DRAFT MINUTES

Annual General Meeting of shareholders of
IMCD N.V.
held on 8 May 2019 at 10:30 hours,
at the Mainport by Inntel Hotel in Rotterdam, the Netherlands (the "AGM")

These minutes contain a short report of the proceedings at the AGM and do not give a verbatim record of the discussions held. Shareholders are offered the opportunity to react to the draft minutes for a period of three months, until 6 November 2019, by email to cecile.westerhuis@imcdgroup.com or by post to IMCD N.V., attn. C.B.F.M. Westerhuis (company secretary), Wilhelminaplein 32, 3072 DE Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

1. Opening

Mr Plantevin, chairman of the Supervisory Board of IMCD N.V. and chairman of the AGM opens the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of IMCD N.V. and welcomes those present at the meeting.
The meeting is conducted in English and is recorded on audiotape. The members of the Management Board, Mr Van der Slikke, CEO and Mr Kooijmans, CFO and the members of the Supervisory Board present at the meeting. The chairman introduces IMCD's external auditor for the financial year 2018, Mr Hendriks of Deloitte Accountants B.V. Mrs Westerhuis, company secretary of IMCD N.V., is designated to take minutes of the matters discussed at the meeting.

The chairman observes that the notice convening the AGM was posted on IMCD's corporate website on 1 March 2019, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the articles of association of IMCD and Dutch law. The notice, agenda, explanatory notes and a written proxy form were available from 1 March 2019 until the date of the meeting via IMCD's listing agent, at the offices of IMCD N.V. and at the company's website. Shareholders unable to attend the meeting have been given the opportunity to appoint a proxy or to issue voting instructions in writing or via the e-voting platform of IMCD's listing agent to a party designated by them or to a person designated by IMCD to collect the voting instructions.

The chairman reports that based on the attendance and registration list, the number of shares present or represented at the meeting, including the votes cast by proxy via the e-voting platform, totals 41,792,665 ordinary shares in IMCD N.V., with a corresponding number of voting rights, which equals 79.71% of the total number of issued shares carrying voting rights of 52,430,808.

The chairman establishes that the requirements relevant to the convening and holding of IMCD's general meeting of shareholders have been met and that the meeting can validly resolve on the matters put forward in the agenda.

2. Annual report 2018

2.a. Presentation by the Management Board
Mr Van der Slikke and Mr Kooijmans elaborate on IMCD's business and financial performance in 2018, as reflected in the Annual Report 2018, on the basis of a presentation and a corporate animation video on IMCD's business and strategy, which are both available at the company's website.

The chairman invites those present to raise any matters they would like to discuss in relation to the Annual Report 2018.

Mr Rienks asks whether IMCD's management feels that acquisitions in the future will become too expensive. Mr Van der Slikke comments that IMCD's growth is not based on acquisitions only, but also on organic growth, as IMCD's objective is to gain market share. IMCD does not pursue acquisitions as an objective by itself; acquisitions should enable IMCD to accelerate its organic growth and grow faster than the market. That is what IMCD has done in Europe successfully and what it wants to do in other regions as well. Mr Van der Slikke adds that IMCD's management is very well aware of the danger of increasing prices for companies. Shareholders however only see the companies that IMCD buys and not the companies that IMCD does not buy. IMCD's management has a lot of discussions with owners of companies that in the end are not bought because of the fact that they are considered to be too expensive. Mr Van der Slikke concludes that with the current low interest, companies indeed have a tendency to become more expensive and it is up to IMCD to remain very disciplined.

Mr Rienks asks if IMCD, considering its geographic coverage, has reached the point that it is happy with what has been achieved or that IMCD wants to expand further. Mr Van der Slikke comments that there are still countries IMCD would like to be also present, for example certain places in Latin-America. Upon being asked, Mr Van der Slikke agrees that Mexico is an important country in Latin-America, IMCD is currently not present there. Also South-Korea, as mentioned by Mr Rienks, can be viewed as an important country for IMCD's business. It is however not IMCD's intention to have companies or establishments everywhere. With the expansion in previous years in the Asia-Pacific region, the Americas and for example Brazil, IMCD has already covered a lot of ground. In Africa, IMCD has a presence in South-Africa and Kenia and very carefully and cautiously assesses the possibility of other presences. In the Middle East, IMCD is not really active yet, although it recently started business in Egypt, primarily aimed at pharmaceutical ingredients. To conclude, there are still regions where IMCD wants to grow.

Mr Rienks asks if IMCD is seeing negative effects due to the restrictive measures imposed by President Trump's government on trade with China and the potential trade war that may be the effect thereof. Mr Van der Slikke replies that such measures could indeed affect some of IMCD's product lines, in particular in China, but notes that IMCD is currently relatively small in China. As IMCD does not import a significant number of products from China into the US, currently the deteriorating relationship between the US and China does not have a big effect on IMCD.

The chairman invites Mr Rienks to pose his final question and explains that there will be room for further questions at a later stage, when discussing further topics on the agenda. Mr Rienks asks if IMCD is affected by increases in the size of its customers, which may lead to customers doing business with IMCD's suppliers directly. Mr Van der Slikke answers that this indeed happens, but that this is something that has been occurring for as long as IMCD exists and that this is not something that at the moment is more worrisome to IMCD than before.

The chairman invites others present to raise further questions on the business if any.

Mr Schmets (representing the *Vereniging van Effectenbezitters* (VEB)) refers to IMCD's relatively short history as a public company and asks what the advantage of a listing are for IMCD in comparison to being privately owned. Secondly, Mr Schmets notes that some of IMCD's larger shareholders have sold (part of) their shares and asks IMCD's management to comment on this. Can management say anything on the reasons for these shareholder to bring down their positions in IMCD? Has management interacted with shareholders, for example Fidelity (FMR LLC), on their intentions to sell? On the advantages of being public versus private, Mr Van der Slikke answers that this is a very general question, such advantages are not only applicable to IMCD. The main advantage is of course that IMCD can issue shares when it has a purpose for the proceeds, and that is what IMCD did upon its listing and in 2015. Other general advantages such as better visibility or attractiveness for staff to join, apply equally to IMCD as to any other listed company. As to the motives for shareholder to sell their shares, Mr Van der Slikke points out that the IMCD share has more than tripled since the IPO and that at a certain stage certain shareholder may want to monetize their investment. IMCD does not speak to them about that; it is at the sole discretion of any shareholder to decide how to manage its investments. Mr Van der Slikke brings back to mind that, at the time of the IPO, some shareholders already found the IMCD share too expensive at its listing price. Mr Schmets asks if IMCD's management thinks that shareholders find the company to expensive now? Mr Van der Slikke replies that he cannot answer that, as every shareholder has his own investment policy and management cannot comment on the share price. As to the sale of shares by Mr Van der Slikke's family foundation, Mr Van der Slikke explains that the investment of his personal wealth in IMCD has increased enormously in the last three years and that the sale of shares was motivated by a need for cash to cover for related taxes. Mr Van der Slikke emphasizes that he remains one of the larger individual shareholders. Mr Schmets continues with a question relating to the key audit matters, which he states describe the functioning of IMCD's IT systems as suboptimal. What progress has IMCD made to improve? Can the accountant confirm this progress? It is difficult to derive this from the wording of the key audit matter, as the wording has not changed for the last three years. Is there a relation between the working of the IT systems and the lower cash conversion in 2018? Mr Van der Slikke refers to Mr Hendriks to explain the terminology used in the auditors statement, but emphasizes that IMCD's IT systems are excellent and have in fact been one of the competitive advantages. As Mr Hendriks can further explain, this comment relates to whether or not the accountant is able to retrieve all information needed for its audit process solely from IMCD's IT systems. This is not possible yet, also due to the ongoing integration of new acquisitions. Mr Van der Slikke furthermore states that there is no connection between IMCD's cash conversion ratio and the working of its IT systems.

Mr Van Ginkel, a private investor representing 1,000 shares, refers to the debt-EBITDA ratio of 2.8 that has remained at a similar level throughout recent years. Wouldn't it be good for IMCD to, in these times with good results, decrease its debt-ratio so that it is better resistant to bad times? Mr Van der Slikke comments that this is an understandable question and explains that this ratio, which is connected to the investments that IMCD has done, is still below the maximum level that is acceptable for the banks. As IMCD has a very high cash conversion, and taking the currently very low interest rates into account, IMCD is comfortable with the current ratio. Looking at IMCD's history, also during its time as a private company, its leverage has been significantly higher, including in crisis years, and IMCD has always been able to cope with that. Mr Van Ginkel's point however is well noted and Mr Van der Slikke confirms that if IMCD does not have the ability to spend the available funds wisely (on further acquisitions), that IMCD will off course deleverage.

Mr Schmets has an additional question on the definition of cash generating units (CGUs) which was changed last year. Can IMCD integrate all new acquisitions fast enough to keep them in one CGU? Secondly, if the goodwill testing would be done on the basis of the old CGU definition, would that lead to less or more headroom than now reported? Mr Kooijmans replies by explaining that IMCD integrates newly acquired business into its existing structures. This makes it very complicated to make these very technical calculations on these very small, individual CGUs. In consultation with the external expert, IMCD came to the conclusion that it makes sense to look at a bigger CGU and then also look at the regions and the way that these are reported. Mr Kooijmans confirms that he thinks the current definition is appropriate and compliant with laws and regulations on the topic.

Mr Schmets refers to the currency influence, which in 2018 was a little bit higher than in 2017. Is there any change in hedging policy connected to this? Mr Kooijmans replies that IMCD cannot predict how the currency effect will develop in the future. IMCD is very prudent in hedging positions, there were it can. On the other hand, it is off course clear that IMCD does not only work in a Euro environment but has companies in other currency areas as well.

Mr Schmets compliments IMCD with its impressive results which he feels will attract attention of a lot of other companies coming into the business. Can management say anything about the 'barrier of entrance' and trends throughout the years? Is it becoming higher or lower? Mr Van der Slikke replies that in his opinion the barrier of entrance is becoming higher. The coverage that IMCD offers to its suppliers and principals in the regions is difficult to mimic or follow. Off course, IMCD has competition and some of its bigger competitors also consolidate and try to offer similar service, but for newcomers it is not very easy to enter the market. Often, newcomers lack credibility towards suppliers and/or the capacity to take on the huge investment needed to start.

Mr Schmets asks if there is no pressure on prices by suppliers that see IMCD's good results and great margins? Mr Van der Slikke explains that there is always pressure on prices from all sides, but that everybody also recognizes that the cost of selling is significant. So, yes, suppliers see IMCD's margins, but they also understand that IMCD needs those margins to finance the infrastructure needed for the sales, as well as to make a decent profit. In the end, IMCD's EBIT margin is significantly lower than that of (most) producers of speciality chemicals, so in that sense, those companies can also understand the need for IMCD to have these margins, at least in the speciality business.

Finally, Mr Schmets asks about IMCD's cash conversion that, although still impressive, is a bit lower than last year. Which lessons has IMCD learned about this and what actions has IMCD taken to address them? Mr Kooijmans replies that the biggest lesson is a bit of a general one; if you grow your business, if you sell more, that automatically leads to more debtors. So the good part of the increase in working capital in 2018 was that the cash conversion ratio came slightly down due to a higher investment in working capital which was triggered by the strong growth in IMCD's topline last year. If you look at the individual working capital items, debtor days and stock days remained flat. Mr Van der Slikke adds that, nevertheless, this is not only a matter of growth alone; IMCD also needs to be extremely diligent on managing working capital which is a constant process and has full management attention.

There are no further questions. The chairman reports that the number of shares present or represented at the meeting after closing of the registration totals 41,792,677 shares, which still represents 79.71% of the ordinary shares in IMCD N.V. The chairman proceeds with agenda item 2.b.

2.b. Implementation of the remuneration policy in the financial year 2018
The chairman notes that the implementation of the remuneration policy for IMCD's Management Board members in 2018 is described in footnote 50 on page 159 of the Annual Report and that further details are included in the Remuneration Report 2018 that was made available on the company's website.

Mr Nanninga (in his capacity as chairman of the Remuneration Committee), gives a further explanation on IMCD's remuneration policy for the Management Board members and its implementation in 2018.

At the 2018 AGM, the shareholders approved of a revision of the policy in line with the Supervisory Board's proposal. Part of this proposal was an increase of the base salaries of the MB members, for the first time since 2014. The new base salary applied as of July 2018. This resulted in a pay-out of base salary in the amount of EUR 579,902 for the CEO and EUR 440,340 for the CFO.

Upon the proposal of the Remuneration Committee, the Supervisory Board determined the performance conditions for the Short Term Incentive (STI) cash bonus for 2018. 20% of the STI was based on qualitative, non-financial, performance targets, 60% was linked to an organic growth target and another 20% could be achieved with M&A growth. The realised financial performance in 2018 resulted in an above target achievement on both financial STI targets, leading to the maximum bonus pay-out for these components. In respect of the non-financial targets, the Supervisory Board decided to award 15% of the maximum of 20%, leading to a total STI bonus of 95% of the maximum bonus opportunity for both Management Board Members.

At the 2018 AGM, the shareholders also approved to increase the value of the Management Board's Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). Therefore, the LTI opportunity now amounts to 100% of the base salary for at-target performance, with a maximum realisation level of 150%. The performance targets selected for the long term bonus remained the same as in previous years: (i) 50% of the bonus is linked to Cash Earnings per Share growth and (ii) 50% of the bonus is dependent on relative Total Shareholder Return performance.

In 2018, conditional performance shares granted to the Management Board members (under the 2015 LTI Plan) vested for the first time. The Supervisory Board reviewed the outcome of the two performance targets at the end of the three year performance period. The EPS target was met at 'at target' level, corresponding with a 100% pay out for the first bonus component. As for TSR performance, at the end of the performance period IMCD ranked in the first quartile of the TSR peer group, corresponding with a maximum pay out of 150% for this second part of the bonus. This combined performance resulted in the vesting of 19.040 shares for the CEO and 14.000 shares for the CFO. In line with the Dutch Corporate Governance Code, an additional holding period of 2 years is applicable to these vested shares.

With respect to the envisaged implementation of the remuneration policy in 2019 and the subsequent years no material changes are expected. Taking last year's increase of base salaries into account, the base salaries will remain unchanged (apart from inflation correction). For the 2019 short term bonus, the Supervisory Board decided to further increase the weight of the non-financial performance criteria to 30% and to decrease the weight of M&A growth to max 10%. The weight of the organic growth component remains unchanged at 60%. The Supervisory Board is of the opinion that this better reflect the value of non-financial development and organic growth. For the 2019 long term bonus plan, the Supervisory Board is of the opinion that the amendments made in 2018 are sufficient to provide for a competitive long-term incentive, corresponding with the company's focus on sustainable long-term growth. No further changes are anticipated for 2019, other than a potential adjustment of the peer group.

Mr Schmets notes that the peer group for overall remuneration is not disclosed, only for the LTI bonus. Could this be changed in the future? In addition, Mr Schmets asks if it is not possible to, afterwards, provide a bit more insight into the LTI targets that were selected. The chairman replies that these suggestions will be taken into consideration, in particular the disclosure of the peer group. The chairman explains however that the peer group for overall remuneration was composed with the help of an external consultant for its benchmark investigation and is rather large. As it is not a small, selected sample group (as the TSR peer group is) and it will be subject to change due to growth of the company and external factors (such as the composition of stock list indices), it was deemed less relevant to include in the Remuneration Report.

There are no further questions raised in this respect. The chairman proceeds to the next agenda item.

2.c. Proposal to adopt the financial statements 2018

Mr Hendriks (Deloitte audit partner and external auditor to IMCD for the company and consolidated financial statements of IMCD for the financial year 2018) gives a short presentation on the process, materiality and key audit matters of the audit performed by him and his audit team as reflected in the unqualified auditor's opinion included in the Annual Report on pages 165 through 172. A copy of his presentation is included in the AGM presentation attached to these minutes and available at the company's website.

In relation to the discussion on the functioning of IMCD's IT systems, Mr Hendriks elaborates on the wording and meaning of Deloitte's key audit matter. Mr Hendriks acknowledges that the wording describing the assessment of IMCD's IT landscape has remained the same for the past three years, however this does not imply that the situation remained unchanged in these three years. In the first year, Deloitte made an analysis of the situation at that point in time and concluded that, as auditor, it could not rely on IMCD's IT processing. In order to do so there are a lot of formal requirements that are applicable, which are not particularly tied to the way that the company is managing its own business and is generating its own management information. There are some general IT controls - as IT auditors refer to it -, which are particularly related to access controls, change management procedures on IT and for instance the rights of the superusers, that prevented Deloitte to, formally, as auditor, rely on the information generated by the IT systems. That is not to say that the information that is provided for by the IT systems is unreliable. It merely means that Deloitte has to follow additional procedures on such information. That is what was done in 2018. So as auditor, Deloitte has chosen a more substantive audit approach. Mr Hendriks reiterates that improvement has been made during the past three years and that he is very happy with the progress made, although, again; based on more formal reasons, Deloitte as an audit firm is not able to rely on it.

Having said that, Mr Hendriks furthermore confirms that in his opinion, the level of management information, at IMCD and the level of concentration of financial information in one system, is very high. For example, about 55% of all transactions that are being conducted within the group, can be accessed directly out of Rotterdam. The remaining 45% is particularly tied to newly acquired companies that are not yet on the new system, but already in 2018 Deloitte has seen a lot of migration activity towards new IT systems which will likely lead to a further increased cover of total revenues and business activities in one system that Deloitte can access from Rotterdam.

Mr Schmets discusses with the auditor the possibility to, given the explanation now provided, adjust the wording of the key audit matter, which Mr Hendriks will take into consideration in the future. Mr Hendriks reiterates that he has seen significant progress, already since two years which is appreciated very much. He confirms that Deloitte considers the information and insight that the management of IMCD has, in combination with a lot of business controls at its disposal, adequate in terms of the organisation and the geographical disbursement of the company. To provide a bit more colour and put things into perspective, Mr Kooijmans adds that the progress to which Mr Hendriks refers is not about the systems itself, but more about the internal procedures and how to document and register changes that are made to the system, in order to allow the auditor to rely on it.

Mr Kaaks comments on Mr Schmets question concerning the internal audit function. When IMCD started on the stock exchange in 2014, there was already a proper internal audit function, which was embedded within the group financial control team. Since then, because of the growth of the company and also due to the particular provisions of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code, that function has evolved further, leading to the appointment of a specialised head of internal audit, reporting to the Audit Committee as well as reporting to the CFO, having a high degree of independence. Mr Kaaks expresses that he is confident that the new, independent internal audit role and the further investments that are continuously being made to further develop that role, match the evolution of the company. IMCD will continue to look for ways to optimise the internal audit function with the group control function.

The chairman observes that there are no further questions and that all documents and matters relating to the Annual Report and the financial statements 2018 have been discussed. The chairman puts the proposal to adopt the consolidated and company financial statements 2018 to the vote.

The chairman establishes that the consolidated and company financial statements 2018 as included in the Annual Report are adopted by the General Meeting with 41,373,389 votes in favour, 92,183 votes against and 327,105 abstentions.

2.d. Proposal to adopt a dividend of EUR 0.80 per share in cash

The chairman comments that in his presentation of the financial statements 2018, Mr Kooijmans gave an explanation on IMCD's reserve and dividend policy and the dividend proposal 2018 consisting of a dividend of EUR 0.80 in cash per share in line with the dividend policy.

The chairman proceeds with the voting on agenda item 2.d.

The chairman notes that 41,791,577 votes are cast in favour, with no votes against and 1,100 votes abstained. On the basis of the votes cast, the chairman establishes that the proposal to distribute a cash dividend of EUR 0.80 per share is adopted by the General Meeting.

3.a. Proposal to discharge from liability the members of the Management Board

The chairman notes that in accordance with article 23.4 of the company's articles of association it is proposed that the members of the Management Board are discharged from liability for the performance of their duties in the financial year 2018 insofar as the exercise of such duties is reflected in the financial statements or otherwise disclosed to the General Meeting prior to the adoption of the financial statements 2018.

There are no questions raised in this respect. The chairman puts the proposal to the vote.

The chairman establishes that the proposal to discharge the members of the Management Board for the performance of their duties in 2018 is adopted by the General Meeting with 41,276,353 votes in favour, 182,183 votes against and 334,141 abstentions.

3b. Proposal to discharge from liability the members of the Supervisory Board

The chairman notes that in accordance with article 23.4 of the company's articles of association it is proposed, as a separate agenda item, that the members of the Supervisory Board are discharged from liability for the performance of their duties in the financial year 2018 insofar as the exercise of such duties is reflected in the financial statements or otherwise disclosed to the General Meeting prior to the adoption of the financial statements 2018.

There are no questions raised in this respect. The chairman puts agenda item 3.b. to the vote.

The chairman establishes that the proposal to discharge the members of the Supervisory Board for the performance of their duties in 2018 is adopted by the General Meeting with 41,276,503 votes in favour, 182,183 votes against and 333,991 abstentions.

4. Composition of the Supervisory Board

The chairman refers to IMCD N.V.'s Articles of Association which prescribe that the Supervisory Board consists of five members and notes that, in accordance with the rotation schedule, available at IMCD's corporate website, the mandate of one of its members, himself, expires on the date of this AGM.

The Supervisory Board has made binding nomination to re-appoint Mr Plantevin, respectively, a fourth term of two year and the chairman points out that, upon re-appointment, this term will also be his last term.

The chairman notes that the binding nomination was notified to the General Meeting in IMCD N.V.'s press release of 1 March 2019 and refers to the explanatory notes to the agenda for this meeting which include his relevant personal and professional details. He notes that the binding nomination of the Supervisory Board may only be rejected by the General Meeting with a resolution adopted by an absolute majority of the votes cast which represents at least one-third of the issued share capital.

No questions are raised and the chairman proceeds to put the proposals to the vote.

4.a. Proposal to reappoint Mr Michel Plantevin

The chairman puts agenda item 4.a. to the vote. There are 41,560,219 votes cast in favour, 231,358 votes cast against and 1,100 votes are abstained. The chairman establishes that the General Meeting has reappointed him as member of the Supervisory Board and thanks those present for their support.

5. Extension of the designation of the Management Board as the body authorised to issue shares and to restrict or exclude the pre-emptive rights in relation thereto

The chairman explains that based on the provisions of articles 6.1 and 6.3 of the company's articles of association it is proposed to extent the authority of the Management Board as granted at IMCD's AGM of last year to issue shares and/or grant rights to acquire shares and to restrict or exclude the pre-emptive rights in relation thereto, in both instances subject to approval of the Supervisory Board and for a period of 18 months from the date of this meeting, up to a maximum of 10% of the issued share capital as at 8 May 2019, to be increased by an additional 10% in the event of mergers, acquisitions and/or strategic alliances. These proposals are put to the vote as four separate voting items, because of different quorum requirements.

The Management Board and Supervisory Board believe that it is in the interest of the company and its shareholders, that the Management Board is able to react in a timely manner when certain opportunities or situations arise that need the issue of shares. Therefore, as an annually recurring agenda item, the AGM is requested to authorise the Management Board to issue shares and to pass related pre-emptive rights in situations where it is imperative to act quickly, without the need to obtain prior shareholder approval at an extraordinary general meeting which would take valuable time to convene and could create disruptive market speculation.

The chairman asks if there are any questions relating to this proposal and established that there are no questions.

5.a. designation of the MB as authorised body to issue shares

The chairman puts agenda item 5.a. to the vote and establishes that, with 26,706,863 votes in favour, 15,085,814 votes against and no abstentions, the General Meeting has designated the Management Board as the corporate body authorised to issue shares and/or to grant rights to subscribe for shares up to 10% and, in addition, in the event of mergers, acquisitions and/or strategic alliances, to issue shares and/or grant rights to acquire shares up to an additional maximum of 10%, of the total number of issued shares outstanding on 8 May 2019 on the conditions and as proposed in the explanatory notes to agenda item 5.a.

5.b. designation of the MB as authorised body to restrict or exclude the pre-emptive rights on shares as described under 5.a.

The chairman continues to put agenda item 5.b. put to the vote, whilst explaining that this resolution requires a majority of at least two thirds of the votes cast if less than one half of the issued share capital is present or represented. As more than one half of the issued share capital is present or represented, the two third quorum requirements are not applicable.

On the basis of the votes cast, the chairman establishes that the proposal is rejected by the General Meeting with 19,200,578 votes in favour, 21,805,668 votes against and 786,431 abstentions. Hence, the chairman establishes that the General Meeting has not designated the Management Board for an additional period of 18 months from the date of this Annual General Meeting, however, that the authorisation granted by the General Meeting during the Annual General Meeting in 2018 remains valid until November 9th, 2019.

Mr Schmets asks that although technically the authorisation still applies until November 9th, will the decision of shareholders to now reject this similar proposal have any influence on IMCD's behaviour on this matter? The chairman confirms that, clearly, this message by shareholders is well noted.

The chairman proceeds with the final agenda item left for the meeting.

6. Authorisation of the Management Board to acquire shares

The chairman explains that it is proposed to authorise the Management Board for a period of 18 months, starting the date of the AGM, to purchase fully paid-up shares in the company's share capital up to a maximum of 10% of the issued capital at the date of acquisition, at a price not lower than the nominal value of the shares and not higher than 10% above the average closing price of the shares on Euronext Amsterdam for the five preceding trading days. The proposed authorisation will replace the authorisation granted to the Management Board at the 2018 AGM.

There are no questions raised and the chairman puts the proposal set forth in agenda item 6. to the vote.

On the basis of the votes cast, the chairman establishes that the proposal is approved with 41,708,754 votes are cast in favour, 42,305 votes are cast against and 41,618 abstentions. meaning that the General Meeting has authorised the Management Board for a period of 18 months, starting 8 May 2019, to purchase fully paid-up shares in the company's share capital on the conditions and as proposed in agenda item 6 and as further set forth in the explanatory notes to the agenda of the meeting.

9. Any other business

The chairman invites those present to put forward any other questions or comments that they would like to raise before the closing of the meeting.

Mr Van Ginkel refers to the Annual Report and states that he was happy to see that the company makes progress regarding environmental sustainability. The information however was rather spread in the report on different pages and Mr Van Ginkel request IMCD to in the future summarize this information in a separate chapter. Secondly, Mr Van Ginkel asks if the company also has specific targets, for example regarding carbon dioxide emission? On the first question, Mr Van der Slikke answers that he hopes to do even better as IMCD aims to, in the course of the second half of the year, publish a separate sustainability report. As to the second question, Mr Van der Slikke comments that IMCD is in the process of developing targets, although that is not easy for the type of business that IMCD is in. It is IMCDs intention to, upon release of the first sustainability report towards the end of this year, continue to do this in the following years.

There are no further questions or comments.

10. Closing

The chairman thanks all persons present for their attendance and participation and closes the meeting.

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