

P R O S P E C T U S



Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.

Issue of a Georgian Lari (“GEL”) 140,000,000 Floating Rate Amortising Notes due 9 July 2030

The GEL Floating Rate Amortising Notes (the “**Bonds**”) will be issued by the Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (the “**Issuer**” or “**FMO**”) in dematerialised form on 9 July 2025 (“**Issue Date**”) at 100% of their principal amount and will mature on 9 July 2030 (“**Maturity Date**”) Interest on the Bonds is based on daily Tbilisi interbank interest rate (“**TIBR**”) index calculated in reliance upon non-cumulative compounded methodology and is payable semi-annually in arrears.

The Bonds will not be admitted on any stock exchange.

The Bonds will be direct and unsecured obligations of the Issuer.

Lead Manager



The date of this prospectus is 7 July 2025.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this prospectus (the “**Prospectus**”). To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Issuer (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offer of the Bonds may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer and the Lead Manager (as defined under “**Underwriting and Sale**”) to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions.

The Bonds are not eligible for “public offering” as defined by the Law of Georgia on Securities Market dated 24 December 1998 (the “**Securities Market Law**”). Advertising the Offering (as defined below) is allowed to the extent permitted by Georgian law. The Prospectus and information provided herein is not an advertisement, an offer, or an invitation to make offer, sell and/or exchange or otherwise transfer the Bonds in Georgia, to or for the benefit of any person other than the Sophisticated Investors (as defined below).

This offer comprises an offering of the Bonds only inside Georgia, Caucasus region (the “**Offering**”). This Prospectus has not been approved by any regulatory authority, including the National Bank of Georgia (“**NBG**”) and the Bonds may not be offered, sold or transferred except in accordance with Article 3.6 of the Securities Market Law to a person that is a sophisticated investor within the meaning of Article 2.57 of the Securities Market Law (the “**Sophisticated Investors**”). NBG has been notified of the Offering for the sole purpose of obtaining the International Securities Identification Number (“**ISIN**”) for the Bonds.

The purpose of this Prospectus is to give information with regard to the Issuer and the Bonds which, according to the particular nature of the Issuer and the Bonds, may assist investors to make an informed assessment of the financial position and prospects of the Issuer and any investment decision with respect to the Bonds.

In order to be eligible to view the Prospectus or make an investment decision with respect to the Bonds, you must have represented to the Lead Manager that you are a “Sophisticated Investor” eligible to receive this document.

The Prospectus is available for viewing and copies may be obtained from the Lead Manager at the Lead Manager’s address.

Investors in the Bonds should rely only on information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus. In connection with the issue and sale of the Bonds, no person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus, and neither the Issuer nor the Lead Manager accepts responsibility for any information not contained or incorporated by reference herein. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof.

This Prospectus does not constitute and may not be used for the purposes of an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation and no action is being taken to permit an offering of the Bonds or the distribution of this Prospectus in any jurisdiction where such action is required.

Neither this Prospectus nor any other information supplied by the Issuer or the Lead Manager in connection with the Bonds is intended to provide an evaluation of the risks involved in investing in the Bonds. Each investor is advised to make its own evaluation of the potential risks involved. This Prospectus does not describe all of the risks and investment considerations (including those relating to each investor’s particular circumstances) of an investment in the Bonds. The risks and investment considerations identified in this Prospectus are provided as general information only. Investors should consult their own financial and legal advisors as to the risks and investment considerations arising from an investment in the Bonds and should possess the appropriate resources to analyse such investment and the suitability of such investment in their particular circumstances. Neither the Issuer nor the Lead Manager makes any representation to any offeree or purchaser of the Bonds regarding the legality of an investment in the Bonds by such offeree or purchaser under appropriate investment or similar laws.

This Prospectus has been prepared in the English language. This Prospectus may be unofficially translated into the Georgian language in the future. In case of any discrepancy between the translations, the English version shall prevail.

In this Prospectus, references to Georgian Lari or GEL are to the lawful currency of Georgia.

The Lead Manager’s responsibility is limited to underwriting the Bond issue and managing the entire issue process. It does not accept liability for the accuracy of any information included or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus

(other than the information relating to or provided by or on behalf of the Lead Manager) and prospective investors are advised to use such information with caution.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

The Issuer prepares an annual report (the “**Annual Report**”), which describes the Issuer, including its capital, operations, administration, articles of association, legal status and its principal financial policies. Each Annual Report also contains the Issuer’s financial statements.

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained and downloaded from the Issuer’s website: <https://www.fmo.nl/about-us/reports>

Certain parts of the Annual Report are also incorporated throughout this Prospectus.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some statements in this Prospectus may be deemed to be 'forward-looking statements'. Forward-looking statements include all statements other than historical statements included in this Prospectus, including, without limitation, those concerning the FMO's financial position, business strategy, plans, goals and objectives of management for future operations (including development plans and objectives relating to FMO's products) and the assumptions underlying these forward-looking statements. When used in this Prospectus, the words 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'expects', 'believes', 'intends', 'plans', 'aims', 'seeks', 'may', 'will', 'should' and any similar expressions generally identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of FMO, or industry results to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding FMO's present and future business strategies and the environment in which FMO will operate in the future. The Issuer's risks are more specifically described in the Section "RISK FACTORS".

Important factors that could cause FMO's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others, changes or downturns in the Dutch economy or the economies in other countries in which FMO conducts business, the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates and the impact of future regulatory requirements.

These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Prospectus. Other than as required by applicable laws and regulations, FMO expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate after the date of this Prospectus any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in FMO's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

RISK FACTORS

Prospective investors should consider carefully the risks set forth below and the other information contained in this Prospectus prior to making any investment decision with respect to the Bonds. Each of the risks highlighted below could have a material adverse effect on FMO's business, operations, financial condition or prospects, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the amount of principal and interest which investors will receive in respect of the Bonds.

Prospective investors should note that the risks described below are not the only risks the Issuer faces. The Issuer has described only those risks relating to its operations that it considers being material. There may be additional risks that the Issuer currently considers not to be material or of which it is not currently aware, and any of these risks could have the effects set forth above.

In addition, investors should consult their own financial and legal advisors as to the risks and investment considerations arising from an investment in an issue of the Bonds and should possess the appropriate resources to analyse such investment and the suitability of such investment in their particular circumstances.

RISKS RELATING TO FMO

A. Credit risk

A.1. FMO is subject to credit risk, which may result in losses for FMO and failures or defaults of other institutions with which FMO does business

An important risk to FMO is credit risk. Credit risk is the risk of loss of principal or loss of a financial reward stemming from a borrower's or other obligor's failure to repay a loan or otherwise meet a contractual obligation.

Credit risk from loans in emerging market countries arises from a combination of counterparty risk, country risk and product specific risks. These types of risk are assessed during the credit approval and credit review process and administrated, *inter alia*, via internal scorecards, which is based on formalized and strict procedures. However, there can be no assurance that such procedures prove to be sufficient to mitigate credit risks, in particular where mid- to long term transactions are entered into or where counterparties are located in jurisdictions or active in economic sectors in which adequate quantitative and qualitative information may not be available. In addition, FMO's clients may be subject to broader economic, political, social, regulatory, health and environmental events, trends and local and global developments which (and the consequences of which) may not be fully known or understood at the date of entry into a particular transaction.

Distress or defaults (or rumors about any such distress or defaults) by any one or more of FMO's counterparties may result in losses for FMO and failures or defaults of other institutions with which FMO does business.

A.2. FMO is subject to counterparty credit risk in the treasury portfolio and may not be able to meet its financial obligations

In conducting its business, FMO is subject to counterparty credit risks. Counterparty credit risk in the treasury portfolio is the risk that FMO will suffer economic losses because a counterparty fails to fulfill its financial or other contractual obligations from open positions in the portfolio. Counterparty risk exposures in FMO's treasury portfolios originate from short-term investments (deposits, investment in money market funds, commercial paper, and collaterals related to transacted derivatives), interest-bearing securities (bonds), and transacted derivatives for hedging purposes.

The main goal of the treasury portfolio is to maintain liquidity buffer such that FMO can serve its liquidity needs in both on-going business and in stressed circumstances. Any failure or default of FMO's counterparties in respect of the treasury portfolio could therefore result in insufficient liquid assets being available to FMO, as a result of which FMO could be unable to fulfil such obligations (which may include the Bonds) in a timely manner or at all when due. Any failure on the side of FMO to meet its obligations in a timely manner may have an adverse impact on FMO's business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects. See also '*FMO is subject to liquidity risks and may not be able to meet its financial obligations*'.

B. Market risk

FMO is subject to market risks and may not be able to protect itself against such risks by entering into hedging transactions

Many of FMO's financing and investment activities take place in foreign currencies – mostly U.S. Dollars and to a lesser extent emerging market currencies – while the majority of FMO's borrowings in the capital markets are in U.S. Dollars and Euro, supplemented by currencies such as Australian dollars, Swedish Krona and other local currencies.

Changes in the level of currency exchange rates, interest rates (including credit spreads included in interest rates (caused by the market perception of credit risk, liquidity risk or other risks)) and changes between different types of interest rates may negatively affect FMO's business by decreasing its income. In a period of changing interest rates (and higher and more volatile credit spreads), interest expense may increase at different rates than the interest earned on assets, and foreign exchange rates may develop in an adverse manner which could adversely impact FMO's income on its assets if compared to the expenses under its exposures. In addition, as FMO's reporting currency is Euro, a depreciation of FMO's reporting currency against the currencies to which FMO is exposed may adversely affect FMO's regulatory capital ratios since FMO's assets - and hence also its risk weighted assets - are mainly denominated in foreign currencies.

FMO enters into derivative transactions to manage the currency and interest rate risks associated with its investments. FMO, however, applies a structural approach for the foreign currency positions in the equity position for two reasons. First, FMO maintains an open foreign exchange position in its private equity portfolio in order to hedge against an adverse effect of the exchange rate on the regulatory capital ratios. A depreciation of FMO's reporting currency (Euro) can significantly affect the capital ratio, as described above, since FMO's assets - and hence also the risk weighted assets - are mainly US dollar denominated or in local currencies. The US dollar long position in the equity portfolio thereby functions as a partial hedge for FMO's regulatory capital ratios. Second, the uncertainty in the size and the timing of the cash flows for equity investments make hedging less effective. There is, however, no guarantee that the hedges and processes which FMO employs are and will at all times be effective.

Developing an effective strategy for dealing with these risks described above is complex, and no strategy can completely insulate FMO from risks associated with interest rate and foreign exchange rates fluctuations. FMO's hedging strategies also rely on certain assumptions and projections regarding its assets, liabilities, general market factors and the creditworthiness of its counterparties that may prove to be incorrect or prove to be inadequate. Accordingly, FMO's hedging activities may not have the desired beneficial impact on its results of operations or financial condition. It may be that certain techniques employed by FMO to hedge its risks cease to be recognized under applicable accounting standards or the regulators, which may have a significant adverse effect on FMO's financial condition and regulatory capital ratios. In addition, hedging counterparties may fail to perform their obligations resulting in unhedged exposures and losses on positions that are not collateralized. As such, FMO's hedging strategies involve certain risks, transaction costs and other costs, and if FMO terminates a hedging arrangement, it may also be required to pay additional costs, such as transaction fees or breakage costs. It is possible that there will be periods in the future, during which FMO has incurred or may incur losses on transactions, perhaps significant, after taking into account FMO's hedging strategies. FMO's hedging strategy finally relies on the assumption that hedging counterparties remain able and willing to provide the hedges required by its strategy. Increased regulation, market shocks, worsening market conditions (whether due to a Euro crisis or otherwise), and/or other factors that affect or are perceived to affect the financial condition, liquidity and creditworthiness of FMO may reduce the ability and/or willingness of such counterparties to engage in hedging contracts with it and/or other parties, affecting FMO's overall ability to hedge its risks and adversely affecting its business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and prospects.

C. Liquidity risk

FMO is subject to liquidity risks and may not be able to meet its financial obligations

FMO is subject to the risk that it has insufficient liquid assets available to meet its financial obligations (whether under normal circumstances or in times of stress) without incurring significant costs or losses. The present treasury policy on investment provides for the need to maintain cash holdings, among other things, to cover liquidity risks and FMO, as a regulated bank, is also subject to regulatory requirements to maintain certain liquidity buffers (see 'F.2. FMO is subject to minimum capital and liquidity requirements and may have insufficient capital resources to meet such requirements'). However, there is no guarantee that such policy or regulatory requirements would ensure that FMO, at all times, would have sufficient liquid assets available to it.

FMO retains a sizeable portfolio of liquid investments to generate liquidity if required. The State Agreement also addresses liquidity risk in Article 5 (see '*INFORMATION RELATING TO THE NEDERLANDSE FINANCIERINGS-MAATSCHAPPIJ VOOR ONTWIKKELINGSLANDEN N.V. - State Agreement*'). Under the State Agreement, the State (each of "State Agreement" and "State" as defined below) has undertaken to provide support to FMO to the extent

necessary to fulfil its obligations in respect of, among other things, all debt, loans and funds raised on the capital markets and all short-term money-market borrowings with a maturity of up to two years. If FMO's sources of liquidity would prove insufficient to meet its obligations and, where the obligations would be covered under the State Agreement to the extent that the State were to fail to fulfil its obligations under the State Agreement in a timely manner or at all, FMO could be unable to fulfil such obligations (which may include the Bonds) in a timely manner or at all when due. Any failure on the side of FMO to meet its obligations in a timely manner may have an adverse impact on FMO's business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects.

D. Operational risk

FMO is subject to operational risks

FMO is subject to operational risk which can increase costs and can adversely affect FMO's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Operational risks can arise from inadequate procedures, regulatory breaches, including inadequate compliance with internal rules and policies and laws and regulations, fraud and willful or negligent actions or omissions by employees, advisors or contractors of FMO IT failures (including due to a computer virus, ransomware or a failure to anticipate or prevent cyber-attacks or other attempts to gain unauthorized access to FMO's systems) but also external events that interrupt normal business operations (including environmental disasters, terrorism, pandemics, epidemics, other health crises and other catastrophic events).

FMO is in particular dependent on well-functioning IT systems. In conducting its business, FMO depends on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in its computer systems and networks. The equipment and software used in FMO's computer systems and networks may not be capable of processing, storing or transmitting information as expected. Certain of FMO's computer systems and networks may also have insufficient recovery capabilities in the event of a malfunction or loss of data. In addition, such systems and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code and other external attacks or internal breaches that could have a security impact and jeopardize FMO's confidential information or that of its clients or its counterparts. Similarly, FMO's computer systems and networks may have insufficient recovery processes in the case of a loss of data. Any of these events may adversely affect FMO's ability to comply with laws and regulations (including in respect of its obligations to handle personal data in a secure manner) and FMO's ability to serve its clients. This can in turn result in financial loss, harm to FMO's reputation and hinder its operational effectiveness and ultimately adversely affect FMO's operations, financial condition and prospects and reputation.

Cybersecurity, the use and safeguarding of customer data and data privacy have become the subject of increasing legislative and regulatory focus. FMO is committed to continuously enhancing its Information Security Risk (Cybersecurity) framework, with a focus on Governance, Third Party Risk Management, Information Security policies, processes and controls, Digital & Operational testing and Security Incident Management.

The resilience of financial institutions against ransomware attacks is now the subject of the yearly stress test to be executed by the ECB on a randomly selected basis. FMO may become subject to new EU and Dutch legislation or regulation concerning cybersecurity, security of customer data in general or the privacy of information it may store or maintain. Compliance with such new legislation or regulation could increase FMO's compliance cost. Failure to comply with new and existing legislation or regulation could harm FMO's reputation and could subject FMO to enforcement actions, fines and penalties.

E. Risks related to FMO's relationship with the State

FMO's relationship with the State may have a materially adverse impact on FMO's business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and prospects

Although (i) the State of the Netherlands (the "State") is a majority shareholder in FMO and (ii) FMO has an agreement with the State which provides FMO with financial support dated 1 July 2023 (the "State Agreement") (see 'INFORMATION RELATING TO THE NEDERLANDSE FINANCIERINGS-MAATSCHAPPIJ VOOR ONTWIKKELINGSLANDEN N.V. - State Agreement' for an extensive description of this agreement), the State's involvement and/or financial support may over time, subject to a twelve-year notice period, be (or perceived to be) decreased substantially or terminated altogether and alter FMO's risk profile, financial position or future prospects. As a consequence, any such (perceived) decrease or termination may have an adverse effect on FMO's financial position, credit rating and results of operations, which could have a negative impact on the risk profile of FMO and ultimately make it more difficult for FMO to obtain funds and it may be more expensive to fund FMO.

In particular, FMO currently shares the same credit ratings assigned by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited and Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited as the State, primarily as a result of the undertakings provided to FMO by the State in the State Agreement. Any changes to the State Agreement or the State's shareholding in FMO resulting in an actual or perceived diminishment or termination of financial support from the State to FMO (or involvement in FMO) could materially adversely affect FMO's credit ratings. Any downgrade of FMO's credit ratings could materially increase FMO's cost of accessing capital markets (which constitutes its main source of funding) and its ability to raise new funding and FMO may encounter increased liquidity risks. In a broader sense, any downgrade may also have a material adverse impact on FMO's competitive position with its clients in the private sector and its financial condition.

F. Regulatory risks

F.1. FMO is subject to detailed regulations and a failure to comply may adversely affect it

FMO conducts its businesses subject to ongoing regulatory and associated risks, including the effects of changes in law, regulations and policies in the Netherlands and any other jurisdictions in which it conducts its businesses. Supervisory authorities have broad administrative power over many aspects of the banking business, both on prudential as well as on integrity risks. The changing regulatory landscape governing or applying to FMO, including the increased regulatory pressure to comply, may have an adverse effect on FMO's business. In recent years, the cost and operational burden of complying with applicable regulations for banks has increased significantly and is expected to increase further. As an organization with relatively limited scale, FMO is burdened financially and operationally by the pressure of increasing and/or changing regulations.

Despite FMO's efforts to maintain effective compliance procedures and to comply with applicable laws, regulations and guidelines, these compliance procedures may be inadequate or otherwise ineffective, as a result of human or other operational errors in their implementation, and FMO might fail to meet applicable standards or may be unable to meet future standards. If FMO or any of its affiliates is in breach of any existing or new laws or regulations now or in the future, FMO will be exposed to the risk of intervention by regulatory authorities, including investigation and surveillance, the suspension or revocation of its licenses, administrative or criminal proceedings, instructions with which FMO has to comply, fines, civil penalties, criminal penalties or other disciplinary action which could materially harm FMO's results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the reputation of FMO could suffer and FMO could be fined or prohibited from engaging in some of its business activities or be held liable or otherwise be subjected to legal proceedings by clients if it does not comply with applicable laws and regulations.

F.2. FMO is subject to minimum capital and liquidity requirements and may have insufficient capital resources to meet such requirements

FMO is subject to laws and regulations prescribing among other things its solvency and liquidity position. FMO is subject to the risk, inherent in all regulated financial businesses, of having insufficient capital resources to meet the minimum regulatory capital requirements. Changes to the CRD Directive, the CRR, the Basel III (each as defined below) standards and other future regulatory reforms could impose additional restrictions on FMO's activities if it were to no longer meet certain capital or liquidity requirements.

In December 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the "**Basel Committee**") published its final standards on the revised capital adequacy framework known as "**Basel III**". In order to facilitate the implementation of the Basel III capital and liquidity standards for banks and investment firms, on 20 July 2011, the European Commission proposed a legislative package to strengthen the regulation of the banking sector. On 26 June 2013, the Council and the European Parliament adopted the package known as "CRD IV" consisting of a directive known as the "CRD IV Directive" (which was implemented into Dutch law on 1 August 2014) and a regulation commonly known as the "CRR 1" which entered into effect as of 1 January 2014. The EU rules deviate from the Basel III rules in certain aspects (e.g. in imposing an additional systemic risk buffer) and (in respect of some provisions) provide national discretions to apply more stringent prudential requirements than those set in the EU (or Basel) framework. As part of the EU Banking Reforms, a new regulatory package known as "CRD V / CRR 2" (consisting of a directive and regulation) entered into force on 27 June 2019.

The new EU legislative package for CRD VI/CRR 3 implementing the Basel IV standards (known as the finalization of the Basel III reforms) within the European Union was published on 19 June 2024. The CRR 3 largely applies to FMO starting from 1 January 2025 with a phase-in approach. The CRD VI will enter into force following its transposition in January 2026. The market risk framework under the new legislative package will also enter into force on 1 January 2026. In addition to the implementation of Basel IV standards, the legislative package introduced new rules requiring banks to systematically identify, disclose and manage sustainability risks (ESG risks), and stronger enforcement tools for supervision of the EU banks.

FMO has set up a bank-wide project for the timely and compliant implementation of the CRR 3/CRD VI amendments which require changes in FMO's internal policies, systems and processes. As of the date hereof, the project is on track in line with the regulatory timelines. Full implementation of CRR 3/CRD VI is still subject to the finalization and publication of supporting regulatory and implementing technical standards and guidelines.

The package contains a number of items which will impact FMO's capital position following implementation in January 2025, particularly the regulatory changes regarding the standardized approach for credit risk and the new alternative standardized approach for market risk. Regarding credit risk, the main capital impact is expected to come from the phasing in of the treatment of equity exposures to 250 per cent. risk weight instead of the current 150 per cent. Regarding market risk, FMO will be subject to the new alternative standardized approach for market risk (A-SA). The methodology is significantly more sensitive to movements in currency composition and its results are therefore also more volatile.

FMO has taken all these changes into consideration for its internal capital adequacy assessment process in 2024, forecasting compliance with the regulatory and internal capital ratios.

CRD, as in force, consists of the CRD Directive and the CRR, which aims to create a sounder and safer financial system. The CRD Directive governs the supervisory framework while the CRR establishes the prudential requirements financial institutions need to respect, namely the minimum requirements in relation to capital and liquidity, leverage restrictions, counterparty credit risk, large exposures and Pillar 3 requirements.

In accordance with the requirements set in the CRD Directive, and as part of the EU Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP"), supervisory authorities may perform an analysis of FMO's business model, arrangements, strategies, processes and mechanisms to form a view on its viability and sustainability. If necessary, they may take measures to address any problems and concerns including, among other things, requiring additional capital and/or liquidity buffers to be maintained by FMO. Such measures may result in changes to the business plan and strategy, or require FMO to reduce risks that are inherent in certain of its offerings by changing its policies, improving its systems or cease to provide such offerings altogether. Any such measures may materially adversely affect FMO's business and result of operations and may require FMO to make substantial investments or obtain additional regulatory capital, which it may not be able to at the time.

Capital and liquidity requirements may increase in the case of adverse developments in the financial markets or in economic conditions. Any non-compliance with the capital and liquidity requirements applicable to FMO may adversely affect FMO's reputation, and may result in administrative sanctions, judicial proceedings and investigations, the imposition of restrictions of its activities and other disciplinary actions all of which could materially adversely affect FMO's result of operations and financial condition.

Due to the changing regulatory landscape and increased regulatory pressure, FMO may, in the future, also become subject to stricter capital and liquidity requirements which may adversely affect FMO's income and require FMO to reduce business levels or raise additional regulatory capital, which it may be unable to at the time. The quantitative impact of additional regulatory capital requirements due to future changes in the regulatory framework is currently uncertain and will depend also on the future development of FMO's balance sheet and whether multiple or even all of the changes have negative consequences for FMO, or only a few.

Any non-compliance with future regulations may adversely affect FMO's reputation, and may result in administrative sanctions, judicial proceedings and investigations, the imposition of restrictions of its activities and other disciplinary actions all of which could materially adversely affect FMO's result of operations and financial condition.

F.3. FMO may be subject to hold a Minimum Amount of Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities ("MREL") in the future and difficulties in obtaining MREL may have a material adverse effect on FMO

In line with the BRRD and the SRM Regulation (as defined below), FMO may be required to maintain a certain minimum amount of own funds and eligible liabilities ("MREL") expressed as a percentage of the total liabilities and own funds to ensure the effective application of the bail-in tool in the future. The level of own funds and eligible liabilities required under MREL may be set by the resolution authority for each bank (and/or group) based on, among other things, the criteria set forth in Article 45.6 of the BRRD, including the systemic importance of the institution. Eligible liabilities may be senior or subordinated, provided, among other requirements, that they have a remaining maturity of at least one year and, if governed by a non-EU law, they must be able to be written down or converted under that law (including through contractual provisions). The MREL framework has become subject to substantial change during recent years, amongst others, as a result of changes pursuant to the EU Banking Reforms, as described under the risk factor 'F.2. FMO is subject to minimum capital and liquidity requirements and may have insufficient capital resources to meet such requirements' above.

As a result of Directive (EU) 2024/1174 (as part of the proposal of the European Commission to adjust and further strengthen the EU's existing bank crisis management and deposit insurance framework), the Dutch Central Bank (*De Nederlandsche Bank*) ("**DNB**") decided to repeal the minimum MREL requirement for FMO as of 14 November 2024. Therefore, FMO is no longer subject to MREL requirements unless DNB decides in the future to deviate from this decision based on an assessment of whether a higher amount is required to safeguard financial stability or prevent the risk of contamination of the financial system, for instance in connection with the financing capability of deposit guarantee schemes.

If FMO were to experience difficulties in raising MREL eligible liabilities, it may have to reduce its lending or investments in other operations which would have a material adverse effect on FMO's business, results of operations and prospects.

For purposes of this Section "F" (*Regulatory risks*):

"CRD Directive" means Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (or, as the case may be, any provision of Dutch law transposing or implementing such Directive), as amended (including by Directive (EU) 2019/878 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019) or replaced from time to time;

"CRR" means Regulation 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, as amended (including by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019) or replaced from time to time;

"SRM Regulation" means Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund, as amended (including by Regulation (EU) 2019/877 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019) or replaced from time to time.

G. Risks related to financial conditions, market circumstances and (economic) trends

FMO's operations and results may be adversely affected by adverse developments and circumstances on a global scale or in the geographic areas in which it conducts its business

FMO is active in various geographic regions. Its operations, business and results may be adversely impacted by (i) turbulence, turmoil and volatility in the financial markets, (ii) adverse economic, business and market developments and environments on a global scale or specific to the geographic regions in which it conducts its business (including high inflation rates and increased commodity prices) and (iii) local and global political events and trends, environmental developments, regulatory action, terrorism, war (including the conflicts in Ukraine and between Israel-Hamas) and civil unrest, pandemics, epidemics, health emergencies and other catastrophic events. Any developments in relation to the above circumstances and events (including the evolution of the conflicts in Ukraine and between Israel-Hamas) are inherently unpredictable and may result in losses for FMO or require FMO to cease all or certain activities in all or some of the geographic regions in which it conducts its business. Ultimately, this may have a materially adverse impact on FMO's business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and prospects.

RISKS RELATING TO THE BONDS

Market, liquidity and yield considerations

The Bonds may not have an established trading market when issued. There can be no assurance of a secondary market for the Bonds or the liquidity of such market if one develops. Consequently, investors may not be able to sell their Bonds readily or at prices that will enable them to realize a yield comparable to that of similar instruments, if any, with a developed secondary market.

No investor should purchase the Bonds unless such investor understands and is able to bear the risk that the Bonds may not be readily saleable, that the value of the Bonds will fluctuate over time, and that such fluctuations may be significant and could result in significant losses to such investor.

Interest rate risks

Interest rate of the Bonds is not fixed and it may vary. The interest rate will be dependent on the daily TIBR calculated on non-cumulative compounded methodology. TIBR index is based on real transactions between banks (such banks include commercial banks and micro banks) active in the country of Georgia and represents weighted average interest rate of GEL denominated overnight unsecured loans. TIBR index calculation methodology is reviewed by NBG on an annual basis for the purpose of assessment as to what extent such methodology reflects the current market practices.

Should NBG determine that TIBR index calculation methodology no longer meets market demand, NBG shall make relevant changes in TIBR index calculation regulation after consultation with interbank market participants. Should TIBR fail to serve as a benchmark to price GEL floating rate instruments, NBG may cease to publish it. Discontinuation of TIBR may lead to the Reference Rate Fall-back Provisions (as described below) applying and adversely affect the value of the Bonds.

An investment in the Bonds involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on the value and resale price of the Bonds. Due to fluctuation of the interest rate of the Bonds, the investors may receive less income/profit from holding the Bonds than they expected at the time of purchase.

FMO's credit rating may not reflect all risks affecting the Bonds

The credit ratings assigned to FMO may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market and other factors that may affect the value of the Bonds. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Please also refer to Subsection "**Liquidity risk**" under Section "**RISKS RELATING TO FMO**" above.

The Bonds have amortising redemption features

The Bonds are amortising obligations and principal on the Bonds is scheduled to be repaid in equal instalments on the Amortisation Dates (as defined below). The investors may only be able to reinvest any amounts they receive upon such amortisation in lower-yielding securities than the Bonds for the remainder of the term of the Bonds. Potential investors should consider the reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at the relevant time.

The GSSS and/or the RTGS malfunction considerations

Payments of principal and interest in respect of the Bonds will be made through the GSSS pursuant to the GSSS Rules. Should the GSSS, the RTGS (being the supporting system of the GSSS) or any part of either of such system fail to function properly, such failure may (but not necessarily) result in (i) a delay of payments of principal and/or interest in respect of the Bonds or (ii) impossibility of such payments for a while until and unless the GSSS functionality is fully restored.

Legal investment considerations

Investors should consult their own legal advisers in determining whether and to what extent the Bonds constitute legal investments for such investors and whether and to what extent the Bonds can be used as collateral for various types of borrowings. In addition, financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or regulators in determining the appropriate treatment of the Bonds under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Investors whose investment activities are subject to investment laws and regulations, or to review or regulation by certain authorities may be subject to restrictions on investments in certain types of debt securities, which may include the Bonds. Investors should review and consider such restrictions prior to investing in the Bonds.

Change of law

The conditions of the Bonds (other than Condition 13(b) (*Arbitration*)) are governed by and construed in accordance with Georgian law as in effect as at the date of this Prospectus. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to Georgian law or administrative practice after the date of this Prospectus, including but not limited to, the introduction of, and changes to, taxes, levies or fees applicable to the Issuer's operations. The laws of Georgia may be materially different from the equivalent law in the home jurisdiction of prospective investors in its application to the Bonds.

The rights of investors to challenge the exercise of the bail-in tool or other recovery or resolution powers by the competent resolution authority are likely to be limited

Investors may have limited rights to challenge, to demand compensation for losses, seek a suspension or nullification of any decision of the competent resolution authority to take certain recovery or resolution measures, and exercise the bail-in tool or other recovery or resolution powers to implement such measures, to have that decision reviewed by a judicial or administrative process or otherwise, or to exercise any other remedy in this context.

Future bank recovery and resolution regimes may affect the rights of investors even further

It is possible that under the BRRD, the Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation, the Special Measures Financial Institutions Act, the EU Banking Reforms or any other future similar proposals, any new resolution powers granted by way of statute to the Single Resolution Board, DNB, the European Central Bank ("**ECB**"), the Minister of Finance and/or any other relevant authority could be used in such a way as to result in the debt instruments of the Issuer, such as the Bonds, absorbing losses or otherwise affecting the rights of investors in the course of any resolution of the Issuer.

OTHER RISKS

Risks Relating to Exchange Rate & Currency

Investors should consider that the Bonds will be denominated in GEL, and the exchange rate of GEL to other currencies might change significantly, that also might affect the return investors are expecting to receive.

In addition, the Issuer is only able to meet its obligations in respect of the Bonds in GEL for as long as it has sufficient revenues of GEL, which in reality depends on duly payment by its borrowers and adequate liquidity generally, or its ability to purchase sufficient amount of GEL in the Georgian currency market. Investors should also pay attention to the Terms and Conditions of the Bonds in this Prospectus under Condition 4(c). In the event that no GEL can be sourced by the Issuer, payments may ultimately be done in US dollar. In the event of late payment due to unavailability of GEL, no default interest is paid by the Issuer.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE BONDS

The following is the text of the Terms and Conditions of the Bonds

GEL 140,000,000 Floating Rate Amortising Notes due 9 July 2030 (the “**Bonds**”), are issued in line with the Articles of Association of the Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (the “**Issuer**” or “**FMO**”). The issue of the Bonds was approved by confirmation of the resolution of the Management Board of FMO dated 19 June 2025 and the Supervisory Board of the Issuer dated 17 December 2024.

The issue of the Bonds will be registered with the Georgian Securities Settlement System (the “**GSSS**”), the system whereby the Georgian Central Securities Depository (“**GCSD**”) operates, in accordance with a service agreement dated 25 March 2025 entered into between FMO as issuer and the GCSD as depository.

Payments of principal and interest in respect of the Bonds will be made to the GSSS Bondholder(s) (as defined below) as described in these Conditions in compliance with (i) the Law of Georgia on Holding of the Dematerialised Securities, dated 16 November 2023 and (ii) the rules of the GSSS approved by the Decree No. 263/04 of the President of the NBG, dated 30 November 2018 (the “**GSSS Rules**”), each as may be amended from time to time.

“**GSSS Bondholder**” means an entity who maintains the Securities Account (as defined below) to which the Bonds are credited, for its own account or for others and is acting in its capacity as a direct GSSS participant.

“**Securities Account**” means an account (other than the Issuer’s account) maintained by the GSSS Bondholder in the GSSS to which securities may be credited or debited.

1. Form and Denominations

The Bonds are issued in dematerialised form as an entry in a Securities Account, in denominations of GEL 1,400,000 each (the “**Denomination**”), at the date of issue, 9 July 2025 (the “**Issue Date**”). The amount of the Denomination shall be reduced pro rata to the partial redemption of the Bonds in accordance with Condition 6(a) below, and shall be equal to the relevant amount of the “**Outstanding Denomination**” in the amortisation schedule included in the same Condition.

2. Status

The Bonds constitute direct and unsecured obligations of the Issuer ranking *pari passu*, without any preference among themselves, with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer.

3. Interest

(a) Interest Payment Dates

The Bonds shall bear interest on their outstanding principal amount from and including 9 July 2025 up to and excluding 9 July 2030 payable semi-annually in arrears on 9 January and 9 July of each year from and including 9 January 2026 up to and including 9 July 2030 (each an “**Interest Payment Date**”, with 9 July 2030 also referred to as the “**Maturity Date**”).

All interest payments under the Bonds will be made on each Interest Payment Date, subject to the Business Day Convention (as defined below) to the GSSS Bondholder(s) holding the Bonds as at the close of business two (2) Business Days (as defined below) preceding the relevant Interest Payment Date (the “**Record Date**”).

Interest will accrue from and including the previous Interest Payment Date or the Issue Date as the case may be, to but excluding the next Interest Payment Date or the Maturity Date as the case may be. For the avoidance of doubt, where the Interest Payment Date has been adjusted to the next Business Day, interest will accrue to (but excluding) such postponed date and the immediately subsequent period will be from and including the postponed Interest Payment Date to but excluding the next Interest Payment Date.

Furthermore, where the Interest Payment Date has been adjusted to the first preceding Business Day (on account of the initially adjusted Interest Payment Date falling in the next calendar month), interest will accrue to (but excluding) such earlier date and the immediately subsequent period will be from and including the earlier Interest Payment Date to but excluding the next Interest Payment Date.

Interest will be calculated per the Denomination at the rate specified in the Condition 3(c) below in respect of a relevant Interest Period (as defined in Condition 3(c)).

If an amount of interest payable in respect of the Denomination, as calculated in accordance with these Conditions, does not constitute an integral multiple of 0.01 GEL, such amount shall be rounded to the nearest integral multiple of 0.01 GEL (with 0.011 – 0.014 GEL being rounded down and with 0.015 – 0.019 GEL being rounded up).

“**Business Day**” means a RFR Banking Day, as defined below.

The Business Day as defined in the preceding paragraph applies to any payments in respect of the Bonds to be made in GEL, however, in case of Unavailability of GEL (as defined in Condition 4(c)) the Business Day shall mean a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for general business in Tbilisi and New York City.

“**Business Day Convention**” means Modified Following, whereby if any Interest Payment Date(s), the Amortisation Date(s) (as defined below in Condition 6(a)) or the Maturity Date (as appropriate) falls on a day which is not a Business Day, an adjustment will be made so that such Interest Payment Date(s), Amortisation Date(s) or Maturity Date (as appropriate) shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day, unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date(s), Amortisation Date(s) or Maturity Date (as appropriate) shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

(b) *Redemption (Amortisation)*

The Bonds are subject to the partial and final redemption in accordance with Condition 6(a). The Bonds will cease to bear interest from the due date of redemption in respect of the relevant Amortisation Amount (as defined in Condition 6(a)), and shall continue to bear interest on the “Outstanding Denomination”, as specified in the amortisation schedule included in Condition 6(a).

Should the Issuer fail to redeem the Bonds on the due date of redemption as per Condition 6(a), then interest shall not cease to accrue, but shall continue to accrue on the relevant outstanding Amortisation Amount until the Issuer makes the funds, necessary for a partial redemption of the Bonds in accordance with Condition 6(a), available in its account held with the Settlement Bank (as defined below in Condition 4(a)) of the Issuer and designated for receiving and making any payments due to, and by, the Issuer in respect of the Bonds.

(c) *Interest Rate*

The interest rate shall be the Reference Rate.

“**Reference Rate**” means (i) for any day during an Interest Period that is a RFR Banking Day the Daily Non-Cumulative Compounded RFR Rate for that day and (ii) for any day during an Interest Period that is not a RFR Banking Day the Daily Non-Cumulative Compounded RFR Rate applicable to the immediately preceding RFR Banking Day, subject to the Reference Rate Fall-back Provisions.

“**Interest Period**” means each period beginning on an Interest Payment Date and ending on the day immediately before the next following Interest Payment Date, except in the case of the first period when it means the period beginning on the Issue Date and ending on the day immediately before the next following Interest Payment Date and except in the case of the last period when it means the period beginning on the penultimate Interest Payment Date and ending on but excluding the Maturity Date or, in the case of the Bonds becoming due and payable in accordance with Condition 9 (*Events of Default*), the date on which the Bonds become due and payable.

“**RFR Banking Day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for general business in Tbilisi.

The Daily Non-Cumulative Compounded RFR Rate shall be calculated as follows:

The “**Daily Non-Cumulative Compounded RFR Rate**” for any RFR Banking Day “i” during an Interest Period for the Bonds is the percentage rate per annum (without rounding, to the extent reasonably practicable for the Calculation Agent (as defined in Condition 4(b)) performing the calculation, taking into account the capabilities of any software used for that purpose) calculated as set out below:

$$(UCCDR_i - UCCDR_{i-1}) \times \frac{dcc}{IPn_i}$$

where:

"**UCCDR_i**" means the Unannualised Cumulative Compounded Daily Rate for that RFR Banking Day "**i**";

"**UCCDR_{i-1}**" means, in relation to that RFR Banking Day "**i**", the Unannualised Cumulative Compounded Daily Rate for the immediately preceding RFR Banking Day (if any) during that Interest Period;

"**dcc**" means 365 or, in any case where market practice in the relevant market is to use a different number for quoting the number of days in a year, that number;

"**IP_{n_i}**" means the number of calendar days from, and including, that RFR Banking Day "**i**" up to, but excluding, the following RFR Banking Day; and

the "**Unannualised Cumulative Compounded Daily Rate**" for any RFR Banking Day (the "**Cumulated RFR Banking Day**") during that Interest Period is the result of the below calculation (without rounding, to the extent reasonably practicable for the Calculation Agent performing the calculation, taking into account the capabilities of any software used for that purpose):

$$ACCDR \times \frac{tIPn_i}{dcc}$$

where:

"**ACCDR**" means the Annualised Cumulative Compounded Daily Rate for that Cumulated RFR Banking Day;

"**tIP_{n_i}**" means the number of calendar days from, and including, the first day of the IP Cumulation Period to, but excluding, the RFR Banking Day which immediately follows the last day of the IP Cumulation Period;

"**IP Cumulation Period**" means the period from, and including, the first RFR Banking Day of that Interest Period to, and including, that Cumulated RFR Banking Day;

"**dcc**" has the meaning given to that term above; and

the "**Annualised Cumulative Compounded Daily Rate**" for that Cumulated RFR Banking Day during that Interest Period is the percentage rate per annum (rounded to 5 decimal places) calculated as set out below:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{\text{DailyRate}_i \times n_i}{dcc} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{dcc}{tn_i}$$

where:

"**d₀**" means the number of RFR Banking Days in the OP Cumulation Period;

"**OP Cumulation Period**" means the period from, and including, the Corresponding OP Day for the first day of the IP Cumulation Period to, and including, the Corresponding OP Day for the last day of the IP Cumulation Period;

"**Corresponding OP Day**" means, in relation to any RFR Banking Day during that Interest Period, the RFR Banking Day which:

- (a) is in the Observation Period; and
- (b) falls the applicable Lookback Period prior to that relevant RFR Banking Day during the Interest Period;

"**Observation Period**" means the period from and including the day falling the applicable Lookback Period prior to the first day of that Interest Period and ending on, but excluding, the day falling the applicable Lookback Period prior to the last day of that Interest Period;

“Lookback Period” means 15 RFR Banking Days;

"IP Cumulation Period" has the meaning given to that term above;

"i" means a series of whole numbers from one to d_0 , each representing the relevant RFR Banking Day in chronological order in the OP Cumulation Period;

"Daily Rate" for any RFR Banking Day is:

- (a) the RFR for the relevant RFR Banking Day; or
- (b) if the RFR is not available for that RFR Banking Day, the most recent RFR for a day which is not more than 5 RFR Banking Days before that RFR Banking Day,

provided that if the applicable rate is less than zero, the Daily Rate shall be deemed to be zero.

"DailyRate_i" means, for any RFR Banking Day "i" in the OP Cumulation Period, the Daily Rate for that RFR Banking Day "i";

“RFR” means the daily Tbilisi interbank interest rate (TIBR) index published by the National Bank of Georgia on the display page designated <https://nbg.gov.ge/en/monetary-policy/tibr> or (i) any successor display page, other published source, information vendor or provider that has been officially designated by the administrator of such page; or (ii) if such administrator has not officially designated a successor display page, another published source, service or provider (as the case may be), the successor display page, other published source, service or provider, if any, designated by the relevant information vendor or provider (if different from the administrator) as specified by the Calculation Agent who immediately notifies the Issuer in writing of the title, page, successor website and/or administrator specified by it.

"n_i" means, for any RFR Banking Day "i" in the OP Cumulation Period, the number of calendar days from, and including, that RFR Banking Day "i" up to, but excluding, the following RFR Banking Day;

"dcc" has the meaning given to that term above; and

"tn_i" means the number of calendar days from, and including, the first day of the OP Cumulation Period to, but excluding, the RFR Banking Day which immediately follows the last day of the OP Cumulation Period.

“Reference Rate Fall-back Provisions” means the reference rate fall-back provisions described below:

If there is no available Daily Rate for the purpose of calculating the Daily Non-Cumulative Compounded RFR Rate, then the applicable Reference Rate for that Interest Period shall be determined by the Calculation Agent in its discretion, acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner provided that if, in any case, any such rate is less than zero, the Reference Rate shall be deemed to be zero.

The Calculation Agent shall notify the Issuer (as soon as reasonably practicable, but no later than three Business Days before the payment due date) and the GCSD (no later than the close of business on the Business Day immediately prior to the payment due date) of the amount of interest and each applicable interest rate related to the calculation of such amount as set out in Condition 4(a) below.

4. Payments

(a) Payments through the GSSS

Payments of principal and interest will be made in GEL through the GSSS pursuant to the GSSS Rules and the GCSD's instructions by debiting the Cash Account (as defined below) of the Issuer's Settlement Bank and crediting the Cash Account of the Settlement Bank or NBG (as appropriate) designated by the GSSS Bondholder(s).

The obligations of the Issuer's Settlement Bank to make payments of principal and/or interest through the GSSS pursuant to the GSSS Rules shall be deemed duly fulfilled at the time when the relevant funds are credited to the Cash Account of the Settlement Bank or NBG (as appropriate) designated by the GSSS Bondholder(s).

For the purpose of receiving interest and/or principal payments in respect of the Bonds, the GSSS Bondholder(s) is/are responsible to open and maintain a GEL bank account with a Settlement Bank or NBG (as appropriate). Otherwise the GSSS Bondholder(s) may experience delays in receiving interest and/or principal payments. Neither the Issuer nor the Issuer's Settlement Bank assumes liability for any delay in payments to a GSSS Bondholder(s) caused by the

unavailability of full and precise GEL bank account details and any such delay in payment made to a GSSS Bondholder(s) under such circumstances shall not constitute a default in respect of the Bonds as provided for in Condition 9 (*Events of Default*).

The Calculation Agent shall calculate the amount of interest and/or principal payments (setting out the amount of interest and principal separately) in respect of the Denomination (the “**Due Amount**”). Furthermore the Calculation Agent shall notify (in writing) the Issuer of the Due Amount so calculated as soon as reasonably practicable, but no later than three Business Days before the payment due date. Unless the Due Amount calculated by the Calculation Agent involves any manifest error, such amount shall also be notified by the Calculation Agent to the GCSD. Where the Due Amount calculated by the Calculation Agent involves any manifest error, the Calculation Agent shall notify the GCSD of the amounts that have been agreed upon between the Issuer and the Calculation Agent following a discussion with the Issuer. The GCSD shall be notified (in writing with a copy being sent to the Issuer) of the Due Amount no later than the close of business on the Business Day immediately prior to the payment due date.

The Issuer’s obligations in respect of the Bonds shall be deemed discharged upon making available, on the payment due date, in its account (held with the Issuer’s Settlement Bank and designated for receiving and making any payments due to, and by, the Issuer in respect of the Bonds) the Due Amount, calculated and notified (in writing) to the GCSD by the Calculation Agent, multiplied by a number of the Bonds.

“**Cash Account**” means a cash account that is held by a Settlement Bank or NBG (as appropriate) with the Real Time Gross Settlement (“**RTGS**”) system and enables the GSSS to account circulation of funds.

“**Settlement Bank**” means a bank licensed to carry out banking activities and operating in the country of Georgia being a participant of the RTGS system and registered with the GSSS in its capacity as a settlement bank.

Payments will be subject in all cases to any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 8.

(b) Issuer’s Settlement Bank and Calculation Agent

Under the Calculation and Paying Agency Agreement dated 7 July 2025 (the “**Calculation and Paying Agency Agreement**”) FMO has appointed (a) the Settlement Bank of the Issuer responsible for payments of principal and interest in respect of the Bonds to the GSSS Bondholder(s) as described in these Conditions in compliance with the GSSS Rules and (b) the calculation agent (the “**Calculation Agent**”) responsible for:

- (i) calculating the Due Amount, including determining each applicable interest rate for calculating an interest amount, and notifying (in writing) the Issuer and the GCSD thereof as specified above under Condition 4(a);
- (ii) specifying, in case of unavailability of the display page designated <https://nbg.gov.ge/en/monetary-policy/tibr>, a successor display page, other published source, service or provider (as may be required) for the purposes of publishing TIBR as described in Condition 3(c) (*Interest Rate*) and immediately notifying (in writing) the Issuer of the title, page, successor website and/or administrator so specified;
- (iii) determining the Reference Rate in accordance with the Reference Rate Fallback Provisions and immediately notifying (in writing) thereof the Issuer and the GCSD, should Daily Rate (as defined in the Conditions) be unavailable for the purpose of calculating the Daily Non-Cumulative Compounded RFR Rate; and
- (iv) in case of unavailability of GEL as described in Condition 4(c) (*Unavailability of GEL*), calculate and distribute payments in respect of the Bonds (the Calculation Agent shall also act as a paying agent of the Issuer in case of Unavailability of GEL) in accordance with the Conditions at the USD/GEL official exchange rate established by NBG for the relevant Interest Payment Date, the Amortisation Date or the Maturity Date (as adjusted), as appropriate. If, on any relevant Interest Payment Date, Amortisation Date or the Maturity Date (each as adjusted), as appropriate, the USD/GEL official exchange rate is not available or not published by NBG, then the applicable USD/GEL exchange rate shall be determined based on the average of the commercial exchange rates quoted on the same date by at least three reputable commercial banks operating in Georgia and appearing in the list of licenced commercial banks on the following link: <https://nbg.gov.ge/en/page/licensed-commercial-banks-1> (or any successor thereto).

The Calculation and Paying Agency Agreement has attached to it the Terms and Conditions of the Bonds. The GSSS Bondholder(s) is/are entitled to inspect a copy of the Calculation and Paying Agency Agreement that will be available at the specified office of the Calculation Agent and are deemed to have notice of, and be bound by, all the provisions of the Calculation and Paying Agency Agreement applicable to them.

FMO reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Issuer’s Settlement Bank and/or the Calculation Agent and to appoint another Issuer’s Settlement Bank and/or Calculation Agent provided that it will at all times whilst any of the Bonds is outstanding maintain an Issuer’s Settlement Bank (which shall be a reputable bank

licensed to carry out banking activities and operating in the country of Georgia being a participant of RTGS system and registered with the GSSS in its capacity as a settlement bank) as well as a Calculation Agent (which shall be a reputable bank licensed to carry out banking activities in Georgia or a reputable broker licensed to carry out brokerage activities in Georgia). Notice of any such termination or appointment and of any changes in the specified office of the Calculation Agent will be given to the GSSS Bondholder(s) in accordance with Condition 11.

(c) *Unavailability of GEL*

If GEL is no longer used for the settlement of transactions in Georgia, or if the Issuer in exchange of USD or otherwise is not able to acquire a sufficient amount of GEL at prevailing market terms to satisfy its payment obligations in respect of the Bonds, or GEL is otherwise not available to the Issuer as a result of circumstances beyond the control of the Issuer (“**Unavailability of GEL**”), then the Issuer shall be entitled to satisfy its obligations to the GSSS Bondholder(s) in respect of such payments by making the payments outside the GSSS in the United States dollars (“**USD**”) equivalent amount calculated on the basis of the USD/GEL official exchange rate established by NBG for the relevant Interest Payment Date, Amortisation Date or the Maturity Date (each as adjusted), as appropriate. If, on any relevant Interest Payment Date, Amortisation Date or the Maturity Date (each as adjusted), as appropriate, the USD/GEL official exchange rate is not available or not published by NBG, then the applicable USD/GEL exchange rate shall be determined based on the average of the commercial exchange rates quoted on the same date by at least three reputable commercial banks operating in Georgia and appearing in the list of licenced commercial banks on the following link: <https://nbg.gov.ge/en/page/licensed-commercial-banks-1> (or any successor thereto). Any payment in USD made by the Issuer through the Calculation Agent under such circumstances shall constitute a valid payment and neither any such payment made in USD nor the failure to make such payment via the GSSS in case of Unavailability of GEL shall constitute a default in respect of the Bonds. In such conditions any payment beyond the relevant Interest Payment Date, Amortisation Date or Maturity Date (each as adjusted) shall not consist a late payment, so that the relevant GSSS Bondholder(s) is/are not entitled to receive any default interest in respect of such payment.

The Issuer shall have the sole discretion to declare the occurrence of the Unavailability of GEL provided any of the above conditions are met.

Upon occurrence of Unavailability of GEL, the following steps shall be undertaken:

- (i) the Issuer shall notify the GCSD and the Calculation Agent in writing of such circumstance not later than 4:00 pm Tbilisi time two Business Day before the Interest Payment Date, the Amortisation Date or the Maturity Date (each as adjusted), as appropriate.
- (ii) immediately upon receipt of a notification of Unavailability of GEL, the Calculation Agent shall request from the GCSD the list of GSSS Bondholders as of the relevant Record Date and their respective holdings, USD bank account details and addresses.
- (iii) the GCSD shall comply with such request as soon as practicable, but in no event later than the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding the respective Interest Payment Date, Amortisation Date or the Maturity Date (each as adjusted), as appropriate.
- (iv) upon receipt of the list of GSSS Bondholders as of the relevant Record Date, the Calculation Agent shall immediately notify and disclose such Unavailability of GEL to the GSSS Bondholder(s) and make payments, to the GSSS Bondholder(s) entitled to such payments, of the principal and interest owing in respect of the Bonds outside the GSSS in USD in accordance with the Calculation and Paying Agency Agreement.
- (v) On the respective Interest Payment Date, Amortisation Date or the Maturity Date (each as adjusted), as appropriate, or in any case not later than one Business Day following such Interest Payment Date, Amortisation Date or the Maturity Date (each as adjusted), the Calculation Agent shall notify the Issuer and the GCSD in writing of such payments made to the GSSS Bondholder(s) and provide copies of a proof of payment.
- (vi) the GCSD shall update the status of the Bonds (showing “Covered” or as appropriate under the GSSS Rules) in the GSSS.

For the purpose of receiving interest and/or principal payments in respect of the Bonds in case of Unavailability of GEL, the GSSS Bondholder(s) is/are responsible to open and maintain a USD bank account with a Settlement Bank or NBG (as appropriate) and provide the details of such account to the GCSD. Should any of GSSS Bondholders fail to maintain and provide its USD bank account details to the GCSD, the funds payable to such GSSS Bondholder in respect of Bonds shall be deposited by the Calculation Agent (less the expenses related to making such deposit) by way of a cheque drawn on a Settlement Bank or NBG (as appropriate) in USD and mailed to the relevant GSSS Bondholder at its address appearing in the GCSD at the relevant Record Date.

As soon as the Calculation Agent delivers such cheque payment in USD to the relevant GSSS Bondholder(s), the Calculation Agent shall be deemed to have been discharged from its liability towards the GSSS Bondholder(s) who failed to provide its USD bank account details to the GCSD.

(d) *Exercise of Bail-in Power or Stay Power*

No repayment of the principal amount of the Bonds or payment of interest thereon (to the extent of the portion thereof affected by the exercise of the Bail-in Power or the Stay Power) shall become due and payable after the exercise of any Bail-in Power or Stay Power by the Resolution Authority, unless such repayment or payment would be permitted to be made by the Issuer under the laws and regulations then applicable to the Issuer.

By subscribing for or otherwise acquiring the Bonds, the GSSS Bondholders acknowledge, consent, accept and agree to be bound by:

- (i) the exercise of any Bail-in Power that may result in (among others) (a) the write-down, reduction or cancellation of all, or a portion of, the principal amount of, and/or interest on, the Bonds; and/or (b) the conversion of all, or a portion, of the principal amount of, or interest on, the Bonds into shares (or other instruments of ownership) or other securities or other obligations of the Issuer or another person;
- (ii) the effect of the exercise or the application of the Stay Power, such as suspension of any payment or delivery obligation in respect of the Bonds, the suspension of any termination right under the terms of the Bonds, a restriction on the enforcement of a security interest in relation to any assets of the Issuer and/or the exclusion of any termination, suspension, modification, netting or set-off rights or certain other contractual terms and creditors' rights as those may be applicable to the Bonds or otherwise vis-à-vis the Issuer.

“Bail-in Power” means the powers of the Resolution Authority applied to absorb losses, recapitalise the Issuer or convert to equity or reduce the principal amount of claims or debt instruments (such as the Bonds) of the Issuer that have been transferred pursuant to one of the resolution tools providing for a transfer of certain assets and/or liabilities of the institution under resolution to a third party, the exercise whereof may result in the write-down or conversion of eligible liability of the Issuer (such as the Bonds) in accordance with a certain order of priority.

“DNB” means De Nederlandsche Bank N.V. in its capacity as competent national resolution authority enjoying the powers granted by the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (as implemented in Dutch law) necessary for implementing the resolution decisions taken by the SRB in respect of significant banks in the Netherlands, such as the Issuer.

“Resolution Authority” means any authority with the ability to exercise a Bail-in Power or apply a Stay Power in respect of the Issuer, including but not limited to, the SRB and DNB.

“SRB” means the competent resolution authority for (inter alia) significant banks under the single supervisory mechanism, such as the Issuer, and is in that capacity responsible for adopting resolution decisions in respect of such banks thereby ensuring the effective and consistent functioning of the Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation.

“Stay Power” means the powers of the Resolution Authority, for a limited period of time, to (i) suspend contractual payment or delivery obligations due under a contract with the Issuer when under resolution or in certain circumstances before resolution, (ii) restrict the enforcement of any security interest over any assets of the Issuer and (iii) suspend certain rights of counterparties to, for instance, close out net gross obligations, accelerate future payments or otherwise terminate financial contracts.

5. Closed Periods

No GSSS Bondholder may require the transfer of a Bond during any period starting at the Close of Business on a Record Date and ending on (and including) the respective Interest Payment Date following such Record Date. Violation of this clause may cause distribution of payments to the wrong recipient(s). Neither the Issuer nor the Issuer's Settlement Bank or, in case of Unavailability of GEL, the Calculation Agent assumes liability for such distributions.

“Close of business” means, in relation to the Record Date, 6:40 pm Tbilisi time.

6. Redemption and Purchase

(a) *Redemption by Amortisation and Final Redemption*

Unless previously purchased and cancelled by the Issuer, each Bond shall be partially redeemed on such dates (to be the same as the respective Interest Payment Dates) (the **“Amortisation Dates”**) and by such amounts (the **“Amortisation Amounts”**) as set out in the amortisation schedule below:

Interest Period	Interest Payment Date	Amortisation Date*	Amortisation Amount (GEL), per Denomination	Outstanding Denomination (GEL)**	Outstanding Principal Amount (GEL)**
<p>* All Amortisation Dates are subject to the Business Day Convention. ** As of the relevant Interest Payment Date/Amortisation Date (as adjusted).</p>					
9 July 2025 – 9 January 2026	9 January 2026	-	-	1,400,000.00	140,000,000.00
9 January 2026 – 9 July 2026	9 July 2026	-	-	1,400,000.00	140,000,000.00
9 July 2026 – 9 January 2027	9 January 2027	-	-	1,400,000.00	140,000,000.00
9 January 2027 – 9 July 2027	9 July 2027	9 July 2027	199,999.94	1,200,000.06	120,000,006.00
9 July 2027 – 9 January 2028	9 January 2028	9 January 2028	199,999.94	1,000,000.12	100,000,012.00
9 January 2028 – 9 July 2028	9 July 2028	9 July 2028	199,999.94	800,000.18	80,000,018.00
9 July 2028 – 9 January 2029	9 January 2029	9 January 2029	199,999.94	600,000.24	60,000,024.00
9 January 2029 – 9 July 2029	9 July 2029	9 July 2029	199,999.94	400,000.30	40,000,030.00
9 July 2029 – 9 January 2030	9 January 2030	9 January 2030	199,999.94	200,000.36	20,000,036.00
9 January 2030 – 9 July 2030	9 July 2030	9 July 2030	200,000.36	0.00	0.00

The outstanding principal amount of each partially redeemed Bond shall be reduced by the relevant Amortisation Amount for all purposes with effect from the relevant Amortisation Date. Each Bond shall be finally redeemed on the Maturity Date at its final Amortisation Amount payable as provided for in the amortisation schedule above.

(b) Purchase

The Issuer may at any time purchase Bonds in the open market or otherwise, in each case at any price. Bonds purchased by the Issuer may be cancelled.

(c) No other Redemption or Purchase

The Issuer shall not be entitled to redeem the Bonds otherwise than as provided in Condition 6(a) or purchase Bonds otherwise than as provided in Condition 6(b).

7. Transfer of the Bonds

In the GSSS the Bonds are transferred by way of debiting the Securities Account of a seller of the Bonds and crediting the Securities Account of a buyer of such Bonds without a need to meet any other formal requirements.

The Issuer may deem and treat only GSSS Bondholder(s) as the absolute owner(s) thereof for the purpose of making payments and all payments to such GSSS Bondholder(s) shall be valid and effectual to discharge the liability of the Issuer and the Issuer's Settlement Bank or, in case of Unavailability of GEL, the Calculation Agent in respect of the Bonds to the extent of the sum or sums so paid.

The Bonds may be transferred in accordance with relevant Georgian law requirements and the GSSS Rules.

The ownership right over the Bonds is evidenced by a positive balance in the Securities Account that can be shown in an account statement generated from the GSSS by the GCSD.

8. Taxation

Payments of principal and interest on the Bonds will be made by the Issuer to the GSSS Bondholder(s) without withholding or deduction for or on account of tax.

9. Events of Default

If the Issuer shall default in the payment of the principal of, or interest on, or in the performance of any covenant in respect of a purchase fund or a sinking fund for, any bonds (including the Bonds), notes or similar obligations which shall have been issued, assumed or guaranteed by the Issuer, and such default shall continue for a period of 90 days, then at any time thereafter and during the continuance of such default, the GSSS Bondholder may deliver or cause to be delivered to the Issuer, at its principal office in the Hague, the Netherlands, written notice that such GSSS Bondholder elects to declare the principal of and accrued interest on the Bonds held by it (the aggregate nominal amount of such Bonds to be specified in such notice) to be due and payable, and on the 30th day after such notice shall be so delivered to the Issuer, the principal of and accrued interest on such Bonds shall become due and payable, unless prior to that time all such defaults theretofore existing shall have been cured. Should the Issuer fail to redeem the Bonds when due (other than due to Unavailability of GEL), interest shall not cease to accrue but shall continue to accrue as set out in Condition 3(b) above.

In the event of the failure to perform or improper performance by the Issuer of its obligations under the Bonds and subject to a 90-day grace period as described above, the GSSS Bondholder(s) may resort to arbitral proceedings as described under Condition 13(b) below and demand redemption by amortisation or final redemption (as appropriate) of the Bond and payment of the accrued interest, including, the interest accrued due to the late redemption of the Bond in accordance with this Condition.

For the avoidance of doubt:

- (a) should payments of principal and/or interest in respect of the Bonds be delayed due to a malfunction of the GSSS and/or the RTGS, then such delay in payments shall not constitute a default in respect of the Bonds and no interest (either for the delayed payment of interest or the late redemption of the Bonds) shall be accrued on the Bonds for a period of delay caused by malfunction of the GSSS and/or the RTGS; and
- (b) the exercise of any Bail-in Power or Stay Power by the Resolution Authority shall not constitute a default in respect of the Bonds. Please refer to Condition 4(d) above.

10. Modifications

The Issuer, the Calculation Agent and the Settlement Bank of the Issuer may agree, without the consent of the GSSS Bondholder(s) or investor(s), to any modification of any of these Conditions or any of the provisions of the Calculation and Paying Agency Agreement which is (i) not, in the reasonable opinions of the Issuer, the Calculation Agent and the Settlement Bank of the Issuer, materially prejudicial to the interests of the GSSS Bondholder(s) or investor(s), (ii) of a formal, minor or technical nature or (iii) aimed at correcting a manifest error. Notice of any such modification of any of these Conditions or any of the provisions of the Calculation and Paying Agency Agreement will be given to the GSSS Bondholder(s) or investor(s) in accordance with Condition 11.

11. Notices

All notices regarding the Bonds will be valid if placed on the Issuer's website.

12. Further Issues

The Issuer may from time to time without the consent of the GSSS Bondholder(s) or investor(s) create and issue further securities having the same terms and conditions as the Bonds in all respects (except for the Issue Date) and so that such further issue shall be consolidated and form a single series with the outstanding securities of any series (including the Bonds) or upon such terms as the Issuer may determine at the time of their issue. References in these Conditions to the Bonds include (unless the context requires otherwise) any other securities issued pursuant to this Condition and forming a single series with the Bonds.

13. Governing Law and Arbitration

(a) Governing Law

The Bonds and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Bonds are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, the laws of Georgia.

(b) Arbitration

Any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with the Bonds shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as at present in force. There shall be one (1) arbitrator and the appointing authority shall be LCIA (London Court of International Arbitration). The seat and place of arbitration shall be London, England and the English language shall be used throughout the arbitral proceedings. By subscribing for any of the Bonds each investor waives any rights under the Arbitration Act 1996 or otherwise to appeal any arbitration award to, or to seek determination of a preliminary point of law by, the courts of England. The arbitral tribunal shall not be authorised to grant any interim measures or pre-award relief against the Issuer or any of the investors (as appropriate), any provisions of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules notwithstanding. Where the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules do not provide for a particular situation the Arbitrator shall, in its absolute discretion, determine what course of action should be followed and the Arbitrator's decision shall be final. This Condition 13(b) shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law and English law shall be the procedural law of any arbitration conducted thereunder.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to the Issuer from the sale of Bonds will be used for granting corresponding loan(s).

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE NEDERLANDSE FINANCIERINGS-MAATSCHAPPIJ VOOR ONTWIKKELINGSLANDEN N.V.

Incorporation

Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (the "**Issuer**" or "**FMO**") was incorporated as a public company with limited liability (*naamloze vennootschap*) in the Netherlands on 8 July 1970. The Issuer's registered office is at Anna van Saksenlaan 71, 2593 HW The Hague, the Netherlands. The Issuer is registered in the commercial register (*handelsregister*) of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, under number 27078545. The general telephone number of FMO is +31 70 3149696. The commercial name of the Issuer is FMO.

The Issuer's articles of association were lastly amended by notarial deed executed on 19 August 2009, before Drs. C.J. Groffen, civil law notary in Amsterdam, the draft of these articles having received the approval of the Ministry of Justice under number N.V. 107 045.

The Issuer was established by the State, several Dutch companies and several Dutch trade unions in accordance with and pursuant to the Law of 1 May 1970 on Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (*Staatsblad* 237, 1970).

FMO's profile

FMO is the Dutch entrepreneurial development bank. As a leading impact investor, FMO supports sustainable private sector growth in developing countries and emerging markets by investing in ambitious projects and entrepreneurs. FMO believes that a strong private sector leads to economic and social development and has a 50+ year proven track-record in enabling entrepreneurs to make local economies more inclusive, productive, resilient and sustainable. FMO focuses on three sectors that have high development impact: Agribusiness, Food & Forestry, Energy, and Financial Institutions. FMO has its head office in The Hague, the Netherlands, with local offices in Johannesburg (South Africa), Nairobi (Kenya) and San José (Costa Rica).

Share capital

The Issuer has an authorized share capital of EUR 45,380,000 divided into 1,020,000 Class A Shares of nominal value EUR 22.69 each (the "**A Shares**") and 980,000 Class B Shares of nominal value EUR 22.69 each (the "**B Shares**"). The A Shares may only be issued to and owned by the State.

The issued and fully paid share capital amounts to EUR 9,076,000 and comprises 204,000 A Shares and 196,000 B Shares. Each A Share and each B Share carries the right to cast one vote at any general meeting of shareholders (the "**General Meeting**") of the Issuer. The issue of shares is resolved upon by the General Meeting pursuant to a proposal from the Management Board, made with the approval of the Supervisory Board, without prejudice to article 2:96 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Shareholders' equity (EUR '000)	2024	2023	2022
Share capital	9,076	9,076	9,076
Share premium reserve	29,272	29,272	29,272
Contractual reserve	3,008,465	2,721,823	2,659,053
Development fund	657,981	657,981	657,981
Fair Value reserve	86,758	65,208	38,559
Actuarial result pensions	-4,380	-9,670	-6,533
Translation reserve	31,030	8,092	17,544
Other reserves	26,887	28,850	43,338
Undistributed profit	10,591	2,152	36
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	3,855,680	3,512,784	3,448,326

Objects

The principal object of the Issuer, as set forth in Clause 3 in its articles of association, is to make a contribution to the advancement of productive enterprises in developing countries in order to stimulate their economic and social

progress, in accordance with the aims pursued by their governments and with the policy of the State in regard to development aid.

The Issuer has the corporate power and capacity to issue the Bonds and to enter into the agreements referred to in this Prospectus in connection with issue of the Bonds.

Ownership and corporate structure

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Issuer's shares are held as set out below:

Shareholder	Share %
The State	51
Commercial Dutch banks (such as ABN AMRO, Rabobank, ING, etc.)	42
Others (incl. a Dutch union, private sector companies and several private individuals)	7

The Issuer is a large company (*structuurvennootschap*) as set forth in article 2:153 of the Dutch Civil Code, which, *inter alia*, implies that the Issuer's managing directors (*bestuurders*) are appointed by its Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board of the Issuer consists of six members. Pursuant to the articles of association all members of the Supervisory Board are appointed by the General Meeting.

Activities

The Issuer is a development bank based in the Netherlands with total assets of EUR 11,100 million as of 31 December 2024, and operates through its office in The Hague, and local (representative) offices in Johannesburg (South Africa), Nairobi (Kenya) and San José (Costa Rica). As of 31 December 2024, the Issuer employed 859 permanent people.

The Issuer's core business comprises providing long-term financing to private companies in the focus sectors Agribusiness, Food & Forestry, Energy and Financial Institutions in Africa, Asia, Latin America and other developing regions. The Issuer provides financial products such as loans, guarantees and equity investments as well as a non-financial product, namely capacity development. The Issuer's lending and guarantee operations include project finance, corporate loans and lines of credit to financial institutions.

The Issuer invests, *inter alia*, both directly and through managed investment funds, in common and preference shares, subordinated loans with equity options or other sweeteners, and other quasi-equity instruments such as mezzanine financing, whether redeemable or not and whether covered by put options or not.

FMO in its mobilizing role

FMO, as part of its mission, strives to mobilize more capital from commercial and institutional investors to its markets. To that end, FMO partners with commercial banks, impact investors, institutional investors and development finance institutions to finance loans via its A/B loan program or other co-financing arrangements. As a development bank FMO knows that even the world's most underdeveloped regions offer significant opportunity for business and investment. FMO reaches out to those underserved markets and encourages the growth of responsible and profitable businesses in key sectors for development. FMO seeks opportunities to help investors fund projects that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), forging new partnerships for positive change and enhancing the impact of activities of the Issuer and others, based on its vast experience and long track record of investing in the private sector in emerging and frontier markets.

FMO Investment Management B.V. ("**FMO IM**") is a 100 per cent. subsidiary of FMO. Its purpose is to build and grow investment management services for professional investors. This is part of FMO's strategic ambition to mobilize commercial investors to invest in emerging markets, thereby increasing its overall impact. FMO IM aims to scale up impact investing by providing investors access to FMO's deal flow in sustainable emerging markets. FMO IM has a license as an investment firm and is authorized to provide investment advice. FMO IM has its own management board. As sole shareholder of FMO IM, FMO determines the charter and scope within which the company operates, and FMO has approval rights for specific matters. By the end of 2024, FMO IM had EUR 590 million (2023: EUR 539 million) of assets under advisory.

In November 2023, the SDG Loan Fund was publicly announced and activated. Commitments to the USD 1.1 billion fund, including those from Allianz Global Investors and Skandia, are enabled by the first loss investment from FMO and the unfunded guarantee from John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Together, these credit

enhancements mobilize institutional investors in emerging and frontier markets. Allianz Global Investors manages the fund and FMO IM manages the loan portfolio. Furthermore, FMO holds an equity stake in Invest International, with the share capital being split between A Shares owned 51 per cent. by the State and 49 per cent. by FMO and B Shares owned 100 per cent. by the State. Invest International is tasked with supporting Dutch companies through delivering international solutions. It provides a 'one-stop shop' for internationally oriented Dutch businesses looking for project development and financing solutions to enable them to become more competitive in the international markets.

Strategy

In 2022, in close collaboration with its stakeholders, FMO updated its strategy toward 2030. FMO believes in a world in which, by 2050, more than 9 billion people live well and within planetary boundaries. This is the future FMO is working towards. This is the world FMO wants to help make a reality. The Issuer's vision and its determination has not changed. But the circumstances in which it operates have— significantly.

Progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is lagging behind worldwide: inequality is on the rise while the climate crisis continues to unfold. To counter this trend, there is an urgent need for more bankable opportunities. Some of FMO's stakeholders expect it to develop these and other higher-risk investments, while others require FMO to limit its risk exposure. And while the Issuer's customers ask for speed and simplicity, it is also committed to complying with increasingly stringent regulatory requirements.

FMO's contribution focuses on three SDGs that it can impact most through its financing of the private sector in emerging markets: Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10) and Climate Action (SDG 13). FMO wants to maximize its contribution to these SDGs and work closely with its partners to achieve this.

Markets

FMO's main markets are: Financial Institutions, Energy and Agribusiness, Food & Forestry. These are in FMO's view crucial to a country's economic and social progress.

Financial Institutions

A healthy financial sector and access to finance are cornerstones of a strong economy and a private sector that can foster entrepreneurship, stimulate economic growth and create jobs. Despite the critical role in the economic development of emerging markets by contributing heavily to employment and GDP, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ("MSMEs") face a significant lack of access to finance. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) estimated the MSME financing gap equals roughly USD 5 billion or 19 per cent. of developing countries' GDP. Through FMO's investments in financial intermediaries, it facilitates MSMEs to gain access to capital, support business growth, and channel finance to businesses and end-beneficiaries that FMO cannot directly finance efficiently. At the same time, by strengthening (the capacity of) financial institutions in these markets, FMO contributes to improving the environmental, social and ethical performance of its markets and the various institutions involved.

Through FMO's work with financial institutions, including increasingly sharing in FMO's customers' credit risk exposure, it helps reduce inequalities. FMO achieves this by increasing access to finance for inclusive businesses and individuals within the bottom 40 per cent. of the income distribution, as well as previously underserved groups. This includes MSMEs, women, young people and rural entrepreneurs. In addition, FMO invests in the nascent financial markets of Least Developed Countries ("LDC") and fragile states.

Finally, FMO provides finance to financial institutions targeting climate mitigation, climate adaptation and resilience, biodiversity, and other environmental footprint reductions. FMO is increasingly engaging with Financial Institutions' customers to help them build their climate strategies and capacity, and decarbonize their portfolios. FMO's focus extends to supporting fintechs, facilitating customers' digitalization, and helping (SME) banks and non-bank financial institutions develop green propositions. FMO also (aims) to cater to large financial institutions by buying and facilitating the issuing of green bond financing, expanding existing investable assets, and helping its customers develop climate governance and climate risk frameworks.

Energy

Limited access to clean, reliable and affordable energy is a key impediment to economic growth and human development. While progress has been made - 91 per cent. of the world's population now has access to energy compared to 78 per cent. in 2000 - FMO continues to see stark regional disparities. Of the people in the world without access to energy, 75 per cent. live in Africa. Transitioning to clean energy is also essential for reducing global CO₂ emissions and achieving internationally-agreed climate targets. Investments in renewable energy solutions must

increase in emerging and developing markets to meet their growing energy demand and decouple economic growth from rising emissions.

FMO wants to support a low-emissions future in emerging and developing markets by investing in utility-scale clean energy generation projects, including solar, on- and offshore wind, hydropower and geothermal installations. FMO will phase out fossil fuels from its portfolio, in line with its Combined Position Statement on Fossil Fuels. By 2030, FMO aims to have reduced absolute Greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions financed in its power generation portfolio by 50 per cent. To ensure power grids can accommodate the growth of clean energy, FMO invests in transmission and distribution infrastructure, as well as storage solutions. FMO is also exploring the potential of new technologies, including green hydrogen. Additionally, FMO finances distributed energy solutions, including commercial and industrial (C&I) solar projects and decentralized grids that provide clean, reliable electricity to businesses and communities, bringing energy supply closer to end-users.

FMO is also expanding cautiously into new energy-related sectors. For example, FMO is investing in e-mobility to accelerate the decarbonization of road transport. FMO is also pursuing opportunities in water desalination (a highly energy-intensive process) by investing in desalination plants that use more energy-efficient technologies and are partially powered by renewable energy.

With renewable energy investments heavily skewed to the more advanced economies, FMO aims to reduce disparities in access to clean energy by expanding its portfolio in LDCs and fragile states. FMO does so not only through its investments in renewable energy projects but also through its market creation activities. Finally, FMO aims to reach underserved rural areas and the bottom 40 per cent. of income distribution by investing in mini-grids and rooftop solar installation, mainly through the public funds under its management.

Agribusiness, Food & Forestry

More than 800 million people worldwide face severe food insecurity, and an even greater number lack access to nutritious foods. In Africa, population growth, rising incomes, and urbanization are driving food imports to unsustainable levels, exceeding USD 60 billion per year. This undermines local economies and harms farmers. Improving access to food is crucial for reducing inequality, requiring higher economic development in rural areas and greater investments across agricultural supply chains. At the same time, transforming the agricultural sector is critical, as it plays a dual role - both contributing to rising GHG emissions and being heavily impacted by climate change. FMO addresses these challenges by supporting sustainable practices throughout the agricultural and food supply chain. FMO also works to enable local supply chains to increase production and improves access to local food, while reducing food waste and reliance on imports. Moreover, FMO wants to grow the number and quality of jobs supported, focusing on decent work and the inclusion of smallholders and women in supply chains.

These challenges also present opportunities for food and agribusiness companies that can navigate increasing climate risk and supply chain volatility, and acquire the know-how to deal with weak enabling environments, poor infrastructure, limited access to finance, and social and political instability. Besides meeting increased local food needs, a global demand for commodities such as pulses, cocoa, coffee, cashews, avocados and tropical fruits offer opportunities for farmers, processors and exporters in developing countries.

FMO invests in integrated supply chain managers, input providers (e.g. fertilizers, seeds) and food companies to increase sustainable practices along (international) agricultural supply chains. FMO also continues to expand its integral landscape approach to sustainable land use, and ecosystem protection and restoration. FMO does this through its work in forestry, climate-smart and regenerative agriculture, and soil improvements. By 2030, FMO plans to have increased its engagement with customers, helping them improve the resilience of their supply chains and align with the Paris Agreement goals.

State Agreement

The long-term commitment of the State to the Issuer and the State's strong financial backing of the Issuer is set out in the Agreement dated 16 November 1998 between the State of the Netherlands and the Issuer (the "**State Agreement**").

The State Agreement applies for an indefinite period and may be cancelled by either party with effect from 1 January in any year, but subject to a twelve-year notice period. During such notice period, the State Agreement remains in full force and effect. The Issuer states that neither the Issuer nor the State has cancelled the State Agreement and that it does not expect cancellation of the State Agreement in the foreseeable future.

In the years 1991 up to and including 2005, the State made budgetary funds available to FMO in the amount of EUR 657,981,000, which is included as the development fund in its balance sheet as a component of FMO's equity.

The purpose of the State Agreement is to ensure that FMO will be able to conduct its business which is described in more detail in the State Agreement, the Criteria Memorandum (as defined in the State Agreement) and FMO's articles of association. To this extent, Article 2.1.2 of the State Agreement provides, translated into English, that:

'In order to enable FMO to carry out its business in accordance with its objective as set out in Article 2.1.1, the State shall provide FMO with funds as provided in Article 4 (The Maintenance Obligation of the State) and Article 5 (Guarantee – The Financial Security Obligation of the State).'

To this extent, the State Agreement is also aimed at providing financial support so that no situations arise in which FMO is unable to meet certain of its commitments on time. The State's undertaking to provide financial support and the types of commitments are described in more detail in Article 5.1.1 of the State Agreement, which is translated into English as follows:

*'If FMO so requests in accordance with Article 5.1.2, the State shall prevent FMO from failing to meet the following exhaustively listed obligations of FMO in a timely manner (the **Obligations**):*

- a. debt, loans and funds raised on the capital market;*
- b. short-term money-market borrowings with a maturity of up to two years;*
- c. swap agreements with exchange of principal sum and interest payments;*
- d. swap agreements without exchange of principal sum with interest payments;*
- e. foreign exchange forward contracts and Forward Rate Agreements (FRAs);*
- f. options and futures contracts;*
- g. securities financing transactions;*
- h. other financial instruments that FMO includes in its range of instruments to conduct adequate balance sheet management;*
- i. combinations of the products referred to above under 5.1.1(a) to 5.1.1(h) inclusive;*
- j. guarantees and other committed funds provided by FMO to third parties in the fulfilment of its mandate; and*
- k. maintaining an adequate organization comprising operational costs, including employee costs, expenditure on buildings, administrative costs and similar expenditure.'*

The Bonds fall within the scope of the abovementioned Article of the State Agreement.

Article 7 of the State Agreement further provides for a debt ceiling, setting the maximum aggregate amount of outstanding debt that FMO may have at any given moment, notwithstanding that the financial security obligation between the State and FMO will cover all outstanding debt at all times. The debt ceiling is currently set at USD 16 billion, far above FMO's current outstanding funding of approximately USD 6 billion. The debt ceiling will be recalculated every 5 years to facilitate FMO's growth in line with its strategic ambitions, with the first recalculation intended to occur in 2028. Also, an annual premium will be paid by FMO to the State to compensate the State for the risks under the maintenance obligation (Article 4) and the financial security obligation (Article 5). The premium will have a minimal impact on FMO's financials and will also be recalculated every 5 years based on a fixed methodology.

In connection with the said undertaking of the State, it is agreed that the Issuer will provide the Minister of Finance with information necessary to exercise effective supervision of the Issuer's activities and financial position. Pursuant to Article 9.1 of the State Agreement, the State cannot suspend its obligations under Article 5.

The State Agreement provides for an evaluation of the State Agreement every five years from the date of the State Agreement. Translated into English, Article 9.2 provides that:

'The State and FMO shall evaluate this Agreement or cause it to be evaluated after the end of each period of 5 (five) years, on the understanding that the first review will take place in 2028. The State and FMO shall consider any proposals to amend parts of this Agreement resulting from such evaluations without having an obligation to consent to such proposals.'

Under Dutch law, the Issuer has no obligation to accept any proposal or offer for amendments to the State Agreement following an evaluation.

Bank Status

On 3 March 2014, DNB granted a full banking license to FMO pursuant to Article 2:12 of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) (the "**DFSA**"). Since this date, FMO may also attract repayable funds from the public, including the issuance of Bonds to retail investors (but excluding funds to which the deposit guarantee scheme (*depositogarantiestelsel*) applies, unless prior approval has been obtained from DNB). Prior to obtaining a full banking license, FMO was authorised by DNB, pursuant to Article 3:4 subsection 1 of the DFSA, to pursue the business of a voluntary bank in the Netherlands.

As a bank, FMO must ensure that its processes comply with applicable regulatory requirements. FMO is submitted to the formal supervision of DNB, and complies with the internationally accepted standards of the BIS (Bank for International Settlements) and other banking requirements. As of 4 November 2014, FMO is subject to indirect supervision by the ECB. The ECB may give instructions to DNB in respect of FMO or even assume direct supervision over the prudential aspects of the FMO's business.

Management

	<i>Supervisory Board</i>	
Drs. R. Becker MBA Chairman of the Supervisory Board ²	Drs. J.V. (Koos) Timmermans ¹	E. Essien Lore, MA MBA BA ¹⁺³
Dr. D.K. Agble ¹	Ir. M. Demmers MBA ²⁺³	Ir. R.P.F. van Haeringen ²⁺³

¹ Member of the Audit and Risk Committee (the "**ARC**")

² Member of the Selection, Appointment and Remuneration Committee (the "**SARC**")

³ Member of the Impact Committee

Management Board

Ir. M.A.S. Jongeneel Chief Executive Officer / a.i. Chief Finance & Operations Officer	[vacancy] Chief Finance & Operations Officer	Drs. H.J. de Ruijter CFA Co-Chief Investment Officer
Drs. F.P.C.G. Vossen MBA Chief Risk Officer	[vacancy] Co-Chief Investment Officer	

Management Board

The chosen address of the Issuer's Management Board is Anna van Saksenlaan 71, 2593 HW The Hague, the Netherlands.

In 2022, the composition of the Management Board of the Issuer expanded from three to five members. The previous position of Chief Risk & Finance Officer was split into two positions: a Chief Risk Officer and a Chief Finance &

Operations Officer. A new Chief Risk Officer was appointed as of 1 September 2022, and the previous holder of the Chief Risk & Finance Officer position was appointed Chief Finance & Operations Officer. The Chief Investment Officer role was split into two Co-Chief Investment Officer roles in December 2022. The previous holder of the Chief Investment Officer position was appointed to one of these positions and the holder of the second position was recruited externally. The reason for the expansion is mainly due to the increased responsibilities and complexities of the Management Board portfolios. As of December 2024, the Management Board worked in this five-member setting.

As per 1 April 2025, Fatoumata Bouaré resigned as Chief Finance & Operations Officer. Her resignation in 2025 was expected, as her second term would end in October 2025. The Supervisory Board has appointed Michael Jongeneel as a.i. Chief Finance & Operations Officer in addition to his Chief Executive Officer position for in principle a maximum period of nine months, ending 31 December 2025, or when a successor of Fatoumata Bouaré has been appointed.

As of 1 July 2025, Peter Maila resigned from his role as Co-Chief Investment Officer. The position is currently vacant, and Huib-Jan de Ruijter, the other Co-Chief Investment Officer, will assume Peter's responsibilities until a successor is appointed.

Michael Jongeneel, Chief Executive Officer / a.i. Chief Finance & Operations Officer

Michael Jongeneel was appointed as Chief Executive Officer as of 1 September 2021. He joined from international consulting firm Bain & Company where he was a partner in the Amsterdam office as well as the firm's global lead for sustainable finance. In this capacity, he helped to transform banks and insurers toward inclusion of sustainability in their core businesses and to develop impact investing strategies and innovative solutions in sustainable finance. Additionally, he gained extensive experience working in and with not-for-profit organizations focused on positive social and environmental impact. Prior to Bain, he spent eight years at Triodos Bank where he was the Managing Director of Triodos Investment Management B.V., and initially joined as Triodos' Chief Operating Officer and member of the Executive Board. He has a degree in Information Engineering from the University of Twente. Michael has currently two other positions, namely member of the Board of Directors of the EDFI association and member of the Supervisory Council of AFIS, the African Financial Industry Summit.

Vacancy, Chief Finance & Operations Officer

Franca Vossen, Chief Risk Officer

Franca Vossen joined FMO's Management Board in September 2022 as Chief Risk Officer. Prior to this, Franca gained extensive risk and compliance experience in senior management and board positions at, amongst others: LeasePlan, DLL, NN Investment Partners, Fortis Investments and ABN AMRO Asset Management. At LeasePlan (2017-2020) one of Franca's key results was defining and implementing LeasePlan's sustainability strategy. For two years (2020-2022) she ran her own company, Resilience, focusing on corporate governance services for various clients. Franca also served as non-executive director and member of the Supervisory Board for several organizations over the years. Before joining FMO Franca held the position of Chief Risk Officer a.i. at Triodos Bank. Prior to her working career, Franca was a top athlete in handball and volleyball. She has a master's degree in Russian and German from the University of Leiden and acquired an MBA from EuroMBA.

Huib-Jan de Ruijter, Co-Chief Investment Officer

Huib-Jan de Ruijter was appointed as Chief Investment Officer as of 8 July 2021. Since 2015, Huib-Jan de Ruijter was Director Financial Institutions, responsible for the sector department which works closely with banks, microfinance institutions and fintechs to advance access to finance to entrepreneurs. He started within FMO as Investment Officer in the Financial Markets department in 2008. He was promoted to Director of his department in 2011 and in this capacity responsible for FMO's treasury as well as loan syndications. Before joining FMO, he was an Executive Director in the Financing Group of Goldman Sachs based in London. He started his career at ABN AMRO for which he worked in various roles in Amsterdam, London and Lisbon. He studied in Groningen where he completed Masters in both Business Administration and Law. He is a CFA Charterholder and attended Summerschool at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) where he took courses on International Development. Huib-Jan is Co-Chief Investment Officer alongside FMO's other Co-Chief Investment Officer, whose position is presently unfilled. Together Co-Chief Investment Officers are responsible for FMO's investment activities, whereby Huib-Jan focuses on FMO's Regional Offices, Agribusiness Food and Forestry, Energy, Financial Institutions, and Partnerships for Impact activities.

Vacancy, Co-Chief Investment Officer

Potential Conflicts of Interest Management Board

None of the members of the Management Board performs principal activities outside the Issuer which are significant for the Issuer. There are no potential conflicting interests between any of the duties of the members of the Management Board to the Issuer and their respective private interests or other duties.

The members of the Management Board avoid any form and semblance of conflicting interests in the performance of their duties. The regulations of the Management Board contain a provision that each member of the Management Board, who is confronted with a (potential) conflict of interest that is of material importance to FMO, must report any such instance to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the other members of the Management Board. A member of the Management Board who is involved in a conflict of interest provides the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the other members of the Management Board with all the relevant information. The question whether or not there is a conflict of interest will be decided by the Supervisory Board in the absence of the Management Board member in question. The relevant member of the Management Board will not take part in the deliberations or the decision-making regarding that matter. Decisions to enter into transactions involving (potential) conflicts of interest of members of the Management Board require the approval of the Supervisory Board. In case of a potential conflict of interest the relevant transactions will be disclosed in the annual report.

Supervisory Board

The chosen address of the Issuer's Supervisory Board is Anna van Saksenlaan 71, 2593 HW The Hague, the Netherlands.

The Supervisory Board of the Issuer currently consists of six members. In the annual general meeting (AGM) of 23 April 2025, Dirk-Jan van den Berg stepped down as Chairman of the Supervisory Board after completing his second and final term. He is succeeded by Rob Becker, who has been appointed as per 23 April 2025 as Chairman of the Supervisory Board.

Rob Becker, Chairman

Rob Becker was appointed as a member of FMO's Supervisory Board on 23 April 2025. Rob Becker brings over thirty years of international experience primarily in finance, spanning the private, public, and NGO sectors. His areas of expertise include strategy, organizational (incl. IT) transformation, finance, and governance, gained through various advisory and CEO roles. He started his career at the global management consulting firm McKinsey & Company in 1990, working primarily for financial sector clients. He was elected partner in 1999. In 2006, he left McKinsey and joined Achmea, first as CFO of the pensions division of Achmea and subsequently he became CEO of Achmea Bank and later CEO of two other divisions as a member of the Group Committee. In 2014, Rob Becker left Achmea to pursue a non-executive portfolio career as a member and (committee) chair of the Supervisory Boards of various private, public, semi-public and non-governmental organizations. Among others, Rob Becker was a Supervisory Board member at the AFM (Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets), the University of Amsterdam and the global NGO Aflatoun, focused on social and financial health in emerging markets. His 15 years of service at Aflatoun was awarded with a royal honour in 2022. He is currently, among others, a non-executive director at the Dutch pension fund ABP and at AAA UK. Recently, he joined the supervisory board of the Zuyderland Group (hospital care and care).

Koos Timmermans, Vice-Chairman

Koos Timmermans was appointed as a member of FMO's Supervisory Board member in October 2017. He currently chairs the Audit and Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board. Koos Timmermans's most recent positions (2007 - 2019) were Chief Financial Officer at ING Groep N.V., Vice-Chairman of ING Bank N.V. and Chief Risk Officer of ING Groep N.V. Currently, he also serves as member of the Supervisory Board of Nationale Nederlanden, member of the Supervisory Board of Post NL, member of the Supervisory Board of Havenbedrijf Rotterdam (Port Authority Rotterdam), Board Member Administratie Kantoor Vopak, Board Member Administratie Kantoor Philips, member Advisory Board Van Lanschot Kempen and member Supervisory Board KWF Dutch Cancer Society. He brings the required knowledge and experience, with regard to topics such as Risk Management, in particular e.g. Basel III, and Asset & Liability Management to FMO.

Dugald Agble, Member

Dugald Agble was appointed as a member of FMO's Supervisory Board on 23 April 2020. He is an experienced private equity investor, who has built a solid track record across various top PE firms in London, including Terra Firma Capital Partners and Helios Investment Partners, increasingly focusing on sub-Saharan African transactions. He is currently a Director of Patria Private Equity Trust Plc, Director of Black Volta Limited and Director of Black Volta

Ventures UK Limited. He brings the required financial and economic expertise and the experience in financial services-/ (impact) investment or development finance.

Marjolein Demmers, Member

Marjolein Demmers was appointed as a member of FMO's Supervisory Board on 23 April 2020. She currently chairs the Impact Committee of the Supervisory Board. She is a broadly experienced sustainability expert and is currently Director/CEO of Natuur & Milieu, a Dutch environmental NGO, which aims to make a difference in the fields of renewable energy, sustainable mobility and healthy food. She fulfils the corporate social responsibility and sustainability profile. Currently, she is also Chair of the Supervisory Board of DRIFT (research, consultancy and education in transition), board member of SKAO (*Schemabeheerder CO2-Prestatieladder*), member of the Strategic Advisory Council of TNO (a.o. ISP: ICT, Strategy & Policy), member of the Sustainability Board Van Oord, member of the Advisory Council Environmental Sciences Group (ESG), WUR, member of the Raad van Toezicht Stichting Sustainable Industry Lab, UU and member of the Raad van Toezicht Stichting Robin Food Coalition (research and collaboration in the food transition).

Eme Essien Lore, Member

Eme Essien Lore was appointed as a member of FMO's Supervisory Board on 24 April 2024. Her professional career includes management roles at organizations such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC)/World Bank Group where she spent many years in various countries, and the Africa regional office of the Rockefeller Foundation. She currently fulfils the following advisory, consultancy and board member positions: Senior Advisor for ESG Africa, Co-founder of Wealth4Impact, independent non-executive director and member of the Audit Committee of the Africa50 Infrastructure Acceleration Fund, independent non-executive director, Chairperson of the Investment Strategy Committee and member of Audit Committee of ARM Pension Managers, independent non-executive director, member of Remuneration Committee and Chairperson of the Audit & Risk Committee of AfyA Nigeria, member of the Sustainability and ESG Advisory Committee, Chairperson of African Children's Hospital Foundation, Investment Committee member of Chui Ventures, and Investment Committee member of Enko Impact Credit Fund.

Reintje van Haeringen, Member

Reintje Van Haeringen was appointed as a member of FMO's Supervisory Board on 23 April 2020. She currently chairs the Selection, Appointment and Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board. She is an international development expert and is currently CEO of Care Nederland, an NGO, dedicated to poverty reduction and social justice worldwide. Reintje van Haeringen brings the required in depth experience with project activities in emerging countries, NGOs, Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals. Currently, she is also board member of 'Samenwerkende Hulp Organisaties' (SHO/Giro555), Chair of the Supervisory Board of the Dutch Relief Alliance, member of the Advisory Board of TU's initiative on resilience and member of the steering committee of KUNO, a platform for humanitarian knowledge exchange.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Supervisory Board

Dugald Agble is, amongst others, the Director and shareholder of Black Volta limited and Black Volta Ventures UK limited, an investment company with shared values and objectives around development and impact. The sector and country focus and the investment size of this investment company show an overlap with activities and objective of FMO. FMO and DNB have agreed on certain requirements to mitigate the risk of any conflict of interest that could arise. These requirements include: abiding by the Standing Rules of the Supervisory Board, which contain certain conflict of interest provisions (which is required for all Supervisory Board members), a periodical discussion with the Chair of the Supervisory Board on possible or foreseeable conflict of interests, undertaking of no-participation in investments of FMO, limited information access in case necessary, an agreement with regard to sourcing capital for new investments, and an arrangement with regard to more nuanced situations. Other than this, there are no conflicting interests between any of the duties of the members of the Supervisory Board to the Issuer and their respective private interests or other duties.

FMO voluntarily applies the Dutch Corporate Governance Code (the "**Code**"). The Supervisory Board is of the opinion that all of its members are independent, as meant by Best Practice Provisions 2.1.7 up to and including 2.1.9 of the Code. No direct, indirect or formal conflicts of interest were identified in 2024. However, in case of possible conflicts of interests, if any, members will abstain from discussions and decision making in the Supervisory Board. The Code, to which the Issuer voluntarily adheres, requires that any conflict of interest or apparent conflict of interest between a company and Supervisory Board members shall be avoided. Decisions to enter into transactions involving conflicts of interest of Supervisory Board members that are of material significance to the Issuer and/or the relevant Supervisory Board members require the approval of the Supervisory Board. Transactions involving a conflict of interest that are

of material significance to the Issuer and/or the relevant Supervisory Board members will be disclosed in the annual report.

The regulations of the Supervisory Board contain a provision that a Supervisory Board member who is confronted with a potential conflict of interest must report any such instance immediately to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and provide the Chairman of the Supervisory Board with all the relevant information. It is stipulated that the Supervisory Board member in question will not take part in the deliberations or decision-making regarding the matter.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee ("**ARC**") comprises J.V. (Koos) Timmermans (Chair), Dugald Agble and Eme Essien Lore. The ARC monitors economic capital issues, in line with Basel guidelines. It supervises and advises on FMO's financial position. It monitors and offers expertise on issues such as risk management policy, internal and external auditing systems and compliance with legislation and external and internal regulations. One of its key tasks is to monitor the performance of external auditors.

Selection, Appointment and Remuneration Committee

The Selection, Appointment and Remuneration Committee ("**SARC**") currently consists of three members: Reintje van Haeringen (Chair), Rob Becker and Marjolein Demmers. The main task of the SARC is to advise on the proposals on the (re)appointment of Supervisory and Management Board members. Other tasks include monitoring the remuneration policy, preparing proposed adjustments and giving advice on the remuneration of individual Management Board members.

Impact Committee

The Impact Committee currently comprises Marjolein Demmers (Chair), Reintje van Haeringen and Eme Essien Lore. The Impact Committee assists the Supervisory Board in overseeing the quality and integrity of FMO's statements regarding development impact. The Impact Committee, amongst others, prepares the decision-making (and/or the advice) of the Supervisory Board around FMO's strategy (including policies and targets) around Impact and ESG.

General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting is held within six months after the end of the financial year. The General Meeting is notified by the Supervisory Board of any proposed appointment to the Management Board, adopts the financial statements, determines the allocation of profits, grants discharge to the members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, fills vacancies and appoints the auditors of the Issuer. Insofar as the articles of association do not prescribe a larger majority, resolutions of the General Meeting will be adopted by an absolute majority of the votes cast.

Dividend

The provision and the appropriation of the net profit of FMO is based upon the articles of association and the State Agreement. In short, dividend payments cannot be made in case of a significant deterioration of economic and financial circumstances up until the moment of dividend distribution. The General Meeting will determine which portion of the result of a financial year is reserved or in which way a loss will be incorporated, as well as the appropriation of the remaining profit, with regard to which the Supervisory Board and the Management Board can make a non-binding proposal in accordance with the provision and dividend policy adopted by the General Meeting, taking into account the relevant provisions in the State Agreement.

A company net profit of EUR 297,2 million is recorded in 2024. Under the State Agreement and FMO's current dividend policy, FMO is required to add EUR 286,6 million to the contractual reserve. Therefore, the 2024 profit is not completely distributable. The distributable element of the net profit amounts to EUR 10,6 million (2023: EUR 2,1 million).

Subsidiaries

FMO is the majority shareholder of each of the following subsidiaries:

- Asia Participations B.V. (100 per cent.);
- FMO Investment Management B.V. (100 per cent.); and
- FMO Representative Office LAC Limitada (100 per cent.).

TAXATION

Georgia tax

Following changes made by the Parliament of Georgia on 26 December 2013 to the Georgian Tax Code, coupon income and sale proceeds from debt securities issued by international financial institutions (“**IFIs**”) are exempt from profit tax. The list of such prescribed IFIs is established by the Resolution No. 198 of the Government of Georgia, dated 21 February 2014 on Determining the List of IFIs and FMO is included in such list as an IFI.

The Netherlands tax

General

The following is a general summary of certain material Netherlands tax consequences of the acquisition, holding and disposal of the Bonds or any coupons. This summary does not purport to describe all possible tax considerations or consequences that may be relevant to a holder or prospective holder of Bonds or coupons and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as trusts or similar arrangements) may be subject to special rules. In view of its general nature, it should be treated with corresponding caution. Investors or prospective investors should consult with their own tax advisors with regard to the tax consequences of investing in the Bonds in their particular circumstances. The discussion below is included for general information purposes only.

This summary is based on the tax laws of the Netherlands, published regulations thereunder and published authoritative case law, all as in effect on the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change or to different interpretation, possibly with retroactive effect. Where the summary refers to “**the Netherlands**” it refers only to the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands located in Europe.

Withholding tax

All payments made by the Issuer under the Bonds may be made free of withholding or deduction of, for or on account of any taxes of whatever nature imposed, levied, withheld or assessed by the Netherlands or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, unless the Bonds are treated as equity of the Issuer for Netherlands tax purposes.

Taxes on income and capital gains

Non-residents of the Netherlands

A holder of the Bonds or coupons that is neither an entity that is a resident or deemed to be resident of the Netherlands for Netherlands corporate income tax purposes (a ‘Non-Netherlands Resident Entity’) nor an individual, resident or deemed to be resident of the Netherlands for Netherlands income tax purposes (a ‘Non-Netherlands Resident Individual’) will not be subject to Netherlands taxes on income or capital gains in respect of any payment under the Bonds or in respect of any gain or loss realised on the disposal or deemed disposal of the Bonds or coupons, provided that:

- (i) such holder does not have an interest in an enterprise or deemed enterprise (as defined in the Netherlands Income Tax Act 2001 and the Netherlands Corporate Income Tax Act 1969) which, in whole or in part, is either effectively managed in the Netherlands or carried on through a permanent establishment, a deemed permanent establishment or a permanent representative in the Netherlands and to which enterprise or part of an enterprise the Bonds are attributable; and
- (ii) in the event the holder is an individual, such holder does not carry out any activities in the Netherlands with respect to the Bonds that go beyond ordinary asset management and does not derive benefits from the Bonds that are taxable as benefits from other activities in the Netherlands.

Gift and inheritance taxes

Non-residents of the Netherlands

No Netherlands gift or inheritance taxes will arise on the transfer of Bonds by way of gift by, or on the death of, a holder of Bonds who is neither resident nor deemed to be resident in the Netherlands, unless:

- (i) in the case of a gift of a Bond by an individual who at the date of the gift was neither resident nor deemed to be resident in the Netherlands, such individual dies within 180 days after the date of the gift, while being resident or deemed to be resident in the Netherlands; or
- (ii) the transfer is otherwise construed as a gift or inheritance made by, or on behalf of, a person who, at the time of the gift or death, is or is deemed to be a resident in the Netherlands.

For purposes of the above, a gift of Bonds made under a condition precedent (*opschortende voorwaarde*) is deemed to be made at the time the condition precedent is satisfied.

For purposes of Netherlands gift and inheritance taxes, amongst others, a person that holds the Netherlands nationality will be deemed to be resident in the Netherlands if such person has been resident in the Netherlands at any time during the ten years preceding the date of the gift or his/her death. Additionally, for purposes of Netherlands gift tax, amongst others, a person not holding the Netherlands nationality will be deemed to be resident in the Netherlands if such person has been resident in the Netherlands at any time during the twelve months preceding the date of the gift. Applicable tax treaties may override deemed residency.

Value added tax (VAT)

No Netherlands VAT will be payable by the holders of the Bonds on (i) any payment in consideration for the issue of the Bonds or (ii) the payment of interest or principal by the Issuer under the Bonds.

Other taxes and duties

No Netherlands registration tax, stamp duty or any other similar documentary tax or duty, other than court fees, will be payable by the holders of the Bonds in respect of (i) the issue of the Bonds or (ii) the payment of interest or principal by the Issuer under the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING AND SALE

The following is a summary of the Underwriting and Sale arrangements relating to the Bonds.

TBC Capital LLC (the “**Lead Manager**”) has, pursuant to an underwriting agreement dated 7 July 2025 entered into by and between the Issuer and the Lead Manager, agreed to fully underwrite the Bonds by purchasing the Bonds on its own account and/or on behalf of a Sophisticated Investors(s) in accordance with the GSSS Rules.

The Lead Manager shall offer or sell the Bonds through the Prospectus. The Lead Manager is prevented from distributing any information other than information included in the Prospectus.

The Lead Manager has agreed that it will not offer or sell the Bonds directly or indirectly, or distribute the Prospectus, except in accordance with Georgian law. The Lead Manager is prevented from distributing any information other than information included in the Prospectus.

The Lead Manager has agreed that the Bonds shall not be offered or sold on behalf of the Issuer in any jurisdiction other than Georgia. The Lead Manager further agreed that in Georgia the Bonds will be offered and sold only to the Sophisticated Investors.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

The establishment of the Offering and the issuance of the Bonds have been duly authorised by written resolutions of the Board of Management of the Issuer, and confirmed as such by confirmation of the resolution of the Management Board of FMO dated 19 June 2025. All consents, approvals, authorisations or other orders of all regulatory authorities required by the Issuer under the laws of the Netherlands and Georgia have been given for the issue of the Bonds and for the Issuer to undertake and perform its obligations under the Calculation and Paying Agency Agreement and the Bonds.

No Material Change

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer since 31 December 2024.

No Significant Change

There has been no significant change in the financial performance or financial position of the Issuer or of the Issuer's group since 31 December 2024.

Listing

The Issuer has currently listed notes on the Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and Euronext in Amsterdam.

Issuer's Website

The Issuer's website address is <http://www.fmo.nl/>. Information on the Issuer's website does not form part of this Prospectus and may not be relied upon in connection with any decision to invest in any Bonds.

International Financial Reporting Standards

FMO reports on the basis of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union, as of 1 January 2005.

Rating

FMO has been rated 'AAA/Stable/A-1+' by S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited ("S&P"). An 'AAA' rating is the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is considered to be extremely strong.

FMO has been rated 'AAA/Stable/F1+' by Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited ("Fitch"). An 'AAA' rating is the highest rating assigned by Fitch. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is considered to be exceptionally strong.

ISSUER

Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.
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Signed and confirmed on behalf of the Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.

This 7th day of July 2025

By or on behalf of FMO

Name: Natalia Babakishvili

Title: Attorney-in-Fact

Signature: 