member. The strategy will make and receive payments owed under cleared derivatives transactions (including margin payments) through their accounts at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of a strategy’s obligations to the clearing house. Clearing members at any time can require termination of existing cleared derivatives positions or an increase in margin

requirements above those required at the outset of a transaction. Any such termination or increase could interfere with the ability of the strategy to pursue its investment objective. Further, any increase in margin requirements by a clearing member could expose the strategy to greater credit risk to its clearing member, because margin for cleared derivatives positions in excess of a clearing house's margin requirements typically is held by the clearing member. Also, the strategy is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or which GMOS expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the strategy's behalf. In that case, the transaction might have to be terminated, and the strategy could lose some or all of the benefit of any increase in the value of the transaction after the time of the trade.

- *Focused Investment Risk* – Overall risk can be reduced by geographic or industry diversification, and increased by focusing investments in a limited number of countries, regions, sectors, companies, indices or industries with high positive correlations to one another. Securities, sectors or companies that share common characteristics are often subject to similar business risks and regulatory burdens, and often react similarly to specific economic, market, political or other developments. Therefore, a strategy with investments that are focused in particular countries, regions, sectors, sectors within a country or region, industries or issuers that are subject to the same or similar risk factors and a strategy with investment whose prices are closely correlated to one another, are subject to greater overall risk than a strategy with investments that are more diversified and/or whose prices are not as closely correlated.
- *Illiquidity Risk* – Low trading volume, lack of a market maker, large position size or legal restrictions (including daily price fluctuation limits or 'circuit breakers,' an affiliation with the issuer of a security or possession of material non-public information about the issuer) may limit, delay or prevent the strategy from selling particular securities or unwinding derivative positions at desirable prices. To the extent a strategy is offered as a pooled vehicle, holding less liquid securities increases the likelihood that a redemption request will be honored in-kind, and a strategy's investment in such a vehicle may often be redeemed only on specific dates (for example, monthly or quarterly). As a result, the strategy may not be able to dispose of its investment in the underlying strategy when GMOS believes it would be advantageous to do so.
- *Large Investor Risk* – To the extent that a strategy is offered as a pooled vehicle and interests in the pooled vehicle are held by large investors (*e.g.*, institutional investors, asset allocation funds, or other GMO pooled vehicles), the pooled vehicle is subject to the risk that these investors will disrupt the pooled vehicle's operations by purchasing or redeeming interests in large amounts and/or on a frequent basis. In addition, a strategy may trade in anticipation of a purchase or redemption order that is not ultimately received or differs in size from the actual order, leading to temporary underexposure or overexposure to a strategy's intended investment program.

- *Legal and Regulatory Risks* – Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the strategy that may adversely affect the strategy. New (or revised) laws or regulations or interpretations of existing laws may be issued by U.S. and non-U.S. regulators or other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations could adversely affect the strategy. A strategy may also be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations.
- *Management and Operational Risk* – The strategy relies on GMOS’s ability to achieve its investment objective. Each strategy runs the risk that GMOS’s investment techniques will fail to produce the desired results and a strategy may incur significant losses. GMOS uses quantitative models as part of its investment process. GMOS’ models may not accurately predict future market events. In addition, they use assumptions that can limit their effectiveness, and they rely on data that is subject to limitations (e.g., inaccuracies, staleness) that could adversely affect their predictive value. A strategy also runs the risk that GMOS’s assessment of an investment (including a company’s fundamental fair (or intrinsic) value) and/or its risks is wrong. There also can be no assurance that all of GMOS’s key personnel will continue to be associated with GMOS for any length of time. The loss of their services could have an adverse impact on a strategy’s ability to achieve its investment objective. A strategy also is subject to the risk of loss and impairment of operations as a result of GMOS’s and other service providers’ provision of investment management, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, pricing and other services to the strategy. GMOS and other service providers are susceptible to cyber-attacks and technological malfunctions that may have effects that are similar to those of a cyber-attack, which, in each case, may adversely affect the strategy or its investors.
- *Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk* – Geopolitical and other events (e.g., wars and terrorism) may disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets, thereby decreasing the value of and/or render illiquid the strategy’s investments. Sudden or significant changes in the supply or prices of commodities or other economic inputs (e.g., the marked decline in oil prices in late 2014) may have material and unexpected effects on both global securities markets and individual countries, regions, sectors, companies, or industries, which could significantly reduce the value of a strategy’s investments. Securities markets may be susceptible to market manipulation or other fraudulent trading practices, which could disrupt their orderly functioning prices of securities traded on them, including securities held in the strategy. Fraud and other deceptive practices committed by a company whose securities are held in a strategy undermine GMOS’s due diligence efforts and, when discovered, will likely cause a steep decline in the market price of those securities and thus negatively affect the value of the strategy’s investments.
- *Market Risk- Equities* – The market price of equities may decline due to factors affecting the issuing companies, their industries, or the economy and equity markets generally. Declines in stock market prices generally are likely to reduce the market value of the strategy’s investments. The strategy may purchase equity investments at prices below what GMOS believes to be their value. In that case, the strategy runs the

risk that the prices of these investments will not appreciate to or decline from what GMOS believes to be their value or that GMOS has overestimated their value. Certain strategies may purchase “growth” securities. Because growth securities typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings, their market values are often more sensitive than other securities to changes in future earnings expectations.

- *Market Risk- Fixed Income Securities* – A strategy that invests a significant portion of its assets in fixed income investments, (including bonds, notes, bills, synthetic debt instruments, and asset-backed securities) is subject to various market risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, loss on investments in asset-backed and other fixed income securities, lack of liquidity of those investments and impact of fluctuating interest rates. The market price of a fixed income security can decline due to a number of market-related factors, including rising interest rates, widening credit spreads, or decreased liquidity. In addition, the market price of fixed income investments with complex structures, such as asset-backed securities, can decline due to market uncertainty about their credit quality and the reliability of their payment streams. The risks associated with such change in interest rates are generally greater for a strategy that invests in fixed income securities with longer durations.

If the strategy acquires an interest in a loan through a participation, it must rely on the seller of the participation not only for the enforcement of the strategy’s rights against the borrower but also for the receipt and processing of principal, interest, or other payments due under the loan. This means that the strategy is also subject to the credit risk of the seller of the participation and other risks relating to that seller.

Floating-rate or adjustable-rate investments generally have shorter interest rate durations because their interest rates are not fixed, but rather float up and down as interest rates change. Conversely, inverse floating-rate investments have durations that move in the opposite direction from short-term interest rates and thus tend to underperform fixed rate investments when interest rates rise, but outperform them when interest rates decline.

Distressed or defaulted instruments are generally considered speculative and may involve substantial risks not normally associated with investments in healthier issuers, including adverse business, financial or economic conditions that can lead to defaulted payments and/or insolvency proceedings. If GMOS’s evaluation of the eventual recovery value of a defaulted instrument should prove incorrect, the strategy may lose a substantial portion or all of its investment.

- *Non-U.S. Investment Risk* – Investments in non-U.S. issuers or securities traded outside the United States may involve special risks due to non-U.S. economic, political and legal developments, including favorable or unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations (including currency blockage), expropriation, nationalization or confiscatory taxation of assets, government involvement in the economy or in the affairs of specific companies or industries (including wholly or partially state-owned enterprises), imposition of withholding or other taxes, adverse changes in investment capital or exchange control regulations

(which include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country), political changes, diplomatic developments, including the imposition of economic sanctions, and possible difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgements against non-U.S. entities. Many non-U.S. securities markets often include securities of only a small number of companies in a small number of industries. As a result, the market prices of securities traded on those markets often fluctuate more than those of U.S. securities.

Also, there are risks associated with any license that the strategy needs to maintain to invest in some foreign markets. These licenses are often subject to limitations, including maximum investment amounts. Once a license is obtained, a strategy's ability to continue to invest directly is subject to the risk that the license will be terminated or suspended.

In some foreign markets, prevailing custody and trade settlement practices (*e.g.*, the requirement to pay for securities prior to receipt) may expose the strategy to credit and other risks it does not have in the United States. Further, adverse changes in investment regulations, capital requirements, or exchange controls could adversely affect the value of the strategy's investments.

- *Portfolio Turnover Risk* – There may not be any limits on the rate of portfolio turnover and securities may be sold without regard to the time they have been held when, in GMOS's opinion, investment considerations warrant such action (which may include taking and reversing a position within the same day). A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater expenses (such as brokerage commissions and transaction costs) than a lower rate, may act to reduce the strategy's investment profits, or create a loss for investors. In addition a high rate of portfolio turnover may result in increased tax costs to investors depending on the tax provisions applicable to such investors.
- *Preferred Securities Risk* – If the strategy owns a preferred stock that is deferring its distribution, it may be required to report income for tax purposes even when it is not receiving current income on the position. Preferred stocks often allow for redemption in the event of certain tax or legal changes or at the issuer's call. In the event of redemption the strategy may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable rates of returns. Preferred stocks are subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt securities.
- *Smaller Company Risk* – Companies with smaller market capitalizations or smaller total float-adjusted market capitalization tend to have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, lack the competitive strength of larger companies or have inexperienced managers or depend on a few key employees than larger companies. In addition, their securities often are less widely held and trade less frequently and in lesser quantities, and their market prices often fluctuate more, than the securities of

companies with larger market capitalizations. Market risk and illiquidity risk are particularly pronounced for securities of these companies.

- *Underlying Strategies Risk* – A strategy that invests in other strategies is indirectly exposed to all of the risks of an investment in those underlying strategies, including the risk that the underlying strategies in which it invests will not perform as expected or that the strategy will invest in underlying strategies with higher fees or expenses.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that GMOS believes are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of its advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

- A. GMOS is not registered, nor does it have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer in the United States. GMOS is the holder of a Capital Markets Services License ("CMSL") from the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS") authorizing GMOS to carry out the regulated activities of "fund management", "dealing in securities", "trading in futures contracts" and "leveraged foreign exchange trading".
- B. GMOS is not registered nor does it have an application pending to register as a futures commission merchant, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, or an associated person of the entities noted below.

Related advisers. Please note that all investment personnel of a related adviser are associated persons of GMO with respect to the services they provide to GMO and/or GMO clients as agreed with GMO.

GMO is a U.S. registered investment adviser (SEC File No. 801-15028) located at 40 Rowes Wharf, Boston, MA 02110. GMO was founded in 1977 and furnishes discretionary investment advisory services predominantly to institutional clients. As described above, GMO is a Massachusetts limited liability company that is controlled by its Members. The Members, analogous to partners in other organizations, include senior individuals in the firm. No Member owns more than 25% of the membership interests in the firm. Amit Bhartia is a Member of GMO and also an employee of GMOS. GMO's offices include its headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts, and an office in Berkeley, California.

GMO UK Limited ("GMO UK") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMO located at No. 1 London Bridge, London SE1 9BG England. The firm commenced operations in December 2003 and services accounts similar to those managed by GMO in the U.S. Simon Harris, Anthony Hene, Carl O'Rourke, and James Montier are Members of GMO and are also employees of GMO UK. Riversdale Waldegrave, Philip Pilkington, and Tommy Garvey are employees of GMO UK. All the aforementioned employees are associated persons of GMO with respect to services they provide to GMO and/or GMO's clients as agreed with GMO.

GMO Europe LLC ("GMOE"), a U.S. registered investment adviser (SEC File No. 801-78683), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMO located at 40 Rowes Wharf, Boston, MA

02110. GMOE commenced operations at the end of calendar year 2013 and furnishes discretionary investment advisory services to Qualifying Investor Funds organized in Ireland and other funds offered into the European Union. GMOE is also registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator and a member of the NFA. GMOE's officers and employees are also Members and/or employees of GMO.

GMO Investment Management Company (Ireland) Limited ("GMO Ireland") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMO UK. GMO Ireland's registered office is at 78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland. GMO Ireland commenced operations in July 2007 and was established to manage and provide oversight over the activities of GMO Unit Trust, an umbrella unit trust organized and regulated in Ireland and GMO Investments ICAV, an Irish collective asset-management vehicle established as a UCITS umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds. GMO Ireland is authorized by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS management company under the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended.

GMO Australia Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMO located at Suite 43.02, Grosvenor Place, 225 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia. GMO Australia commenced operations in November 1995 and manages or services accounts similar to those managed by GMO in the United States. GMO Australia holds an Australian Financial Services Licence by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

GMO Australia Partnership is located at Suite 43.02, Grosvenor Place, 225 George Street, Sydney 2000. GMO Australia Partnership is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMO. GMO Australia Partnership commenced operations in November 1995 and provides management, marketing, client and other services to GMOA. Jason Halliwell is the head of the Systematic Global Macro Team, a Member of GMO and an employee of GMO Australia Partnership and GMO Europe. Sean Gleason and Vikram Mundkur are Members of GMO and employees of GMO Australia Partnership. Peter Martin, Martin Emery and George Ferizis are employees of GMO Australia Partnership. All the aforementioned employees are associated persons of GMO with respect to services they provide to GMO and one or more of GMO's clients as agreed with GMO.

GMOS's investment adviser affiliates may provide investment advice to their clients with respect to strategies that are similar to strategies offered by GMOS and those investment advisory affiliates may purchase on behalf of their clients the same securities that GMOS may purchase for its clients. As a result, interests of GMOS's clients may conflict with the interests of clients of GMOS's investment advisory affiliates.

Any of the foregoing related advisers may serve as a placement agent, distributor or marketer of GMO Funds in jurisdictions outside of the United States and share revenue for providing such services.

Related pooled investment vehicles and general partners. GMOS provides services to GMO in respect of certain series of GMO Trust. GMO Trust was organized by GMO in June 1985. GMO Trust is a registered management investment company (SEC File No. 2-98772, 811-

4347). GMO provides management and other services to the constituent funds of GMO Trust.

GMO UK Limited (“GMO UK”) acts as distributor and promoter of the constituent funds of GMO Funds plc, GMO Investments ICAV and GMO Unit Trust as well as the Qualifying Investor Funds organized in Ireland. GMO Funds plc is an investment company with variable capital incorporated with limited liability in Ireland with registered number 351477. GMO Funds plc is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and is authorized by the Central Bank of London as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS). Pursuant to an investment management agreement between GMO Funds plc and GMO, GMO provides investment management services in respect of GMO Funds plc. GMO Unit Trust is a unit trust established a UCITS umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and is authorized as a UCITS by the Central Bank of Ireland. It is managed by GMO Investment Management Company (Ireland) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMO UK, and managed by GMO. GMO Investments ICAV is an Irish collective asset-management vehicle established as a UCITS umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and is authorized as an ICAV by the Central Bank of Ireland. It is managed by GMO Investment Management Company (Ireland) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMO UK, and advised by GMO.

GMOS provides services to GMO in respect of certain of the GMO Private Funds, which are listed on *Schedule III*.

Members and employees of GMO serve as officers and/or Trustees of GMO Trust. In addition, Members and employees of GMO serve as officers and/or members of the boards of directors of certain GMO Private Funds that pay fees to GMO, including performance fees. In the cases of many GMO Private Funds, GMO Members and employees constitute a majority of the board of directors of the GMO Private Funds. GMO Members and employees who serve as officers, directors or trustees generally have conflicts of interest. GMO may also hold the only voting securities issued by a GMO Private Fund or otherwise may hold a majority of the shares voting at a meeting and will generally have a conflict of interest in exercising its voting rights.

Related commodity pool operators. GMO and GMOE are registered with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) as commodity pool operators and they are also members of the National Futures Association. GMO is also registered with the CFTC as a commodity trading adviser.

GMO Investment Partners, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GMO and general partner and/or managing member to several private pooled vehicles advised by GMO and serviced by GMOS, is also registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator.

Affiliates of GMOS also sponsor limited partnerships or other pooled vehicles. Please see the discussion below in Item 11 describing conflicts related to GMOS’s advisory activities.

Other arrangements. A foundation and a charitable trust established by a GMO Member lease office space at GMO’s offices. The GMO Member has agreed that the charitable trust

and the foundation are subject to many of the provisions of GMO's Code of Ethics and Insider Trading Policy and Procedures, including restrictions on securities trading by the charitable trust and the foundation. The Member has also agreed that certain employees of the foundation will comply with the terms of GMO's Code of Ethics and Insider Trading Policy and Procedures, as well as GMO's Code of Conduct, GMO's Gift Policy, any restrictions or policies implemented by GMO from time to time with respect to employee investments, and all other GMO workplace conduct policies. The Member, the foundation and the charitable trust have reported that each of them has retained a consulting firm to provide bona fide investment advisory services; the consulting firm also recommends GMO to potential clients. Please see Item 14, "*Client Referrals and Other Compensation*," which describes the arrangement.

Personnel of GMOS and its affiliates (including GMO Members and employees) may serve on the boards of directors and/or investment committees of external organizations, including those organizations that are currently or may become clients of GMOS or its affiliates. Such service may present conflicts of interest to the extent the Member or employee becomes aware of material non-public information and he/she may be unable to initiate some transactions for other clients while in possession of that information. GMOS and its affiliates will, to the extent possible, take steps to mitigate such conflicts of interest if and when they arise.

There is a consultancy relationship with Goldfish Capital Advisors Private Limited ("Goldfish") located at One India Bulls Center, Tower 2B, 1201, Floor 12B, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai – 400 013, India, to provide non-discretionary investment advisory services. Goldfish is not an affiliate of nor otherwise related to GMOS or its affiliates.

- C. GMOS does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its clients for compensation.

Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

GMOS has adopted a Code of Ethics that is generally applicable to all of its employees and on-site consultants (collectively, "access persons"). The Code of Ethics is designed to comply with Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act") and Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics establishes personal trading procedures, including certain pre-clearance and reporting obligations. While access persons may, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics, purchase investments for their own accounts, including the same investments as may be purchased or sold for client accounts, the Code of Ethics is designed to prevent its access persons from engaging in personal securities transactions that may compete or interfere materially with trading of client accounts. In order to give effect to the prohibitions in the Code of Ethics, procedural requirements are also set forth in the Code of Ethics, including pre-clearance by the Compliance Department of many types of trades. Some securities (*e.g.*, certain mutual fund shares, U.S. government securities and money market instruments) and some transactions (*e.g.*, dividend reinvestment, de minimis trades, and transactions in accounts managed by third parties) are exempt from the substantive and/or procedural requirements of the Code of Ethics. Exceptions from the Code of Ethics may be granted. GMO and its other affiliates have adopted the same Code of Ethics.

GMOS also maintains a Code of Conduct Policy that sets forth GMOS's professional expectations of its personnel, as well as a Gift Policy and an Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy that are designed to provide reasonable oversight of potential conflicts associated with the receipt and giving of entertainment and other gifts.

GMOS also has adopted an Insider Trading Policy and Procedures ("Insider Trading Policy") applicable to all of its personnel, on-site consultants, officers, Members and directors that forbids such persons from trading, either personally or on behalf of others (such as mutual funds and private accounts managed by GMOS), while either aware of material non-public information or on the basis of material non-public information or communicating material non-public information to others (commonly referred to as "insider trading"), except in specific, limited circumstances described in the Policy. In connection with its activities, GMOS may seek and/or receive information that is not generally available to the public, which may restrict the ability to transact in any related securities. Please see below, "*Conflicts of Interest Related to Information Known by or Provided to GMOS or its Affiliates.*" The Insider Trading Policy does not provide absolute assurance as to the correct handling of material non-public information, but does contain procedures reasonably designed to aid GMOS personnel in avoiding insider trading, and to aid GMOS in preventing, detecting and imposing sanctions against insider trading. Those procedures include a ban on trading on the basis of, or any other action to take advantage of, material non-public information, except in specific, limited circumstances described in the Policy. Those procedures also include provisions designed to manage the issues associated with GMOS personnel's use of "expert networks," whose members provide expertise in particular sectors or industries to assist GMOS personnel in analyzing securities. GMOS and its other affiliates have adopted the same Insider Trading Policy.

GMOS's procedures specifically permit GMOS's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), in his or her discretion, to establish temporary ethical screens to control the flow within GMOS and its affiliates of material non-public information received by persons subject to the Insider Trading Policy. The use of a temporary ethical screen may enable GMOS to limit the number of GMOS accounts restricted from trading the securities of an issuer, and therefore avoid placing securities of an issuer on a firm-wide restricted list, whereby all GMOS accounts would be prohibited from transacting in securities of such issuer. From time to time, however, based on the relevant facts and circumstances, GMOS's CCO or his or her designee may deem it necessary or appropriate to restrict trading by all GMOS accounts in the securities of particular issuers and will place such securities on a firm-wide restricted list. Placement of a security on the restricted list will restrict its purchase or sale by GMOS client accounts, including GMOS employee accounts, rendering illiquid any such security already held in a client's account until such time as the security is removed from that list. GMOS and its other affiliates have adopted the same procedures.

Conflicts. GMOS attempts to disclose material conflicts of interest in this document. However, because such conflicts are endemic for registered investment advisers, in responding to the particular items of Form ADV Part 2A, GMOS has focused on identifying those conflicts that may be most salient. Set forth in this section is a description of certain conflicts that arise in the course of GMOS's activities as well as a description of how GMOS seeks to address such conflicts. Other sections of this brochure also provide a description of additional conflicts of interest that may arise in the operation of GMOS's business. Please also see Item 12, "*Brokerage Practices,*" and Item 16, "*Investment Discretion,*" for a description of GMOS' and

its affiliates' procedures with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities among its clients, including the allocation of limited opportunities, and a discussion of the research and other factors GMOS and its affiliates consider when selecting brokers to effect transactions for clients. Please also see Item 5, "*Fees and Compensation*," and Item 6, "*Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management*," for a description of conflicts associated with the fees charged by GMOS, including performance fees, as well as analogous incentives associated with GMOS' compensation system. Item 14, "*Client Referrals and Other Compensation*," describes conflicts that may arise with consultants that recommend GMOS to their clients and Item 17, "*Voting Client Securities*" describes conflicts relating to proxy voting.

Conflicts of interest related to advisory activities. GMOS and its affiliates serve as investment adviser to pooled vehicles and separately managed accounts that have similar investment objectives and pursue similar strategies to the pooled vehicles. Certain investments identified by GMOS and its affiliates may be appropriate for multiple clients. Investment decisions for these clients are made by GMOS or its affiliates in their best judgment, but in their sole discretion, taking into account factors they believe are relevant. Such factors may include investment objectives, regulatory restrictions, current holdings, availability of cash for investment, pending contributions or withdrawals, the size of the investments generally, counterparty limitations (e.g., adjustments to a previously established derivative position with a particular counterparty) and limitations and restrictions on a client's account that are imposed by law or by the client (including but not limited to restrictions and limitations resulting from the client having a limited number of trading or other appropriate contractual arrangements in place with counterparties). GMOS and its affiliates generally are not under any obligation to share any investment, idea or strategy with all of their clients. Decisions to buy and sell investments for each client advised by GMOS or its affiliates are made by the relevant Investment Team with a view to achieving each client's investment objectives taking into account the factors noted above. Therefore, a particular investment may be bought or sold for only one client or in different amounts and at different times for more than one but less than all clients, even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. Likewise, a particular investment may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling the investment. Such transactions may occur through the same broker, particularly in the case of derivatives (e.g., total return swaps) where the ability to utilize a different broker may be limited, and such transactions may be executed at the same or different prices. Conflicts may also arise in cases when clients with different strategies invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more clients own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other clients may own public securities of the same issuer. Actions by investors in one part of the capital structure could disadvantage investors in another part of the capital structure. It is also possible that GMOS or its affiliates may cause a client to engage in short sales of or take a short position in an investment owned or being purchased by other client accounts managed by GMOS or its affiliates or vice versa. These positions and actions may adversely affect or benefit different clients at different times. In addition, purchases or sales of the same investment may be made for two or more clients on the same date. There can be no assurance that a client will not receive less (or more) of a certain investment than it would otherwise receive if GMOS or its affiliates did not have a conflict of interest among clients. In effecting transactions, it may not be possible, or consistent with the investment objectives of GMOS's or its affiliates' various clients, to purchase or sell securities at the same time or at the same prices.

When GMOS or its affiliates act as the investment adviser to accounts, including GMO Funds, that pay performance fees, it gives rise to conflicts of interest for GMOS, its affiliates and their personnel. The procedures GMOS and its affiliates follow to deal with the conflicts of interest that arise as a result of the side-by-side management of accounts paying performance fees and accounts only paying asset-based fees are described in Item 6, “*Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management*.”

GMO, or an affiliate of GMO (but not GMOS), serves as the general partner of GMO Private Funds. As a result of its receipt of a performance-based special allocation as general partner, GMO or an affiliate may be allocated a disproportionate amount of capital gains for U.S. federal tax purposes relative to the net assets it (or an affiliate) maintains in a GMO Private Fund. See Item 6, “*Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management*.” GMOS and its affiliates (including their respective Members and employees) also may invest in pooled vehicles advised by GMOS or its affiliates or for which an affiliate of GMOS serves as the general partner. At times, (e.g., when a pooled vehicle commences operations), investments made by GMOS or its affiliates and their respective Members and employees may constitute a substantial percentage of a GMO Private Fund’s net assets. GMOS or its affiliates may have an incentive to allocate more assets to those accounts in which they and/or their Members and employees may own a substantial interest or with respect to accounts from which GMOS or its affiliates may recognize taxable capital gains as the result of earning a performance-based special allocation. GMOS seeks to deal with some of the conflicts of interest described in the paragraphs above by following procedures with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities among its clients, including the allocation of limited opportunities. Information regarding these procedures is provided under Item 12, “*Brokerage Practices*” and Item 16, “*Investment Discretion*.”

When GMOS and its affiliates serve as the investment adviser to pooled vehicles that GMOS or its affiliates recommend to clients or, pursuant to the discretionary authority granted to GMOS or its affiliates by a client, in which GMOS or its affiliates invest on behalf of a client to invest, it gives rise to an additional conflict of interest because GMOS or an affiliate is paid an asset-based fee and, in certain cases, a performance fee, by the pooled vehicles and, as a result, has an incentive to cause clients to invest in these pooled vehicles and thereby increase the vehicle’s assets and GMOS’ or its affiliates’ fee. To the extent there is an account-level fee payable by the account to GMOS or its affiliates pursuant to its investment advisory agreement, GMOS or its affiliates will generally credit the amount of any advisory and shareholder service fees paid to GMOS or its affiliate by the pooled vehicle in respect of such account’s investment in the pooled vehicle against the account-level fee or will waive the fees otherwise payable with respect to the account’s investment in the pooled vehicle (generally as it relates to a Private Fund). This credit or waiver will not necessarily eliminate the conflict of interest (because GMOS or its affiliate will earn more for asset allocation when client assets are allocated among products with a lower average fee) and GMOS or its affiliate may continue to have a financial incentive to cause clients to invest in affiliated pooled vehicles.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, GMOS and its affiliates’ compliance policies and procedures, and a client’s investment guidelines, GMOS and its affiliates may engage in “cross trades” where, as investment manager to a client account, GMOS or its affiliates cause that client account to purchase a security directly from (or sell a security directly to) another client account. Cross trades present a conflict of interest because GMOS and/or its affiliates represent the

interests of both the selling account and the buying account in the same transaction and may have a financial incentive to favor one client account over the other due to different fee arrangements or otherwise. This conflict of interest may be greater in cases where GMOS, its affiliates or their Members and/or employees own a substantial portion of an affiliated pooled vehicle that engages in a cross trade. In addition, to the extent permitted by law (including client consents, which may in some instances be given by the board of directors for GMO Funds), GMOS may engage in principal transactions with client accounts.

Conflicts of interest related to information known by or provided to GMOS or its affiliates. In connection with its activities, GMOS or an affiliate and its associated persons may seek and/or receive information that is not generally available to the public. GMOS and its affiliates are not obligated to make such information available to their clients or to use such information to effect transactions for their clients. Under applicable law, GMOS and its affiliates may be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information, including for the benefit of a client. GMOS and its affiliates' procedures include a ban on trading on the basis of, or any other action to take advantage of, material non-public information, except in specific, limited circumstances described in the Insider Trading Policy. These procedures may limit GMOS or its affiliates, on behalf of their clients, from being able to purchase or sell any securities of the issuer to whom the material, non-public information pertains, rendering illiquid all such securities already in a client's account until such time as the ban on trading is lifted or foreclosing an otherwise attractive investment. Please see the discussion above regarding the Insider Trading Policy and ethical screens procedure.

GMOS may make information about GMO Funds' portfolio positions (including short positions) and other information available to unrelated third parties. Some third parties may use that information to provide additional market analysis and research to GMOS. GMOS may use that market analysis and research to provide investment advice to clients other than the client(s) whose portfolio positions were used for the analysis. Please refer to the GMO Funds' policies on Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings (found at gmo.com), which govern the GMO Funds' disclosure of portfolio holdings and generally require that the recipient of portfolio holdings enter into a confidentiality agreement with respect to that information.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

- A. Orders for the purchase or sale of securities may be placed on a principal or agency basis with brokers and at all times are consistent with GMOS's policies and business practices. In selecting brokers/dealers to effect portfolio transactions, GMOS seeks best execution and also takes into account the research services provided by the broker/dealer. Best execution is not based solely on the explicit commission charged by the broker/dealer and, consequently, a broker/dealer effecting a transaction may be paid a commission higher than that charged by another broker/dealer for the same transaction. Seeking best execution involves the weighing of qualitative as well as quantitative factors, and evaluations of best execution are, to a large extent, possible, if at all, only after multiple trades have been completed.

Broker/dealer selection may, in addition to the factors listed above, also be based on research services provided by the broker/dealer and therefore GMOS or its affiliates, may select or recommend a broker-dealer based in part on an Investment Team's interest in receiving the

research. GMOS does not participate in any formal soft dollar arrangements involving third party research (i.e., research provided by someone other than the executing broker/dealer) or the payment of GMOS' or its affiliates' out-of-pocket expenses for data or other research services. The research services received are limited to the types of research contemplated by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Research services provided by broker/dealers take various forms, including personal interviews with analysts, written reports, pricing services in respect of securities, and meetings arranged with various sources of information regarding particular issuers, industries, governmental policies, specific information about local markets and applicable regulations, economic trends, and other matters. To the extent that services of value are received, a benefit is obtained because no payment for services is required in order to receive such services. Such services may be used in furnishing investment or other advice to all or some subset of GMOS' and/or its affiliates' accounts, and services received from a broker/dealer that executed transactions for a particular account will not necessarily be used specifically in providing investment advice to that particular account. GMOS does place trades with broker/dealers that provide investment ideas and other research services, even if the relevant broker has not yet demonstrated an ability to effect best execution; however, trading with such a broker (as with any and all brokers) will typically be curtailed or suspended in due course if GMOS is not reasonably satisfied with the quality of trade executions, unless or until the broker has altered its execution capabilities in such a way that GMOS can reasonably conclude that the broker is capable of achieving best execution.

The determination of what may constitute best execution involves a number of considerations in varying degrees of emphasis, including, without limitation, the overall net economic result to accounts; the efficiency with which the transaction is effected; access to order flow; the ability of the executing broker/dealer to effect the transaction where a large block is involved; reliability (*e.g.*, lack of failed trades); availability of the broker/dealer to stand ready to execute possibly difficult transactions in the future; technological capabilities of the broker/dealer, including but not limited to execution technology; the broker/dealer's inventory of securities sought; reported broker flow; post-transaction reporting capabilities; the financial strength and stability of the broker/dealer; past bids and willingness to commit capital in the case of principal trades; and the relative weighting of opportunity costs (i.e., timeliness of execution) by different trading strategies. Due to the similarities among brokers in technological execution capabilities and commissions paid, GMOS and its affiliates often allocate electronic or algorithmic equity trades across multiple brokers. Additionally, regulations in certain markets, particularly emerging markets, require GMOS to identify and trade with one or a limited number of brokers. Most of the foregoing are subjective considerations made in advance of the trade and are not always borne out by the actual execution.

Generally, the overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid upon consideration of the relative merits is determined based on a number of factors, which may include: (i) the net economic effect to the particular account; (ii) historical and current commission rates; (iii) the kind and quality of the execution services rendered; (iv) the size and nature of the transactions effected; and (v) research services received. These factors are considered over multiple transactions covering extended periods of time in varying degrees of emphasis. In some instances, best execution may be evaluated on principal bids based on the total

commissions charged (the bid for handling a trade as a principal trade) because the trades were filled at the price set at an agreed upon time (e.g., previous night's close). In those cases, any additional "impact" or cost is represented by the cents per share or basis points paid in addition to a typical commission rate. Trades may also be directed to broker/dealers based in part on the broker/dealers' history of providing, and capability to continue providing, pricing information for securities purchased.

Because GMOS may purchase information from broker/dealers with whom it effects trades on behalf of its client accounts, the broker/dealer may believe it has a financial incentive to charge a favorable fee to GMOS for such information in return for client brokerage. In addition, GMOS may conduct business with institutions such as broker/dealers or investment banks that invest, or whose clients invest, in pooled vehicles sponsored or advised by GMOS or its affiliates, or may provide other consideration to such institutions or recognized agents. As a result, GMOS may have a conflict of interest in placing its brokerage transactions with those broker/dealers.

The Investment Company Act imposes limitations on transactions with affiliated persons and affiliated persons of affiliated persons (as defined in the Investment Company Act). GMO Trust Funds or mutual funds sub-advised by GMOS, or an affiliate, may be adversely affected by GMOS' decision not to enter into principal or agency transactions on their behalf with a broker/dealer for purposes of complying with such limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act.

GMOS does not engage in directed brokerage. To the extent that execution of certain strategies is practically limited (e.g., the use of "enhanced custody" arrangements to facilitate short transactions by mutual funds) or to the extent that clients place restrictions on counterparties (e.g., based on credit rating), lack appropriate contractual arrangements with counterparties, utilize a single prime broker to facilitate short transactions, or limit foreign exchange transactions to execution by the clients' custodian bank, there may be fewer eligible counterparties available for trading and execution for those clients, best execution may be more difficult to achieve for those clients and those clients may receive different, and sometimes inferior, prices than other GMOS clients.

Clients who have or seek non-U.S. equity or fixed income exposure in their accounts frequently give GMOS discretion to execute foreign exchange transactions. In general, GMOS seeks best execution in the execution of foreign exchange transactions by comparing rates across counterparties and selecting the counterparty that GMOS believes can provide best execution. For spot currency trades, GMOS generally nets buy and sell orders in the same currency and selects the counterparty providing the most competitive price for the resulting net trade. All of the buy and sell orders receive the price provided by the selected counterparty and each account trades independently with the counterparty. While the purpose of trading spot currency trades in this manner is to achieve a more favorable execution price for all clients, there can be no assurance that all clients will benefit or that they will benefit equally over time. For legal, regulatory and/or operational purposes, foreign currency orders for some accounts may not be netted for price discovery (as described above). As a result, such accounts may receive inferior prices than accounts that are netted

for price discovery even though the trades may be executed at or close to the same time and/or by the same counterparty.

If a client has not granted GMOS discretion to place foreign exchange trades with counterparties other than the client's custodian bank (*e.g.*, because of a client's "all-in" fee arrangement with its custodian), GMOS will have limited ability to seek best execution. In certain jurisdictions where it is general market practice (*e.g.*, restricted currencies) or under circumstances when GMOS believes operational or trading efficiencies may be gained (*e.g.*, income and dividend repatriation; trading in some emerging markets), GMOS may arrange standing instructions with a client's custodian (who may in turn arrange instructions with a subcustodian) to execute the foreign exchange transaction, subject to the custodian's (or subcustodian's) terms and conditions. In the event that a client's custodian offers more than one program for standing instruction trades, and if the client has granted GMOS discretion to do so, GMOS will select the program it believes is in the best interests of the client under the circumstances and over time. GMOS may also determine to select a third-party bank or broker/dealer to execute trades in restricted currencies if GMOS believes that the third party has the ability to provide best execution.

GMOS recognizes that centralized maintenance of a client's futures, exchange-traded options and cleared derivative positions can provide favorable netting of variation margin requirements for the client and provide significant operational efficiencies for the client in reconciling outstanding positions. Consequently, GMOS is prepared to accommodate clients seeking centralization of those functions with the client's clearing broker, provided that GMOS is permitted to enter into "give-up" or similar arrangements with the executing brokers of GMOS' choosing and that such arrangements do not, in GMOS' judgment, affect the ability to achieve overall best execution of these transactions.

- B. GMO has a Trading Desk whose personnel are located in Boston and Singapore. The Trading Desk provides trade execution services for all of the GMO investment teams, including any applicable associated persons ("Investment Teams"). While there is a centralized trading function, certain instruments (especially fixed income securities) are traded by the relevant Investment Teams.

Trades are generated by different investment theses. Each investment thesis is assigned a corresponding execution benchmark (*e.g.*, price at the time of order arrival, market closing price, volume weighted average price over some specified period) (each investment thesis and corresponding execution benchmark, is a "trading strategy" and collectively, "trading strategies"). Certain trading strategies place relatively greater emphasis on speed of execution and less emphasis on price, while others place greater emphasis on price (or impact on market price) and less emphasis on speed of execution. Trading strategies may be designed to be executed in a matter of an hour or less, several hours, over the course of a trading day, or over a multi-day period. Therefore, trades generated by one trading strategy may be completed before those of another trading strategy; even where the strategies are initiated at the same time or the slower trading strategy is initiated first. As a result, the speed of order fulfillment, and corresponding execution price achieved for a subsequent order may be different from pre-existing orders with the execution pricing achieved on a particular order being either above or below the execution pricing achieved on pre-existing orders, which

may take longer to fill. Additionally, for trading strategies implementing short-term investment strategies, those investment theses that utilize fundamental inputs on an opportunistic basis, and trades to manage short-term portfolio exposure may trade in advance of or may be completed more quickly than other trading strategies. Finally, varying investment theses that may invest in the same securities may involve trading strategies that trade at different times throughout the day or month. Because of the foregoing, certain strategies, this could include accounts with performance fees, may trade in advance of other strategies or may be completed more quickly, and, as a result, may achieve different execution on the same or similar investments.

Where practicable, prior to the open of the relevant market, GMOS aggregates trades for accounts that are being traded to implement a similar trading strategy and for which trade instructions are provided with sufficient time to satisfy internal processes. The Trading Desk generally allocates portfolio trades pro-rata among clients for which GMOS is applying the same trading strategy on any given day, with the relevant clients receiving the same price for trades executed through the same broker on the same day. GMOS may determine to exclude accounts with relatively small order sizes from a particular trade order if GMOS believes that the trading costs (e.g., ticket costs) would outweigh the benefits of trading.

As noted above, trading strategies may utilize different brokers and will often receive different prices and potentially pay different commissions rates. Likewise, two trading strategies may be simultaneously executing transactions involving the same instrument and those trades will not ordinarily be aggregated. In addition, market, regulatory and/or country limitations (especially in the case of emerging markets) may or may not result in identical prices or commissions. Further, legal, market and position restrictions may limit GMOS' ability to transact in an instrument or certain investment strategies may be given a priority over other investment strategies, which could restrict (or eliminate) an investment strategy's or account's ability to achieve its desired exposure to such instruments. Additionally, at times, trades for one account may not be aggregated with the trades of other accounts within a particular strategy due to circumstances including, but not limited to, shareholder cash flows in the account, limitations on brokers that may be used to execute the transaction, or transactions in derivatives (e.g., total return swaps). Please also see the discussion below regarding initial public offerings and offerings of limited opportunities.

Trading orders that can only be partially filled are generally allocated on a pro-rata basis, allocated through use of a randomizer, or allocated on some other basis consistent with the goal of giving all clients equitable opportunities over time. Market limitations (especially in the case of emerging and/or frontier markets where the broker typically is required to have greater involvement in allocations) and other practicalities may require special treatment. If an order is filled at varying prices, client accounts participating in the same block trade are generally provided with an average price for trades placed through the same broker, or other steps are taken so that all similarly situated accounts receive fair consideration over time. In some cases similar trades may simultaneously be executed in different trading strategies, with the same or a different broker to meet account-specific requirements, in which case the trades will be treated as distinct trades not subject to the discussion above regarding orders that are filled at varying prices. In those cases, these trades, which may include executions in underlying derivative transactions, might be effected at the same or different prices (or

involve different commissions) even if they involve the same broker. In certain markets outside the U.S., an average price may not be obtainable due to specific market limitations such as restrictions on trades by grouped accounts.

Various teams within the Trading Desk are responsible for differing types of trades (e.g., electronic vs. high touch trades) and these teams may be independently executing trades in the same security at the same time and at different prices. GMOS' trade allocation procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that, over time, accounts pursuing the same trading strategy are not likely to be systematically advantaged or disadvantaged due to the order placement/execution process. These procedures may include blocking/aggregating orders or limiting the volume of subsequent orders. While there is a centralized Trading function, certain instruments (especially fixed income securities) are traded by the relevant Investment Teams.

With initial public offerings (IPOs) and with certain other investment opportunities expected to be in very limited supply (collectively, "limited opportunities"), GMOS' policies provide that the Investment Teams' orders be coordinated so that allocations will generally consider the needs of clients across all trading strategies. When it is not practicable to allocate an opportunity across all similarly-managed eligible accounts, the Trading Desk will use various methods, such as randomizers and sequencing, to seek to provide all accounts using the same trading strategy with equitable opportunities for allocation over time. There may also be situations where a limited opportunity is theoretically eligible for investment by multiple accounts but GMOS determines that the limited opportunity is an appropriate or applicable investment for only some of the accounts (including, perhaps, those on which GMOS charges a performance fee). See Item 16, "*Investment Discretion*," for further discussion of GMOS' investment practices. Many of GMO's investment strategies focus on seasoned issuers, and consequently those strategies that generate most of the brokerage commissions may participate less frequently in limited opportunities even though they may generate significant brokerage commissions or good will that may make it possible for other strategies to receive greater allocations of limited opportunities.

In certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, local law limits the number of accounts sponsored by GMOS that may purchase locally traded shares or shares traded through special facilities. Generally, GMO Trust Funds will be given priority and other clients may be precluded from participation in offerings of local shares.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

- A. GMO Funds are subject to regular review by members of the Investment Teams. Members of the relevant Investment Teams report regularly to the Boards of Trustees of the GMO Mutual Funds. Members of the relevant Investment Teams also report regularly to the Boards of Directors of those GMO Private Funds organized as Bermuda corporations and the Boards of Directors of the GMO Private Funds domiciled in Ireland.

Client Relationship Managers ("CRMs") and members of the Investment Teams generally provide client account reviews on a periodic basis. Reviews include a summary of relevant market conditions that have affected the accounts since the last reporting period and that may

affect the accounts in the future. General reviews of accounts usually involve consideration of investment objectives, types of portfolio securities owned, investment performance, and similar matters; however, the matters reviewed may be limited to the factors that triggered the reviews. All CRMs and appropriate members of the Investment Teams are expected to participate in client account reviews as needed.

- B. In addition to the regular review performed by members of the relevant Investment Teams, factors that may trigger a review include, but are not limited to: changes in market or economic conditions; changes in information regarding particular issuers; purchases and sales of securities; and changes in a client's needs communicated to GMOS. Client requests may also trigger a review.
- C. GMOS provides written reports to clients at various frequencies including daily, monthly, quarterly, and annually or in response to heightened market interest. A client report will contain some or all of the following components: account performance, change in market value, transaction details, estimated fees, attribution or contribution analysis, investment review, market review, profile summary, and holdings. Client reports may be augmented by additional written or oral communications.

The Boards of Trustees of the GMO Mutual Funds and the Boards of Directors of the GMO Private Funds domiciled in Ireland periodically receive reports that include a summary of relevant market conditions that have affected selected portfolios during the reporting period and that may affect these portfolios in the future. These Boards also have the opportunity to review performance of all relevant portfolios at the time of their respective meetings.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

GMOS does not receive an economic benefit from anyone who is not a client for providing investment advice or other advisory services to GMOS clients.

Funds Distributor LLC, an unaffiliated broker/dealer, has been retained (for regulatory reasons only) to effect client transactions in shares/interests of certain GMO Funds and to act as a placement agent for the majority of the GMO Private Funds. Similarly, MacDougall, MacDougall and MacTier ("3Macs"), a division of Raymond James Ltd. and an unaffiliated broker/dealer, has been retained (for regulatory reasons) to effect client transactions in shares/interest of certain GMO Funds for Canadian-domiciled clients. Neither Funds Distributor LLC nor 3 Macs solicits clients on behalf of GMOS or any of its affiliates. GMOS or an affiliate or certain GMO Funds may retain other third party placement agents to place interests or shares with investors, or to otherwise assist with the offer and sale of GMO Funds' interests or shares - often in connection with opportunities in specific jurisdictions. Specifically, GMOS entered into an agreement with GI Capital in Japan to perform similar services and the agreement contemplates payments based on a percentage of base and/or performance fees. The compensation paid to Funds Distributor LLC, 3Macs or other third party placement agents may be paid by GMOE, or an affiliate or out of the relevant GMO Funds' assets. Clients should inquire of their consultants or other advisers as to whether GMOS or an affiliate is involved in any arrangement where the consultant or adviser believes it has any financial or other incentive to give favorable evaluations of GMOS, a GMOS affiliate, or a GMO Fund.

GMOS relies primarily on the business development and marketing activities of its personnel to solicit new business. However, GMOS, or any of its affiliates, may retain third parties to solicit clients and/or place interests or shares with investors, or to otherwise assist with the offer and sale of GMO Funds' interests or shares. GMOS, or any of its affiliates, may directly compensate such third parties for client referrals. In those cases, GMOS, or any of its affiliates, may enter into a written agreement with such solicitor that outlines the compensation for such referrals, and describes the various procedures the solicitor is required to follow. As a result of the compensation offered to the solicitors, those solicitors will have a financial incentive to recommend GMOS, a GMOS affiliate, or a GMO Fund, to prospective investors.

GMOS may purchase: (1) access to information such as subscriptions to periodicals or search services that contain requests for proposals, (2) participation in conferences, (3) research papers, (4) access to surveys from organizations affiliated with professional consultant or financial services firms that advise (or whose affiliates advise) potential GMOS clients and (5) access for inclusion in searches for prospective clients in the form of administration fees. GMOS Directors, Members and employees may have familial and/or personal relationships with personnel of professional consultant or financial services firms that advise (or whose affiliates advise) potential GMOS clients or that recommend GMOS services.

GMOS does not make payments to consultants or financial services firms conditioned on favorable evaluations of GMOS or for client referrals. Nonetheless, as a result of the arrangements described in the prior paragraphs or otherwise, consultants or financial services firms and/or their personnel may have a financial incentive to give favorable evaluations of GMOS and may therefore operate as if they are faced with a conflict of interest. GMOS, in its sole discretion, may waive investment minimums and/or management fees for those personnel. In particular, GMOS may waive a Fund's investment minimum for clients whose investment consultant has full discretion or exercises substantial influence over its clients' assets and where the relationship meets the investment minimum. Clients should inquire of their consultants or other advisers as to whether GMOS: (1) waived investment minimums and/or management fees for their clients or personnel, (2) purchases or receives any information from such firm or any affiliate thereof, (3) has personnel that have familial and/or personal relationships with the consultant or adviser, or (4) is involved in any other arrangement where the consultant or adviser it has (or believes it has) any financial incentive to give favorable evaluations of GMOS or to promote GMOS' services or GMO Funds.

Item 15. Custody

In general, GMOS takes steps to avoid having custody of client funds and securities. Most of GMOS's clients with separately managed accounts engage third-party custodians (including prime brokers) to maintain custody of their funds and securities, and GMOS's authority with respect to such funds and securities is generally limited to issuing instructions to the client's custodian to effect or to settle trades pursuant to an investment management agreement. GMOS has no control over separately managed account clients' third-party custodians.

Some clients give GMOS or its affiliates the power to withdraw funds from the relevant client's investment in a GMO pooled vehicle and invest those proceeds in another GMO pooled vehicle that is a permitted investment for that client. Other clients may provide standing instructions to

GMOS or its affiliates to redeem shares of GMO pooled vehicles held in their account to the extent necessary to pay a base or advisory fee and any special allocation. Without coming to a legal conclusion as to whether GMOS or its affiliates has custody in these instances (or, for example, whether the allocation of assets among funds is merely settling of trades), GMOS and its affiliates operates as if they do have custody with respect to those accounts. Accordingly, GMOS and its affiliates have procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the transfer agent or administrator of the relevant GMO pooled vehicle will deliver account statements at least quarterly to each such account and those accounts are subject to an annual surprise exam by an independent auditor. Clients should carefully review those statements and, to the extent GMOS or its affiliates also deliver statements to such clients, compare the statement from GMOS or its affiliates to the statement of the transfer agent or administrator.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

GMOS accepts authority to manage client assets on a discretionary basis. In general, clients enter into a written investment advisory agreement with GMOS, which sets forth the parties' responsibilities and the scope of GMOS's authority over the client's account. The standard of care applicable to GMOS and the agreed upon methodology for calculating damages, if any, are often set forth in the investment advisory agreement. Unless otherwise provided, and where appropriate, GMOS may net any gains or losses in the client's account associated with the breach of the standard of care. As described above in Item 4, "*Advisory Business*," GMOS's discretionary authority as to the securities to be bought or sold for an account is subject to the agreed-upon investment objectives, guidelines, limitations and restrictions for the account. Such investment limitations vary from one account to another and may include, but are not limited to, diversification requirements, benchmark deviation, industry concentration, restrictions prohibiting the purchase of certain securities or securities of certain types of issuers, prohibiting investments in certain countries or markets, and prohibiting the employment of certain investment strategies or techniques (*e.g.*, derivatives).

Decisions to buy and sell portfolio securities for each of GMOS's investment advisory clients are made by GMOS with a view to achieving each client's investment objectives taking into consideration other account-specific factors such as, without limitation, cash flows into or out of the account, current holdings, the account's benchmark(s), applicable regulatory limitations, liquidity, cash restrictions, applicable transaction documentation requirements, market registration requirements and/or time constraints limiting GMOS's ability to negotiate adequate transaction documentation or seek interpretation of investment guideline ambiguities. Therefore, a particular security may be bought or sold only for certain GMOS clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. As noted above, there may also be situations where a limited opportunity is theoretically eligible for investment by multiple accounts by GMOS and/or its affiliates determine that the limited opportunity is an appropriate investment for only some of the accounts (including, perhaps, those on which GMOS charges a performance fee). A particular security may be bought/sold for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling/buying the security or taking a short position in the security, including clients invested in the same investment strategy. Additionally, one Investment Team may share investment ideas with one or more other Investment Teams and/or may manage a portion of another Investment Team's client accounts.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

For separately managed account clients who have explicitly delegated responsibility for proxy voting to GMOS in writing, GMOS has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures. In some instances, GMOS may agree to implement a client's own proxy voting policy. GMOS has engaged a third-party service provider to be its proxy voting agent. GMOS's policies and procedures describe its proxy voting guidelines, the administration of the proxy voting process, how conflicts of interest will be addressed and recordkeeping requirements. Separately managed account clients who have delegated responsibility for proxy voting to GMOS, whether according to GMOS's proxy voting policies and procedures or according to such clients' own proxy voting policies and guidelines, may contract for the right to direct GMOS's vote in a single, particular solicitation. A copy of GMOS's Proxy Voting Policy is available on request.

In instances where GMOS has the responsibility and authority to vote proxies on behalf of its clients for shares of GMO Trust, there may be instances where a conflict of interest exists. Accordingly, the policies and procedures provide that GMOS will: (i) vote such proxies in the best interests of its clients with respect to routine matters, including proxies relating to the election of Trustees; and (ii) with respect to matters where a conflict of interest exists between GMOS and GMO Trust, such as proxies relating to a new or amended investment management contract between GMO Trust and GMOS, or a re-organization of a series of GMO Trust, GMOS will either (a) vote such proxies in the same proportion as the votes cast with respect to that proxy, (b) seek instructions from its clients (which may be the governing body of a GMO Fund), or (c) take such other action as GMOS deems appropriate in consultation with GMO Trust's Chief Compliance Officer.

In addition, GMOS considers the following events a potential material conflict of interest with respect to a proxy: (1) GMOS has a business relationship or potential relationship with the issuer; (2) GMOS has a business relationship with the proponent of the proxy proposal; or (3) GMOS personnel or consultants have a personal or other business relationship with the participants in the proxy contest, such as corporate directors or director candidates. In the event that GMOS is aware of a potential material conflict of interest, GMOS will (i) vote such proxy according to its guidelines; (ii) abstain; or (iii) seek instructions from the client or request that the client vote such proxy.

For investors in GMO Trust Funds, information regarding how such Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is and will be available on the GMO website at www.gmo.com, and on the Securities and Exchange Commission website at www.sec.gov no later than August 31 of each year. For clients invested in GMO Private Funds or separately managed accounts for which GMO has been delegated proxy voting authority, each client may contact its designated CRM to receive information regarding how such fund or account voted proxy securities.

If GMOS has not accepted authority to vote a client's proxies, such client should arrange to receive proxy solicitation materials directly from its custodians or transfer agents. A client may contact its designated CRM with questions regarding a particular solicitation.

For separate accounts, unless explicitly provided to the contrary in the relevant investment management agreement, GMOS does not advise clients on the merits of joining class actions or other litigation relating to securities held in separate accounts and has no direct role with respect to clients' participation in class action settlements. GMOS does not generally serve as lead plaintiff in class action lawsuits. For GMO Funds, GMOS may retain a third party service provider to facilitate participation in class action settlements.

Item 18. Financial Information

- A. GMOS does not require or solicit prepayment of fees.
- B. GMOS confirms that there is no financial condition that would be reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.
- C. GMOS has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.

SCHEDULE I

GMO Trust Fees and Compensation

Fund Name	GMO's Annual Management Fee	GMO's Service Fee	GMO's Total Fee	Fund's Total Net Annual Expenses ¹
GMO Emerging Domestic Opportunities Fund				
Class II	0.75%	0.22%	0.97%	1.19%
Class III	0.75%	0.15%	0.90%	1.12%
Class IV	0.75%	0.105%	0.86%	1.08%
Class V	0.75%	0.085%	0.84%	1.06%
Class VI	0.75%	0.055%	0.81%	1.03%
GMO Emerging Markets Fund²				
Class II	0.75% ³	0.22%	0.97%	0.99%
Class III	0.75% ³	0.15%	0.90%	0.94%
Class IV	0.75% ³	0.105%	0.86%	0.89%
Class V	0.75% ³	0.085%	0.84%	0.84%
Class VI	0.75% ³	0.055%	0.81%	0.81%

¹ After expense reimbursement by GMO. For certain Funds, total net annual expenses include expenses paid to service providers other than GMO. Funds' Total Net Operating Expenses are as reflected in Funds' most recent prospectus.

² GMO has contractually agreed to waive the shareholder service fees charged to each class of shares of the Fund to the extent necessary to prevent the shareholder service fees paid by the class from exceeding the following amounts of the class's average daily net assets: 0.20% for Class II shares, 0.15% for Class III Shares, 0.10% for Class IV shares, 0.05% for Class V shares, and 0.02% for Class VI shares. These waivers will continue through at least June 30, 2018, and may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Fund's board.

³ GMO has contractually agreed to waive the shareholder service fees charged to each class of shares of the Fund to the extent necessary to prevent the shareholder service fees paid by the class from exceeding the following amounts of the class's average daily net assets: 0.20% for Class II shares, 0.15% for Class III Shares, 0.10% for Class IV shares, 0.05% for Class V shares, and 0.02% for Class VI shares. These waivers will continue through at least June 30, 2018, and may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Fund's board.

SCHEDULE II

GMO Series Trust¹ Fees and Compensation

Fund Name	GMO's Annual Management Fee	GMO's Administration Fee	GMO's Total Fee	Fund's Total Net Annual Expenses ²
GMO Emerging Markets Series Fund ^{3, 4}				
Class R4	0.75% ⁶	0.05%	0.80%	1.24%
Class R5	0.75% ⁶	0.05%	0.80%	1.09%
Class R6	0.75% ⁶	0.05%	0.80%	0.99%
Class PS	0.75% ⁶	0.20% ⁵	0.95%	1.14%

¹ All GMO Series Trust Funds indirectly bear the fees of the GMO Trust Funds in which they invest and those amounts are included in these figures.

² The rates listed under the Fund's Total Net Annual Expenses include Distribution and Service (12b-1) fees for the classes as follows: Class R4 0.25%, Class R5 0.10%, Class R6 0.0%, Class PS 0.00%.

³ The amount listed under "GMO's Annual Management Fee" reflects the management fee paid by the GMO Trust Fund to GMO. The GMO Series Trust Fund does not charge a management fee, but indirectly bears the management fee paid by the GMO Trust Fund in which it invests

⁴ The rates listed under "Fund's Total Net Annual Expenses" include the shareholder service fee paid to GMO by the GMO Trust Fund in which the GMO Series Trust Fund invests. The GMO Series Trust Funds do not charge shareholder service fees, but indirectly bears the shareholder service fees of the GMO Trust Fund in which they invest.

⁵ Includes compensation paid to GMO for bearing expenses of sub-transfer agency, recordkeeping and related administrative services.

⁶ GMO has contractually agreed to reduce, through at least June 30, 2018, its annual management fee to an annual rate of 0.65% of the Fund's average daily net asset value. The reduction may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Fund's board.

SCHEDULE III

GMO Private Fund Fees

GMO Funds Plc	
GMO Emerging Domestic Opportunities Equity Fund	1.00% ¹
GMO Emerging Markets Equity Fund	1.00% ¹
GMO Completion Fund Master Portfolio	1.00% ²

- ¹ The fee stated is the highest fee that the Investment Manager will receive from the Fund. A lesser fee can be charged. Additional fee arrangements may exist between the Investment Manager and investors in the Fund.
- ² GMO or a related party receives a maximum special allocation of up to 20% of the positive amount, if any, of the net asset value of each limited partner's capital account (in some cases, over a specified benchmark) for the applicable measurement period.

APPENDIX A

Investment Strategies

Emerging Equities

Emerging Markets

The GMO Emerging Markets Strategy seeks to achieve its investment objective, total return in excess of that of the S&P/IFCI Composite Index, by investing in emerging market equities.

Emerging Domestic Opportunities

The GMO Emerging Domestic Opportunities Strategy seeks to achieve its investment objective, total return, by investing in companies whose prospects are linked to the internal development and growth of the world's non-developed markets.

THE STRATEGIES DESCRIBED ABOVE ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE TO ANY RECIPIENT OF THESE MATERIALS. CLIENTS INTERESTED IN INVESTING IN A STRATEGY THAT MAY BE OFFERED THROUGH A POOLED VEHICLE SHOULD RELY UPON DISCLOSURE INCLUDED IN A PROSPECTUS OR PRIVATE PLACEMENT MEMORANDUM PREPARED FOR THAT FUND. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THESE MATERIALS IS SUBJECT IN ITS ENTIRETY TO AND SUPERSEDED BY THE DISCLOSURE IN SUCH PROSPECTUS OR PRIVATE PLACEMENT MEMORANDUM TO THE EXTENT OF A CONFLICT. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE TERMS OF THIS BROCHURE CONFLICT WITH AN INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT GOVERNING A SEPARATELY MANAGED ACCOUNT, THE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT WILL CONTROL. POOLED VEHICLES MAY BE SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS ON THE TYPES OF INVESTORS WHO MAY INVEST. NOTHING HEREIN IS INTENDED TO OPERATE AS AN OFFER TO SELL SECURITIES