

OBAM / ANNUAL REPORT 2020

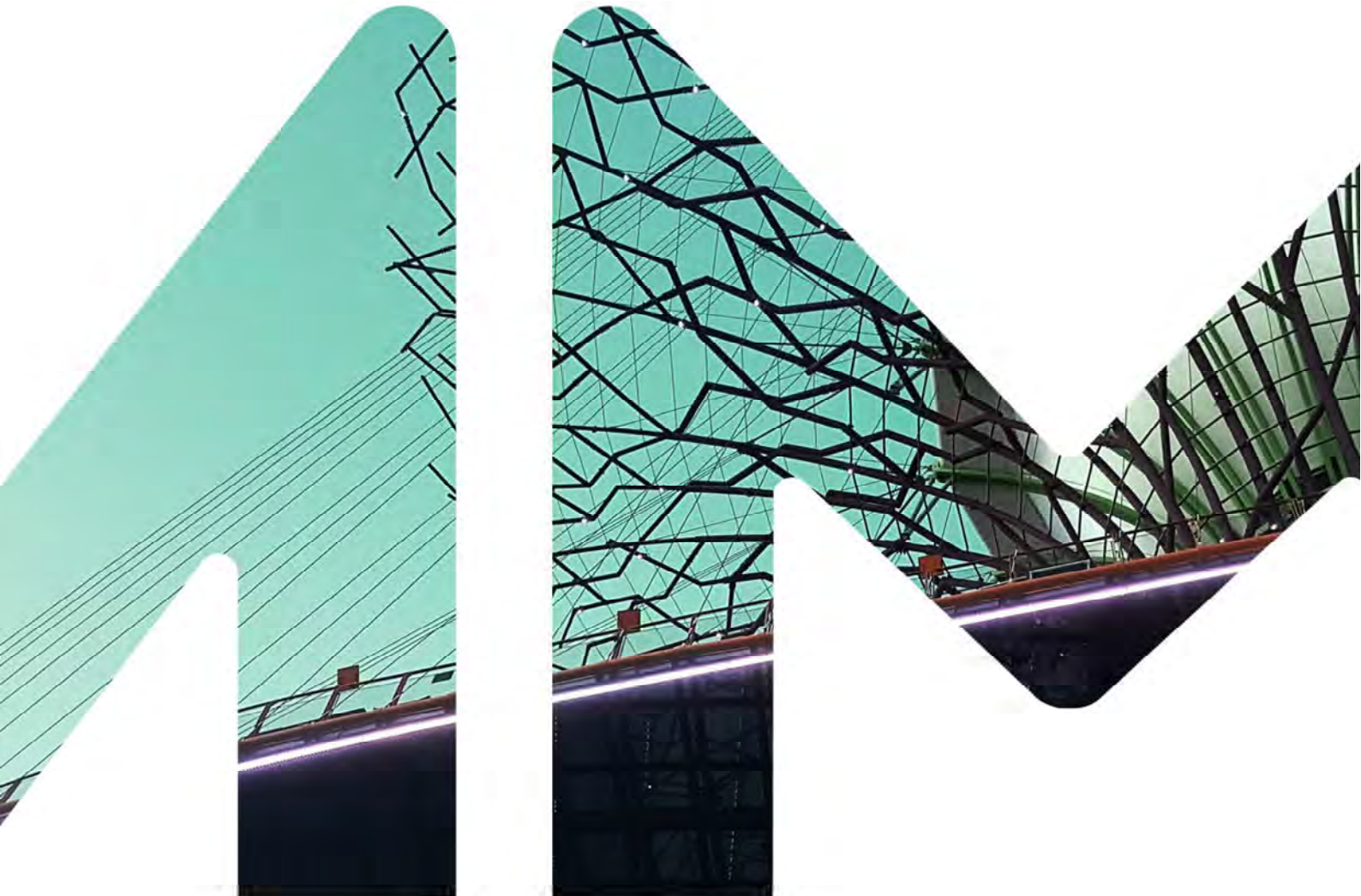


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OBAM N.V.

(until June 30, 2020: BNP Paribas OBAM N.V.)

Investment company with variable capital

Schiphol Boulevard 313

1118 BJ Schiphol

www.obam.nl

Management Board OBAM N.V.

Until June 30, 2020:

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V.

S.H.W. Zondag

As of July 1, 2020:

OBAM Investment Management B.V.

Supervisory Board OBAM N.V.

R.W.F. van Tets

A.H. Lundqvist

M. Tiemstra

F.P. Surry (until June 11, 2020)

Management Company

Until June 30, 2020:

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V.

Herengracht 595

1017 CE Amsterdam

As of July 1, 2020:

OBAM Investment Management B.V.

Schiphol Boulevard 313

1118 BJ Schiphol

Depository

BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A.

Amsterdam branch

Herengracht 595

1017 CE Amsterdam

Auditor

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

Wassenaarseweg 80

2596 CZ The Hague

Administrator

Until June 30, 2020:

BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A.

Brussels branch

As of July 1, 2020:

BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A.

Amsterdam branch

Herengracht 595

1017 CE Amsterdam

Paying Agent and Listing Agent

Until June 30, 2020:

BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A.

Paris branch

As of July 1, 2020:

ING Bank N.V.

Bijlmerplein 888

1102 MG Amsterdam

Fund Agent

Until June 30, 2020:

BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A.

Luxembourg branch

As of July 1, 2020:

ING Bank N.V.

Bijlmerplein 888

1102 MG Amsterdam

The original report has been prepared in the Dutch language. This document is a version thereof translated into the English language. In case of differences between the English and the Dutch version the latter prevails.

FOREWORD

In this annual report for the financial year 2020, you can read that OBAM N.V. ('OBAM'), after the exceptional investment result achieved for the year 2019, once again ended a successful financial year with a net fund return of + 8.8% for the OBAM investor.

This fine return was achieved despite the unprecedented corona pandemic resulting in a global health crisis, with a (still) continuous major impact on our society, economy and high volatility on all global stock markets.

Our active and persistent investment policy, with a sharp focus on the selection of high-quality, well-positioned quality companies, has made a major contribution to the fund performance in 2020. Furthermore, as an active longer term investor, we have been able to profit from multiple waves of panic selling on the global stock markets. During the period March - April 2020, we added several existing and new positions to the portfolio at very attractive valuations.

Furthermore, the financial year 2020 was a special year considering the name change of the fund to the original name OBAM N.V. and the successful spin-off of the management that will be carried out by OBAM Investment Management B.V. on 1 July 2020. ('OBAM IM').

I end this foreword with a word of thanks. First of all, I would like to express our thanks to all our investors for their confidence in OBAM and OBAM IM. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board of OBAM, which advised and assisted the Management Board in all steps of the process. Many thanks for this.

Kind regards and I wish you in any case good health and a prosperous investing year!

On behalf of the Management Board of OBAM,



S.H.W. Zondag



OBAM IN FIGURES

Totals EUR x 1,000	31-12-2020	31-12-2019	31-12-2018	31-12-2017	31-12-2016
Net asset value	1,042,906	1,072,482	901,278	1,048,788	1,037,426
Less: value of priority shares	3	3	3	3	3
	1,042,903	1,072,479	901,275	1,048,785	1,037,423
Income from investments and other result	10,717	19,606	22,919	14,719	18,365
Value changes of investments	76,923	319,867	-80,331	135,892	14,960
Expenses	-6,115	-6,160	-6,246	-6,374	-6,159
Total result	81,525	333,313	-63,658	144,237	27,166
Classic class					
Per share EUR	31-12-2020	31-12-2019	31-12-2018	31-12-2017	31-12-2016
Number of outstanding ordinary shares	10,431,532	11,483,492	13,265,538	14,216,195	15,944,001
Net asset value	99.98	93.39	67.94	73.77	65.07
Transaction price	99.18	93.20	67.80	73.62	64.94
Dividend ¹	1.25	1.45	1.20	0.90	0.80
Performance % ²	8.8	39.5	-6.8	14.7	2.8
Performance index %	6.7	28.9	-4.8	8.9	11.1
Relative performance % ³	2.1	10.6	-2.0	5.8	-8.3
Results per share EUR ⁴	31-12-2020	31-12-2019	31-12-2018	31-12-2017	31-12-2016
Average number of outstanding ordinary shares	10,791,643	12,310,516	13,728,403	15,086,797	16,544,101
Income from investments and other result	0.98	1.59	1.67	0.98	1.11
Value changes of investments	7.12	25.99	-5.86	9.00	1.86
Expenses	-0.55	-0.50	-0.45	-0.42	0.37
Total result	7.55	27.08	-4.64	9.56	1.64

¹ Concerns the proposed dividend per ordinary share.

² Distributed dividend is considered when calculating the return based on the net asset value. The dividend is shown and included in the performance in the reporting period in which the dividend was paid, not in the reporting period to which the dividend relates.

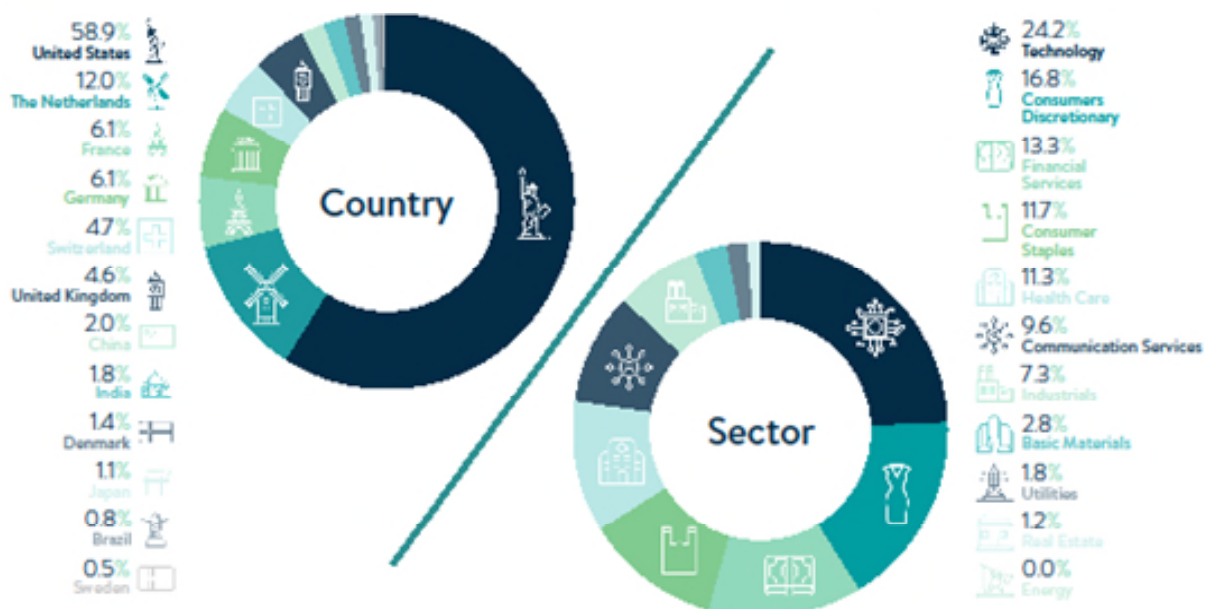
³ The relative performance is the difference between the performance and the performance of the index.

⁴ The earnings per share are calculated based on the net asset value and the average number of outstanding shares.

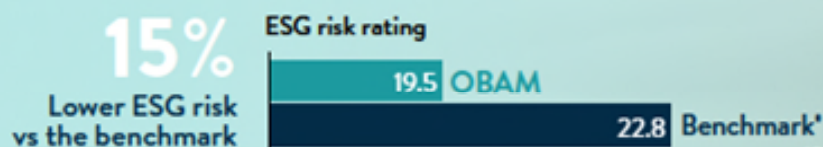
OBAM / PORTFOLIO

Holdings			Overweights*		
1	Alphabet Inc-C	4.9%	1	Paypal Holdings	4.3%
2	Paypal Holdings	4.9%	2	ASML	4.0%
3	Amazon	4.7%	3	Alphabet Inc-C	3.8%
4	Microsoft	4.6%	4	Koninklijke Ahold	3.4%
5	ASML	4.5%	5	SAP	3.2%

COUNTRY & SECTOR ALLOCATION



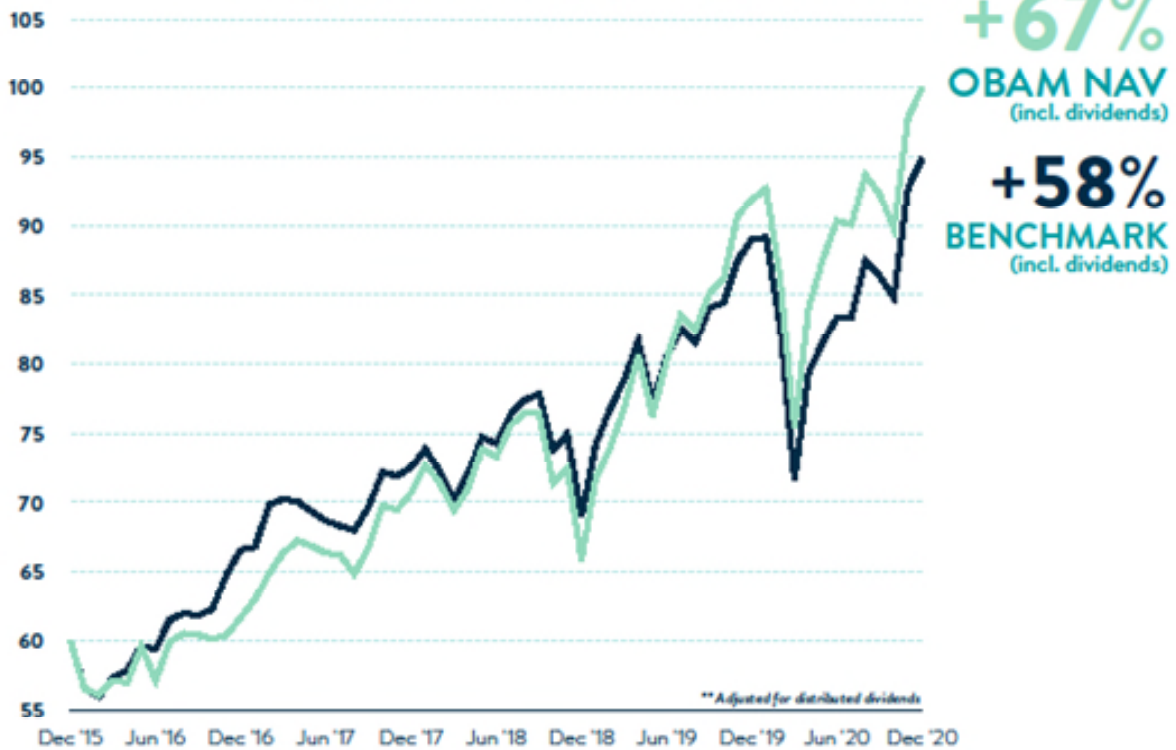
SUSTAINABILITY



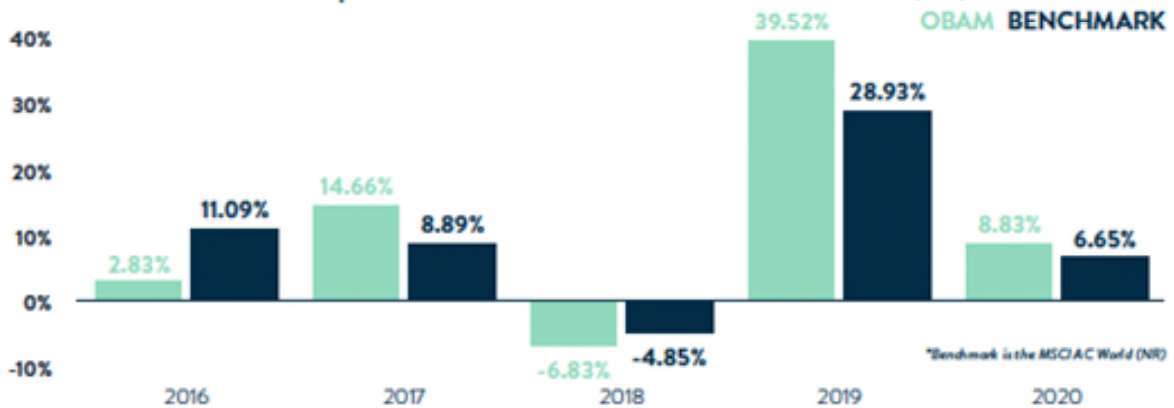
*Benchmark is the MSCI AC World (NR)
Source: Sustainalytics

OBAM VERSUS MSCI AC WORLD/

Development of the Net Asset Value per share class Classic** (in EUR)



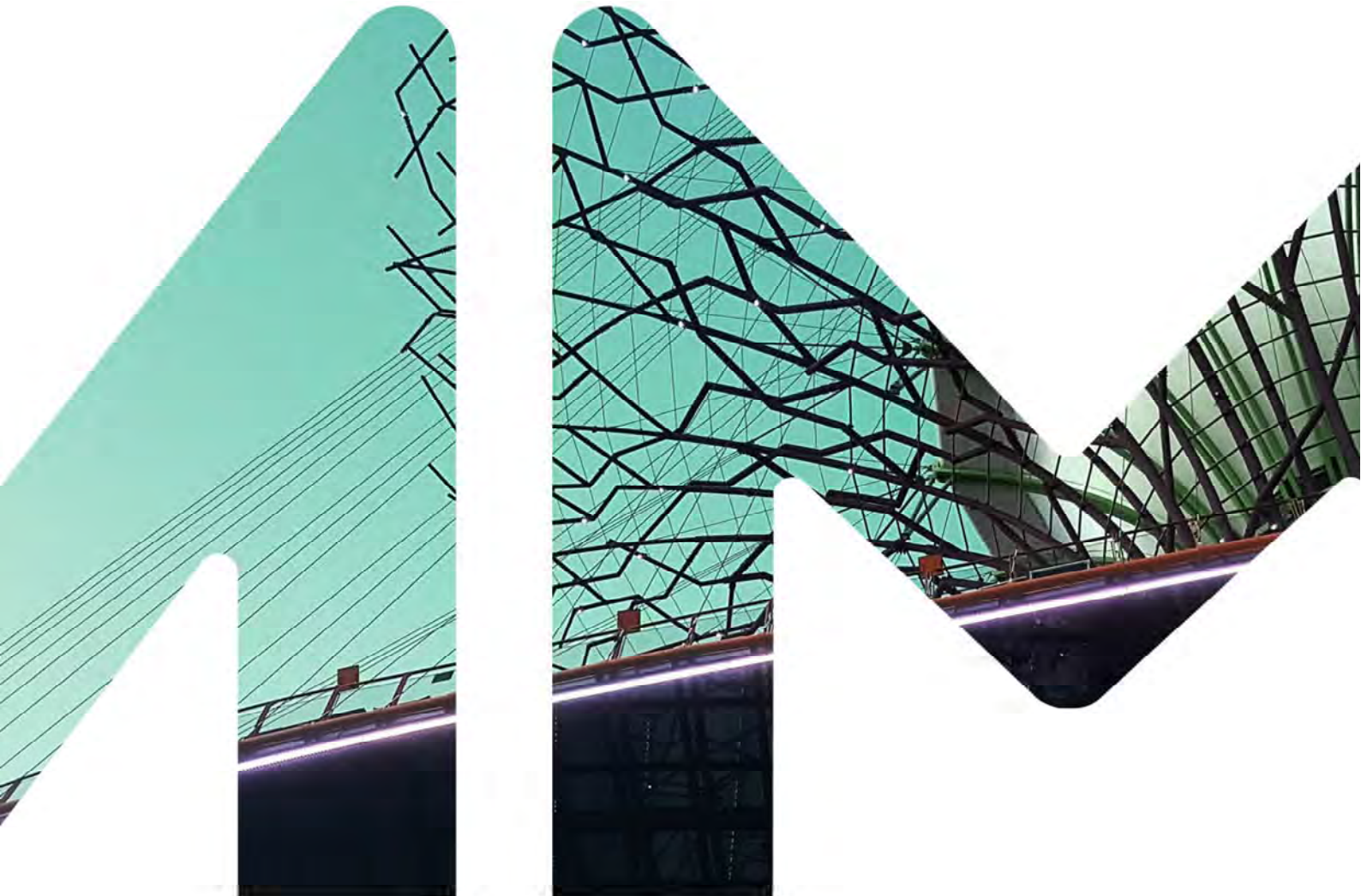
Out-/underperformance OBAM class Classic versus the benchmark* (in %)



Returns OBAM class Classic (in %)

Returns (cumulative)	1Y	3Y	5Y
OBAM	8.8%	41.5%	66.8%
MSCI AC WORLD NR	6.7%	30.8%	58.3%
RELATIVE RETURNS	2.1%	10.7%	8.5%

OBAM / MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT



ABOUT OBAM



OBAM is a Dutch investment company with variable capital. OBAM was founded in 1936 and has been listed on the stock exchange since 1954. This makes OBAM one of the best known and oldest existing investment funds in Europe. After years of operating under the wings of large parent companies, OBAM became independent as of July 1, 2020..

Our mission

OBAM's mission is to achieve a high and consistent return for investors at an acceptable risk in a sustainable manner.

Our investment philosophy

OBAM invests in listed equities worldwide through active management aiming to achieve a higher return than the reference benchmark. The reference benchmark used is the MSCI AC World (NR).

Our investment strategy focuses on well-positioned quality companies with an above-average intrinsic return and growth prospects as well as attractive valuation characteristics, which are expected to outperform the broad stock markets over the long term. OBAM uses an active bottom-up investment style. We aim for a balanced structure of the total portfolio against an attractive risk-return profile. The portfolio composition is independent of the composition and weight of the benchmark.

Our core values

- *Passion*
OBAM is passionate about investing. We thoroughly select the best investment opportunities for our investors to achieve the best possible performance.
- *Sustainability*
Sustainability is key to OBAM. We pursue for long-term sustainable performance and we do so with respect for the environment and society. We make our investment decisions based on the best possible expected results and make a positive impact where possible.
- *Reliability*
We appreciate that our investors entrust their money to OBAM. Whatever the investment objective of our investors is, at OBAM we realize that you trust us to achieve that objective. That is why we treat our investors' deposits with the utmost dedication

and respect.

- *Think different*

At OBAM we do not allow ourselves to be influenced by the daily news and short term developments. We actively monitor developments in the markets, the economy and in the wider society and use this to form our own opinion. We make very conscious choices and invest with great conviction. We are critical and eager to learn in our research and innovative in our investment process.

Our investment strategy

OBAM focuses on the balanced construction of an international portfolio of listed securities with interests in the United States, Europe, Japan, Australia and / or emerging markets with sufficient liquidity.

OBAM is continuously in search for companies with above-average profitability and a strong market position. These are often companies with major competitive advantages, such as: a technological advantage, a well-known brand name, access to low raw material prices and / or a long historical track record. We also analyze the industry in which the company operates. Is it fragmented? How much competition is there within the segment? Is the barrier for 'new players' to enter the industry high? Naturally, we weigh profitability and market position against the risks and valuation of the share. At OBAM, we believe that the share price will increase with the company in the long term.

Although risk spreading is an important issue in policy making, a relatively large portion of assets can be deliberately concentrated in well-run, quality companies. Typical for OBAM is the fact that it is primarily the quality of individual companies that is central and less the general economy. After all, the performance of companies and stock markets does not always run parallel to macroeconomic developments. Smaller companies and stock markets where, in the opinion of OBAM, fundamental long term changes take place, can also form part of the portfolio. It is characteristic that in principle investments remain in the portfolio for a longer period. In general, more than half of the assets are invested in companies that show stable growth in turnover, return on invested capital and operating results over a longer period. Due to this policy, the value development of OBAM may deviate significantly from the development of the reference benchmark.

Our sustainability strategy

Sustainability plays an important role in the investment strategy of OBAM. At OBAM, we believe that asset managers play a crucial role in creating a sustainable society. For this reason, we invest our investors' money through a transparent and sustainable investment strategy. We believe in a sustainable investment strategy, not only from a social conviction, but also from a strategic perspective. We are convinced that sustainable companies are the future and can therefore be a good source of profit. Since sustainability is increasingly higher on the agenda worldwide, OBAM expects companies with a strong sustainability profile to perform relatively better in both upward and downward markets.

OBAM endorses global sustainability initiatives such as the United Nations Global Compact and the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investing ('PRI'). This also includes the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ('SDGs'). These initiatives are fully integrated into our investment process. OBAM applies strict exclusion criteria to exclude certain sectors for reasons of principle. For example: controversial weapons producers, tobacco producers and coal miners. We also exclude companies that violate one or more of our sustainability principles.

OBAM also proactively looks for companies that can make a positive contribution to one or more SDGs. In addition, OBAM identifies the sustainability risk of a potential investment during the selection process. Sustainability risks often focus on people, the environment and good corporate governance. Before we invest in a company, these risks are often actively discussed with the management of the relevant company. We try to avoid investing in companies with a material sustainability risk as much as possible because we believe that this risk can have a negative impact on the reputation and value of the company.

This sustainability strategy demonstrably results in a high score on sustainability standards for OBAM. Both on quantitative sustainability standards (e.g., CO₂ emissions) and qualitative sustainability standards (e.g., human rights and governance). As a background, our investment portfolio has, at the end of December 2020, a 49% lower carbon footprint than the universe of our benchmark (MSCI All Countries World Index). Carbon intensity is a qualitative measure used to compare the emission of companies between industries. Our ESG dataprovider Sustainalytics B.V. divides the absolute emission by the total turnover, which means that the figure will be expressed in ton carbon dioxide per million invested USD.



OUR ORGANIZATION



At OBAM, we believe that a transparent organizational structure contributes towards realizing our investment strategy in a responsible manner. We thereby pursue an organizational structure that doesn't just comply with the relevant laws and regulations, but which also matches our activities.

OBAM CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Management Board of OBAM

The Management Board of OBAM is responsible for the realization of OBAM's (investment) objectives and (investment) strategy. In addition, the Board of Directors is responsible for complying with relevant laws and regulations and risk management. The Management Board is accountable to the Supervisory Board and the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Until June 30, 2020, the Management Board of OBAM consisted of:

- Mr S.H.W. Zondag; and
- BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V.

As of July 1, 2020, the Management Board has been conducted by OBAM IM. OBAM IM is also the Management Company of OBAM. As per the date of signing this report, the Board of OBAM IM consists of:

- Mr S.H.W. Zondag (Chairman of the Board and CIO);
- Mr E.T. Hoekstra (COO); and
- Mr I. Habets (CFRO).

Supervisory Board of OBAM

The Supervisory Board supervises the policy and the performance of duties of the Management Board and assists them with advice. The supervision of the Supervisory Board focuses on, among other things: the realization of the strategy, the general course of affairs within OBAM, the internal risk management and control systems and the financial reporting.

As per the date of signing this report, the Supervisory Board of OBAM consists of:

- Mr R.W.F. van Tets (chairman);
- Mr A.H. Lundqvist; and
- Mrs M. Tiemstra.

The General Meeting of Shareholders

The General Meeting of Shareholders represents the interests of the investors.

The authorized capital of OBAM consists of ordinary shares and priority shares. The ordinary shares of OBAM are statutory divided into classes Classic and X. As per the date of this annual report, no class X shares are issued. The priority shares are held by Stichting Keizerberg. A description of the provisions with regard to priority shares is included under 'Other information'.

Diversity

OBAM believes that different competences, cultures, knowledge and experiences contribute to an effective decision-making process. That is why OBAM strives for a balanced composition of the organization based on: gender, knowledge and experience, competences and cultural background.

While OBAM does not employ any staff members and there are no natural persons on the Management Board, OBAM applies the diversity principles in practice to the composition of the Supervisory Board. The above diversity principles are considered when nominating supervisory directors.

In recent years, OBAM has focused on a balanced distribution of men and women in the Supervisory Board, with the objective being that at least 30% of the seats were occupied by women and at least 30% of the seats by men. At the end of 2020, the Supervisory Board consisted of two men and one woman (66.7% - 33.3%). This goal has thus been achieved.

In the coming year, OBAM will strive to formulate and pursue concrete objectives with regard to the other diversity principles.

Compliance and Fund Governance

OBAM adheres to applicable laws and regulations and the guidelines of supervisors.

In addition, OBAM, as a listed investment fund, subscribes to the principles and 'best practices' of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code.

THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

OBAM is an institution for collective investment in transferable securities ('UCITS') as defined in the Dutch Financial Supervision Act ('Wft'). OBAM has appointed a management company to manage the fund as referred to in art. 1:1 of the Wft. The Management Company has a licence on the basis of art. 2:69b of the Wft to manage UCITS and is under the supervision of the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets ('AFM').

Until June 30, 2020, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. acted as the Management Company of OBAM. Since July 1, 2020, OBAM IM acts as Management Company.

Management tasks

The Management Company is responsible for the portfolio management, the fund administration, the risk management and the trading of shares of OBAM (sales and distribution). The Management Company can perform these activities itself or outsource them. Even in the event of outsourcing, the Management Company remains ultimately responsible for the performance of these activities.

The section 'Outsourcing parties and service providers' under 'General Notes', outlines which service providers and outsourcing parties BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. and OBAM IM have appointed to perform the above-described management activities during the past financial year.

Remuneration policy of the Management Company

Both OBAM IM, as the current Management Company of OBAM, and BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V., as the previous Management Company of OBAM, ensure a sustainable remuneration policy that is in line with the strategy, risk appetite and values of OBAM IM. OBAM IM's remuneration policy complies with the applicable requirements arising from the UCITS Directive, the ESMA guidelines for a good remuneration policy, and the Financial Corporations Remuneration Policy Act.

The remuneration policy has the following objectives:

- avoiding conflicts of interest;
- aligning the personal objectives of staff members with the long-term objectives of OBAM IM; and
- ensuring that staff members act in the best interest of (the investors of) OBAM and do not take excessive risks in the performance of their work.

The Supervisory Board of OBAM IM is responsible for approving, maintaining and evaluating the remuneration policy of OBAM IM. In addition, the Supervisory Board of OBAM IM monitors the correct implementation of the policy.

The remuneration structure of OBAM IM consists of the following categories:

- *Fixed remuneration*: each staff member receives a fixed remuneration that is in line with the position, experience, tasks and responsibilities of the staff member as well as market standards;
- *Variable remuneration*: is a supplement to the fixed remuneration and is based on the individual and collective performance of OBAM IM. The variable remuneration is always paid out in cash. In accordance with applicable legislation and regulations, the available budget for variable remuneration is approved in advance by the Supervisory Board of OBAM IM on a proposal from the Management Board. The available budget is based on the performance of OBAM, the objectives of OBAM IM and business strategy and the associated investment and / or financing needs and (multi-year) risks that may occur;
- *Pension schemes*: all staff members participate in the defined contribution pension scheme of OBAM IM, which provides for retirement pension and partner's pension. In addition, all staff members are separately insured for income in the event of incapacity for work; and
- *Other benefits*: staff members are entitled to other benefits, such as travel allowance.

The annual fixed and variable remuneration for every employee who is not a member of the Board of OBAM IM is determined by the Board of OBAM IM. The annual fixed and variable remuneration for Board members is determined by the Supervisory Board of OBAM IM.

OBAM IM has implemented an appraisal cycle consisting of a six-monthly appraisal interview and an annual performance appraisal interview. Performance is assessed based on performance indicators that are set at the beginning of the year for each staff member individually and collectively as an organization. OBAM IM uses both financial and non-financial performance indicators. OBAM IM ensures that financial performance indicators are at all times supplemented with non-financial performance indicators that are considered for at least 50% in the assessment of individual performance and the awarding of variable remuneration. In addition, the CFRO of OBAM IM assesses whether the individual performance indicators do not encourage staff members to adopt a risk attitude that

is not consistent with the risk attitude of OBAM IM and / or OBAM.

Given the nature, size and complexity of the organization, all staff members of OBAM IM qualify as Identified Staff. The regular remuneration policy therefore has adequate safeguards to mitigate excessive risk-taking in the short term.

In addition to the regular remuneration policy, OBAM IM has the following additional remuneration requirements that apply to staff members who perform a control function:

- the remuneration structure must enable OBAM IM to hire and retain qualified and experienced staff members for control functions;
- the remuneration structure must not influence the independence of these staff members and must not lead to a potential conflict of interest;
- they are assessed on the basis of the achievement of performance indicators related to their position, independent of the performance of the organizational

domains they monitor;

- if they qualify for variable remuneration, this remuneration is based on job-specific objectives and is not only determined on the basis of OBAM IM's collective performance objectives;
- they should not be placed in a position where a decision or action could be directly linked to an increase or decrease of their remuneration;
- the Supervisory Board of OBAM IM oversees their remuneration.

Finally, OBAM IM has implemented additional risk management measures regarding variable remuneration. For example, OBAM IM has the option for all staff members to reclaim (*claw-back*) or reduce (*malus*) the variable remuneration awarded if an employee has shown serious undesirable behavior or has carried out actions that have led to a substantial deterioration of the employee's financial position of OBAM IM and / or OBAM.

Aggregated quantitative information

The two tables below provide an overview of the aggregated quantitative information for members of staff of the Management Company. A distinction is made between BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V., which was the Management Board and Management Company of OBAM until June 30, 2020, and OBAM Investment Management B.V. which formed the Management Board and Management Company of OBAM as of July 1, 2020.

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V.	Number of staff*	Total remuneration (fixed and variable)* X 1,000 EUR	Of which total variable remuneration* X 1,000 EUR
Staff of the Management Company	102	13,106	3,107
<i>of which Identified Staff</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>4,920</i>	<i>1,484</i>

* For the purpose of understanding the remuneration data, the table above shows the quantitative information of BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. for 2019, the last full calendar year during which BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. was the Management Board and Management Company of OBAM.

The overview shows the staff members who were employed as at October 31, 2018. The fixed remuneration is the remuneration including any raise awarded at the closing of the annual compensation review process in May 2019, and the variable remuneration awarded based on performance during the preceding calendar year, whether this variable remuneration is deferred or not, and whether the staff members ultimately remained in the Management Company or not.

OBAM Investment Management B.V.	Number of staff**	Total remuneration (fixed and variable)** X 1,000 EUR	Of which total variable remuneration* X 1,000 EUR
Staff members of the Management Company	7	509	-
<i>of which Identified Staff</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>-</i>

** The overview shows the staff members who were employed as at December 31, 2020. Given the recent start of OBAM Investment Management B.V. as Management Company as of July 1, 2020, no annual compensation review process has yet taken place in 2020 and no variable remuneration has been awarded to staff.

Compliance and Fund Manager Governance

OBAM IM, as the current Management Company of OBAM, adheres to applicable laws and regulations and the guidelines of regulators. The Compliance Officer periodically monitors compliance with applicable laws and regulations and ensures that new and / or amended legislation is implemented in the organization on time. Extra attention was paid to this in the past financial year:

- the implementation of the Fifth Anti-Money Laundering Directive ((EU) 2018/843), which entered into force on May 21, 2020;
- the consequences of the Regulation on facilitating the cross-border distribution of UCITS ((EU) 2019/1156);
- the implementation of the guidelines for liquidity stress testing in UCITS; and
- the implementation of ESG legislation, more specifically the implementation of the Regulation on disclosure of sustainability in the financial services sector ((EU) 2019/2088).

In addition, OBAM IM is a member of the Dutch Fund and Asset Management Association ('DUFAS'). DUFAS is the sector association for the asset management sector that is active in the Netherlands. OBAM IM, as Management Company, subscribes to the Asset Manager Code established by DUFAS, which answers the question of what customers can expect from their asset management company. OBAM IM almost fully adheres to the Asset Manager Code. How OBAM IM has applied the principles is further elaborated in the annual report of OBAM IM.

In control statement

OBAM IM, as the current Management Company, as well as BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. as the previous Management Company, did have a description available during the period in which they acted as Management Company of the business operations that meets the requirements of the Financial Supervision Act and the Decree on conduct of business supervision of financial enterprises.

During the first half of the previous financial year, based on the ISAE 3402-report provided by BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V., OBAM IM has not made any observations based on which OBAM IM must conclude that the business operations of BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. have functioned not effectively and not in line with the description.

Also for the second half of the previous financial year during which OBAM IM itself acted as Management Company of OBAM, OBAM IM has not made any observations based on which OBAM IM must conclude that

business operations are not functioning effectively and not in accordance with the description. The description of the set-up of the business operations has recently been assessed by the AFM in the context of granting of the UCITS licence. After that, no material changes were made to the set-up. Therefore, OBAM IM, as the Management Company of OBAM, declares with a reasonable degree of certainty that the description of the set-up of the business operations, as referred to in Section 121 of the Decree on conduct supervision of financial enterprises, is in accordance with the Financial Supervision Act and related legislation and that the business operations during the period in during the past financial year that OBAM IM acted as Management Company of OBAM, functioned effectively and in accordance with the description.

For the coming year, OBAM IM does not expect any change in the set-up of its business operations that will have a material impact on the services provided by OBAM IM. OBAM IM naturally strives to further optimize the effectiveness of its business operations and internal control environment.

DEPOSITARY

As a UCITS, OBAM is obliged to appoint a Depositary as defined in art. 1:1 Financial Supervision Act. OBAM has appointed BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. acting as Depositary through its branch in Amsterdam. The Depositary holds a licence to conduct the custody business and is under the supervision by both the AFM and the French Autorité des Marchés Financiers.

The Depositary is charged with the safekeeping of the assets of OBAM. Custody of the assets includes the following activities:

- holding the assets of OBAM in safekeeping;
- monitoring and checking the cash flows of OBAM;
- supervising the Management Company. In the context of its supervisory duties, the Depositary will:
 - ensure that the sale, repurchase, subscription, redemption and cancellation of OBAM shares are conducted in conformity with the prospectus, articles of association and applicable laws and regulations;
 - ensure that the value of the shares of OBAM is calculated in conformity with the prospectus, articles of association and applicable laws and regulations;

- o carry out the instructions of the Management Company, unless they conflict with the prospectus, articles of association and applicable laws and regulations;
- o ensure that in transactions involving the assets of OBAM, any consideration is remitted to OBAM within the usual time limits; and
- o ensure that the income of OBAM is applied in conformity with the prospectus, the articles of association and applicable laws and regulations

The Depositary uses the services of the Luxembourg branch of BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. for the safekeeping of the assets of OBAM. A further description of the services that are purchased by the Depositary from the Luxembourg branch of BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. is included in the 'General notes' under 'Outsourcing parties and service providers'.

OUR POLICY



Our policy is an important means of realizing our strategy for the OBAM investor in the long term. In this chapter we would like to share how we applied our investment policy, voting and engagement policy, marketing policy and risk management policy in the past financial year.

INVESTMENT POLICY

Market developments

During 2020 the stock market was almost completely dominated by the coronavirus outbreak. Stock markets initially got off to a positive start to the year after the first phase of the China-America trade deal was signed. This changed in late February when global stock prices began to decline amid news of the coronavirus outbreak in China. Investor fears were further fuelled by speculation about the direct effect of the coronavirus on economic activity in China and Asia and possible disruptions in production chains and trade. Initially, losses were limited. However, when it turned out that the corona epidemic turned into a pandemic, panic broke out in financial markets worldwide. Between February 12 and March 12, global stocks (MSCI All Countries World Index) lost 26% for fear of a deep recession because of the corona outbreak. The abrupt nature of this decline, which also affected liquidity in all financial markets, prompted authorities to announce emergency measures.

Central banks were on the front lines and implemented exceptional support measures. From March 16, the recovery programs developed during the 2008 financial crisis were reactivated, with a broader scope and new instruments considered. Immediately afterwards, governments announced plans to support businesses and consumers. After the stock market low on March 23, stock markets have started to recover. The increase can be explained by the numerous economic support measures from governments and central banks. In April, many Western countries also started to talk about the gradual relaxation of the lockdowns. Finally, positive news came about several vaccines being developed against the corona virus and the first drugs against corona came onto the market. Halfway through the year, economic indicators around the world also started to improve, allowing stock markets to recoup much of the losses incurred.

Stock market sentiment remained positive in the second half of 2020, despite global corona infections reaching a new high and some countries being forced to announce new corona measures. However, the positive news reports with regard to the development of various corona vaccines, the recovery of macroeconomic indicators and the strong stimulus from governments and central banks counted more heavily for the investor. Various indices (including the Nasdaq and S&P 500) hit new record levels in the

summer.

From the summer onwards, we observed a sector rotation, with companies strongly affected by the corona pandemic showing a recovery. In general, there was some profit-taking worldwide, especially in the technology sector, while the more cyclical sectors such as industry and materials performed relatively better.

After stock markets fell in the autumn of 2020, stock markets rose sharply in November. With the US elections behind us and positive vaccine news, several indices again reached record levels. The sector rotation towards more cyclical stocks also continued at the end of the year. On the one hand, this was driven by Biden's victory in the US elections, which increases the likelihood of substantial investments in infrastructure, for example. On the other hand, by promising research results of corona vaccines in development, which make a strong recovery of the economy in 2021 more likely. The record number of corona infections in the US and the second wave of infections that took place in Europe were pushed aside by the market.

Against this background, the MSCI All Countries reference index showed a return of 15% in local currency for 2020. Despite the corona pandemic, it turned out to be a very positive year for equities. Since the US dollar weakened sharply in 2020, 6.7% of it remained in euro terms. The decline of the US dollar can be explained by a number of factors such as: (i) Europe reaching an agreement on the corona recovery fund, (ii) the Brexit agreement and (iii) the decision of the central banking system of the United States ('Fed') to keep interest rates low for a long time, even if inflation were to increase.

Looking at sectors, information technology topped the list with an increase of 44.1%. Many companies in this segment are expected to benefit excessively from the corona pandemic as this will accelerate the trend towards, for example, digitization. The consumer discretionary sector rose by 34.9%, among which Amazon was the star with a price jump of 76.3%. This has made Amazon one of the largest market capitalization companies in the world. The communications services sector was up 22.9%, with companies like Alphabet and Facebook up more than 30%.

The worst performing sector was energy because of the sharp fall in oil prices due to a strong decline in demand. The oil price even turned negative at the height of the crisis when there were so many stocks that there was no more storage capacity, so that investors did not want to have the oil delivered and were willing to pay for it. Ultimately, the oil price ended the year at USD 48.50 for a barrel of US oil, a 21% decline over the period under review. Overall, cyclical sectors such as manufacturing and banking lagged behind the market average due to the sharp economic decline, despite the recovery of these sectors at the end of

the year. Real estate was also one of the worst performing sectors due to the impact of the corona pandemic on part of the sector that could have long-term implications.

Unless otherwise stated, all returns mentioned above are in local currency.

Investment policy and performance

OBAM focuses on companies with strong business models, high sustainability standards, robust profitability and favorable growth prospects at an attractive valuation. The investment policy is aimed at continuously selecting the optimal mix of investments. At an industry level, the major overweight in the *IT* sector was reduced during the year. Some of these shares were bought during the sharp stock correction in March. Since the valuations of various stocks had risen sharply due to sharp price rises, we reduced these positions again during the year. The strong underweight in the *industrial* sector was reduced as we expect the global economy to recover when corona vaccines are rolled out. Finally, the overweight in *consumer staples* was increased given the attractive valuation and growth prospects of several companies in this segment. Among others, the following transactions were executed against this background.

In *consumer staples*, we bought PepsiCo, Reckitt Benckiser and Estée Lauder. PepsiCo owns attractive brands such as Lays, Doritos, Pepsi and Quaker and has very good market positions in more than 200 countries worldwide. The snack division is without a doubt PepsiCo's crown jewel and has been showing very good results for years. Recently new management was appointed at PepsiCo and we expect over time an improvement in performance in the beverage division and a sharper focus on profitability. Reckitt Benckiser was bought as we expect current growth to accelerate, driven by new innovations.

Estée Lauder is an American company still run by the Lauder family. The company is active in the higher segment of skin care, make-up, perfume and hair care. This is a very interesting market, where there is little price pressure and differentiation in products is mainly sought through innovation and branding. The long-term trend in the upper personal care segment is very good, especially in skin care where Estée Lauder has an excellent position with brands such as La Mer and Clinique. In addition, Estée Lauder has succeeded in opening the Asian market and is now profiting strongly from the increase in personal care, especially in the luxury segment. Estée Lauder has invested heavily in e-commerce over the past decade and has been able to offset some of its store closings with their online distribution. We believe that Estée Lauder will emerge healthy from this corona crisis and that the long term opportunities for the company will remain unchanged. During the year, Estée Lauder was sold again after the

share price had risen sharply in a short period of time.

In the *healthcare* sector, Intuitive Surgical, Philips, Hill-Rom and Amwell were bought. Becton Dickinson, Apollo Hospitals and Novo Nordisk were sold. Intuitive Surgical is the pioneer and global technology leader in robotic assisted, minimally invasive surgery. The company is committed to making surgery more effective, less invasive and easier for surgeons and patients. Intuitive Surgical is a dominant player worldwide with very high margins and strong cash flows where we expect the robotization of healthcare to be just in the beginning. Intuitive Surgical was sold again later in the reporting period after its share price rose more than 30% after purchase, limiting upside potential.

Hill-Rom is expected to benefit from increased investment in intensive care infrastructure in the coming years. The stock has an attractive valuation and a strong cash flow generation. The share price of Philips fell sharply in February amid investor fears that the corona outbreak could negatively impact Philips' earnings. The outbreak will certainly have an impact on Philips in the first half of 2020. However, we believe this will be a temporary effect and its long-term value will not be affected. We have therefore taken advantage of the weakness in the stock. Philips has a strong balance sheet, solid cash flow generation, growth and margin potential, and trades on an attractive valuation. After the stock recovered sharply since the purchase and returned to pre-corona levels, we sold the stock again as the risk/reward profile had become less attractive.

Amwell is a telehealth company with an integrated healthcare platform that is currently unique in the US. Given the very early stage of their life cycle, the very large future market and high entry barriers, we believe the company has a significant growth trajectory ahead of it. Becton Dickinson, Novo Nordisk and Apollo Hospitals were sold after these shares rose sharply, as a result of which we did not see any upside potential anymore.

In *information technology*, Automatic Data Processing (ADP) was bought and Apple sold. ADP offers its customers Human Resource Management solutions, including payroll, onboarding and employee hour tracking. HR is becoming increasingly complex due to new regulations, new pension schemes, taxes, etc. This makes it especially difficult for smaller companies to keep up with this. Outsourcing these activities is therefore a cost-effective solution and ensures that companies are compliant. The market is expected to grow at around 5-6%. HR services are increasingly automated. ADP certainly joins this trend. The recent fall in the share price offers a very attractive entry point to take a position in this high-quality company. Apple was sold after the share price sharply rose in 2020, as a result of which we only saw limited upside potential in the share.

In *industry* we bought RELX and Deutsche Post. Siemens and Alstom were sold. RELX is a steady grower with strong brands and solid cash flows. The company operates in four divisions: Scientific, Technical & Medical (STM), Legal, Risk & Business Analytics (R&BA) and Exhibitions. STM and Legal (in total 54% of sales) grow at 2% per year, the R&BA division at 7-8% and the Exhibitions division at 5%. This results in a growth rate of approximately 4%. The operating margins may increase slightly in the coming years. However, the corona crisis means that the Exhibitions division (a.o. exhibitions and congresses) has come to a standstill, so that growth this year will be limited. The share has fallen sharply, mainly due to the loss on the events activities. However, these only amount to about 12% of the operating profit, while the rest of the activities can continue to grow. We also expect that RELX can continue to let the attractive Risk & Business Analytics grow in the coming years. After the stock correction, we saw an attractive risk/return profile.

Deutsche Post is one of the largest players in the field of Express transport, in which relatively high margins are achieved. Fifty percent of the current air cargo capacity comes from passenger aircraft, this will largely disappear because of the corona pandemic and it is expected that this capacity will only come back in around 2023-2024. Deutsche Post will take advantage of the freight capacity shortage as they own 20% of the total air freight capacity, which will lead to higher prices. This is still insufficiently discounted in the share price. The company will also continue to benefit from the growth of the e-commerce trend and a recovery in the economy. We sold Alstom as, due to the rise in the share price, we saw insufficient upside potential. Siemens was sold as we saw better alternatives in the industry and profit predictability with the upcoming spin-off of the Siemens energy division is limited.

In the *utilities* sector, the French Veolia was bought. The company is active in water, waste management services and energy efficiency. The water division supplies drinking water to more than 95 million people worldwide and provides wastewater services to an additional 60 million people. Veolia's waste division processes nearly 50 million tons of waste annually, while the energy branch works with power facility operators to improve power generation efficiency at approximately 2,400 sites. The stock is attractively valued and the sharp fall in the share price this year offers an attractive entry point. We do not expect the corona outbreak to affect the business model in the somewhat longer term. The positive underlying growth drivers for, among others, water investments will continue to exist.

In *communication services* we bought Electronic Arts, which develops computer games such as FIFA, APEX and Battlefield. Playing games is becoming more and more

popular. At a professional level with millions of viewers on the internet, but also mutually via the mobile phone for example. This ensures attractive growth and cash generation.

Finally, we bought Deutsche Börse within *financials*. This German stock exchange company has a very strong business model with high margins and cash flows, where we expect it to be able to further expand its market share.

The total investment return on the portfolio for the financial year amounted to 8.8% (based on net asset value after costs). The index was thus beaten by more than 2%. IT stocks were the largest contributor to the absolute return of the portfolio. Positions in PayPal, supplier to the semiconductor industry ASML and software / cloud giant Microsoft helped with this. Consumer durables also contributed positively to absolute and relative returns. The strong contribution to returns from Amazon, Nike and Sonos was particularly noticeable. Finally, the contribution of financials was positive due to strong stock selection, while the sector showed a sharp decline in 2020. The contribution of the healthcare sector was negative, mainly due to the lack of biotechnology stocks which performed relatively strongly. Stock selection was also negative. The portfolio also lagged the market average within non-sustainable consumer goods due to a negative selection effect. Most of the outperformance was ultimately generated from allocation securities.

Outlook

Stock market sentiment has improved significantly as several coronavirus vaccines have been approved, raising the likelihood of a strong economic recovery. The outcome of the US elections is also interpreted as positive for stock markets. The advantages of Biden's plans (including more tax incentives) outweigh the disadvantages (including higher taxes, stricter laws and regulations for companies).

Corona infections continue to increase worldwide, with new lockdowns in several countries on the horizon. However, it is expected that the (economic) impact of stricter corona measures will be temporary now that the vaccines are coming. In the meantime, stock markets continue to be supported by major stimulus programs from governments / central banks. Also, the extremely low interest rates continue to keep money (from bond / savings markets) continues to flow to the stock markets. Finally, the recovery of economies in many countries has so far been stronger than expected, despite the limitations that often remain. Existing trends towards, for example, more digitization and automation will be accelerated by the corona crisis. As well as the trend towards sustainability, which will also accelerate under the new administration of Biden in the US, where people are still well behind in this area.

VOTING AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY

Voting policy

OBAM IM, as the current Management Company of OBAM, has formulated a policy on voting behavior. This policy explains how OBAM IM, on behalf of OBAM, votes at shareholders' meetings of companies in which OBAM invests. We see the exercise of the right to vote as one of the means of exerting a positive influence on the business operations of these companies. In this framework, our voting behavior is an important mechanism to implement our sustainability strategy, among other things. We therefore vote in line with both the PRI and the SDGs, as set by the United Nations.

Exercising voting rights is an integral part of the investment process. OBAM IM, as the current Management Company of OBAM, has contracted Sustainalytics B.V.

('Sustainalytics') as of July 1, 2020, to support the implementation of the voting policy. On the basis of the general voting policy Sustainalytics will perform an analysis per agenda item of each shareholders' meeting and subsequently issue a voting advice to OBAM IM. This voting advice can be adopted or rejected by OBAM IM, after which Sustainalytics will ensure that the votes are cast in accordance with the decision of OBAM IM.

We apply high standards regarding the corporate governance of companies in the investment portfolio. We expect companies to pursue a transparent policy aimed at long-term value creation in the interests of shareholders and stakeholders. Policy on ecological and social aspects plays a crucial role in this.

Every quarter we publish on our website per company how we voted per agenda item. These overviews can be found at www.obam.nl.



Engagement policy

By actively entering into dialogue with companies, we believe that we can have a positive influence on good corporate governance and social involvement of these companies. We believe that companies that take sustainability objectives into account, or even better can contribute positively to them, can create value in the medium to long term.

OBAM uses various forms of engagement, such as: entering into dialogue discussions with senior management of companies, exercising our voting policy and actively supporting joint engagement initiatives.

OBAM is actively engaged with external parties such as Sustainalytics. OBAM is convinced that a collective of investors with the same vision can make a greater impact. An example of such a collective engagement has taken place with Amazon in the past financial year. There was a total of 81 contact moments with the company to improve the health and safety risk policies faced by their staff members. In time, this should result in an improvement in the working conditions of staff members.

MARKETING AND SALES POLICY

The marketing and sales policy of OBAM aims to increase investor inflow and limit investor outflow. At the beginning of each financial year, OBAM draws up an annual plan regarding the intended marketing activities. The effectiveness of these marketing activities is reflected, among other things, in the fund volume.

Marketing activities

The marketing activities of OBAM were dominated by two events in the past financial year: the corona crisis and the privatization of OBAM.

The corona crisis has meant that our marketing activities had to be limited to non-physical expressions. Traditionally well attended events such as the *Beleggersfair*, in which OBAM once again participated this year, were organized in digital form. In addition, we have focused on our social media strategy to create more brand awareness. For example, we shared our 100 Seconds of OBAM videos via social media in which we explain news, discuss trends and explain investing. Thanks to this creativity and flexibility, we managed to reach a wide audience.

The most important message from OBAM in 2020 was the spin-off on July 1, 2020. In preparation for the spin-off, OBAM provided the website with a new house style in the first half of the financial year and this house style was also implemented in various media outlets. After July 1, 2020,

the 'new' OBAM will immediately become visible. Various publications donated attention to the privatization and OBAM has also actively sought publicity itself. For example, in September a campaign was launched on radio, among others, with the main objective of putting OBAM back on the map after a period of relative silence.

The number of publicity moments will be further increased in 2021. A good mix is sought between paid campaigns via various online and offline channels, expressions via various social media and sharing the investment vision of OBAM in various media. The underlying objective is to put OBAM back on the map as a strong Dutch brand with a rich history and an interesting investment strategy, to let the fund volume grow further. The recently increased interest in active funds compared to index products, combined with the strong performance of OBAM, gives every confidence for the future.

Fund volume

During the financial year, the total number of outstanding shares (Classic class) of OBAM decreased from 11,483,492 to 10,431,532. The liquidity of the investments in the portfolio is more than sufficient, therefore the outflow of funds entrusted has not affected the investment policy pursued. The average tradability of the shares in the portfolio can be considered good to very good, which means that investment preferences can be fully reflected in the portfolio. The development of the fund volume in relation to the fund market remains a point of attention for both the Management Board of OBAM and the Supervisory Board. This topic is discussed in detail at all meetings.

DIVIDEND POLICY

OBAM strives for the most attractive and stable dividend distribution possible. In determining the dividend proposal to shareholders, OBAM considers, among other things, the result of OBAM over the past financial year and the net income from the investments (direct income minus costs). In addition, OBAM takes the following tax aspects into account when determining the dividend proposal:

- the status of OBAM of a fiscal investment institution; and
- the possible set off of withheld withholding tax; and
- (additional) withholding of Dutch dividend tax at the level of the shareholders.

These tax aspects are explained in more detail below.

OBAM as a fiscal investment institution

OBAM has opted for the status of a fiscal investment institution as referred to in art. 28 Corporate Income Tax Act 1969. Based on this status, OBAM is not liable to

corporate tax if several conditions are met. One of these conditions relate to the dividend payment. OBAM must pay out the profit available for distribution (almost) in full to the shareholders within eight months after the end of the financial year. This is also referred to as the 'distribution obligation'. The distribution obligation plays an important role in determining the amount of the dividend proposal to the shareholders.

Setting off of withheld withholding tax

When determining the amount of the dividend proposal, the amount of domestic and foreign withholding tax that has been withheld from dividends received by OBAM is considered. This withheld withholding tax may under certain conditions be deducted from the dividend tax that OBAM deducts from the dividend it distributes. Setting off this withholding tax benefits OBAM's liquidity position, and is also beneficial in the longer term for OBAM's net asset value and performance.

(Additional) withholding of Dutch dividend tax at the level of the shareholders

A dividend pay-out that, based on tax laws and regulations, is higher than strictly necessary, results at the level of the shareholders in an additional deduction of Dutch dividend tax. In most cases, however, shareholders can set off Dutch dividend tax against their own tax liability without restriction.

Formation of a balanced dividend proposal

Bearing in mind the above tax-related factors and the expectations with regard to future dividend income, the Management Board draws up a dividend proposal that is appropriate given the company's result over the preceding financial year. The dividend proposal for the reporting period is included under '9. Profit appropriation' in the 'Notes to the profit and loss account'.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

OBAM identifies the risks that arise during the implementation of the (investment) strategy and formulates policy to control these risks. At OBAM, we identify and manage risks by means of our risk management framework. The framework is set out in the figure below and consists of: (i) the risk appetite and risk strategy, (ii) the risk governance and (iii) the risk management process. The various components are explained in more detail in the following sections.

Risk taxonomy and risk appetite

The risk taxonomy sets out the risk categories identified by OBAM. The prospectus explains the risk categories that OBAM recognizes. The most important risk categories are explained in more detail in the 'General notes' under 'Risk

factors'.



Figure 1, OBAM integral risk management framework

The risk appetite is the aggregate level of risk that OBAM is willing to accept to achieve the (investment) strategy. OBAM defines a risk appetite for each identified risk category. The risk appetite will be periodically reassessed, whereby it is examined whether internal and external developments give cause to include new risk categories and/or to adjust the risk appetite of identified risk categories. The next review is on the agenda at the beginning of 2021.

Risk governance

OBAM IM, as the current Management Company of OBAM, is responsible for risk management of OBAM. This responsibility rests with the Board of OBAM IM. The Board of OBAM IM is accountable to the Supervisory Board of OBAM with regard to the risk management of OBAM.

The roles and responsibilities for risk management are based on the 'Three Lines of Defence model'. In this model, different organizational units have their own role with regard to risk management:

- *first line*: the first line consists of the business functions and support functions. These functions are responsible for managing risks in the performance of their work;
- *second line*: the second line consists of the risk management function (CFRO) and the compliance function (Legal and Compliance Officer). These functions are responsible for monitoring the risks and drawing up and testing formulated policy and control measures. The CFRO and the Compliance Officer operate independently of the first line. They also advise the Board of OBAM IM and the first line in the

field of internal control;

- *third line*: the third line comprises of the internal audit function. The internal audit function tests, independently of the first and second line, the effectiveness of the risk management as well as the cooperation between the first and the second line.

Risk management process

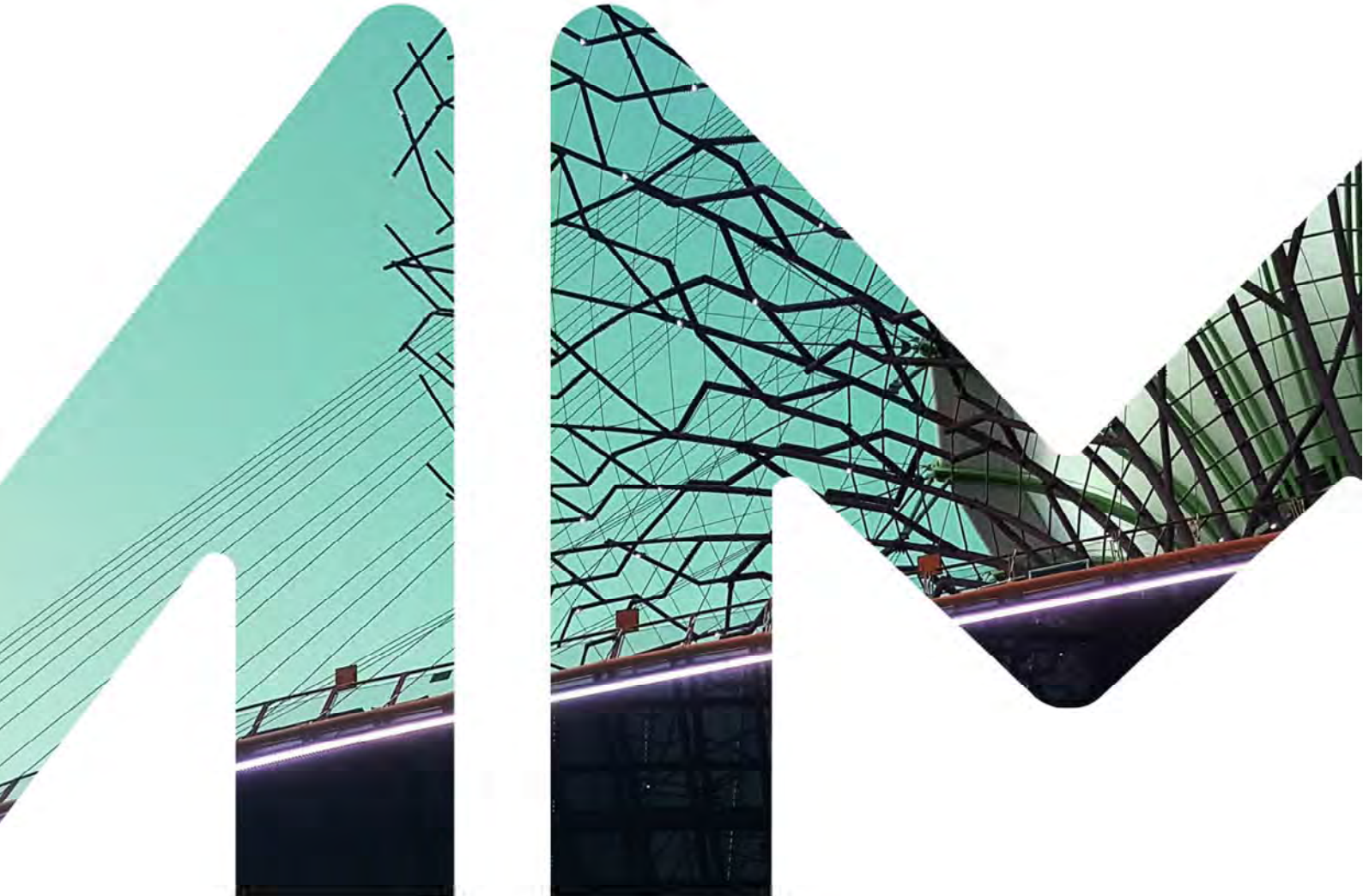
The risk management process is a continuous process of identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring risks:

- *Identification*: for each risk category OBAM IM identifies the ways a risk can manifest itself. We call these risk scenarios;
- *Assessment*: for each scenario identified, an estimate is made of the likelihood that a scenario will occur and

the impact that the scenario has on OBAM. This results in a gross risk. We then assess whether the gross risk falls within or outside our risk appetite for the relevant risk category;

- *Mitigation*: the risk response depends on whether the gross risk falls within or outside the boundaries of the risk appetite. If the gross risk falls outside the risk appetite, we will implement appropriate control measures; and
- *Monitoring*: the CFRO and the Compliance Officer check the effectiveness of the control environment. The effectiveness of the risk control measures determines the residual risk. If the control measures prove to be insufficiently effective, OBAM will review the control measures taken and/or propose additional risk control measures.

OBAM / MESSAGE FROM THE SUPERVISORY BOARD



Dear reader,

The past financial year was a special year in many respects. The corona virus affects many things, including the way in which the Supervisory Board has performed its supervisory duties. Nevertheless, we look back on the past financial year in a positive way, in which, among other things, the privatization of the management of OBAM was successfully realised.

KEY POINTS OF ATTENTION THIS YEAR

The Supervisory Board held formal and informal meetings with the Management Board of OBAM during the financial year. The main topics covered at those meetings were as follows:

- the investment policy pursued and to be conducted and the quarterly results, primarily focused on possible political and macroeconomic risks for the stock markets and the active share policy, regional, country and sector positioning, individual equity interests and the various attributions at portfolio level. This year, extra attention was paid to the impact of the corona virus on investment policy of OBAM and the stock markets;
- general policy matters;
- the general course of business and periodic reporting;
- the annual report and annual accounts and the report of findings from the auditor;
- the development of the fund's assets in relation to the developments in the investment markets; and
- the marketing and sales policy pursued and to be pursued.

In addition, the Supervisory Board paid a great deal of attention to the transfer of the management of OBAM from BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. to OBAM IM as of July 1, 2020 and the related decision to appoint OBAM IM as the Management Board of OBAM as of July 1, 2020.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

Composition of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board currently consists of three people: Mr R.W.F. van Tets, Mr A.H. Lundqvist and Mrs M. Tiemstra. During the last General Meeting on June 11, 2020, Mr F.P. Surry stepped down as a member of the Supervisory Board. For more information on the personal details of the Supervisory Board, reference is made to the table on the next page.

Given the nature, size and complexity of the organization and due to the current composition of the Supervisory Board, the Supervisory Board has decided not to set up separate committees.

Meetings

The Supervisory Board met four times during the past financial year for regular meetings. Once an additional meeting was scheduled regarding the resolution of the Supervisory Board regarding the appointment of OBAM IM as the new Management Company of OBAM. The members of the Supervisory Board and a (delegation) from the Management Board of OBAM are present at meetings.

Supervisory Directors are expected to attend meetings of the Supervisory Board. If members of the Supervisory Board are frequently absent from meetings, they will be called to account. In the past financial year, the current members of the Supervisory Board were present at all meetings of the Supervisory Board (100% score).

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Self-evaluation

Once every financial year, the Supervisory Board of OBAM holds an internal meeting in which the functioning of the Supervisory Board is evaluated. During this self-evaluation, the mutual cooperation, the cooperation with the Management Board of OBAM and the composition of the Supervisory Board in relation to the future needs of OBAM and its stakeholders will be considered. No material points for attention emerged from the self-evaluation.

Independence of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board must be composed in such a way that members of the Supervisory Board can operate independently and critically towards each other and towards the Management Board of OBAM. All members of the Supervisory Board are fully independent as defined in the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. During the past financial year, no situations arose in which there was a conflict of interest.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

Overall, we believe that the policy has been adequately implemented in accordance with the investment objective of OBAM. We advise the General Meeting of Shareholders to adopt this annual report and the annual accounts unamended and to discharge the Management Board for the management and the Supervisory Board for the supervision thereof.

The proposal of the Management Board to fix the dividend per ordinary share at EUR 1.25 has our approval. It will be proposed to the General Meeting of Shareholders to

approve the proposed dividend.

THANKS

With OBAM becoming independent, we believe that the long-term strategy of OBAM can be effectively shaped. The Supervisory Board therefore expresses its confidence in this future. We would like to express our gratitude to the current and previous Management Board for making the spin-off possible. In addition, we would like to thank all staff members of the current Management Company and the

previous Management Company very warmly for the way in which they performed their duties with a lot of commitment and enthusiasm in a special year on the stock exchanges.

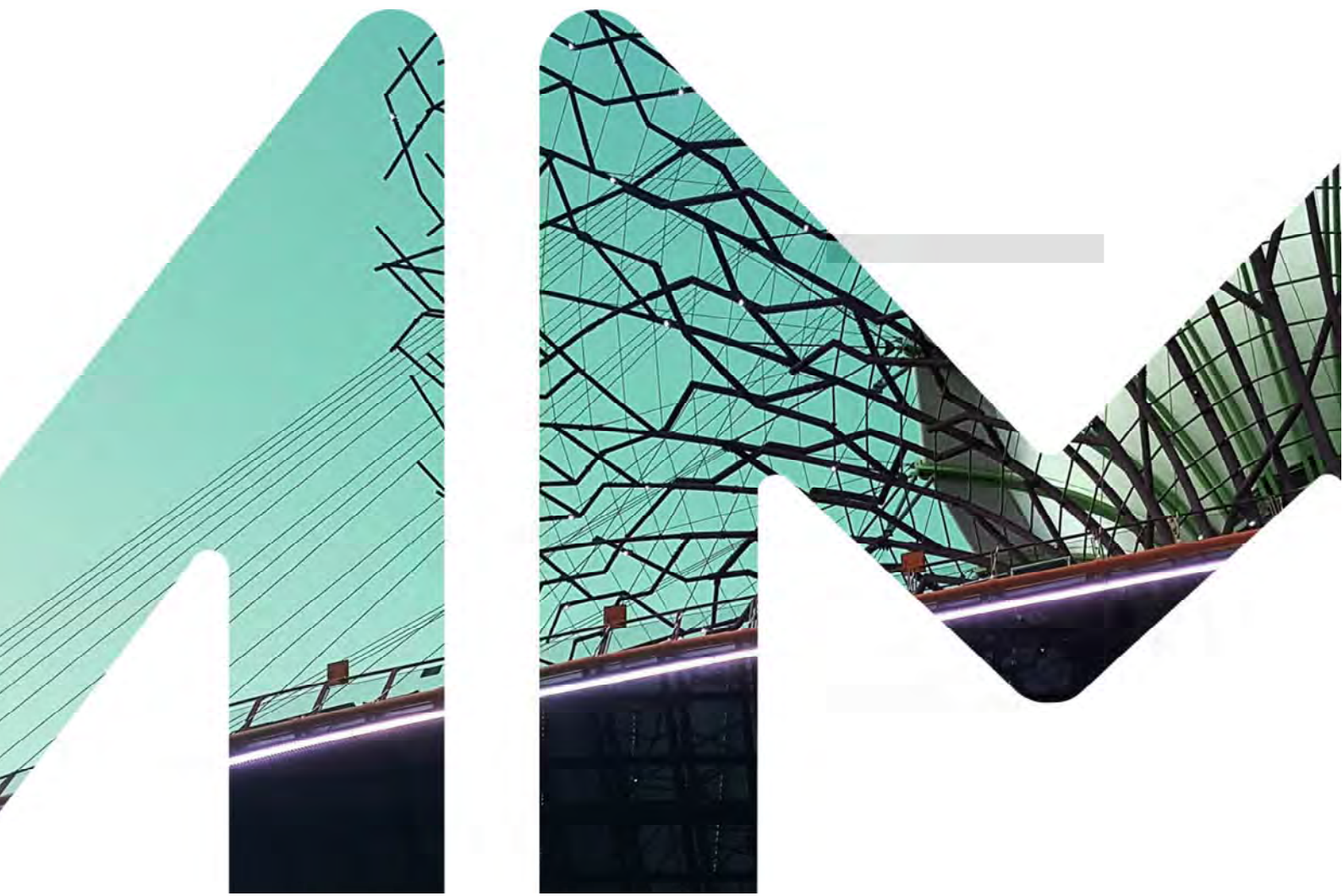
Schiphol, April 1, 2021

On behalf of the Supervisory Board

R.W.F. van Tets

R.W.F. van Tets (chairman)	A.H. Lundqvist (member)	M. Tiemstra (member)
General Gender: male Nationality: Dutch Date of birth: 07-04-1947	General Gender: male Nationality: Dutch Date of birth: 11-05-1945	General Gender: female Nationality: Dutch Date of birth: 14-02-1954
Appointment and nomination Date of appointment: 01-06-2011 First reappointment: 2015 Second reappointment: 2019 Appointment period: four years	Appointment and nomination Date of appointment: 20-11-2012 First reappointment: 2017 Appointment period: four years	Appointment and nomination Date of appointment: 19-11-2013 First reappointment: 2018 Appointment period: four years
Main (additional) functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr R.W.F. van Tets did not hold any additional functions during the past financial year. 	Main (additional) functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vice chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research Board member of Stichting <i>Preferente Aandelen ASML</i> Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Aviolanda Business Park, MRO Luchtvaart Cluster Chairman of the Evaluation Committee of TNO 	Main (additional) functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of the Supervisory Board of Stichting <i>Huizer Botterdagen</i> Board member of Stichting <i>Huizer Bidders</i> Secretary and board member of Stichting <i>Mag ik dan bij jou</i> National Register, Teacher course: Board Potentials CRMLink, Teacher education Governance Basics Quist Executive Coaches, Member Outer Circle

OBAM / FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



ANNUAL FIGURES



Balance sheet

before appropriation of result	Notes	31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Investments	1		
Shares		994,547	1,010,863
		994,547	1,010,863
Receivables			
Dividends receivable		563	452
Receivables on paid initial margin		-	154
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	2	1,428	1,290
		1,991	1,896
Other assets	3		
Cash		48,124	61,675
		48,124	61,675
Current liabilities	4		
Due for redemptions		459	694
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income		1,297	1,258
		1,756	1,952
Total of receivables and other assets minus current liabilities		48,359	61,619
Total of assets minus current liabilities		1,042,906	1,072,482
Shareholders' equity	5		
Issued share capital		7,305	8,041
Share premium		61,807	156,723
Other reserve		892,269	574,405
Unappropriated result		81,525	333,313
		1,042,906	1,072,482
Net asset value per share (EUR)		99.98	93.39

Profit and loss account

	Notes	01-01-2020 31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2019 31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Direct result on investments	6		
Dividends		13,681	16,861
Interest income		78	800
		13,759	17,661
Indirect result on investments	6		
<i>Realised value changes of investments</i>			
Price results on shares		-26,935	130,691
Foreign exchange results on shares		-1,518	7,456
		-28,453	138,147
<i>Unrealised value changes of investments</i>			
Price results on shares		150,050	179,322
Foreign exchange results on shares		-44,674	2,398
		105,376	181,720
Other result	6		
Exchange differences on cash		-3,394	1,487
Other income		352	549
		-3,042	2,036
Total operating income		87,640	339,564
Expenses	7		
Investment management fees		5,131	5,271
Interest expenses		188	91
Other expenses		796	889
Total expenses		6,115	6,251
Result		81,525	333,313
Result per share (EUR)		7.55	27.08

Cash flow statement

	01-01-2020 31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2019 31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Cash flow from investment activities		
Purchases of investments	-598,855	-727,778
Sales of investments	692,094	909,133
Dividend received	13,432	17,618
Interest received	78	800
Interest paid	-188	-92
Payments related to investment management	-5,037	-5,211
Other receivables	163	113
Other payables	-851	-670
Cash flow from investment activities	100,836	193,913
Cash flow from financing activities		
Received on (re-)issued shares	25,988	11,489
Paid on repurchased shares	-121,875	-158,353
Received subscription and redemption fees	343	340
Dividend distribution	-15,449	-14,876
Cash flow from financing activities	-110,993	-161,400
Net cash flow	-10,157	32,513
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	61,675	27,675
Exchange differences on cash	-3,394	1,487
Cash at the end of the reporting period	48,124	61,675

GENERAL NOTES



General

PRINCIPLES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OBAM N.V. is an investment company with variable capital, incorporated in 1936 under Dutch law and established in Amsterdam. OBAM is entered in the trade register of the chamber of commerce in Amsterdam under number 33049251.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following principles:

- the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including: (i) Part 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, (ii) the Model Annual Accounts Decree, (iii) the Financial Supervision Act and (iv) the Guidelines for Annual Reporting. These annual accounts have been prepared as much as possible in accordance with the standard model annual accounts for investment institutions, as set out in the Model Annual Accounts Decree. These annual accounts differ in some areas, so we will explain why;
- the financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern assumption. This means that the annual accounts have been prepared on the assumption that OBAM's continuity will be maintained and that OBAM can continue its (investment) activities in the foreseeable future;
- OBAM's statutory financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December. The reporting period of this annual report and these financial statements relates to the period 1 January 2020 up to and including 31 December 2020;
- the annual accounts are drawn up in euros; this is both the functional currency and the presentation currency;
- the numbers stated at the items in the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and Cash Flow Statement correspond with the relevant numbers in the 'Notes to the figures';
- the five-year overview of: (i) the total net asset value, (ii) the total result, (iii) the number of shares outstanding, (iv) the net asset value and (v) the transaction price per share as well as the performance data are included on page 5 of the annual report; and
- the valuation principles, the principles for determining the result as well as the principles for the cash flow statement are unchanged from the principles used in the comparative financial period (1 January 2019 up to 31 December 2019), except for the changes in accounting policies included on the next page.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

OBAM has decided to implement two changes in accounting policies with effect from the financial year 2020. These changes in accounting policies ensure a better connection to the current market standards and therefore contribute to an improved insight in the calculation method, respectively presentation method of the reported figures.

Change in accounting policy method of calculation of realised and unrealised value changes

In order to give a better insight in the annual return and thereby the developments of the realised and unrealised value changes in the profit and loss account for the financial year, it was decided to change the calculation method of the realised and unrealised value changes. The realised value changes are no longer calculated by deducting the purchase value from the sales proceeds but by deducting the fair value at the beginning of the financial year or the purchase price during the financial year from the sales proceeds. As a result of the new calculation method, it is no longer necessary to reverse the cumulative value of unrealised value changes already recognised in previous financial years.

The comparative figures (2019) have been adjusted accordingly in the current profit and loss account. As a result, the comparative figure deviate from the profit and loss account in the annual report for the financial year 2019. The change of the calculation method does only affect the presentation of the breakdown of the indirect return on investments in realised and unrealised value changes and does not affect the height of the net asset value or the result. After adjustment of the calculation method, the realised value changes for the financial year 2019 are EUR 57.0 million higher than as presented in the annual report for the financial year 2019, the unrealised value changes are EUR 57.0 million lower than as presented in the annual report for the financial year 2019.

Change in accounting policy presentation method of the cash flow statement

In order to improve the understanding of the cash flows in the cash flow statement, it was decided to change the presentation method from the indirect method to the direct method. Compared to the indirect method, the direct method provides a better insight into the cash flows from dividends and interest by presenting them separately.

The comparative figures (2019) have been adjusted accordingly in the current cash flow statement. As a result, these figures deviate from the cash flow statement in the annual report for the financial year 2019. The change in the presentation method does not affect any items of the net asset value or the result.

SECURITIES LENDING

In accordance with the prospectus, no securities are lent from the portfolio.

Risk factors

The risk management policy is described as part of the 'Management report' on page 24.

Within this risk management policy, risks are periodically identified and assessed based on significance and materiality. The internal procedures and control activities aim to effectively mitigate both financial and non-financial risks. This section describes the individual risk categories that OBAM distinguishes.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of fluctuations on the financial markets, or fluctuations in share prices, interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices and derivatives linked to these products.

OBAM has an average risk appetite compared to the market. In general, The Management Company prefers stocks which are less dependent on market fluctuations and the more on company specific developments. At the end of December 2020, the (3 year) beta factor was 1.05, which is comparable to average market movements.

Price risk

The value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The exposure to price risk as a result of changes in market prices is increased when the spread of shares in the portfolio is narrowed to specific regions, sectors and/or individual stock selection .

The policy of OBAM is intended to reduce the potential negative effect of price fluctuations on the company's net asset value as far as possible, among other things through judicious selection and diversification. By investing in various sectors and countries, an attempt is made to ensure that there is sufficient diversification in the portfolio. OBAM accordingly manages the price risk primarily through diversification of the investment portfolio.

The risks may increase further when futures and (written) options are used or where investments are funded with borrowed money.

No guarantees are given that the investment targets will be achieved. This can result in the increase or the decrease of the net asset value of OBAM shares. This implies that investors may receive less money back than they have invested.

With regard to price risk, OBAM has an average risk appetite. The portfolio of OBAM at the end of the reporting period is diversified across ten sectors and twelve countries. The Management Company uses diversification to limit the price volatility as compared to the market. This is reflected among other things in the (3 years) beta-factor of 1.05, which is similar to the market. The 'active share' is, at 86.73%, significantly higher compared to average investment funds because OBAM invests with conviction in the stocks it has identified as attractive. These stocks are generally more dependent on company-specific developments than on market trends.

To manage price risks, liquidity and marketability will be monitored continuously at fund level. OBAM primarily invests in medium-sized and large companies with a dominant market position and high liquidity of the underlying shares. At the end of the reporting period, the investment portfolio showed an overweight position in the sectors information technology, consumer discretionary and consumer staples. OBAM is strongly overweighted in the Netherlands and Germany. Besides, the company is directly underweighted in emerging markets.

Risk of investing in emerging markets

The market risk may be considerably higher in emerging markets, particularly in countries which are characterised for example by an authoritarian regime, political instability or high taxes. Compared to developed countries, equity markets in these countries may be characterised by higher volatility as well as lower liquidity and higher transaction costs, while the investment information available may be incomplete or unreliable.

With regard to risk of investing in emerging markets, OBAM has a low risk appetite. At the end of the reporting period, the company had an underweighted direct position in emerging markets. This means that the direct risk of investing in emerging markets is relatively limited compared to the market. The emerging markets in which OBAM has direct investments are China and India. OBAM does invest in many multinationals which increasingly generate their sales in emerging markets. In this way the Management Company seeks to profit from the relatively high growth in these markets.

Derivatives risk

OBAM may make use of financial derivatives. This can lead to leverage, which may cause the volatility of the company to increase. Certain derivative instruments give rise to losses that are higher than the costs of those derivatives. Some derivatives, especially derivatives traded over the counter ('OTC'), may be valued in different ways. A derivative may have a weaker than expected correlation with the underlying securities and may therefore appear to be ineffective or even have an adverse effect on the value of the company. OBAM can make use of OTC options. These options are agreed upon by parties. The risk to which OBAM is exposed if the other party cannot fulfil its obligations is limited to the positive net asset value of the relevant OTC contracts.

With regard to derivatives risk, OBAM has a low risk appetite. The Management Company did not use derivatives during the reporting period. The primary purpose of any future use of derivatives is to hedge risks, not to generate additional income.

Currency risk

OBAM may invest in securities or other instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the euro. As a result, the performance of OBAM may be affected by movements in exchange rates. These currency fluctuations can have both a positive and a negative effect. The Management Company may choose (within the scope of the investment policy) to hedge the currency risks by using financial derivatives.

With regard to currency risk, OBAM has a slightly higher risk appetite. OBAM invests in shares worldwide and is herewith exposed to currency risk just as the broad market is. The slightly increased currency risk is the result of the regional allocation of the portfolio. This deviates from the benchmark. OBAM tries to spread the portfolio regionally, directly and indirectly so that it has a dampening effect on currency risk. Although the Management Company is free to do so, currencies are generally not hedged. During the financial period, the Management Company did not use foreign exchange contracts.

The net asset value of OBAM will fluctuate as a result of changes in exchange rates against the euro, as well as changes in the prices of securities.

In the table on the next page a summary is shown of the currency exposure that is based on the currency in which the shares in the portfolio are listed, as a percentage of total investments. This information can be used to provide a view of the extent to which the value of the company's investments may fluctuate. The summary shows the situation as at the balance sheet date. This is a snapshot. The percentage distribution can change constantly as a result of transactions and price fluctuations.

	Percentage total investments 31-12-2020	Percentage total investments 31-12-2019
Currency		
US dollar	62.1	59.9
Euro	25.3	26.8
Swiss franc	4.7	4.6
British pound	2.9	1.2
Hong-Kong dollar	2.0	1.6
Danish krone	1.4	3.3
Japanese yen	1.1	1.8
Swedish krona	0.5	-
Indian rupee	-	0.8
Total	100,0	100,0

The notes on the concentration risk and country risk provide further information on the allocation of the investments across sectors and countries.

Concentration risk

Although spreading risk is an important factor in the determination of the policy, a relatively large proportion of the assets may be invested in a relatively small number of companies (see chapter 'The 15 largest investments').

With regard to the concentration risk, OBAM has a high-risk appetite compared to the market. At the end of December 2020, there were 57 stocks in portfolio. As a result, the concentration risk of OBAM is higher than the market. The Management Company invests with great conviction in the stocks it identifies as attractive propositions, with the aim of generating a high absolute and relative return. To control the risks, the Management Company diversifies by investing in various countries, regions, currencies, sectors or subsectors. The Management Company may also increase the cash position to a maximum of 15% of the invested capital. This situation did not arise during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period, OBAM was invested in 57 shares, spread across 12 countries and 10 sectors. This ensures that the investments are well diversified and limits the concentration risk. Investments during the reporting period were made within the limits as set out in the prospectus.

The table below provides insight into the spread of the investments of OBAM across sectors at the end of the reporting period.

Sector	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
	MSCI	total	MSCI	total
	31-12-2020*	31-12-2020	31-12-2019*	31-12-2019
Communication services	9.2	9.6	8.7	9.3
Consumer discretionary	13.0	16.8	10.8	17.3
Consumer staples	7.4	11.7	8.1	14.2
Energy	3.0	-	5.2	-
Financials	13.4	13.3	16.7	12.4
Health care	11.8	11.3	11.8	12.3
Industrials	9.7	7.3	10.3	8.2
Information technology	21.9	24.2	17.2	21.3
Materials	5.0	2.8	4.7	5.0
Real estate	2.6	1.2	3.2	-
Utilities	3.0	1.8	3.3	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Source: Bloomberg and MSCI

Liquidity risk

The degree of marketability of the securities in which the company invests influences the actual sale and purchase prices. To limit the liquidity risks, the company invests mainly in highly marketable listed securities. The high degree of liquidity also forms the basis for timely payment in the event of repurchase of own shares by OBAM. The degree of (non)liquidity of the securities in portfolio of OBAM is expressed in the values of the relevant positions.

With regard to liquidity risk, OBAM has a low risk appetite. The liquidity of OBAM remained fairly stable during the financial period. OBAM invests primarily in equities with high levels of market capitalization and liquidity. As at December 31, 2020, 93.69% of the portfolio can be expected to be sold within two working days, where it is expected that these sales (based on approximately 20% of the daily volume) will not affect the share prices in a negative way.

Country risk

Market risks can be higher in certain countries, in particular those with such characteristics as political instability, lack of complete or reliable information, market irregularities or high taxation.

With regard to country risk, OBAM has an average risk appetite. To mitigate country risk, the weights are monitored continuously.

The table on the next page provides insight into the spread across the different countries in which OBAM is invested.

	Percentage MSCI 31-12-2020*	Percentage total investments 31-12-2020	Percentage MSCI 31-12-2019*	Percentage total investments 31-12-2019
Geographical breakdown **				
Australia	2.0	-	2.0	-
Belgium	0.2	-	0.3	1.7
Brazil	0.7	0.8	0.9	-
Canada	2.7	-	3.0	-
China	4.9	2.0	3.8	1.6
Denmark	0.7	1.4	0.5	3.3
Finland	0.3	-	0.3	-
France	2.9	6.1	3.3	10.6
Germany	2.5	6.1	2.5	5.4
Hong Kong	1.2	-	1.4	-
India	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.5
Indonesia	0.2	-	0.2	-
Ireland	1.0	-	0.9	-
Israel	0.2	-	0.2	-
Italy	0.6	-	0.6	-
Japan	6.7	1.1	7.2	1.8
Luxembourg	0.1	-	0.1	-
Malaysia	0.2	-	0.2	-
Mexico	0.2	-	0.3	-
The Netherlands	1.4	12.0	1.5	9.1
Norway	0.2	-	0.2	-
Russia	0.4	-	0.5	-
Saudi Arabia	0.3	-	0.3	-
Singapore	0.3	-	0.4	-
Spain	0.7	-	0.8	-
Taiwan	1.7	-	1.4	-
Thailand	0.2	-	0.3	-
United Kingdom	3.8	4.6	4.9	1.2
United States	55.2	58.9	54.0	58.2
South Africa	0.5	-	0.6	-
South Korea	1.8	-	1.4	-
Sweden	0.9	0.5	0.7	-
Switzerland	2.9	4.7	3.1	4.6
Other	1.2	-	1.1	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Source: Bloomberg and MSCI

** The geographical breakdown of the portfolio of OBAM is based on MSCI-classification. In principle, the classification of the individual shares depends on the country of domicile of the share.

Risks associated with techniques for efficient portfolio management

Techniques employed for efficient portfolio management and in particular relating to the quality of the collateral instruments received/reinvested, may give rise to various risks, such as liquidity risks and counterparty risks, which can have an impact on the results of the company.

The Management Company did not use techniques for efficient portfolio management during the reporting period.

Principles

VALUATION PRINCIPLES

Assets and liabilities are valued on a basis of fair value, unless mentioned otherwise.

Valuation of the investments

The valuation of the investments takes place based on the following criteria:

- the regularly traded listed securities are valued at the closing prices which are fixed after the cut-off time. For investments of OBAM in Asian markets, the most recently known market prices will be taken into account consistently for the time of valuation;
- on days when one or more stock exchanges or markets on which a substantial part of the underlying investments is traded or are closed for the usual reasons, the listed investments may be valued on the basis of an appraisal by the Management Board which it deems advisable for such investments;
- listed securities that are not traded or are traded irregularly are valued at the discretion of the Management Board at an (estimated) market value taking into account all criteria which it deems advisable for such investments.

Trade date and settlement date

All purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities that must be settled within the time frame established by regulation or a market convention are recognized based on the transaction date. The transaction date is the date on which OBAM becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Forward purchases and sales other than those that must be settled within the timeframe established by regulation or a market convention are recognized as derivative financial instruments until settlement.

Netting

If legal regulations require netting of financial assets with financial liabilities and OBAM has the intention to net at settlement date or the net assets settle at the same time and the obligation to settle, then financial assets and liabilities will be netted and only the net value will be presented on the balance sheet

Valuation of derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are derived financial instruments such as forward contracts, futures and options. The value of derivatives depends on the value of the underlying variables and these financial instruments need relatively little or no net initial investment and are settled at a certain moment in the future.

Forward contracts, futures and options which have not yet been settled are stated at fair market value. Realised and unrealised results on these contracts are accounted for in the results on investments in the profit and loss account.

Valuation of other assets and liabilities

The other assets and liabilities are stated at nominal value. Where necessary, provisions are formed for irrecoverability.

Foreign currency

The following basic principles are applied by the company for the conversion of currency:

- assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted into euros at the rate prevailing on the date of valuation;
- currency exchange differences are recognised in the results;
- income and expenditure in foreign currencies are converted into euros at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

Exchange rates as at December 31, equivalent to 1 euro.

Exchange rates	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
US dollar	1.2236	1.1225
British pound	0.8951	0.8474
Danish krone	7.4435	7.4725
Hongkong dollar	9.4873	8.7463
Indian rupee	88.9960	80.1220
Japanese yen	126.3255	121.9877
Swedish krona	10.0485	10.5078
Swiss franc	1.0816	1.0870

PRINCIPLES OF DETERMINATION OF RESULTS

The results are determined by the proceeds from the dividend received during the reporting period, the interest over the reporting period and other income after deduction of the costs attributable to the reporting period.

The buying and selling costs of investments are capitalised in the cost price and are thus classified as part of the results on investments. Selling costs of investments are deducted from the realised price results on shares.

Realised and unrealised price and currency results on investments are taken directly to the profit and loss account. Realised value changes are the difference between the realised sales proceeds and the value at the beginning of the reporting period or the purchase price during the reporting period. The unrealised value changes presented in a reporting period are the difference between the value at the end of the reporting period and the value at the beginning of the reporting period or the purchase price during the reporting period.

The premiums and discounts for the issue or the redemption of shares are accounted for under other income.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The cash flow statement is drawn up using the direct method, whereby a distinction is drawn between cash flow from investment activities and cash flow from financing activities.

Exchange rate differences on cash arise from movements in foreign exchange rates regarding the conversion of receivables and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the fund currency between the moment of entering a transaction and the settlement date of a transaction. As a result of increases and decreases in transaction (volumes) as well as volatility of foreign exchange rates, the item exchange differences on cash may undergo (significant) changes compared to the comparable period.

Outsourcing parties and service providers

As set out in 'Our organization' under 'The Management Company' and 'The Depositary', the Management Company and the Depositary may make use of service providers and outsourcing parties for the execution of their management tasks respectively depositary tasks. In this section we further explain which service providers and outsourcing parties were used by the Management Company and the Depositary in the past financial year, among others, in the performance of their duties.

OUTSOURCING PARTIES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Management Company is responsible for the management of the investments (portfolio management) of OBAM, the fund administration, the risk management and the trading of OBAM shares (sales and distribution). Until June 30, 2020, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. was the Management Company of OBAM. As of July 1, 2020 OBAM IM is the Management Company of OBAM.

Both BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. and OBAM IM have outsourced part of the management activities related to the administration as defined in art. 1:1 Financial Supervision Act to the Administrator:

- *Administrator*: the Administrator is responsible, among other things, for: (i) the financial administration of OBAM, (ii) the investment administration of OBAM, including receiving, transmitting and monitoring the execution of orders, (iii) calculating the net asset value and (iv) preparing reports and annual and semi-annual reports.

From January 1 to June 30, 2020, BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Brussels branch acted as Administrator. With effect from July 1, 2020, BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Amsterdam branch has been appointed by OBAM IM as Administrator.

In addition, both BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. and OBAM IM used the following service providers in the execution of the management activities in the past financial year:

- *Fund Agent*: the Fund Agent is charged, among other things, with assessing and accepting or rejecting purchase and sale orders in respect of the shares of OBAM as entered in the stock market order book. The Fund Agent is therefore responsible for OBAM's investor administration.

During the first half of 2020, BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Luxembourg branch acted as Fund Agent of OBAM. ING Bank N.V. has been appointed by OBAM IM as Fund Agent of OBAM with effect from July 1, 2020; and

- *Paying Agent and Listing Agent*: the Paying Agent is charged among other things with the payment of dividends on behalf of OBAM and adjustment of the global share certificate which embodies the shares of Classic share class. The Listing Agent is charged among other things with all activities related to the listing of the Classic share class of OBAM on Euronext Amsterdam.

From January 1 to June 30, 2020, BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Paris branch acted as Paying Agent and Listing Agent of OBAM. ING Bank N.V. has been appointed by OBAM IM as Paying Agent and Listing Agent of OBAM with effect from July 1, 2020.

OUTSOURCING PARTIES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE DEPOSITARY

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of OBAM's assets. OBAM has acquired BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. acting through its Amsterdam branch appointed as Depositary.

To be able to execute depositary activities in a large number of countries, the Depositary has outsourced depositary tasks to (non) affiliated parties. A list of third parties to which the Depositary has outsourced depositary tasks is available on the website of the Depositary (www.bnpparibas.nl) and will be available free of charge by the Depositary upon request. The list may be updated from time to time. In principle, the Depositary is liable to OBAM for the loss of a financial instrument taken into custody, also in the event of outsourcing of custody tasks.

NOTES TO THE FIGURES



Notes to the balance sheet

1. INVESTMENTS

	01-01-2020 31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2019 31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Shares		
Position at the beginning of the reporting period	1,010,863	872,351
Purchases	598,854	727,778
Sales	-692,094	-909,133
Realised and unrealised results on investments	76,923	319,867
Position at the end of the reporting period	994,547	1,010,863

All shares are listed.

A specification of the portfolio as at December 31, 2020 is included on page 59, 60 and 61 of this report.

The active share on December 31, 2020 was 86.73%. This percentage is a snapshot per that date.

2. RECEIVABLES

	31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income		
Reclaimable dividend and withholding taxes	1,428	1,290
Position at the end of the reporting period	1,428	1,290

Tax reclaims as part of the Aberdeen / Fokus Bank Project

In several European Union member states, community law grants undertakings for collective investments (UCIs), the right to file claims with a view to recovering taxes they have been unjustly forced to pay. When one member state imposes a higher tax burden on a foreign UCI than on a resident UCI, this constitutes discrimination under community law.

This principle was confirmed by the ruling of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in the 'Aberdeen' case (June 18, 2009). This ruling acknowledges that a non-resident UCI can be subject to discriminatory taxation, which constitutes an obstacle to freedom of establishment and/or the free movement of capital. Other CJEU rulings have subsequently confirmed this case law. Key examples are the rulings in the Santander (May 10, 2010) and Emerging Markets (April 10, 2014) cases regarding French and Polish tax legislation, respectively.

Considering this case law and to safeguard the right of UCIs to receive tax rebates, the Management Company has decided to file claims with the tax authorities in several member states whose discriminatory legislation fails to comply with community law. Preliminary studies will be carried out to determine whether or not the claims are viable, i.e., for which funds, in which member states and over what period it is necessary to request a rebate. This project is referred to as the Aberdeen / Fokus Bank Project.

To date, there is no European legislation establishing a uniform framework for this type of claim. As a result, the time taken to receive a rebate and the complexity of the procedure vary depending on the member state in question. This means that it is necessary to constantly monitor developments in this regard.

In case such rebate is received for OBAM N.V. and the concerned amount of tax withheld was earlier offset against Dutch dividend tax paid, such rebate might need to be reimbursed to the Dutch tax authority.

In 2020, an amount of EUR 71,004.51 was received. This amount has been fully set off with the Dutch tax authority.

3. OTHER ASSETS

Cash

This only concerns bank balances immediately due.

4. CURRENT LIABILITIES

Due for redemptions

These solely include the debts in respect of the redemptions of shares of OBAM still unsettled as at the balance sheet date.

	31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income		
Management fee payable	437	454
Depository fee payable	160	49*
Other expenses payable	700	755*
Position at the end of the reporting period	1,297	1,258

* This deviates from the 2019 annual report. The deviation relates to a shift between items and does not affect the total costs and the 2019 result.

5. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	01-01-2020 31-12-2020	01-01-2019 31-12-2019	01-01-2020 31-12-2020	01-01-2019 31-12-2019
	Quantity	Quantity	EUR x 1,000	EUR x 1,000
Issued share capital				
Classic class				
Position at the beginning of the reporting period	11,483,492	13,265,538	8,038	9,286
Issued	307,927	139,997	216	98
Repurchased	-1,359,887	-1,922,043	-952	-1,346
Position at the end of the reporting period	10,431,532	11,483,492	7,302	8,038
Priority shares				
Position at the end of the reporting period	60	60	3	3
Total issued share capital			7,305	8,041
Authorized capital at the end of the reporting period:				
Ordinary shares, nominal value EUR 0.70			56,350	56,350
Priority shares, nominal value EUR 50.00			3	3
			56,353	56,353
Share premium				
Classic class				
Position at the beginning of the reporting period			156,723	302,708
Received on shares issued			25,772	11,391
Paid on shares repurchased			-120,688	-157,376
Position at the end of the reporting period			61,807	156,723
Other reserve				
Position at the beginning of the reporting period				
Received from/transferred to Unappropriated result			574,405	652,939
			317,864	-78,534
Position at the end of the reporting period			892,269	574,405

	01-01-2020 31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2019 31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Unappropriated result		
Position at the beginning of the reporting period	333,313	-63,657
Dividend distribution on shares	-15,449	-14,877
Transferred to/received from Other reserve	-317,864	78,534
Result current financial year	81,525	333,313
Position at the end of the reporting period	81,525	333,313

Three years overview

Totals EUR x 1,000	31-12-2020	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
Net asset value	1,042,906	1,072,482	901,278
Less: value of priority shares	3	3	3
	1,042,903	1,072,479	901,275
Number of outstanding shares	10,431,532	11,483,492	13,265,538
Net asset value per share (EUR)	99.98	93.39	67.94
Result per share (EUR)	7.55	27.08	-4.64

	01-01-2020 31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2019 31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Statement of changes in equity		
Shareholders' equity at the start of the reporting period	1,072,482	901,278
(Re)issued	25,988	11,489
Repurchased	-121,640	-158,721
End of the reporting period	976,830	754,046
Direct result from investments	13,682	16,861
Investment management fees	-5,131	-5,271
Other expenses	-796	-889
	7,755	10,701
Indirect result from investments	76,923	319,867
Other result	-3,153	2,745
	81,525	333,313
Net result	81,525	333,313
Dividend distribution	-15,449	-14,877
Shareholders' equity at the end of the reporting period	1,042,906	1,072,482
Composition of the capital for tax purposes		
	31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Issued capital	7,305	8,041
Approved share-premium	314,891	409,464
Re-investment reserve	706,909	636,901
Tax difference reserve (maximum)	3,222	4,175
Minimum distribution obligation for the financial year (minimum)	10,579	13,901
Capital for tax purposes	1,042,906	1,072,482

This composition is based on the minimum distribution obligation with maximum addition to the tax difference reserve based on the figures as per December 31, 2020 respectively December 31, 2019.

Notes to the profit and loss account

6. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

Dividends

This refers to gross cash dividends, reduced by the portion of the non-reclaimable withholding tax which is not eligible for deduction from the dividend tax payable and foreign withholding tax that is not reclaimed.

In principle, all reclaimable foreign withholding tax is reclaimed, unless in practice it proves impossible to meet the rules of procedure to reclaim it and/or the costs would outweigh the benefits.

This is the case in the following countries: Philippines, Malaysia, Taiwan, Singapore, Canada – if the shares are held on an American stock exchange – and South Korea. Furthermore, we do not reclaim and individual amount of less than EUR 354 (on account of the high cost of reclaiming the funds in relation to the amount reclaimed). Withholding tax that is not reclaimed is disclosed as a loss in the profit and loss account.

The non-reclaimable withholding tax and the dividend tax withheld in The Netherlands are in principle set off against the dividend tax payable by the company on its own dividend distribution.

(Un)realised results on investments

	01-01-2020 31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000			01-01-2019 31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000		
	gain	loss	total	gain	loss	total
Realised						
Price results on shares	70,334	-97,269	-26,935	148,532	-17,841	130,391
Foreign exchange results on shares	7,150	-8,668	-1,518	8,776	-1,320	7,456
Total			-28,453			138,147
	01-01-2020 31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000			01-01-2019 31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000		
	gain	loss	total	gain	loss	total
Unrealised						
Price results on shares	175,492	-25,442	150,050	180,846	-1,524	179,322
Foreign exchange results on shares	205	-44,879	-44,674	4,609	-2,211	2,398
Total			105,376			181,720

Interest income/-expenses

This includes the interest income and expenses in respect of the cash held, respectively bank debts and withdrawn term deposits.

Exchange differences on cash

This includes foreign exchange results on bank accounts, receivables and liabilities in other currency than the euro.

Other income

OBAM operates as an open-end fund and is prepared to buy shares or issue new shares on any valuation day (as defined in the prospectus of OBAM) at the prevailing transaction price. The transaction price of Classic class is determined in euros on each valuation day and will be published on the website.

In the event of a net increase in the assets of OBAM due to the repurchase and/or issue of shares on a valuation day, the net asset value will be increased by a premium; in the event of a net decrease of the assets of OBAM due to the repurchase and/or issue of shares, the net asset value will be reduced by a discount. The price set in this manner is the transaction price.

The purpose of the premium and discount is to protect the incumbent shareholders and is added to the fund assets. The premium and discount is used by OBAM to cover the costs of the entry and withdrawal of shareholders. This concerns the purchase and sale costs of the underlying investments and any market impact and taxes. The Management Board has capped the premium and discount at a maximum percentage. This maximum percentage is mentioned in the chapter 'Fees and expenses' in the prospectus of OBAM. The Management Company publishes the actual percentage on the website of the Management Company.

'Other income' includes the income obtained from the premium applied to on balance subscriptions of OBAM shares and the discount applied to on balance redemptions of shares of OBAM (2020: EUR 342,355; 2019: EUR 340,553). The proceeds from the premiums and discounts are added to the company's assets and booked through the profit and loss account.

7. EXPENSES

	01-01-2020 31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2019 31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Investment management fees		
Management fee Classic class	4,909	5,057
Depositary fee	222	214
	5,131	5,271

Management fee

A fee of 0.5% is charged for management costs for the Classic class. The management fee is calculated on a daily basis on the basis of the assets of the class. The management fee is charged to the results of the class on a daily basis excluding VAT.

Depositary fee

OBAM is required to pay the Depositary:

- a fee for the performance of its depositary tasks – excluding the safekeeping of securities in the OBAM investment portfolio – equal to a maximum of 0.006%. The fee is calculated on a daily basis on the basis of the assets of the class; and
- a safekeeping fee whose size depends on the countries in which OBAM invests. The safekeeping of the securities in the investment portfolio of OBAM as well as the placement of liquid assets in deposits by OBAM take place at normal market rates.

The fee for the depositary tasks and the safekeeping fees are charged on a daily basis – plus VAT wherever applicable – to the result of Classic class.

Transaction costs

The transaction costs are market-based and are charged against the result of the company. The transaction costs for the financial year 2020 amount to EUR 1,514,945 (for the financial year 2019: EUR 1,633,997).

Other expenses

	01-01-2020	01-01-2019
	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
Other expenses	EUR x 1,000	EUR x 1,000
Fee Administrator and Fund Agent	196	240
Fee Paying Agent, Listing Agent and Clearer	49	60
Marketing expenses	261	303
Auditors' fees	55	30
Remuneration for Supervisory Directors	61	89
Operational expenditure and reporting	40	40
Supervision Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets	75	75
Advisory fees	35	35
Miscellaneous	24	17
Total	796	889

Fee Administrator, fee Paying Agent, Listing Agent and fee Fund Agent

OBAM pays an administration fee to the administrator amounting to 0.01247%, with a minimum of EUR 150,000 per year.

Until June 30, 2020, OBAM paid BNP Paribas Securities Services Brussels a fee for its services as Paying Agent and Listing Agent amounting to 0.00499%, with a minimum of EUR 60,000 per year. This fee also covers the fees payable to BNP Paribas Securities Services Paris for its activities as Clearer until June 30, 2020.

Until June 30, 2020, OBAM paid BNP Paribas Securities Services Luxembourg a fee for its services as Fund Agent amounting to 0.00748%, with a minimum of EUR 90,000 per year.

As of July 1, 2020, OBAM pays ING Bank N.V. a fee for its services as Paying Agent, Listing Agent and Fund Agent amounting to EUR 20,000 per year, increased by transaction fees in line with market practice.

These fees are calculated on a daily basis on the basis of the assets of the Class. No VAT is charged on these fees. The fees are charged to the results of the Class.

Auditor fees

Auditor fees relate solely to the audit of annual financial statements and also to the activities related to the agreed upon procedures for the semi-annual financial statements and are charged to the results of the Classic class. Auditor fees related to other audit services (including the audit of the prospectus of OBAM) are disclosed under Miscellaneous. There are no auditor fees relating to advisory or other non-audit services.

Remuneration Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of OBAM receives a fee charged to the company for its performed activities. The remuneration of the chairman of the Supervisory Board is a maximum of EUR 23,000 per annum. The remuneration of the other members of the Supervisory Board is a maximum of EUR 20,000 per person per annum. Where legally required, VAT will be added to the remuneration and charged to the result of OBAM. These costs are charged directly to the result of OBAM.

For the financial year the members of the Supervisory Board receive a gross remuneration specified as follows.

	01-01-2020 31-12-2020	01-01-2019 31-12-2019
	EUR x 1,000	EUR x 1,000
Remuneration Supervisory Board		
R.W.F. van Tets	22	22
P.R. Stout	-	9
A.H. Lundqvist	23*	23*
M. Tiemstra	23*	22*
Totaal	68	76

* Including VAT.

Comparison actual expenses with expenses according to prospectus

01-01-2020 30-06-2020	Actual costs EUR x 1,000	Costs according to prospectus EUR x 1,000	Percentage difference
Cost category			
Management fee	2,413	2,413	0.00%
Administration fee	75	75	0.00%
Fee Paying Agent, Listing Agent and Clearer	35	35	0.00%
Fund agent fee	45	45	0.00%
Depository fee	119	119	0.00%
Remuneration for Supervisory Directors	26	26	0.00%
Other expenses	271	271	0.00%
Total	2,984	2,984	

01-07-2020 31-12-2020	Actual costs EUR x 1,000	Costs according to prospectus EUR x 1,000	Percentage difference
Cost category			
Management fee	2,496	2,496	0.00%
Administration fee	76	76	0.00%
Fee Paying Agent and Listing Agent	14	14	0.00%
Depository fee	103	103	0.00%
Remuneration for Supervisory Directors	35	35	0.00%
Other expenses	219	219	0.00%
Total	2,943	2,943	

The prospectus describes the expenses that are payable by the company. The management fee, the fees for the Administrator and the Fund Agent, the fees for the Paying Agent, Listing Agent and Fund Agent and a part of the Depository fee are calculated on a daily basis, based on a percentage of the assets, as mentioned in the prospectus. The part of the Depository fee that relates to the safekeeping of the securities depends on the geographic distribution of the portfolio. The remuneration for the Supervisory Board has been capped and the maximum amounts per person are listed in the prospectus.

ONGOING CHARGES

On the basis of laws and regulations, the total costs that are withdrawn from the assets of the company during the reporting period must be reported as 'ongoing charges'. These costs are calculated as follows: total costs that are withdrawn from the assets during the reporting period divided by the average net asset value.

- 'Total costs' include the costs incurred in the reporting period charged to the total results as well as the costs charged to shareholders' equity. The costs of investment transactions (excluding entry/exit fees that OBAM pays for purchase/sale of units in other investment funds), interest expenses, any performance fee and any costs associated with holding derivatives (e.g., margin calls) are not considered for this.
- The 'average net asset value' is calculated as the sum of all the net asset values calculated during the reporting period, divided by the number of net asset values calculated during this reporting period.

	Ongoing charges 01-01-2020 31-12-2020	Ongoing charges 01-01-2019 31-12-2019
Classic class	0.60%	0.61%

8. CALCULATION FISCAL RESULT

The fiscal result should, in connection with the status of an investment institution, be distributed to shareholders within eight months after the close of the financial year, taken into consideration the movement allowed in the tax difference reserve. The minimum distribution obligation (with maximum addition tax difference reserve) is EUR 10,579,000. The maximum distribution obligation (with the release to the tax difference reserve as per 31 December 2020) is EUR 13,800,647. Any repurchase of shares during the period between the balance sheet date 31 December 2020 and payment date of the dividend should be taken into consideration by the determination of the dividend per share to be distributed.

9. PROFIT APPROPRIATION

Dividend payment

According to the Articles of Association a dividend of EUR 3.00 will be distributed on the priority shares with a par value of EUR 50.00. To holders of ordinary shares, it will be proposed to the forthcoming General Meeting of Shareholders to distribute the following dividend per ordinary share :

	Dividend proposal
Classic class	EUR 1.25

In order to comply with fiscal regulations, the dividend proposal per ordinary share can be adjusted during the General Meeting of Shareholders so that the company will at least comply with its distribution obligation. The profit appropriation proposal has not been included in the annual accounts.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATIO (PTR)

The so-called portfolio turnover ratio ('PTR') for OBAM for the 2020 reporting period is 116.37% (for the 2019 reporting period: 145.00%). The PTR is expressed as a percentage of the sum of the purchases and sales of the investments minus the sum of the issued and repurchased OBAM shares, divided by the average net asset value of OBAM. For the calculation of the average net asset value, reference is made to the ongoing charges.

TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATED PARTIES

Transaction type	% total volume	Costs EUR (%)
Shares	3.06	55,331 (0.14%)

Period until June 30, 2020

In the first half of 2020, share transactions were executed at market-based rates via the following parties affiliated with BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V.: BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. and Exane Ltd. Furthermore, BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V., the Depositary and the company have the possibility to outsource activities to affiliated parties. For further information, reference is made to the section "Outsourcing". Both transactions in shares and transactions related to outsourcing are carried out at market-based rates.

Period from July 1, 2020

In the second half of 2020, there were no (transactions with) affiliated parties during the management period of OBAM IM. BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. is admittedly a minority shareholder of OBAM IM and BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. and BNP Paribas ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. belong to the same group. BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT NEDERLAND N.V., however, has no dominant control over (a key position of) the day-to-day management or the policy of OBAM IM and OBAM IM has independently decided to outsource a part of the management activities, related to the administration, to BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A..

STAFF MEMBERS

During the current and the previous reporting period the company had no staff members.

OFF-BALANCE-SHEET COMMITMENTS

On the balance sheet date, there were no other commitments than those shown on the balance sheet.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

After the balance sheet date, no events have taken place that are of importance to the annual accounts of the company.

OTHER INFORMATION

DUFAS MEMBERSHIP

OBAM Investment Management B.V. is a member of DUFAS and subscribes to the DUFAS Asset Manager Code as well as the DUFAS Principles of Fund Governance. The ten principles of the DUFAS Asset Manager Code can be found on the website www.obam.nl.

PRIORITY SHAREHOLDER STICHTING KEIZERBERG

As of July 1, 2020, the directors of the priority shareholder Stichting Keizerberg – all employed at BNP Paribas – stepped down and the board of directors of the foundation is constituted by Mr J.C. Kragt, Mr L. Meijaard and Mr C.J.M. Janssen.

BUYING AND SELLING POLICY

OBAM operates as an open-end fund and is prepared to buy shares or issue new shares on any valuation day (as defined in the prospectus of OBAM) at the prevailing transaction price. The transaction price of Classic class is determined in euros on each valuation day and will be published on the website.

In the event of a net increase in the assets of OBAM due to the repurchase and / or issue of shares on a valuation day, the net asset value will be increased by a premium; in the event of a net decrease of the assets of OBAM due to the repurchase and/or issue of shares, the net asset value will be reduced by a discount. The price set in this manner is the transaction price.

The purpose of the discount and premium is to protect the incumbent shareholders and is added to the fund assets. The

premium and discount is used by OBAM to cover the costs of the entry and withdrawal of shareholders. This concerns the purchase and sale costs of the underlying investments and any market impact and taxes. The Management Board has capped the premium and discount at a maximum percentage. This maximum percentage is mentioned in the chapter 'Fees and expenses' in the prospectus of OBAM. The Management Company will publish the actual percentage on the website.

In principle, shares of OBAM may be purchased and sold on any valuation day on the stock exchange of Euronext Amsterdam through the agency of a bank or other financial firm. Orders will be executed once each valuation day at the transaction price determined by the Management Company. Orders placed with the company before 16.00 hrs (the 'cut-off time') will be executed on the next valuation day ('T') at approximately 10.00 hrs at the transaction price announced by the Management Company for that day. Orders placed after the cut-off time will be executed on the following valuation day.

RESEARCH COMMISSION SHARING AGREEMENTS

In 2020, Research Commission Sharing Agreements with brokers were used. Transaction costs charged by brokers consist of two components: a fee for the actual execution of an order and a fee for the research supplied by the relevant broker for the purpose of the company. In Research Commission Sharing Agreements, it is agreed with a broker that the fee with respect to the purchase of research is separated from the fee with respect to the actual execution of the transaction. The compensation for research is then booked separately on the relevant broker's account as a credit. OBAM may decide to transfer (a part of) this compensation to another broker or research provider for the provision of research. By separating the execution from the purchase of research, the best brokers in bot fields can be identified.

Credit	01-01-2020 31-12-2020 EUR x 1,000	01-01-2019 31-12-2019 EUR x 1,000
Position at the beginning of the reporting period	309	171
Added to the credit	886	737
Withdrawn from the credit	-319	-599
Position at the end of the reporting period	876	309

Investments

As at 31 December 2020, based on MSCI-classification

Shares

Quantity		Market value EUR x 1,000	Percentage total investments
Communication services			
34,200	Alphabet C	48,968	
134,000	Walt Disney	19,841	
965,000	JCDecaux	17,978	
74,000	Electronic Arts	8,685	
		95,472	9.6
Consumer discretionary			
17,700	Amazon.com	47,115	
263,500	Nike	30,467	
200,000	EssilorLuxottica	25,510	
1,187,000	Sonos	22,691	
397,540	Service Corporation International	15,953	
164,000	Prosus	14,491	
48,000	Lowe's	6,297	
23,200	Shimano	4,412	
		166,936	16.8
Financials			
537,072	Blackstone Group	28,448	
59,000	SVB Financial Group	18,700	
304,906	HDFC Bank	18,007	
246,000	State Street Corporation	14,633	
133,000	JPMorgan Chase	13,813	
414,000	ASR Nederland	13,600	
82,000	Deutsche Börse	11,419	
1,628,000	Itaú Unibanco	8,103	
57,000	Marsh & McLennan	5,451	
		132,174	13.3
Healthcare			
76,000	Roche Holding	21,713	
97,000	Laboratory Corporation	16,136	
544,000	Boston Scientific	15,984	
243,000	CVS Health Corporation	13,565	
6,240,000	Sinopharm Group	12,431	
164,000	Merck & Co.	10,964	
136,000	Hill-Rom Holding	10,890	
370,000	Smith & Nephew	6,242	
198,000	American Well Corp-A	4,099	
		112,024	11.3

Shares (continued)

Quantity		Market value EUR x 1,000	Percentage total investments
Industrials			
70,500	Vestas Wind Systems	13,633	
140,000	Waste Management	13,494	
326,000	Deutsche Post	13,203	
483,000	RELX	9,674	
350,000	Bureau Veritas S	7,616	
180,000	Nabtesco Corporation	6,391	
260,000	Assa Abloy AB-B	5,240	
62,130	Wabtec Corporation	3,717	
		72,968	7.3
Information Technology			
255,500	PayPal	48,905	
255,000	Microsoft	46,355	
113,000	ASML Holdings	44,923	
337,000	SAP	36,133	
153,901	Fidelity National Financial	17,793	
109,500	Automatic Data	15,769	
352,000	Cisco Systems	12,874	
289,334	Intel Corporation	11,781	
1,95,000	Flat Glass Group-H	7,009	
		241,542	24.2
Materials			
229,000	International Flavors & Fragrances	20,371	
32,750	Linde	7,053	
		27,424	2.8
Consumer staples			
1,575,000	Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize	36,398	
260,000	Nestlé	25,064	
188,500	PepsiCo	22,847	
304,500	Reckitt Benckiser Group	22,255	
113,000	Heineken	10,308	
		116,872	11.7
Utilities			
500,000	Veolia Environnement	10,005	
120,000	NextEra Energy	7,567	
		17,572	1.8

Shares (continued)

Quantity		Market value EUR x 1,000	Percentage total investments
Real estate			
468,000	Healthpeak Properties	11,563	1.2
Total shares		994,547	100.0
Total investments		994,547	100.0

The 15 largest investments

as at 31 December 2020

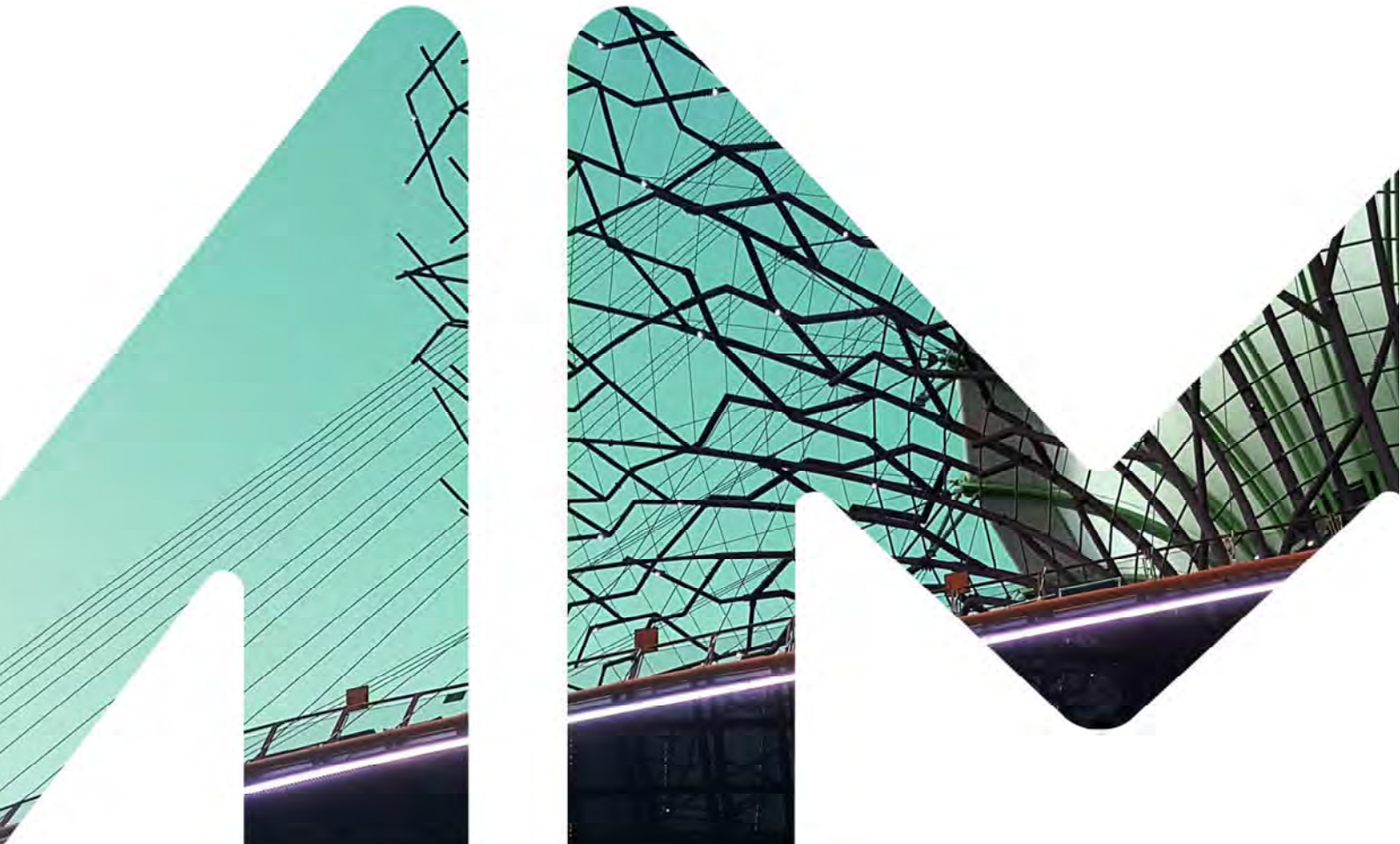
Quantity		Market value EUR x 1,000	Percentage total investments
34,200	Alphabet C	48,968	4.9
255,500	PayPal	48,905	4.9
17,700	Amazon.com	47,115	4.7
255,000	Microsoft	46,355	4.6
113,000	ASML Holdings	44,923	4.5
1,575,000	Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize	36,398	3.6
337,000	SAP	36,133	3.6
263,500	Nike	30,467	3.0
537,072	Blackstone Group	28,448	2.8
200,000	EssilorLuxottica	25,510	2.6
260,000	Nestlé	25,064	2.5
188,500	PepsiCo	22,847	2.3
1,187,000	Sonos	22,691	2.3
304,500	Reckitt Benckiser Group	22,255	2.2
76,000	Roche Holding	21,713	2.2
Total		507,792	50.7

Schiphol, April 1, 2021

The Management Board

OBAM Investment Management B.V.

OBAM / OTHER INFORMATION



OTHER INFORMATION

PROVISIONS OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT

Article 31 of the articles of association states:

Paragraph 1:

Profit means the positive balance of the adopted profit and loss account.

From the profits, made in any financial year, shall be paid first of all, if possible, a dividend equal to six percent (6%) of their par value. No further payments shall be made to the priority shares, nor shall the priority shares participate in any reserve.

Paragraph 2:

The Company shall maintain a reserve account per Class.

Paragraph 3:

The income from the capital allocated to each of the Classes, insofar these are not allocated to share price differences, shall be determined on the basis of the profit shown in the adopted annual accounts following deduction of the share of the general costs and expenses of the Company.

In the adopted annual accounts is shown per Class (i) the costs and taxes relating to the amounts paid into the share account or the share premium account in question, (ii) other costs relating to this Class (including the administrative expenses). The Board of Directors shall determine, with approval of the Supervisory Board, for each Class the proportion of the amount referred to in the previous sentence to be allocated to the reserve account kept for the Class in question.

The amount remaining after the allocation referred to in the previous sentence shall, without prejudice to the provisions of article 32, paragraph 1, be placed at the disposal of the General Meeting, on the understanding that the distribution of dividend may only take place in accordance with the proposals made by the Board of Directors for each Class.

If the balance of income and expenses referred to above is negative, this amount will be debited from the reserve account of the Class in question. Share price differences concerning the capital of a Class shall be taken directly to the reserve account of the Class in question.

Reserve accounts can have a positive as well as negative balance.

Paragraph 4:

The general costs and expenses of the Company as referred to in paragraph 3 are allocated on a pro rata basis to the capital of each of the Classes.

Paragraph 5:

Only the holders of shares in the Class in question and on a pro rata basis of each person's ownership of shares in the Class in question are entitled to the capital of a Class.

PERSONAL INTERESTS

At the start and the end of the reporting period, the Management Board and the members of the Supervisory Board of OBAM held the following securities which are also held by OBAM.

	31-12-2020 quantity	31-12-2019 quantity
Shares		
Alphabet C	159	-
Apple	-	399
ASML Holdings	684	504
Heineken	1,634	-
Microsoft	1,096	-
Nestlé	1,937	1,937
Novo Nordisk	-	1,552
PayPal	-	658
Roche Holding	505	-
SAP	1,063	784
Visa-Class A Shares	-	746

SPECIAL CONTROLLING RIGHTS

Special rights are assigned to the holder of priority shares. The most important of these rights are:

- the right to propose binding nominations for the (re)appointment of the Management Board and the members of the Supervisory Board;
- the right to give prior consent with respect to amendment of the Articles of Association, legal mergers, legal splits and winding up of the company.

The priority shares are held in the name of Stichting Keizerberg. From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020, the members of the committee of this foundation were Mr W.G.G. de Vijlder, Mrs G. Ramaut and Mr M.C. Kok, all employed by BNP Paribas. These members stepped down on July 1, 2020. As of July 1, 2020 the members of the board are Mr J.C. Kragt, Mr L. Meijaard and Mr C.J.M. Janssen.

No transactions took place between Stichting Keizerberg and the company during the period under review.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the shareholders and the Supervisory Board of OBAM N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2020 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 of OBAM N.V., based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of OBAM N.V. as at 31 December 2020 and of its result for 2020 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- The balance sheet as at 31 December 2020
- The profit and loss account for 2020
- The notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section "Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of OBAM N.V. (the fund), in accordance with the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Materiality

Materiality	10,000,000 (2019: 10,000,000)
Benchmark used	1% of net assets as at 31 December 2020.
Additional explanation	We consider the net assets of the fund an appropriate base for the determination of the materiality, as this is the (market) value which the shareholders are entitled to and is widely considered a key decision-making factor for shareholders. We determined materiality consistent with previous financial year.

Wij houden ook rekening met afwijkingen en/of mogelijke afwijkingen die naar onze mening voor de gebruikers van de We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the Supervisory Board that misstatements in excess of 500,000, which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the Supervisory Board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

We did not make changes in our key audit matters compared to previous year.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Existence, ownership and valuation of Investments	
Risk	<p>The net asset value of the fund is almost completely invested in listed shares. These investments are</p> <p>We refer to the disclosures with regard to the investments and the breakdown of the investments per 31 December 2020, based on the MSCI-classification.</p> <p>We estimate the risk of a material error in these investments to be lower, in part because the investments consist of liquid, listed securities for which a quoted price is available on an active market and is therefore not subject to estimates. However, due to the extent of the investments in relation to audit.</p>
Our audit approach	<p>Our audit procedures regarding the existence and valuation of the listed investments consisted amongst others of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reconciling the valuation of the listed investments with at least one independent price source; and verifying the existence of the listed investments with third party confirmations we received directly from the depository.
Main observations	<p>The execution of these procedures did not yield significant findings with regard to the existence or valuation of the listed investments as disclosed in the financial statements of the fund.</p>
Income from investments	
Risk	<p>The income from investments is the main source of income of the fund, and comprises dividend income as indirect result (realized gains (and losses) and changes in unrealized gains (and losses)). We therefore regard Income from investments as a key audit matter.</p> <p>We refer to the breakdown of the direct – and indirect income from investments in the profit and loss account, the voluntarily change in accounting policy related to the realized gains (and losses) and changes in unrealized gains (and losses) and the disclosure (6) on the profit and loss account with regards to income from investments.</p> <p>We estimate the risk of material error in these returns to be lower for listed investments.</p>
Our audit approach	<p>Our audit procedures regarding income from investments consisted amongst others of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessing the independent reporting on the design, existence and operation of relevant controls to determine if there are any mitigating controls in place;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> performing a substantive analytic of the direct income in relation to the investments and market data; and performing a substantive procedures of the indirect income in relation to the investments and market data
Main observations	The execution of our audit procedures did not yield significant findings related to income from investments.
Outsourcing	
Risk	<p>The fund does not have any employees. For the first half of 2020, the investment entity had appointed BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT Nederland N.V. as manager, which is responsible for both asset management and risk management. As of 1 July 2020, OBAM Investment Management B.V. has been appointed as manager and has taken over the responsibility for asset management and risk management regarding the fund. The managers have in turn outsourced the stock registration, financial administration and investment administration to BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A.</p> <p>The financial information received from BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A. is used for the preparation of the financial statements of the fund. The Management board is ultimately responsible for the full service chain, including the controlled and sound business processes. This comprises the following two aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the control of business processes and operational risks managed by the Management company (outsourced); and the control of integrity risks, which may result from potential conflicts of interest between the Management company and the investors in the fund. <p>We refer to the disclosure in the financial statements regarding outsourcing and the Management company's statement about operational management in the Director's report, as well as to the disclosure of ongoing charges in which a comparison is included with the agreements included in the prospectus.</p>
Our audit approach	<p>As part of and as far as we deem relevant for our audit of the financial statements of the fund, we have focused on the controlled and sound business processes of the Management company, in line with Practice Note 1142 <i>Specifieke verplichtingen vanuit de toezichtwet- en regelgeving voor de interne auditor en de externe accountant bij (beheerders van) beleggingsinstellingen en beleggingsondernemingen</i> from the professional body for auditors in the Netherlands (NBA) on the specific legal obligations of the internal auditor and external auditor in the financial sector. Our audit procedures consisted among others of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> taking note of and testing the internal control measures taken by the Management company and outsourced parties, including relevant general IT measures pertaining of Processes. determining that the Management company holds the required license from the supervisory body; additionally, we have among others taken note of the correspondence with the supervisory bodies and the report from the independent depositary. In performing our audit procedures, we have also remained alert of signals of potential non-compliance with laws and regulations in general and more specifically, the provisions of the <i>Wet op het financieel toezicht (Wft, Act on Financial Supervision)</i>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additionally, we have among others audited the management fee and other costs by performing recalculations based on the agreements in the prospectus, and we have determined that the transactions with related parties have been correctly processed and disclosed. • lastly, we have performed substantive procedures, such as analytical reviews and test of details on the results of relevant flows of financial information.
Main observations	The execution of our audit procedures, did not yield significant findings relating to outsourced activities with a direct impact on the financial statements of the fund.

Report on other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- The Management Board report;
- Message from the Supervisory Board;
- Other information; and
- Foreword and OBAM in figures.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Management Board Report and the other details in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information pursuant to Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Engagement

We were engaged by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders as auditor of the fund on the 6th of June 2014 as of the audit for period 1 July 2014 until 31 December 2015 and have operated as statutory auditor since that date.

No prohibited non-audit services

We have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board for the financial statements

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the Management Board is responsible for such internal control as the Management Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Management Board is responsible for assessing the fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the Management Board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management Board either intends to liquidate the fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Management Board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the fund's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the fund's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements.

Our audit included among others:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the fund's internal control;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management Board;
- Concluding on the appropriateness of the Management Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the fund to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures;
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Supervisory Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit. In this respect we also submit an additional report to the Supervisory Board in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

We provide the Supervisory Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Supervisory Board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these key audit matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.

Amsterdam, 1 April 2021

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

Signed by M.J. Knijnenburg

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