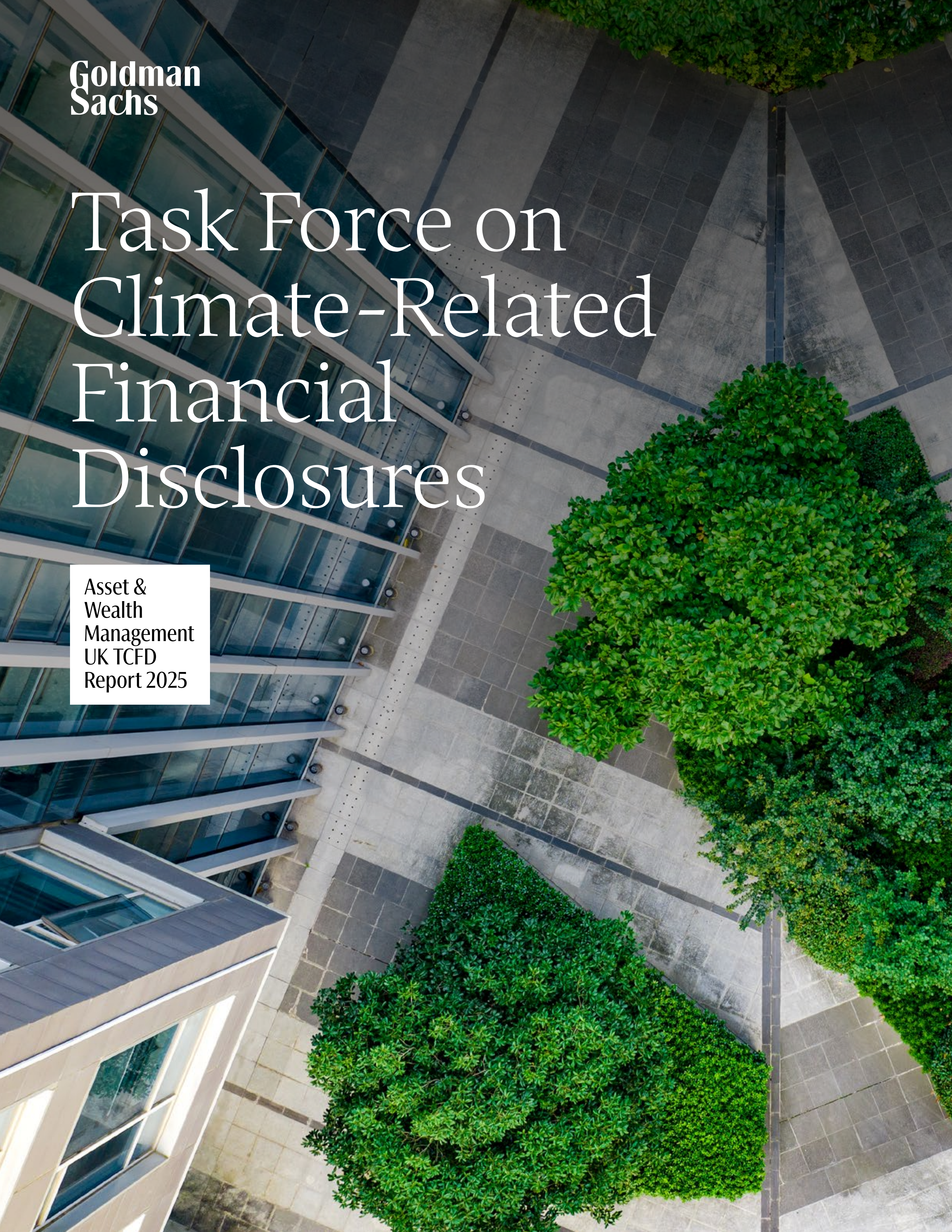


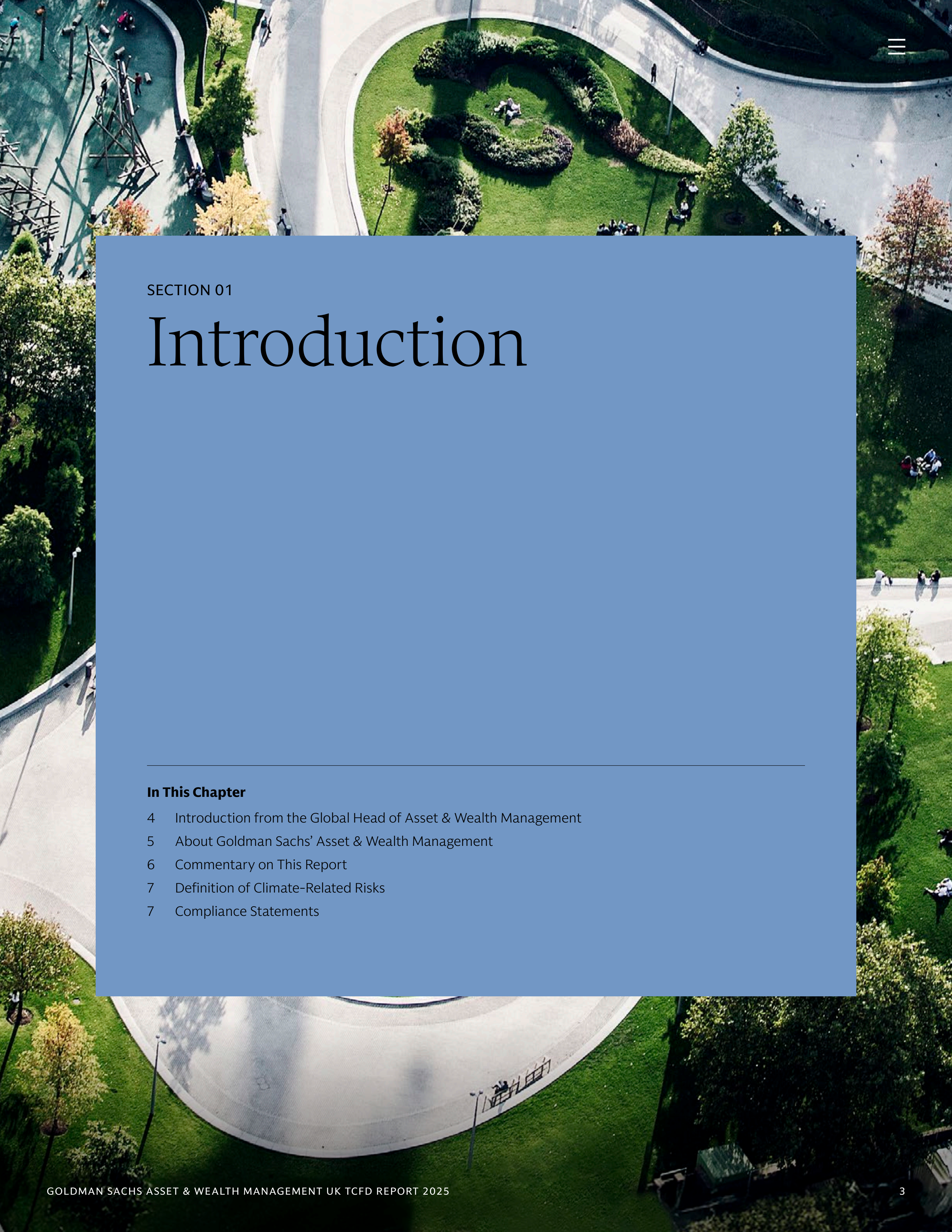
Goldman Sachs

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

Asset & Wealth Management UK TCFD Report 2025

Table of Contents



SECTION 01

Introduction

In This Chapter

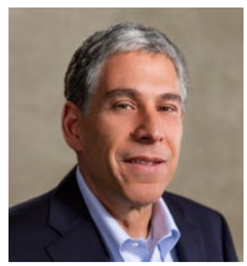
Introduction from the Global Head of Asset & Wealth Management

Goldman Sachs Asset & Wealth Management (AWM) supports a broad range of global institutions and individuals in preserving and growing their financial assets to achieve their financial goals. Consistent with our fiduciary duty, we consider sustainability-related factors where they are financially material to investment decisions, across a range of investment products and advisory solutions tailored to each client's distinct objectives and preferences.

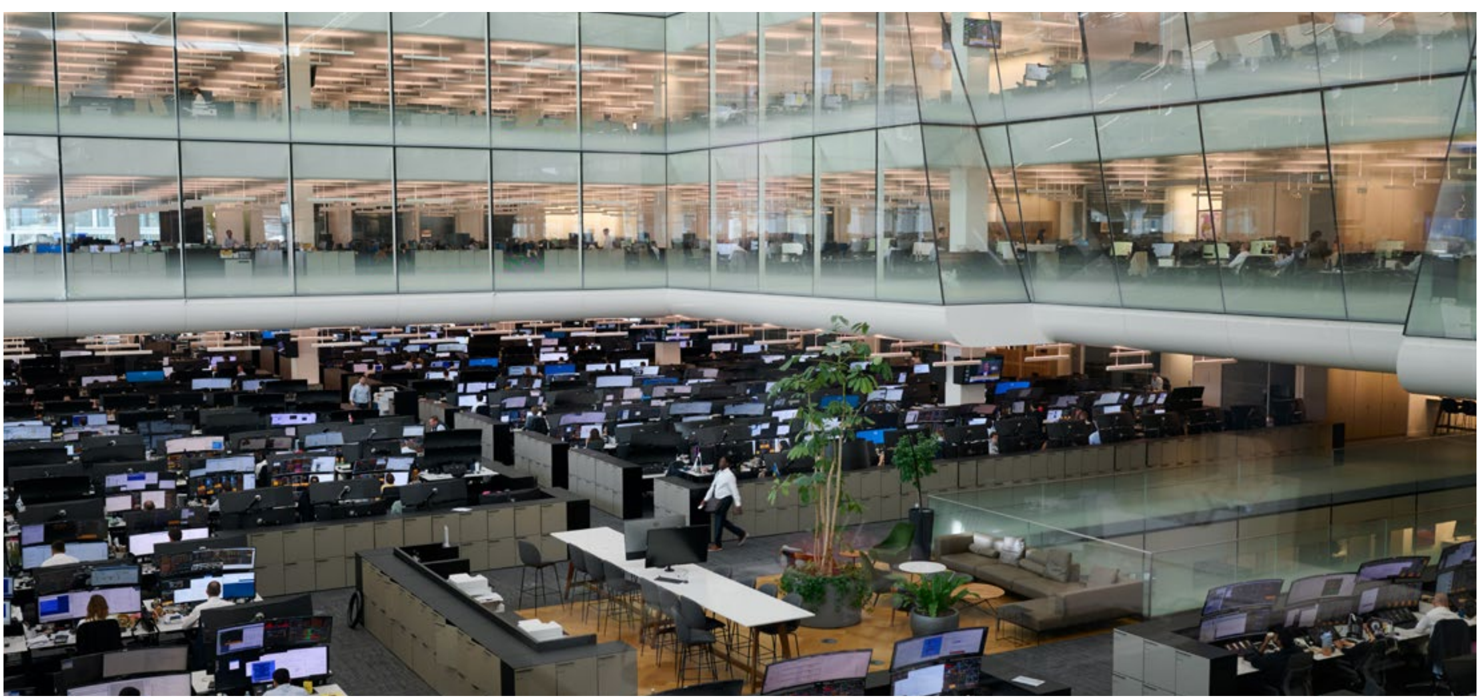
We are operating in an evolving global landscape shaped by geopolitical volatility and rapid technological change, one in which energy security, affordability, and shifting supply and demand dynamics are of increasing importance. Against this backdrop, our approach remains consistent: We continue to weigh financially material climate-related risks and opportunities in pursuit of our clients' investment objectives as part of our broader, performance-driven investment analysis.

As outlined in this 2025 AWM UK Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report, our climate strategy is designed around three key pillars: empowering decisions through actionable climate intelligence; unlocking potential value through the management of climate-related risks and opportunities; and mobilising the full range of AWM's resources to meet clients' needs.

The energy transition is likely to follow a nonlinear path, requiring flexible investment and risk management approaches to adapt to client needs and broader geopolitical and macroeconomic conditions. Looking ahead, we remain focused on supporting our clients and portfolio companies, and we will continue to evaluate and, where appropriate, refine our capabilities, with the aim of delivering risk-adjusted returns for our clients. We are pleased to share our 2025 TCFD report covering AWM's business activities delivered through two of our material United Kingdom legal entities.



Marc Nachmann
Global Head of Asset
& Wealth Management

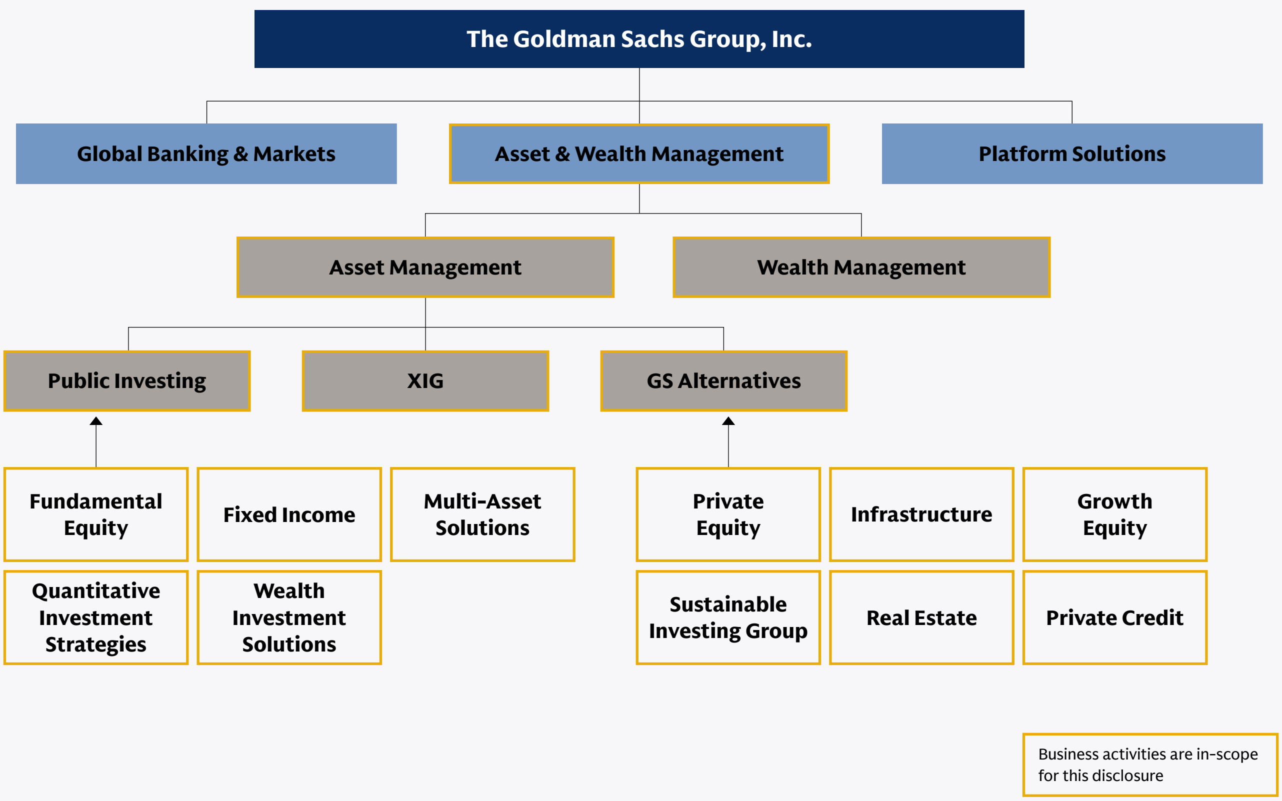


About Goldman Sachs' Asset & Wealth Management

AWM is a business segment within The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (referred to as "Goldman Sachs", "the firm", or "firmwide"). AWM provides investment services to help clients preserve and grow their financial assets and achieve their financial goals. AWM provides these services to its clients, both institutional and individuals, including investors who primarily access its products through a network of global third-party distributors.[1]

AWM includes Goldman Sachs Asset Management, which provides investment services to clients in public markets (referred to as "Public Investing") and alternatives (referred to as "GS Alternatives"), and Goldman Sachs Private Wealth Management (referred to as "Private Wealth Management" or "PWM"). See Figure 1 for additional details on AWM's position within the broader Goldman Sachs organisational structure.

Figure 1: Goldman Sachs Organisational Structure



1. AWM also invests Goldman Sachs' on-balance-sheet alternative assets.

Today, AWM is a leading global active asset manager[2] with a preeminent global alternatives business and a premier wealth management franchise.[3] As of 31 December 2025, AWM has $3.6 trillion in assets under supervision (AUS) globally.

$3.6T AUS

AWM manages client assets across a broad range of investment strategies and asset classes, including equity, fixed income, and alternative investments. AWM's GS Alternatives activities, which are typically longer-term, include investments in private equity, private credit, real estate, and infrastructure assets.

AWM's External Investing Group (XIG) identifies external managers across the risk-return spectrum and partners with them in multiple ways, investing in their products, co-investing alongside them, acquiring positions in the secondaries market, and investing directly into management. Imprint is a dedicated team within XIG focused on theme-specific research, manager selection, and co-investments across sustainable growth themes.

Private Wealth Management provides tailored wealth advisory services to ultra-high-net-worth clients worldwide. It serves individuals, families, family offices, foundations, and endowments. Private Wealth Management's approach begins with identifying each client's investment objectives and continues through asset allocation, portfolio construction, risk management, and investment execution. It leverages a broad investment platform and global execution capabilities to help clients achieve their investment goals.

Commentary on This Report

The AWM Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures 2025 Report (referred to as "AWM UK TCFD 2025 Report" or "this report") has been developed in line with the United Kingdom (UK) Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) rules and guidance, as set out in the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) sourcebook and TCFD Recommendations. This report focuses primarily on progress AWM has made in the past year to support its clients with their climate-related investment objectives. Across this report, AWM has distinguished between existing climate-related activities and future initiatives, although this report's focus is on existing activities.

Based on the ESG sourcebook, the Goldman Sachs legal entities in scope for this report (collectively referred to as the "UK legal entities") are Goldman Sachs International (GSI) and Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI). Within GSI and GSAMI, the business activities conducted in 2025 within Public Investing and GS Alternatives (both in GSAMI), and Private Wealth Management (in GSI) are in-scope of the FCA requirements. For full details of in-scope assets within these business lines, refer to "Appendix A: In-Scope Asset & Wealth Management Assets".

AWM's business activities and processes are largely global in nature, with considerable overlap between legal entities on products and strategies and associated processes and governance, given that AWM serves clients in different regions and under different regulated investment vehicle regimes. As a result, certain sections of this report are written from a global AWM perspective (for example, the "Strategy" section), while other sections and details are UK legal entity-specific where appropriate — or required by the FCA guidance — and are highlighted as such. In particular, the "Governance" and "Metrics and Targets" sections focus on the two UK legal entities.

For additional commentary on this report, refer to "Appendix B: Additional Commentary on the AWM UK TCFD 2025 Report".

Note that all data and metrics are as of 31 December 2025, and unless stated otherwise, the information provided in this report relates to the 2025 calendar year.

Note that all references to figures in dollars ($) are in **USD**.

2. Global active asset manager and alternative asset manager rankings based on assets as of 31 December 2025. Peer data compiled from publicly available company filings, earnings releases and supplements, and websites, as well as eVestment databases and Morningstar Direct. Goldman Sachs total Alternatives assets included assets under supervision for Alternative assets and non-fee-earning Alternatives assets. Goldman Sachs total Alternatives investments of $627 billion as of 31 December 2025 includes $420 billion of Alternatives AUS and $207 billion of non-fee-earning Alternatives assets.
3. Private Wealth Management has been named the world's best financial advisor for ultra-high-net-worth families (2026), as well as Western Europe's best international private bank (2025).

Definition of Climate-Related Risks

In identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, AWM uses definitions and methodologies consistent with the TCFD Recommendations.

These risk definitions are incorporated into Goldman Sachs' comprehensive firmwide risk taxonomy, which includes both the firm's financial and nonfinancial risks.

Transition Risk

is the risk that asset values may decline because of changes in climate policies or changes in the underlying economy due to decarbonisation. Transition risk emerges from technology, policy, and market changes as the economy shifts towards using less carbon.

Physical Risk

is the risk that asset values may decline or operations may be disrupted as a result of changes in the climate. Risks related to the physical impacts of climate change include acute risks (event-driven risks, including damage to assets from extreme weather events or disruption to operations or supply chains) and chronic risks (longer-term shifts impacting resource availability, including sea-level risk and chronic heat waves).

Compliance Statements

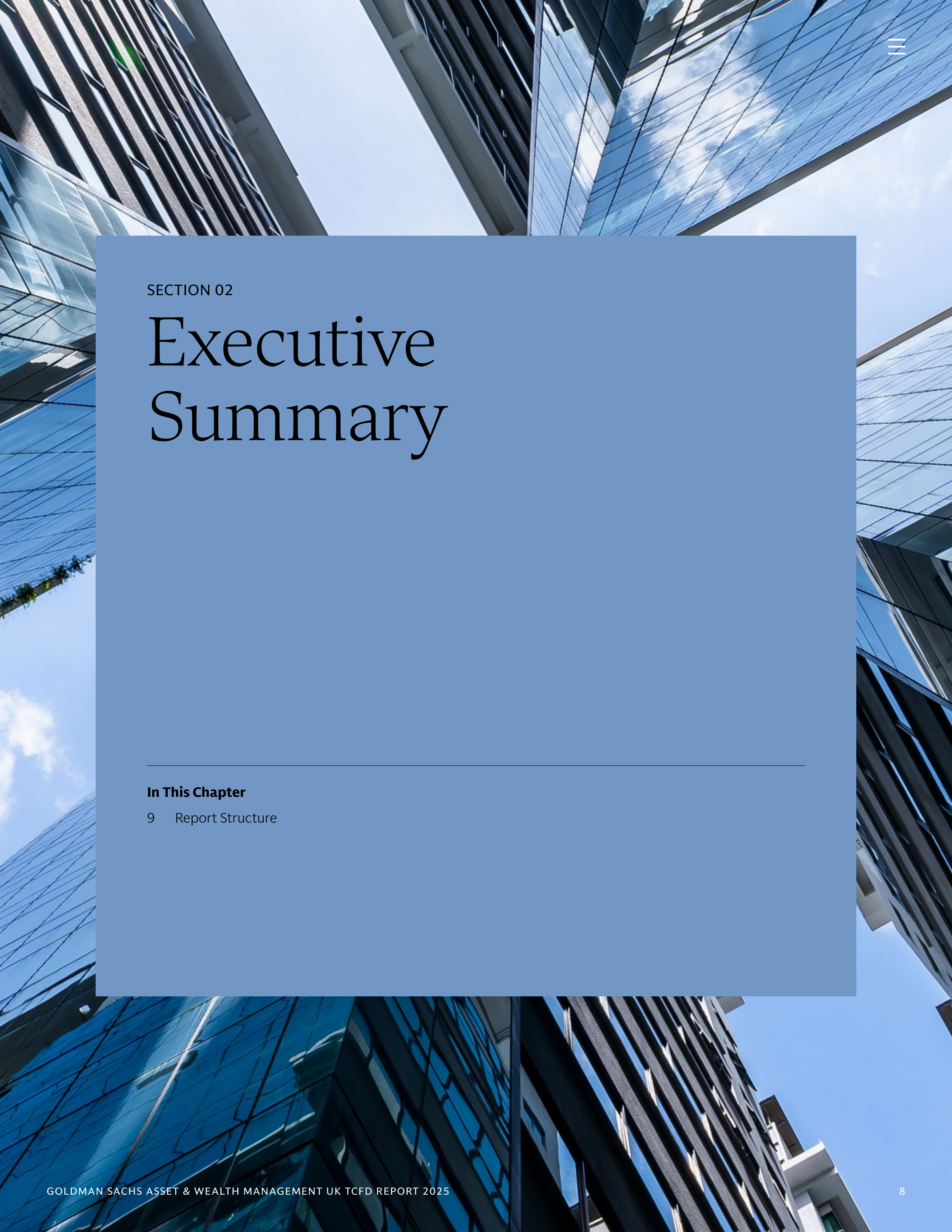
As set out above, this report covers the in-scope businesses of both GSI and GSAMI.

In accordance with the FCA's ESG sourcebook, senior management of GSI and GSAMI confirm — on behalf of the respective UK legal entities — that the information provided in this report in relation to GSI (Private Wealth Management business) and GSAMI (Public Investing and GS Alternatives businesses), as relevant, complies with the requirements set out in Chapter 2 of the ESG sourcebook.

James Reynolds
Chief Executive Officer of Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Global Co-Head of Private Credit within Goldman Sachs Asset Management

Christopher French
Co-Head of Private Wealth Management for Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA)

Robert Mullane
Co-Head of Private Wealth Management for EMEA



SECTION 02

Executive Summary

In This Chapter

Report Structure

This AWM UK TCFD 2025 Report is structured per the FCA regulatory guidelines and is split into the four TCFD pillars. The table below outlines where the TCFD recommendations are addressed and facilitates navigating the report.

TCFD Pillar/Recommendation

Governance	Disclosure Summary
a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	• The Boards of Directors of GSI and GSAMI are responsible for overseeing Goldman Sachs' businesses in the UK, including AWM. • Across both GSI and GSAMI, the board is responsible for oversight of management's formulation and implementation of AWM's strategic plans, which include AWM's sustainability and climate strategy. • For further details, refer to "Board Oversight".
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	• AWM's management oversees risks and opportunities, including those specifically related to climate — through a multilayered governance structure, including senior committees, specialised sustainability bodies, and business line-specific groups, ensuring alignment with the firmwide strategy and regulatory expectations. • For further details, refer to "AWM-Specific Governance".

Strategy	Disclosure Summary
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long-term.	• AWM has identified a set of climate-related risks and opportunities across time horizons for its Public Investing and GS Alternatives businesses. • PWM follows the approach to climate-related risks and opportunities as set forth by other business lines in AWM. For further details, refer to "Description of Relevant Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities".
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	• AWM's approach to sustainable investing, which is also informed by broader firmwide considerations, aims to manage and mitigate financially material risks, including climate-related risks, while managing value creation opportunities for its portfolio companies and client assets. • AWM invests in climate data, tools, capabilities, and product development, incorporating them into its business strategy and financial planning, where financially material. • AWM also offers a suite of climate-related resources, tools, and solutions to its clients and portfolio companies. • For further details, refer to "Asset & Wealth Management's Climate Strategy".
Describe how climate-related risks and opportunities are factored into relevant products or investment strategies.[4]	• Select investment strategies and products have incorporated climate-related considerations in response to identified climate-related risks and opportunities (see examples highlighted in "Invest in Climate Opportunities" and "Mobilise the Full Range of AWM's Resources to Meet Clients' Needs"). • The degree to which climate considerations are integrated within AWM's client portfolios is tailored to each client's specific investment and climate objectives.
c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	• AWM continues to develop and build upon its capabilities for scenario analysis as an input into climate risk and opportunity assessment. • AWM's business demonstrates resilience across a range of scenarios for both physical and transition risk across select portfolios. • Details on AWM's scenario analysis approach and results are described in "Approaches and Capabilities for Managing and Mitigating Climate-Related Risks".

4. This entity-level report does not provide a description of the climate-related impact for each product and investment strategy in-scope for the AWM report. Individual product-level reports are made available to clients upon request.

Risk Management	Disclosure Summary
a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.[5]	• AWM considers climate-related risks alongside other financial and nonfinancial risks for certain investment products and strategies. • AWM currently takes a largely qualitative approach when identifying and assessing climate-related risks. This approach may differ by business segment and unit. • For further details, refer to sub-sections "Climate-Related Risk Identification and Assessment" and "Asset & Wealth Management Climate-Related Risk Management".
Describe, where appropriate, engagement activity with investee companies to encourage better disclosure and practices related to climate-related risks in order to improve data availability and asset managers' ability to assess climate-related risks.	• Public Investing engages with companies across its portfolios on material climate-related risks and opportunities related to data disclosures and strategy execution. • GS Alternatives engages with certain portfolio companies to develop targeted decarbonisation and risk mitigation plans — aiming to both reduce exposure to climate-related risk and enhance long-term value. • PWM clients benefit from the engagement and climate-related risk mitigation activities of both Public Investing and GS Alternatives across internally managed assets. • For further details, refer to "Help Portfolio Companies and Client Assets Capitalise on Climate Opportunities".
b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	• AWM manages climate-related risks by integrating climate considerations into the investment lifecycle for select products and strategies where consistent with its fiduciary duties. • Each business line, as part of its approach to managing climate-related risks, determines the financial materiality of such risks and prioritises them in a largely qualitative manner. • For further details, refer to "Integration of Climate-Related Risks across the Investment Lifecycle".
c) Describe how their processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into their overall risk management.	• AWM considers climate-related risks as part of the broader portfolio of financial and nonfinancial risks that it manages on an ongoing basis through the AWM risk management framework. • AWM's risk management structure aligns with the firmwide approach, based on a "three lines of defence" structure. The approach consists of several key processes such as risk identification, assessment, reporting, monitoring, and decision-making. • For further details, refer to "Incorporating Climate-Related Risks into Overall Risk Management".

Metrics and Targets	Disclosure Summary
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process. Where appropriate, asset managers should provide metrics considered in investment decisions and monitoring.[6]	• AWM uses a variety of metrics to assess climate-related risks and opportunities across specific products and investment strategies. • AWM has provided select examples of metrics that specific investment teams may consider in their investment decisions and monitoring. These include GHG emissions, total carbon footprint, and weighted average carbon intensity (WACI). • For further details, refer to "Metrics Results and Commentary".
b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	• AWM has disclosed the carbon footprinting metrics and GHG emissions of its investment products and strategies at the business line level across Public Investing, GS Alternatives and PWM. • For further details on GHG emissions and carbon footprinting metrics, see "Overview of GHG Emissions Metrics Disclosed". For the specific scope of assets included in the metrics calculation, see "Appendix D: Additional Details on Metrics". These disclosed metrics do not comprehensively include all AWM's global business activities across other legal entities.
c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets	• While AWM has not set business line-level GHG emissions reductions targets, select business units are developing decarbonisation engagement and planning tools and services to support capabilities for scenario-aligned GHG emissions reductions to meet client-specific demand. • AWM is included within the purview of Goldman Sachs Group's sector-specific physical emissions intensity targets for the firm's financing activities and the firm's $750 billion sustainable financing goal for the firm's financing, investing, and advisory activity, which has been met. • For further details, refer to "Targets".

5. This entity-level report does not provide a description of the identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks for each product and investment strategy in-scope of the AWM report. Details for individual products and investment strategies will be included in individual product-level reports that are made available to clients upon request.
6. This entity-level report does not provide a comprehensive description of all metrics used for each product and investment strategy in scope for the AWM report. Details on metrics for individual products and investment strategies will be included in individual product-level reports that are made available to clients upon request.

SECTION 03

Governance

In This Chapter

Governance Overview

AWM employs a comprehensive approach to help safeguard the value of the firm by integrating governance, risk management, and regulatory preparedness. AWM activities relating to sustainability present both financial and nonfinancial risks, and it has processes for managing these risks, similar to the other risks it faces. AWM has integrated oversight of climate-related risks into its risk management governance structure, from board-level oversight at the firmwide and legal entity levels, as well as internal governance structures and responsibilities across its management teams and various firmwide groups that support its businesses. AWM's governance and oversight continue to evolve as it manages a complex regulatory landscape.

Entity-Specific Governance

Specific legal entity boards, management committees, and functional groups provide oversight and governance of climate- and sustainability-related issues for GSI and GSAMI's AWM activities.

Board Oversight

At an entity level, GSI and GSAMI's Boards of Directors are responsible for overseeing their businesses in the UK, including AWM:

GSI Board

The Goldman Sachs International Board of Directors (GSI Board) is responsible for the oversight of businesses within GSI (which includes client assets in Private Wealth Management).

GSAMI Board

The Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Board of Directors (GSAMI Board) is responsible for the oversight of the businesses within GSAMI (which includes client assets in Public Investing, and both client assets and the entity's on-balance-sheet alternative assets from GS Alternatives).

Climate-related considerations may be raised to the GSI Board and/or GSAMI Board, as appropriate, as summarised below.

GSI Board Oversight Bodies

Governance Body	Climate-Related Responsibilities
GSI Board	The GSI Board is responsible for the oversight of management's formulation and implementation of GSI's strategic plans. This includes consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities, and oversight of progress against any potential climate-related goals and targets, where applicable, to the extent that this relates to GSI activities. The GSI Board receives updates, as applicable, on climate-related matters that may from time to time be discussed at the GSI Board Risk and Board Audit Committees.
GSI Board Risk Committee	The GSI Board Risk Committee reviews the effectiveness of the risk management frameworks with reference to climate-related risks, considers GSI's exposure in managing climate-related risks, and escalates climate-related matters to the GSI Board, where necessary.
GSI Board Audit Committee	The GSI Board Audit Committee is responsible for advising and assisting the GSI Board by overseeing the integrity of GSI's systems, controls, accounting, financial statements, and financial reporting processes.

GSAMI Board Oversight Bodies (continued)

Governance Body	Climate-Related Responsibilities
GSAMI Board	The GSAMI Board is responsible for the oversight of management's formulation and implementation of GSAMI's strategic plans. This includes consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities, and oversight of progress against any potential climate-related goals, where applicable, to the extent that this relates to GSAMI activities. The GSAMI Board generally discusses climate-related topics at least annually, which includes an update on TCFD disclosures and contextual information on the relevant climate considerations for Public Investing and GS Alternatives that are relevant for GSAMI.
GSAMI Board Risk Committee	The GSAMI Board Risk Committee reviews the effectiveness of the risk management frameworks with reference to climate-related risks, considers GSAMI exposure in managing climate-related risks, and escalates climate-related matters to the GSAMI Board, where necessary.

Internal Governance

Oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities is embedded within the internal governance structures across AWM.

Senior Management Committees

Dedicated GSI and GSAMI senior management committees manage climate-related risks:

GSI Executive Risk Committee

The GSI Executive Risk Committee oversees and monitors risks including climate-related risks, and provides periodic updates to the GSI Board Risk Committee on climate-related risk management.

GSAMI Executive Risk Committee

The GSAMI Executive Risk Committee oversees and monitors climate-related risks and provides periodic updates to the GSAMI Board and the GSAMI Management Committee on sustainability risk management, including climate-related risk management, as appropriate.

AWM-Specific Governance

Business lines across AWM have embedded oversight responsibilities for climate-related risks and opportunities into internal governance bodies.

Public Investing — Internal Governance Bodies[7]

Governance Body	Overview	Escalation Path
Sustainable Investing Oversight Group	The Sustainable Investing Oversight Group oversees Public Investing's sustainability strategy and goals. It seeks to ensure that Public Investing is meeting firm, client, and regulatory expectations. This is a multidisciplinary body led by the Sustainable Investing Platform and comprises members from Public Investing leadership, Global Stewardship Team, Client Solutions, Legal, Risk, Compliance, Marketing, Product Strategy, and Engineering.	Climate-related issues may be escalated to the GSAMI Management Committee and other senior business stakeholders, as appropriate.

GS Alternatives — Internal Governance Bodies

Governance Body	Overview	Escalation Path
Sustainability Leadership Council	The Sustainability Leadership Council is a forum to provide perspectives and insights on sustainability themes for GS Alternatives, including climate-related topics. Members include the Global Head of Sustainability for GS Alternatives, senior business leaders, Chief Operating Officers (COO) for each asset class, the Global GS Alternatives COO, the AWM Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Legal, and Compliance.	Recommendations and areas requiring further discussion may be raised to the GSAMI Management Committee and other senior business stakeholders, as appropriate.
Investment Committees	The GS Alternatives Investment Committees for each asset class are composed of a senior group of investors, legal, and individuals from the firm's second line of defence. Potential climate-related risks may be identified at Investment Committees through the Investment Committee memo.	Climate-related issues may be raised to the relevant senior stakeholders, as appropriate.
Risk Council	The Risk Council assesses and proposes mitigation measures for risks related to business activities in GS Alternatives. The Risk Council includes senior business leaders, risk management, and other key stakeholders. Where appropriate, the risk function may recommend escalation of climate-related risks to the Risk Council. Potential climate-related risks identified at a fund or investment level may be escalated to the Risk Council with remedial actions discussed and agreed, as appropriate.	Climate-related issues may be raised to the applicable Investment Committee and/or the Sustainability Leadership Council, as appropriate.

Private Wealth Management — Internal Governance Bodies

Governance Body	Overview	Escalation Path
Wealth Management Sustainable Solutions Council	The Wealth Management Sustainable Solutions Council supports the curation of climate and sustainability resources for the Private Wealth Management client franchise, as part of the broader sustainability strategy, and oversees climate-related issues for Private Wealth Management.	Climate-related issues may be escalated to senior business stakeholders, as appropriate.

AWM Business and Functional Groups

Climate-related governance is also embedded across roles within AWM's business lines and other functional teams.

Sustainability teams within Public Investing (Sustainable Investing Platform), GS Alternatives (Sustainability & Impact Team), and Private Wealth Management (Sustainable Solutions Group) align on climate- and other sustainability-related considerations. These groups help manage climate-related risks within their respective businesses and seek to align across key topics such as climate strategy, sustainable investing, sustainability integration and regulation, research, stewardship, client strategy and engagement, and thought leadership and policy.

Various other teams, including Legal, Compliance, Risk, and Controllers, are involved in supporting the governance of climate-related risks and opportunities in AWM.

7. Public Investing also contains other internal governance bodies with a sustainability focus; these bodies do not have climate-specific focus.

SECTION 04

Strategy

In This Chapter

Asset & Wealth Management's Climate Strategy

Aligned with its diverse and global client base, AWM takes a client-centric approach to climate, which aims to address clients' unique climate objectives through a range of products and services.[8] AWM's climate strategy is primarily shaped by this client-focused approach, further informed by broader firmwide climate and other sustainability-related considerations, that together provides a holistic sustainability platform for its clients.

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities alongside other financial and nonfinancial factors is integral to serving AWM's clients. AWM facilitates its clients' climate-related objectives by providing them with advice; market-based solutions across public and private markets, including a range of curated solutions; and dedicated risk management capabilities.

The climate strategy outlined in this section may not be applicable across the entirety of AWM and applies only to select products managed by Public Investing, GS Alternatives, and select Private Wealth Management offerings.[9] Climate considerations are integrated within client portfolios tailored to each client's specific investment and climate objectives. This section also highlights examples of how select investment strategies and products have incorporated climate-related considerations.

AWM's approach to sustainable investing aims to manage and mitigate financially material risks, including climate-related risks,[10] while also managing value creation opportunities for portfolio companies and client assets. AWM invests in climate data, tools, and product development, all of which can factor into its business strategy and financial planning, where financially material. AWM has dedicated sustainability-focused teams that create climate-related products and offer a suite of resources, tools, and solutions to assist its clients and portfolio companies in managing climate-related risks.

8. Each of the Public Investing, GS Alternatives, and Private Wealth Management businesses covered in this report may take a different approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities, considering factors such as investment size, climate exposures, asset classes, client preferences, and business strategy. Within each business line, individual investment teams may also adopt different approaches to managing climate-related risks and opportunities, as appropriate.
9. The overarching climate strategy framework and approach outlined in this upfront sub-section has remained the same as last year's AWM UK TCFD Report; however, specific products, strategies, tools, and capabilities have evolved from last year's report and are detailed in subsequent sub-sections. It is also important to note that the availability of climate-related investment solutions varies across the Private Wealth Management business due to strategy minimums and suitability relative to the client size. However, this entity-level report does not provide a description of the climate-related impact for each product and investment strategy in-scope for the AWM report. Details for individual products and investment strategies will be included in individual product-level reports that are made available to clients upon request.
10. The portfolio risk management process includes an effort to monitor and manage risk but does not imply low risk.

AWM's climate strategy is designed to facilitate its clients' strategic priorities through the following key pillars:

- **Empower Decisions Through Actionable Climate Intelligence**
  AWM's climate strategy leverages the climate-related insights from across Goldman Sachs, such as climate-related data, tools, and analytics, to support investment decision-making, and offer dedicated transition-focused resources for portfolio companies.
- **Unlock Potential Value Through the Management of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities**[11]
  AWM seeks to manage climate-related risks and identify opportunities for its clients by integrating climate considerations in the investment lifecycles for select investment products and strategies.

Manage and Mitigate Climate-Related Risks

AWM's efforts to understand climate-related risks across the investment process help to unlock potential long-term returns for its clients.[12] Clients may seek to manage climate-related risks, using AWM's capabilities to actively manage and mitigate exposure, where appropriate.

Help Portfolio Companies and Client Assets Capitalise on Climate-Related Opportunities

AWM seeks to support portfolio companies and client assets in managing risks and creating value, supporting operational and strategic improvements within select portfolio companies, and engaging and stewarding these companies through changing economic and climate conditions.

Invest in Climate Opportunities

AWM aims to identify investment opportunities that support the climate transition theme across regions and markets through its traditional, alternatives, and climate-focused products.

- **Mobilise the Full Range of AWM's Resources to Meet Clients' Needs**
  AWM's scale and approach to climate investing allow it to provide tailored investment solutions across public and private markets to satisfy its clients' investment and climate objectives. AWM delivers a range of products and capabilities across its platform to support clients in managing climate-related risks and capitalising on climate-related opportunities within their portfolios.[13]

11. As noted in "Appendix B: Additional Commentary on the AWM UK TCFD 2025 Report", AWM seeks to embed climate considerations more comprehensively and systematically across some aspects of its business based on client preference.
12. The portfolio risk management process includes an effort to monitor and manage risk but does not imply low risk.
13. This material is provided for informational purposes only and should not be construed as investment advice or an offer or solicitation to buy or sell securities. This material is not intended to be used as a general guide to investing, or as a source of any specific investment recommendations, and makes no implied or express recommendations concerning the manner in which any client's account should or would be handled, as appropriate investment strategies depend upon the client's investment objectives.

Empower Decisions Through Actionable Climate Intelligence

Public Investing

Public Investing aims to identify financially material climate and other sustainability-related risks and opportunities that may impact risk and return. By considering operational performance and assessing climate or other sustainability-related issues with the potential to have financially material impacts, the analysis focuses on conditions affecting a company's financial position, ultimately contributing insights to the investment process to generate financial returns for clients.

Public Investing takes a structured approach to the diverse sets of data and methodologies it uses, and tailors the application to investment strategies and asset classes, both as foundational tools and for topical deep dives.

Public Investing has developed several tools to support the integration of financially material climate-related factors into investment products and strategies. Where relevant, investment teams may leverage these tools to integrate these factors into investment processes.

Spotlight: Leveraging Diverse Sets of Data, Methodologies, and Sources for Differentiated Climate-Related and Sustainability Insights

Public Investing leverages a proprietary research tool, **Fluent**, to embed climate- and other sustainability-related considerations, among other factors, into their research on portfolio companies and issuers within certain investment products.[14] Research is provided through a centralised digital platform, storing objective climate-related metrics together with analyst views. Fluent also houses certain proprietary sustainability toolkits that help support the integration of climate-related topics, including, but not limited to, Public Investing's Corporate ESG Scoring Toolkit and Paris Alignment Lens (PA Lens).

Another proprietary tool, **Metrix**, allows portfolio managers to track and monitor climate-related metrics such as GHG emissions, total carbon footprint, and weighted average carbon intensity (WACI), among other metrics. Climate Value at Risk (CVaR)[15] and Implied Temperature Rise (ITR)[16] data for select portfolios are now also embedded into Public Investing's proprietary research platforms.

14. As part of the investment process, Public Investing may integrate sustainability-related factors alongside traditional factors. The identification of a risk related to a sustainability-related factor will not necessarily exclude a particular investment that, in the view of Public Investing, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment, and Public Investing may invest in an issuer without integrating sustainability-related factors or considerations into the investment process. Moreover, sustainability-related information, from an external and/or internal source, is, by nature and in many instances, based on a qualitative and subjective assessment. An element of subjectivity and discretion is, therefore, inherent to the interpretation and use of sustainability-related data. The relevance and weightings of specific sustainability-related factors to or within the investment process vary across asset classes, sectors, and strategies, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. Public Investing in its sole discretion and without notice may periodically update or change the process for conducting its sustainability-related assessments and implementation of its sustainability views in portfolios, including the format and content of such analysis and the tools and/or data used to perform such analysis. Accordingly, the type of assessments described may not be performed for every portfolio holding. The process for conducting sustainability-related assessments and implementation of sustainability-related views in portfolios, including the format and content of such analysis and the tools and/or data used to perform such analysis, may also vary among portfolio management teams.
15. As per MSCI, CVaR is designed to provide a forward-looking and return-based valuation assessment to measure climate-related risks and opportunities in an investment portfolio.
16. As per MSCI, ITR is the implied rise in temperature in the year 2100 or later if the whole economy has the same level of greenhouse gas emissions (based on carbon budget over-/under-shoot) to the portfolio, based on Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions.

Spotlight: Leveraging Diverse Sets of Data, Methodologies, and Sources for Differentiated Climate-Related and Sustainability Insights (continued)

The **Corporate ESG Scoring Toolkit** is an objective ESG-assessment tool for certain investment teams in Public Investing[17] that uses a bottom-up, data-driven approach to assess financially material, operational ESG considerations. The toolkit aims to address inconsistencies across industry indices and ratings that previously made it difficult to draw meaningful comparisons across subjects. It allows Public Investing to assess financially material ESG considerations for corporate equity and fixed income. The toolkit computes a metric based on a common set of ESG issues, data, and materiality map. It can be leveraged for direct or indirect input for portfolio construction, ESG regulatory requirements (where appropriate), and potential engagement opportunities.

Public Investing's proprietary **PA Lens** was developed to provide a forward-looking analysis of a company's progress towards aligning with the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement, where relevant, and to assist clients in achieving their net-zero goals.[18] This tool combines quantitative and qualitative information from internal and external sources to determine whether a company may be "Achieving Net Zero", "Aligned", "Aligning", "Committed to Aligning", or "Not Aligned" with the Paris Agreement. The output of this assessment can be used for sustainability integration and supplement investment analysis with a forward-looking view of a company or country's climate performance.

The alignment assessment is based on six criteria:

1. Ambition: A long-term 2050 goal consistent with achieving global net zero;
2. Disclosures: Disclosure of Scope 1, 2, and material Scope 3 GHG emissions;
3. Targets: Short- and medium-term GHG emissions reduction targets (covering Scope 1 and 2, and material Scope 3 GHG emissions);
4. Emissions performance: Current emissions intensity performance;
5. Decarbonisation strategy: Quantified plan setting out the measures that will be deployed to deliver GHG emissions reduction targets, proportions of revenues that are green and expected relevant increases in green revenue;
6. Capital allocation alignment: Demonstration that capital expenditure is consistent with achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

The PA Lens provides important insight into a company or country's decarbonisation strategy through a forward-looking view on how the entity is transitioning.

Furthermore, Public Investing is developing **Sustainable Performance Attribution** capabilities to deliver performance insights on certain sustainability characteristics of portfolios and indices. Public Investing uses various analytical techniques to better decompose sustainability drivers of return and investment policies to provide actionable insights to portfolio managers and clients. This can be further refined to assess the impacts of climate-related exclusions, tilts, and screens on the portfolio or value-aligned objectives.

17. This includes the Public Investing business activities conducted in 2025 by GSAMI, the UK entity in-scope of this report.
18. Public Investing's use of the PA Lens and its outputs is based on client preferences and investment objectives.

Spotlight: Biodiversity Toolkit

In response to an increased focus on biodiversity, Public Investing has further developed a proprietary **Biodiversity Toolkit** that allows investment teams to integrate biodiversity and nature-related considerations within their investment capabilities. This toolkit facilitates assessment of certain biodiversity and nature-related risks and exposures within portfolios. It leverages proprietary methodologies, such as the Corporate ESG Scoring Toolkit, as well as industry frameworks; including, Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE), and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and seeks to account for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).

The toolkit assesses certain biodiversity and nature-related considerations via the following lenses:

Biodiversity Risks: The toolkit maps portfolio company dependence on ecosystem services across sectors and production processes, estimates how much business segment revenue could be affected by these dependencies, and assesses potential contribution to biodiversity loss by identifying and measuring relevant impact pressures using ENCORE. This analysis helps to effectively identify the implication of natural capital risks within the portfolio.

Biodiversity Operational Performance: Using Public Investing's proprietary Corporate ESG Scoring toolkit to determine exposure to land use, water pollution and waste, and air pollution issues, the toolkit evaluates operational sustainability using TNFD-inspired key performance indicators (KPIs) and relevant metrics (e.g., land disturbed, emissions intensity, hazardous waste intensity, freshwater withdrawal intensity) to compare portfolio performance against a benchmark.

Biodiversity Products and Services: This assessment measures the net biodiversity impact of a company's products and services by linking revenue exposure to positive or negative alignment with biodiversity-relevant UN SDG goals.[19]

The assessment extends beyond direct operations through supply-chain transparency analysis to surface "hidden" pressures and dependencies, informing targeted nature-related engagement to improve disclosure and risk management.

These capabilities are designed to provide a robust and multi-dimensional approach to support the integration of biodiversity considerations into Public Investing's investment processes and products.

Outputs are provided through:

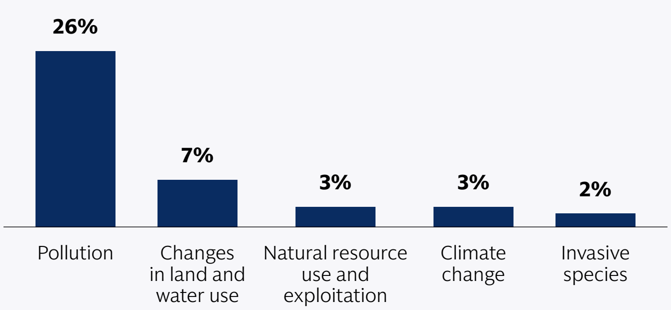
(1) a portfolio view showing revenue share attributed to ecosystem services (e.g., surface water, groundwater, erosion control, flood and storm protection, climate regulation, fibres and other materials, water quality, and water flow maintenance), and

(2) a sector view showing the percentage of companies in each sector with a relevant dependency.

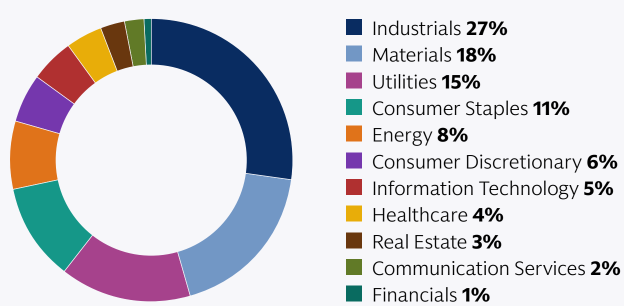
Figure 2: Example Outputs of Public Investing's Proprietary Biodiversity Toolkit

The following charts show the Impact Pressure Assessment of a sample portfolio, highlighting the proportion of the portfolio that may contribute to biodiversity loss.[20,21]

Portfolio Revenue Share Across Main Biodiversity Loss Drivers



Percentage of Companies in the Portfolio that Contribute to Pollution



Insight: Approximately 26% of the sample portfolio revenue is linked to pollution-related activities, making it the primary source of potential biodiversity loss. The adjacent sector breakdown indicates that this exposure to pollution-related activities is concentrated primarily in Industrials, Materials, and Utilities sectors.

19. This includes UN SDGs 7, 12, 13, 14, and 15.
20. Source: ENCORE Partners (Global Canopy, UNEP FI, and UNEP-WCMC) (2024). ENCORE: Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure. [Online], August 2024. Cambridge, UK: ENCORE Partners. Available at: https://encorenature.org. DOI: https://doi.org/10.34892/dz3x-y059
21. For illustrative purposes only. As of 31 December 2025. The data shown are of a sample portfolio, are for informational purposes only and are not indicative of future portfolio characteristics/returns. Actual results may vary for each client due to specific client guidelines and other factors. The sample portfolio provided herein has certain limitations. These results are based on simulated or hypothetical performance results that have certain inherent limitations. Unlike the results shown in an actual performance record, these results do not represent actual trading. Also, because these trades have not actually been executed, these results may have under- or over-compensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity. Simulated or hypothetical trading programs in general are also subject to the fact that they are designed with the benefit of hindsight. No representation is being made that any account will or is likely to achieve profits or losses similar to these being shown. The portfolio risk management process includes an effort to monitor and manage risk, but does not imply low risk.

GS Alternatives[22]

GS Alternatives' approach to climate-related risk assessment, mitigation, and identification of opportunities starts with data collection. GS Alternatives periodically collects and aggregates data from several of its portfolio companies and third-party sources, where feasible, to help understand climate-related risks across its portfolios and find opportunities to drive value creation.

Sustainability-Related Data Collection

Within GS Alternatives, sustainability-related data collection efforts continue to leverage a software tool to enhance collection efforts across select equity portfolio companies in its Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, and SIG strategies, and to gather and analyse sustainability and impact-related data. The platform enables portfolio companies to access their historical submissions and a sustainability metric library aligned with industry and regulatory frameworks, as well as company benchmarks.

The Real Estate team uses a dedicated sustainability-related data collection process, leveraging a combination of an in-house proprietary tracker and a third-party software to collect and collate energy, water, and waste metrics of certain assets. This process allows Real Estate investment teams to track operational GHG emissions. The Real Estate team provides asset management teams with detailed analysis of the data and suggested areas for improvement, which may include energy audits, decarbonisation plans, and renewable energy sourcing.

Since 2021, GS Alternatives has provided and received sustainability-related data through its participation in the ESG Data Convergence Initiative (EDCI), which aligns general and limited partners to standardise sustainability-related data collection for alternatives, including climate-related data. As part of this effort, GS Alternatives has received anonymised benchmark data on GHG emissions and renewable energy. In 2025, GS Alternatives strengthened its data governance by establishing an operating model for mandatory sustainability reporting,[23] which includes enhanced data sourcing and controls to support the accuracy and completeness of climate disclosures.

GHG Emissions Measurement: Guiding Decarbonisation Opportunities with Data

The Sustainability & Impact team within GS Alternatives continues to partner with a third-party vendor to deliver GHG emissions accounting services to select portfolio companies within GS Alternatives' equity portfolios.[24]

In partnership with the vendor, portfolio companies can more effectively measure Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions as well as estimating Scope 3 spend-based GHG emissions. Based on footprint results, the vendor also shares high-level decarbonisation recommendations with portfolio companies, allowing them to consider the implementation of energy efficiency measures or reduce their GHG footprint. Companies can also choose to set up an enhanced, custom package of services that includes target-setting, upstream Scope 3 supplier analytics, and decarbonisation planning tools.

GS Alternatives continues to expand coverage for its GHG footprinting programme whilst working closely with vendors and portfolio companies to improve data quality, enhance data validation and controls, and provide more actionable insights to portfolio companies across Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions.

In Real Estate, GS Alternatives appoints third-party managers and developers of Real Estate investments and borrowers to track climate-related data via a proprietary survey platform. This survey platform tracks a variety of metrics, including GHG emissions intensity, embodied carbon, and renewable energy procurement for associated Real Estate investments. For stabilised equity investments, the Real Estate team uses a third-party software solution to collect more granular data on how investments are improving energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions and to track operational GHG emissions.[25] The Real Estate Sustainability & Impact team reviews climate- and sustainability-related data for quality and completeness. Data is leveraged to benchmark performance where relevant — for example, by comparing energy-use intensity against Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM), identifying engagement opportunities, or performing quality control where data appears incomplete or inaccurate.

22. As part of the investment process, GS Alternatives may integrate sustainability-related factors alongside traditional factors. The identification of a risk related to a sustainability-related factor will not necessarily exclude a particular investment that, in the view of GS Alternatives, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment, and GS Alternatives may invest in an issuer without integrating sustainability-related factors or considerations into the investment process. Moreover, sustainability-related information, from an external and/or internal source, is, by nature and in many instances, based on a qualitative and subjective assessment. An element of subjectivity and discretion is, therefore, inherent to the interpretation and use of sustainability-related data. The relevance and weightings of specific sustainability-related factors to or within the investment process vary across asset classes, sectors, and strategies, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. GS Alternatives in its sole discretion and without notice may periodically update or change the process for conducting its sustainability-related assessments and implementation of its sustainability-related views in portfolios, including the format and content of such analysis and the tools and/or data used to perform such analysis. Accordingly, the type of assessments described may not be performed for every portfolio holding. The process for conducting sustainability-related assessments and implementation of sustainability-related views in portfolios, including the format and content of such analysis and the tools and/or data used to perform such analysis, may also vary among portfolio management teams.
23. This sustainability reporting refers only to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025.
24. This includes GS Alternatives' Private Equity, Infrastructure, and SIG strategies. GS Alternatives collected reported GHG emissions data for all companies where equity ownership was greater than 10%. For investments with less than 10% ownership, GS Alternatives collects data on a "best-efforts" basis.
25. This Real Estate ESG platform aggregates energy, water, and waste data on an asset (or even metre) level, including the use of electricity, natural gas, diesel, fuels, and district heating and cooling, from primary utility data sources. Both landlord energy consumption (generally Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions) and tenant energy consumption (generally Scope 3 GHG emissions) are tracked through this platform.

Spotlight: Enhancement of Real Estate Data Capabilities

In 2025, the Real Estate team enhanced its sustainability-related data infrastructure by transitioning to a third-party software platform designed to support performance monitoring and decarbonisation planning at scale. This addressed prior challenges related to data accuracy, completeness, and the manual data manipulations.

In its most primary function, the platform also serves as a centralised repository for building-level energy consumption data, enabling monitoring and benchmarking of carbon footprints across the portfolio. For select equity investments, it uses simulations to assess the impact of selected energy-efficiency initiatives — such as HVAC upgrades, lighting retrofits, and insulation improvements — on both greenhouse gas emissions and operating costs. These insights are incorporated into financial models and return on investment analyses, strengthening capital planning for sustainability initiatives.

Spotlight: Client Perspectives: Evolving Expectations for Climate and Nature Resilience

Over the past year, GS Alternatives' engagements with clients have highlighted a shift in expectations: Some stakeholders no longer view climate assessment as a static compliance exercise alone, but as an indicator of operational maturity and long-term value protection. A number of clients are increasingly focused on how GS Alternatives manages the intersection of climate change, resource scarcity, and ecosystem health. Reflecting these conversations, GS Alternatives has identified the following focus areas:

- **From Risk Awareness to Adaptation and Resilience:** While asset-based physical risk assessment remains an expectation, climate-related risk has prompted investment interest in proactive adaptation and resilience strategies. Clients are seeking a more structured approach to identifying potentially material nature and biodiversity risks, alongside a clearer view of environmental resilience.
- **Leveraging Scale Through Energy Efficiency and Renewable Procurements:** Energy strategies can support enterprise cost savings, build resilience, and help meet sustainability objectives and stakeholder expectations.
- **Improving Water Resilience and Critical Water Infrastructure:** GS Alternatives has observed an increased focus on water resilience across three complementary pathways: the modernisation of critical infrastructure, improvements in resource efficiency, and the protection of ecological systems. Together, these efforts are intended to address water challenges across municipal, industrial, agricultural, and natural environments.

The themes outlined above informed a number of steps GS Alternatives took during the year. The following developments illustrate how GS Alternatives translated these focus areas into practice across its investment process and portfolio:

- In 2025, GS Alternatives initiated several resilience and adaptation pilots, working with engineers to identify opportunities to strengthen the physical resilience of assets and reduce the risk of structural damage and operational downtime in assets flagged as at-risk during screening. It also supported workshops with investment professionals to help scope adaptation and resilience opportunities for integration into funds.
- During the year, GS Alternatives developed a nature risk assessment framework, adding a strategic layer of environmental analysis that complements its climate risk toolkit. This framework enables investment professionals to map dependencies on natural capital and identify areas where ecosystem degradation could disrupt supply chains or operations. The assessment of nature-related risks alongside climate-related risks, in alignment with evolving global standards, provides a broader view of environmental resilience.
- GS Alternatives launched the Renewable Access Program to accelerate portfolio companies' transition to renewable energy. The programme provides access to renewable energy instruments, enabling companies to match electricity consumption with verified renewable generation and make credible Scope 2 market-based claims under the GHG Protocol. To support adoption, the team hosted two webinars with portfolio companies covering the strategic rationale for Scope 2 procurement, the evolving regulatory landscape, and a walkthrough of procurement options and the ordering process.

Private Wealth Management

Portfolio Diagnostic Tool

Private Wealth Management clients can request a public markets portfolio diagnostic, which provides relevant metrics to support risk management, transparency, and engagement around climate and sustainability objectives.

The tool provides both a portfolio- and strategy-level view of Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions metrics, carbon intensity attribution, exposure to climate transition business activities, climate risk for sovereign securities, UN SDG alignment, and a CVaR assessment.

The Private Wealth Management Sustainable Solutions Group (SSG) evaluates enhancements to the Portfolio Diagnostic Tool and partners with Public Investing teams to further align metrics and methodology across business lines.

Unlock Potential Value Through the Management of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Manage and Mitigate Climate-Related Risks

AWM's understanding of climate-related risks across the investment process helps unlock potential long-term returns for its clients.[26] AWM aims to help clients make climate-related decisions, unlock potential value, and mobilise capital to deliver on their objectives.

In this section, the relevant climate-related risks and opportunities for AWM's business lines are detailed, followed by descriptions of its capabilities and strategies, including climate scenario analysis, deployed across its business lines, asset classes, and investment strategies to manage and mitigate physical and transition risk exposure, where consistent with its fiduciary duties.

Description of Relevant Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Within AWM, the time horizons for considering climate-related risks and opportunities vary across its business lines, asset classes, and investment strategies.[27] AWM considers climate-related risks to its business as an asset and wealth manager, as well as to its portfolio companies and investment assets.

Risks to AWM's Business Lines

The sub-sections within "Description of Relevant Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities" describe the potential climate-related risks and opportunities, across different time horizons, which could pose a material financial impact to the different business lines in AWM. The process to identify and assess these risks and opportunities is qualitative in nature and based on the risks and opportunities identified by individual business lines, within different stages of their typical investment lifecycles.[28]

Risks to AWM's Portfolio Companies and Investment Assets

As an investor, AWM is primarily focused on the impact of transition and physical risks on its portfolio companies and investment assets. AWM uses both quantitative and qualitative methods, as appropriate, to identify and assess climate-related risks within its investments, as discussed in the "Approaches and Capabilities for Managing and Mitigating Climate-Related Risks" section.

26. The portfolio risk management process includes an effort to monitor and manage risk but does not imply low risk.
27. AWM follows the definitions of transition and physical risk as set out in the firmwide risk taxonomy framework. See the "Climate-Related Risk Categorisation" section for more details.
28. Refer to "Climate-Related Risk Identification and Assessment" for further details on risks and opportunities that could have a material financial impact on the organisation.

Public Investing & GS Alternatives Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Public Investing and GS Alternatives define the following short-, medium-, and long-term horizons, which are generally relevant for the evaluation of climate-related risks and opportunities and may vary across asset classes or investment strategies.[29] These time horizons generally reflect a combination of horizons over which physical and transition risks may materialise in the investment process and aim to reflect typical holding periods of the Public Investing and GS Alternatives businesses, with potential variance across asset classes. Public Investing and GS Alternatives recognise some of these time frames, risks, and opportunities are subject to change depending on, for example, asset class and client preferences, and that this list is not exhaustive.

Short-term: Aligns with portfolio and fund construction, fund and investment development activities, investment due diligence, selection of future assets, initial investment holding periods, and the expected exit and liquidation of current assets and funds.

Medium-term: Aligns with portfolio capital appreciation, ongoing investment research and investment evolution, continued fund raising and product development, and the expected exit and liquidation of next-generation investments.

Long-term: Aligns with long-term strategic planning, evolving risk and opportunity management, continued fund raising, product development, and market positioning initiatives.

Topic	Risk or Opportunity	Time Horizon		Impact
		Public Investing	GS Alternatives	
Product-Related Risk	Risk	Short- and medium-term	Short-, medium-, and long-term	Changes in client preferences on climate-related topics or emergence of disruptive innovation, particularly in earlier-stage climate innovations, may affect the demand for Public Investing and/or GS Alternatives' products and strategies or negatively impact the value or performance of investments in higher-carbon, industrial, or conventional businesses.
Reputational Risk	Risk	Short- and medium-term	Short- and medium-term	Perceived inadequate management of climate matters may generate reputational risk that adversely impacts client relationships, cause sales reductions, impact future capital raises, or subject Public Investing and/or GS Alternatives to costly litigation.
Regulatory and Legal Risk	Risk	Short- and medium-term	Short- and medium-term	Changes to current or emerging climate regulation impacting Public Investing and/or GS Alternatives' own products or operations, or those of portfolio companies, could increase compliance costs or alter business and portfolio/ fund management activities.
Market Risk	Risk	Short-, medium-, and long-term	Short-term	Fluctuations or declines in economic activity — such as unfavourable economic, geopolitical, or market conditions, including supply chain impacts — could impact the value or performance of climate-related investments.
Market Risk	Risk	Medium-term	Medium-term	Underperformance or under-reporting on climate-related issues relative to buyer expectations (e.g., public markets sustainability-related funds) could cause value or liquidity markdowns.
Physical Risk/ Operations	Risk	Short-, medium-, and long-term	Short-, medium-, and long-term	Adverse climate events or natural disasters could pose a risk to the physical assets on which Public Investing and/or GS Alternatives depend.
Physical Risk/ Investments	Risk	Short-, medium-, and long-term	Short-, medium-, and long-term	Acute physical impacts such as extreme weather or climate events, and the chronic longer-term impacts of a changing climate, could impact asset value or investment performance and increase capital expenditure and insurance costs.
Transition Risk/ Investments	Risk	Medium- and long-term	Short-term	Inadequate management of exposure to higher-carbon, industrial, or conventional businesses could impact compliance and operating costs, and asset value or investment performance.
Value Creation/ Investments	Opportunity	Short-, medium-, and long-term	Short-, medium-, and long-term	Implementation of decarbonisation, energy-efficiency, and/or adaptation measures could lead to reduced operating costs and improved investment performance (e.g., through realisation of a green premium from consumers or increased resilience), resulting in a lower cost of capital and higher valuations.
Transition Upside/ Investments	Opportunity	Short- and medium-term	Short- and medium-term	Climate and environmental impact investments could see increasing market share relative to their higher-carbon, industrial, or conventional peers.
Transition Upside/Products	Opportunity	Short- and medium-term	Short-, medium-, and long-term	Increased consumer demand for climate and environmentally-focused investments, products, or solutions presents an opportunity for Public Investing and GS Alternatives to meet demand.

29. The portfolio risk management process includes an effort to monitor and manage risk but does not imply low risk.

Private Wealth Management Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Private Wealth Management provides client-facing climate analytics and reporting tools; however, the formal assessment and management of climate-related investment risks occur at the product, portfolio manager, or external manager level. For clients who express interest in climate- and sustainability-related investment products and strategies, Private Wealth Management offers solutions that may incorporate climate-related screening criteria and seek to reduce exposure to carbon-intensive companies, as well as providing opportunities to increase exposure to climate transition themes. Private Wealth Management relies on the climate-related risk management of other AWM business lines for internal products and strategies, and on Public Investing (through XIG) for external products and strategies. As such, Private Wealth Management follows the approach to climate-related risks and opportunities across time horizons as set forth by those business lines when accessing their products and strategies.

Approaches and Capabilities for Managing and Mitigating Climate-Related Risks

Public Investing

Within Public Investing, investment teams adopt different approaches to managing and mitigating climate-related risks, depending on the asset class, strategy, client preferences, and other factors. While some investment teams assessed climate-related risks and opportunities for some individual investments, in 2025, Public Investing did not assess the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities for all investment products and strategies.

For more information about how Public Investing integrates physical and transition risks into its decision-making processes, please see the "Integration of Climate-Related Risks Across the Investment Lifecycle" section.

Spotlight: Approach to Climate Scenario Analysis

The development of climate scenario analysis capabilities continues to be a valuable step in enhancing Public Investing's understanding of exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities within its managed portfolios. Public Investing currently assesses resilience to climate-related risks and opportunities through the investment process for individual portfolios and/or investment strategies, rather than systematically conducting qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis across the entire business line.

Furthermore, Public Investing Risk continues to integrate climate scenario analysis into internal governance reporting to explore global temperature shifts, for example by 1.5°C, 2°C, and 3°C. This reporting informs investment teams and supports deepening the understanding of climate risk exposure. Public Investing remains committed to further refining physical and transition risks integration within the investment process while continuing to respond to emerging climate data developments.

GS Alternatives

GS Alternatives seeks to invest in companies with resilient business models. For select new investments, teams may systematically assess climate-related risks and actively monitor and manage these risks over the investment period.[30]

To achieve this, GS Alternatives uses a toolkit designed to help investment teams identify climate-related risks relevant to their businesses, understand exposures in quantitative terms, and assist them in calibrating the sensitivity of their investments to climate risk.[31]

GS Alternatives' approach to climate risk assessment is composed of:

Vulnerability Assessments

Qualitative approach to identify the vulnerabilities of a business to transition or physical risks and their relevant mitigants.

Scenario Analysis

Quantitative, climate scenario-based tools to help assess the sensitivity of company financials to different transition and physical risk outcomes.

GS Alternatives may apply this climate risk toolkit to assess the resilience of select portfolios across Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, and Private Credit strategies.[32] The analysis may include combining quantitative scenario-based modelling with qualitative vulnerability assessments to evaluate both physical and transition risk resilience, where consistent with fiduciary duties. For details on the current integration of climate-related risks into the investment process for GS Alternatives, see the section "Integration of Climate-Related Risks Across the Investment Lifecycle".

Approach to Vulnerability Assessments

For products within the scope of this report, GS Alternatives may conduct a vulnerability assessment at the investment level to provide investment professionals with additional insight into the potential effects of climate risk on private market investments. The vulnerability assessment is based on climate risk ratings of industries, informed by expert consultation and widely used market research on vulnerability to transition and physical risks. The assessment uses a qualitative questionnaire designed to help identify the need for further evaluation of potential risks. Investment professionals apply sector-specific expertise and professional judgement to evaluate climate-related risks and identify appropriate mitigants. These assessments are informed by data provided directly by portfolio companies and supplemented by third-party diligence services. This process ensures that physical and transition risk vulnerability assessments are seamlessly integrated into GS Alternatives' standard investment due diligence framework, maintaining consistency with its broader fiduciary practices.

Approach to Scenario Analysis

GS Alternatives continues to build capabilities for assessing and understanding the potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities across its investments. Recognising the complexity and evolving nature of climate scenario analysis, GS Alternatives continues to pilot tools that evaluate both physical and transition risks at the company and portfolio level.

These tools are currently used on a targeted basis by investment sleeves and are not yet applied systematically across all investment or risk decisions. They serve to inform investment teams, support qualitative and quantitative assessments, and promote a deeper understanding of climate-related exposures.

Transition Risk Scenario Analysis

GS Alternatives has developed proprietary capabilities to assess the financial impact of climate transition risks and opportunities on select portfolio companies. These tools enable value-based analysis — such as impacts on EBITDA or valuation — under various scenarios, including Net Zero by 2050. In 2025, GS Alternatives continued to use transition risk analysis to assess CVaR across select investment strategies.[33] The transition risk tool evaluates exposures to drivers such as carbon pricing, macroeconomic shifts, mitigation opportunities, and revenue sensitivity to global decarbonisation pathways.

These analyses help GS Alternatives identify where transition-related risks or opportunities may meaningfully affect financial outcomes. For a practical visual example of this tool in action, refer to the 2023 GS AWM UK TCFD report.

30. This section refers only to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. This includes new and existing investments within certain Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, Private Credit, and Real Estate strategies.
31. Approaches to climate risk are rapidly advancing and GS Alternatives will continue to learn from its pilot capabilities and implementation experience. Consequently, GS Alternatives' climate risk analysis approach will be iterative as it explores additional methodologies and the programme matures.
32. This section refers only to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. This does not include portions of the Private Credit portfolio, including asset finance and trade receivables strategies, for which there are methodological challenges in calculating emissions due to data availability and asset type.
33. As part of GS Alternatives' climate scenario analysis pilot assessment, GS Alternatives developed CVaR metrics for both transition risk and physical risk. For transition risk, GS Alternatives assessed "Net Zero 2050 CVaR", an internally developed metric informed by Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), macro assumptions, and pro forma analysis. For physical risk, GS Alternatives adopted "Hot House World (Current Policies) CVaR" from the vendor. Capabilities and assessments may differ from firmwide processes in terms of relevant monitoring and reporting thresholds.

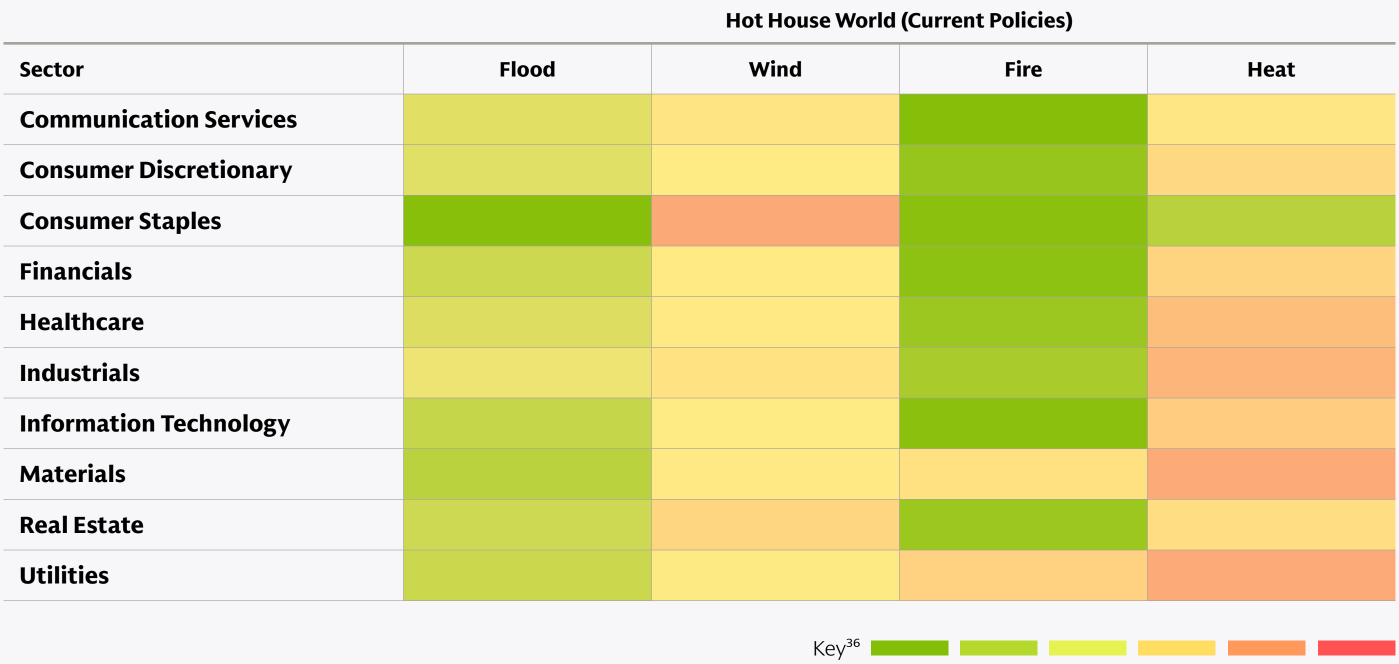
Physical Risk Scenario Analysis

In 2025, GS Alternatives continued to use physical risk scenario analysis to assess CVaR across select investment strategies.[34] Conducted with external vendors, this analysis uses climate hazard models — based on multiple climate projections — to estimate the financial impacts of acute and chronic physical risks, including flood, wind, fire, and heat.

CVaR provides an annualised measure of potential asset value loss by evaluating climate-related impacts over a rolling 10-year horizon. For any specific year of analysis, the metric represents the Net Present Value (NPV) of projected costs — including physical damage, insurance premiums, and operational disruptions — forecasted over the subsequent decade. This methodology ensures that the valuations incorporate a forward-looking, discounted assessment of climate-driven financial exposure, providing a point-in-time estimate of risk for the year under review.

Results indicate that under a "Hot House World" scenario — characterised by the maintenance of existing global climate policies without further strengthening — physical risk exposure is generally low to moderate across sectors. However, sectors such as Materials, Consumer Staples, and Utilities show higher vulnerability to specific events such as wind and fire. These insights help identify concentrated risk exposures and guide more targeted risk management practices.

Figure 3: Exposure-Weighted Climate-Related Physical Risk Scores by Segment for In-Scope Strategies[35]



Overview of Climate Risk Analysis Results

The analyses show that, on average, the portfolios maintained resilience across the range of scenarios for both physical and transition risk. Specifically, portfolios exhibit greater exposure to acute and chronic physical risks under a "Hot House World (Current Policies)" scenario — characterised by the maintenance of existing climate policies without further strengthening. This pathway results in a nonlinear increase in physical climate vulnerability, providing a critical benchmark for assessing long-term asset resilience in the absence of a coordinated global climate transition.

34. As part of GS Alternatives' climate scenario analysis pilot assessment, GS Alternatives developed CVaR metrics for both transition risk and physical risk. For transition risk, GS Alternatives assessed "Net Zero 2050 CVaR", an internally developed metric informed by Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), macro assumptions, and pro forma analysis. For physical risk, GS Alternatives adopted "Hot House World (Current Policies) CVaR" from the vendor. Capabilities and assessments may differ from firmwide processes in terms of relevant monitoring and reporting thresholds.
35. This analysis refers only to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025, and where site data to assess physical risk were available. This includes new and existing investments within certain Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, and Real Estate strategies. It does not include Private Credit strategies.
36. The heatmap banding is representative of percentiles informed by hazard scoring from a third-party vendor.

Private Wealth Management

Private Wealth Management's integration of climate-related risks into its investment decision-making is primarily dependent on the climate-related risk management, engagement, and stewardship capabilities of AWM business units when sourcing products and strategies from within AWM, and by those of external managers when sourcing products and strategies from outside Goldman Sachs. As a result, Private Wealth Management does not specifically assess the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities for all investment products and strategies.

Approach to Climate Scenario Analysis

Private Wealth Management has an ongoing relationship with an established third-party data vendor to enhance its climate scenario analysis capabilities. Within the Portfolio Diagnostic Tool, Private Wealth Management offers analysis of climate risk for sovereign and corporate securities, as well as CVaR assessments for corporate securities, leveraging data and analysis from the third-party vendor. These insights and analyses are offered for individual client portfolios and are available on an on-demand basis.

Help Portfolio Companies and Client Assets Capitalise on Climate-Related Opportunities

Public Investing

Given the scale and complexity of the energy transition, managing climate-related risks and opportunities is integral to serving Public Investing's diverse client base. Climate change is an important and growing area of focus for many clients, both from a risk-return and an impact perspective. At the same time, it is increasingly affecting clients' investments through physical risk impacts to operations and challenges in navigating evolving transition risks.

How Public Investing Engages on Climate-Related Issues

Engagement is a key component of Public Investing's approach to stewardship. It provides Public Investing with a forum to share its views and provide feedback to company management and/or directors on the material issues that it believes can drive long-term value creation. It may also help Public Investing's investment teams make more-informed investing decisions on behalf of its clients. Public Investing's engagements are not intended for the purpose or effect of exerting control over any issuer.

The Global Stewardship team collaborates with the Fundamental Equity and Fixed Income Investment teams to engage with companies across its portfolios on material climate-related risks and opportunities. Public Investing seeks to engage with the companies that account for the largest contributions to its client portfolios' financed emissions. Public Investing also seeks engagement with companies for which it thinks climate is a material investment consideration.

To guide these engagements, Public Investing assesses companies against criteria in the PA Lens. The assessment draws on quantitative and qualitative inputs from internal research, thirdparty data, and supplements, as needed, with research conducted by the Global Stewardship team and the investment teams. Public Investing uses the analysis to share its perspectives on how companies can manage material climate-related risks and opportunities in the best interests of shareholders.

Firmwide sustainability goals are not binding characteristics of specific products. There is no guarantee that any particular sustainability objective will be pursued or met with respect to any particular product. Please see Our Approach to Stewardship document and Annual Stewardship Report on Goldman Sachs Asset Management's website for information related to the firm's approach to engagement.

GS Alternatives

GS Alternatives recognises that decarbonisation and risk mitigation strategies can potentially support value creation for portfolio companies, helping to increase companies' resilience and market competitiveness, while potentially enhancing overall returns and exit multiples.[37]

Pre-investment, GS Alternatives' approach involves integrating an assessment of climate- and sustainability-related risks into decision-making processes for new investment decisions. This evaluation provides a foundation for evaluating climate-related risks where relevant and facilitates discussions on mitigation and value creation. Investment teams complete an ESG due diligence questionnaire, which is generally integrated into the Investment Committee memo.[38] Climate-related questions included within the questionnaire may include the company's GHG emissions and GHG emissions intensity, renewable energy usage, and carbon reduction initiatives. Furthermore, the Investment Committee memo highlights nonfinancial risks, which may include broader climate- and sustainability-related issues, where relevant, to call attention to areas to be addressed before or after closing the investment.

Post-investment, investment teams collaborate with portfolio company management, advisors, and co-investors to develop uplift plans for certain GS Alternatives equity strategies,[39] as appropriate. These plans may include deeper engagement with portfolio company management to develop targeted mitigation actions for potential climate-related risks, evaluate how to best capitalise on identified opportunities, identify potential decarbonisation initiatives, and assess capital expenditures needed to decarbonise, where required by a strategy's mandate, or to create value. In 2025, for example, Real Estate expanded its use of resilience assessments and physical risk screening assessments to inform capital uplifts or investment decisions, where relevant.

Goldman Sachs Value Accelerator

GS Alternatives supports several equity portfolio companies by providing access to its distinguished operating advisors and sector experts through the Goldman Sachs Value Accelerator (Value Accelerator). One of the Value Accelerator's core pillars includes Sustainability Optimisation, which offers select playbooks, webinars, and advisory touchpoints to assist companies in optimising their operations and managing environmental risks. You can read more about the Value Accelerator here.

Spotlight: Advancing Climate Resilience and Disclosure

In 2025, the GS Alternatives Sustainability & Impact team led a two-part workshop series to improve portfolio company skills in climate risk management. For those portfolio companies that attended, the interactive two-part series focused on core conceptual understanding, analytical strategies, organisational governance, and key frameworks, including the TCFD and the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).

The first session focused on demystifying climate risk management for portfolio companies' Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) integration. Goldman Sachs facilitators guided portfolio companies through the "Identify-Assess-Mitigate-Monitor-Report" cycle, emphasising climate risk as a core business input for decision-making. Portfolio companies interactively segmented risks by type, geography, product, and facility and drew on practical tools for identifying and assessing risk, including a question bank to assess portfolio company climate risks. The second workshop delved into climate scenario analysis, moving from qualitative narratives to quantitative frameworks. Participants assessed the range of scenarios available and their interpretation, assessed their own physical risk exposure, and participated in an interactive exercise to better understand how policy and technology changes drive the transition.

37. This section refers to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report, where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. This includes new investments and existing assets within certain Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, and SIG strategies.
38. ESG due diligence questionnaires vary depending on the business unit and the strategies in question.
39. This section refers to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report, where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. This includes assets within certain Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, and SIG strategies.

Decarbonisation Planning

Where consistent with its fiduciary duty, GS Alternatives may engage with specific portfolio companies on decarbonisation.[40] The decarbonisation planning programme works with third-party service providers on a value-first approach to the climate transition theme: Carbon is treated as a waste product, and lower GHG emissions are considered a potential strategic-value creation lever to increase market competitiveness or reduce transition risk. GS Alternatives provides flexible, customised support for companies at various stages of their decarbonisation journey. This includes, for example, a decarbonisation playbook (available on demand via the Value Accelerator); the option to join a similar "cohort" of companies in crafting decarbonisation plans; and engagement with pre-vetted third parties on more tailored decarbonisation solutions. In 2025, GS Alternatives developed decarbonisation plan and transition-oriented solutions in hard-to-abate sectors.

Spotlight: Advancing Infrastructure Decarbonisation

In 2025, GS Alternatives supported an infrastructure company in advancing its decarbonisation programme, building on earlier initiatives to enhance emissions measurement, reduce fuel consumption, and embed decarbonisation considerations into capital allocation and operational planning.

GS Alternatives worked closely with portfolio company management to progress the development of their board-approved decarbonisation targets. The engagement focused on a detailed assessment of potential target-setting approaches, including the relative suitability of absolute versus intensity-based metrics, as well as alignment to relevant regulatory and scenario-based pathways. This assessment aimed to identify a target that is operationally achievable while remaining aligned with the underlying characteristics of the company's business model. Through this process, the portfolio company's board established and approved a 1.5°C-aligned decarbonisation target in 2025, including a long-term ambition to achieve Net Zero by 2050. This is supported by a commitment to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 20% by 2030, against a 2024 baseline year.

Private Wealth Management

Private Wealth Management does not directly undertake traditional public markets shareholder engagement activities or engagement with portfolio companies and client assets in alternatives. Private Wealth Management clients benefit from the engagement and climate-related risk mitigation activities of both Public Investing and GS Alternatives across internally managed assets.

For assets managed by external managers, Private Wealth Management benefits from the sustainability-related due diligence conducted by Public Investing (through XIG), including the assessment of external managers' approach to engagement.

40. This section refers to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report, where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. This includes new investments and existing assets within certain Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, and SIG strategies.

Invest in Climate Opportunities

Public Investing

Public Investing believes that climate-related investment is needed in three key areas:

Transition

Public Investing acknowledges that companies in today's high-intensity industries can play a large role as market actors seek net zero and other environmental goals. Public Investing also believes that there are potentially significant opportunities for investors to benefit from companies improving their sustainability profiles.

Efficiency

Public Investing sees the general drive for resource efficiency, amplified by various levers (e.g., supply chain partners, regulators, investors), as potentially significant investment opportunities in companies that are more carbon efficient.

Solutions

Public Investing expects growing revenue, profit, and market capitalisation to accrue to climate solutions that enable decarbonisation across the economy.

As Public Investing continues to refine its approach to addressing climate-related risks and opportunities, one area where it sees significant potential for further development is climate change adaptation and resilience. These two factors will be key to navigating the complex landscape of climate risk and ensuring long-term value creation for Public Investing's clients.

As a result, in 2025, Public Investing uplifted its proprietary Sustainable Investing Framework to include climate adaptation and resilience factors. This introduced sub-themes related to climate adaptation and resilience: **Resilient Food Systems, Resilient Health, Resilient Infrastructure and Cities, Resilient Warning Systems and Risk Solutions, and Ecosystem Adaptation.** The framework identifies companies with clearly demonstrated revenue streams directly linked to these themes, highlighting them as well-positioned to drive future growth.

Spotlight: Climate Opportunities Through the Goldman Sachs Proprietary Biodiversity Bond Strategy

In 2025, Public Investing launched a biodiversity bond strategy for clients who are investing in public markets that helps to reduce the key biodiversity loss drivers. The strategy invests mainly in investment-grade corporate bonds across developed and emerging markets. This includes labelled bonds, where the proceeds are allocated towards biodiversity-related projects, as well as unlabelled bonds issued by companies with revenues supporting the reduction of the biodiversity loss drivers.

GS Alternatives

Climate Opportunities

In GS Alternatives, the Horizon platform seeks to identify investments that have the potential to disrupt and positively transform industries through decarbonisation, risk mitigation,[41] and adaptation; especially across emerging trends such as growing clean energy demand, electrification, and decarbonised industrial processes. Additionally, GS Alternatives believes there are opportunities to invest in the climate transition theme, including energy transition infrastructure and strategies aimed at transforming higher-carbon intensity companies into assets better positioned for a climate transition.

Spotlight: Examples of Climate Opportunities Across GS Alternatives[42]

Engaging on Decarbonisation Solutions

GS Alternatives invested in a provider of sustainable solutions for organic and residual materials. In 2025, following an assessment of the company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, climate performance was assessed as requiring management's attention.

GS Alternatives engaged with management on the company's energy exposure and emissions profiles, highlighting the need for a more structured approach to decarbonisation and energy efficiency. This included supporting management in developing a clearer understanding of the company's GHG emissions inventory and drivers, providing a basis for prioritisation of decarbonisation initiatives. This resulted in efforts focused on energy-efficiency improvements, including advancing on-site renewable energy generation and measures to reduce electricity consumption. The company also coordinated with specialist energy partners to support improved energy sourcing and cost management with a view to reducing Scope 2 emissions and strengthening resilience against energy price volatility.

The engagement resulted in climate and energy considerations being factored into operational planning, helping the company begin to address its emissions sources while supporting longer-term decarbonisation and cost-reduction objectives.

Product Offering Enhancement

In the first quarter of 2025, GS Alternatives enhanced its product offering with the launch of a dedicated private credit strategy, focused on providing tailored financing solutions to climate- and environment-related businesses, which has attracted $1 billion in institutional equity.[43]

One example is that GS Alternatives invested in an operator of distributed solar energy infrastructure, specialising in installing locally-sited solar. By generating clean electricity on-site, the company sells power to its customers at a discount from traditional grid prices, or to utility companies directly displacing fossil-based power generation.

41. Risk management processes include an effort to monitor and manage risk but should not imply low risk.
42. Any data provided in select case studies have been obtained from sources, including those publicly available, believed to be reliable, but no representation or warranty is made by GSI and GSAMI (or any other Goldman Sachs entity) as to the quality, completeness, accuracy, fitness for a particular purpose, or noninfringement of such information. GSI and GSAMI (or any other Goldman Sachs entity) have not assured, verified, or validated this third-party information and are not liable for the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of such information. Data relied upon may be produced based on methodologies that are not transparent to GSI and GSAMI (or any other Goldman Sachs entity), and the data used and underlying methodologies are subject to change without notice. For illustrative purposes only. Performance results vary depending on the client's investment goals, objectives, and constraints. There can be no assurance that the same or similar results to those presented above can or will be achieved.
43. Source: Goldman Sachs Asset Management. Available at: https://am.gs.com/en-lu/advisors/news/press-release/2025/climate-credit-strategy

Private Wealth Management

Private Wealth Management offers clients a range of climate-related investment opportunities across its platform. The platform provides access to a variety of Goldman Sachs products managed by teams within AWM, including Fixed Income, Fundamental Equity, Quantitative Investment Strategies, and SIG. Clients also have access to a wide range of mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETF) managed by external third parties, as well as external separately managed accounts, all of which are sourced by Public Investing (through XIG). XIG has a dedicated team that performs due diligence on both private and public market climate, sustainability, and impact funds. The Portfolio Management Group implements these funds within model asset allocations to offer EMEA clients dedicated sustainable multi-asset class portfolios.

Private Wealth Management regularly collaborates with investment teams within AWM and with XIG for external managers to determine which investment strategies are best suited for its clients' specific investment and climate objectives, including where clients have expressed interest in monitoring and addressing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Climate- and sustainability-related strategies available to clients on the Private Wealth Management platform include:

Screening

Strategies that apply rules based on defined criteria that determine whether an investment is permissible, in client portfolios with this specific mandate. Screening strategies are most often achieved via passive, public market strategies.

Integration

Strategies that have ongoing consideration of sustainability-related factors within the investment analysis and decision-making process, with the aim of improving risk-adjusted returns. Integration strategies are most commonly pursued via active, public market strategies.

Thematic

Strategies that select assets to access specified climate transition and/or inclusive growth opportunities. Like integration strategies, theme-specific strategies are most commonly pursued via active, public market strategies.

Impact

Products that invest with the intention to generate positive, measurable social and/or environmental impact alongside a financial return. Impact investing is most commonly applied to alternative investments.

Spotlight: Catalytic Climate Mandate[44]

The Catalytic Climate Mandate ("Mandate"), managed by the External Investing Group's Imprint Team ("XIG Imprint"), focuses on investment opportunities that seek to provide new and fundamental solutions for hard-to-decarbonise sources of emissions. XIG Imprint collaborated with a large family office in the development of this customised investment programme to support and scale impactful climate innovations. The core focus of the Mandate aims to pursue opportunities with more risk that may generate high impact, such as through the development of new climate technologies, the scale-up of established climate solutions in emerging markets, and support for first-of-a-kind projects. The strategy identifies key decarbonisation pathways aligned with the firm's Sustainable Finance Framework and sources solutions accordingly. The Mandate targets novel technologies, projects, and deployments that XIG Imprint believes have sufficient potential scale to help reduce 1% of global emissions by 2050. Examples of investments made by the Mandate include scaling solutions for direct air capture, electrifying industrial heating, decarbonising steel production, and creating sustainable fuels such as with AIRCO, a technology provider and manufacturer of sustainable aviation fuel.[45]

44. For illustrative purposes only. Performance results vary depending on the client's investment goals, objectives, and constraints. There can be no assurance that the same or similar results to those presented above can or will be achieved.
45. The Mandate co-invested in AIRCO alongside a general partner.

Mobilise the Full Range of AWM's Resources to Meet Clients' Needs

AWM's platform provides clients with a wide range of climate investment solutions across capital markets. AWM also supports clients with portfolio construction tools and works with them to co-create strategies that will meet their climate and investment objectives.

In this section, case study examples have been provided that highlight AWM's work with clients in this area.

Public Investing

Fixed Income: Bespoke Portfolio Approaches[46]

In partnership with its clients, Fixed Income designs bespoke portfolios with objectives and constraints that include the integration of climate characteristics alongside traditional bond features.[47] These tailored solutions use proprietary tools and analytics and focus on engagement with portfolio companies.

Fixed Income uses several foundational building blocks within a customisable framework that uses forward-looking indicators to pursue real-world emissions reductions.

Each building block can then be tailored based on client climate and investment objectives, including portfolio risk-return objectives and starting point. This approach sits alongside Fixed Income's fundamental credit selection process, which remains the core driver of portfolio positioning.

Climate Transition Building Blocks

Net-Zero Investment Strategy Objectives	Climate Transition Building Block	Baseline Approach[48]
Decarbonise investment portfolios	**GHG Emissions** (Backward-looking)	• Starting point for decarbonisation strategy • Uses a **bottom-up, sector-specific** approach • GHG emissions data are reported with a lag and are **backward-looking**
	Alignment (Forward-looking)	• **Forward-looking** measure evaluating companies' alignment with net zero • Companies assessed using Public Investing's proprietary **PA Lens**
	Engagement (Forward-looking)	• Focused engagement is used to build a **forward-looking** understanding of companies, **support alignment**, and facilitate real-world GHG emissions reductions
	Exclusions	• Exclusions may be considered for companies whose primary activity is not consistent with the client's objectives
Increase investment in the range of "climate solutions"	**Climate Solutions**	• Invest in bonds with positive environmental impact (see the "Invest in Climate Opportunities" section for more details) • Identify companies making a positive environmental contribution

46. For illustrative purposes only. Performance results vary depending on the client's investment goals, objectives, and constraints. There can be no assurance that the same or similar results to those presented above can or will be achieved.
47. As part of the investment process, Public Investing may integrate sustainability-related factors alongside traditional factors, such as duration, volatility, sector, and fundamental risk. The identification of a risk related to a sustainability-related factor will not necessarily exclude a particular investment that, in the view of Public Investing, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. Public Investing may invest in an issuer without integrating sustainability-related factors or considerations into the investment process. Moreover, sustainability-related information — from an external and/or internal source — is, by nature and in many instances, based on a qualitative and subjective assessment. An element of subjectivity and discretion is therefore inherent to the interpretation and use of sustainability-related data. The relevance and weightings of specific sustainability-related factors to or within the investment process vary across asset classes, sectors, and strategies and no one factor, or consideration, is determinative. Public Investing in its sole discretion and without notice may periodically update or change the process for conducting its sustainability-related assessments and implementation of its sustainability-related views in portfolios, including the format and content of such analysis and the tools and/or data used to perform such analysis. Accordingly, the type of assessments depicted here may not be performed for every portfolio holding. The process for conducting sustainability-related assessments and implementation of sustainability-related views in portfolios, including the format and content of such analysis and the tools and/or data used to perform such analysis, may also vary among portfolio management teams.
48. Building blocks can be customised based on clients' unique investment and climate objectives.

Spotlight: Multi-Asset Solutions — Climate Capital Market Assumptions (Climate CMA) Model

Goldman Sachs Asset Management's (GSAM) Multi-Asset Solutions (MAS) team, in partnership with S&P Global Market Intelligence, has developed the Climate-aware Capital Market Assumptions (Climate CMA) toolkit. This proprietary, top-down model is designed to integrate climate risk into portfolio construction and risk management by evaluating the prospective implications of climate change on the macroeconomy and financial markets across various climate scenarios.

The model uses a wide range of inputs, including carbon prices, abatement costs, energy prices, and the capital expenditure needed for technological disruption, which are overlaid on macroeconomic indicators such as GDP growth, inflation, and policy rates. These variables feed into financial return projections for more than 5,000 indices, allowing for a comprehensive assessment of both physical and transition risks. To ensure the framework remains dynamic and reflective of evolving global trends, the model was updated in 2025 with the latest macroeconomic data and underwent a recalibration.

By offering climate modelling, the Climate CMA toolkit supports climate-aware strategic asset allocation and facilitates climate scenario analysis for regulatory reporting and TCFD requirements. MAS leverages this framework to help clients perform climate stress testing, monitor portfolio risk, and conduct Asset Liability Management (ALM) studies.

GS Alternatives

Supporting Decarbonisation Transparency for GS Alternatives Clients[49]

GS Alternatives utilises a proprietary Climate Transition Maturity Framework (CTMF) to assess how borrowers and portfolio companies across selected strategies measure, plan, set, and deliver against GHG emissions reduction goals, calibrated to fund- and client-level commitments. The framework also helps identify targeted engagement levers to advance each company's climate transition maturity over time. Grounded in industry standards, including the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) Net Zero Investment Framework and the Private Markets Decarbonisation Roadmap (PMDR), it centres on three potential value-creation levers: GHG emissions measurement, economic decarbonisation planning, and exposure to climate solutions.

Spotlight: Enhancing the Climate Transition Maturity Framework Through Client Engagement

GS Alternatives applied its CTMF to assess the investments of a client with specific Paris Alignment targets. Although the CTMF was already an established platform capability, the client's specific objectives created an opportunity to apply it with greater depth and facilitated an iterative dialogue that shaped its evolution. Client requirements structured around annual reporting, outputs aligned to their own disclosure needs, and clear Paris Alignment classification provided a practical proving ground to test, refine, and strengthen the methodology.

49. For illustrative purposes only. Performance results vary depending on the client's investment goals, objectives, and constraints. There can be no assurance that the same or similar results to those presented above can or will be achieved.

Private Wealth Management

Private Wealth Management believes that climate-related considerations are most appropriately evaluated at the product- and investment-strategy level once a strategic asset allocation has been established and, accordingly, does not incorporate climate-related considerations at the strategic asset allocation level. Private Wealth Management has a framework to assist its clients in developing their individual sustainable investing strategy, as outlined below.

Private Wealth Management's Framework for Assisting Clients in the Development of Their Sustainable Investing Strategy:

Educate

Private Wealth Management believes a successful sustainable investing strategy starts with a strong baseline understanding of the unique challenges and opportunities that sustainable and impact investing present.

Clarify

Private Wealth Management works with clients to understand their sustainable and impact goals, alongside their investment objectives such as risk tolerance, time horizon, spending, and liquidity needs.

Implement

Private Wealth Management helps each client achieve both their financial and sustainability goals through bespoke implementation; there is no "one-size-fits-all" approach to sustainable investing.

Report

Private Wealth Management provides portfolio analytics to show the relative impact of sustainable implementation decisions made in client portfolios.

Evolve

Private Wealth Management performs ongoing monitoring of client portfolios to ensure values-alignment and performance objectives are met and to address any new sustainability-related risks that may arise.

SECTION 05

Risk Management

In This Chapter

Identifying and Assessing Climate-Related Risks

AWM uses Goldman Sachs' firmwide climate-related risks definitions as a foundation in the identification and assessment of climate-related risks, adapted to each business line.

Across Public Investing, GS Alternatives, and Private Wealth Management, dedicated sustainability teams (supported by Legal, Risk, Compliance, Controllers, and the Office of Government & Regulatory Affairs) are responsible for monitoring existing and emerging climate-related regulations and assessing their potential impact on the business, as further detailed in the "AWM-Specific Governance" section.

Private Wealth Management integrates climate-related risks into its investment decision-making by primarily relying on the climate-related risk management, engagement,[50] and stewardship capabilities of AWM Public Investing and GS Alternatives business units (when sourcing products and strategies from within AWM), and from external managers (when sourcing products and strategies from outside Goldman Sachs) through Public Investing (XIG), as consistent with what was reported for 2024.

Firmwide Climate-Related and Environmental Risk Management Programme

As a global financial institution, Goldman Sachs is exposed to climate- and environmental-related risks that manifest in different ways across its businesses.

Where applicable, AWM leverages Goldman Sachs' firmwide risk taxonomy and builds upon firmwide climate- and environmental-related risk management processes. Select on-balance-sheet investments in AWM are included in the firmwide risk scope of climate scenario analysis and integration.

Climate-Related Risk Categorisation

As described in the "Definition of Climate-Related Risks" section, Goldman Sachs categorises climate-related risks into **physical** and **transition risks**. These risks are incorporated into the firmwide risk taxonomy, which includes both financial and nonfinancial risks.[51] The firmwide risk taxonomy categorises climate-related risks as distinct, stand-alone risks within the broader Strategic and Business Environment Risk category. Additionally, Goldman Sachs considers climate-related risks to be potential drivers across risk categories (Credit and Market, Liquidity and Funding risk, and Operational risk).

Physical risk includes acute risks (e.g., flood, wildfire) and chronic risks (e.g., heat stress, water stress), while transition risk emerges from policy, technology, and market changes resulting from decarbonisation activities.

Climate-Related Risk Identification and Assessment

Public Investing and GS Alternatives recognise the importance of a detailed understanding of the climate-related risks that can impact their business and clients. Public Investing and GS Alternatives are committed to developing their approach further to quantify these risks and potential financial impacts. At present, they consider climate-related risks and opportunities alongside other financial and nonfinancial risks for certain investment products and strategies. Public Investing and GS Alternatives currently take a largely qualitative approach when determining the relative significance of climate-related risks in relation to other risks, which may differ across business lines.

For Public Investing and GS Alternatives, the GSAMI Risk Appetite Statement, which articulates GSAMI's approach to risk taking, includes additional detail on how climate and environmental financial risks are evaluated and monitored. Other factors specific to each business line are outlined below.

50. Private Wealth Management does not directly undertake traditional public markets shareholder engagement activities or engagement with portfolio companies and client assets in alternatives. Private Wealth Management benefits from the engagement activities of the AWM Stewardship team and GS Alternatives portfolio managers.
51. The firmwide risk taxonomy covers on-balance-sheet alternative assets within AWM in addition to its clients' assets.

Public Investing

Public Investing continues to formalise and develop its approach to identifying and measuring climate-related risk that could have a material financial impact on investment portfolios.

As a first line of defence, climate-related risks are predominantly assessed through a qualitative lens, complemented with quantitative approaches developed within specific investment teams. These climate-related insights are a critical enabler for its climate strategy; they help Public Investing measure and understand the potential impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on investment performance. Public Investing makes climate and GHG emissions metrics available within its proprietary research platforms and investment dashboards for certain investment desks by equipping them with the insights needed to integrate climate considerations into their investment decision-making, where financially material and aligned with a portfolio's stated objectives.

The implementation of Public Investing's risk governance structures and risk management processes is overseen by the Asset Management Public Global Risk team (Public Markets Risk), which operates independently of the investment teams, and reports to the Asset Management Public Markets CRO. The Public Markets Risk includes dedicated risk managers aligned to sustainability who carry out risk management activities across the global Public Investing platform, including areas within the scope of this report. These risk managers continue to build out GSAMI's climate-related risk management framework.

While sustainability-related risk, including climate-related risk integration, plays an important part in its investment approach, Public Investing considers sustainability-related risks alongside the other risks relevant to the portfolios and takes a holistic risk perspective on the composition of a portfolio or the holding of specific investments. In line with existing risk management processes, Public Investing takes steps to mitigate and manage such risks on a case-by-case basis.

As described in the "Unlock Potential Value through the Management of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities" section, over the past year, Public Markets Risk has continued the development and implementation of a sustainable risk structure, including the enhancement of risk systems to incorporate climate-related scenarios for certain asset classes.

GS Alternatives

GS Alternatives seeks to identify, measure, and manage climate-related risks that could present a material financial impact to investments and client portfolios. As detailed in the "Manage and Mitigate Climate-Related Risks" sub-section, investment teams and external advisors assess the exposure of sectors and select individual investments to physical and transition risks, where appropriate.[52] This provides GS Alternatives with a view of the percentage of assets under supervision (for portfolio management activities) that are qualitatively vulnerable to transition and physical risks. Across relevant strategies, the vulnerability assessment for transition and physical risks is leveraged for select investments meeting a threshold sector risk of moderate or above.

At a portfolio level, tools are used to evaluate the potential materiality of financial impacts to portfolio companies under various climate scenarios. These sensitivity analyses are intended to provide a "what-if" analysis of potential company sensitivity to transition and physical risks under different potential climate scenarios and guide related conversations across relevant investment teams. The analyses are not intended to provide a revised financial outlook for investments. Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios are currently used for this analysis to represent a range of potential outcomes (under a particular set of assumptions that may or may not be realised). As GS Alternatives leverages third-party climate scenarios, reliance on these tools is inherently limited by scenario assumptions, and economic and scientific modelling capabilities that may not reflect GS Alternatives' investment assumptions.

In Real Estate, internal and external qualitative climate-related risks assessment tools are used to analyse physical risk exposure for all new equity and credit investments.

52. This refers to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. This includes assets within certain Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, Private Credit, and Real Estate strategies.

Asset & Wealth Management Climate-Related Risk Management

Climate-related risks are an important consideration in AWM's risk management approach. AWM's sustainable investing philosophy considers climate- and sustainability-related factors that can impact the risk profile and performance of its investments and may also result in operational and reputational risks. AWM continues to develop and evolve its internal approaches to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks alongside other financial and nonfinancial risks, in line with clients' preferences and objectives.

The following sections describe AWM's climate-related risk management practices across business lines, business units, strategies, and products. While this report focuses on climate-related risk identification, assessment, and management at the entity level, it also includes descriptions of select climate-related risk management practices for individual investment products and strategies in-scope for this report.

AWM's risk management framework, aligned with the firmwide approach, consists of several key processes, including risk identification and assessment, risk reporting and monitoring, and risk decision-making. AWM's risk management framework is based on a "three lines of defence" structure, which covers financial and nonfinancial risks, including climate-related risks.

First Line

The first line of defence is responsible for its risk-generating activities, as well as for the design and execution of controls to mitigate such risks.

Second Line

AWM's Risk and Compliance functions are considered the second line of defence, and provide independent assessment, review, and challenge of the risks taken by the first line of defence, as well as leading and participating in firmwide risk committees.

Third Line

Internal Audit is considered AWM's third line of defence. Internal Audit includes professionals with a broad range of audit and industry experience, including risk management expertise. Internal Audit is responsible for independently assessing and validating the effectiveness of key controls, including those within the risk management framework, and providing timely reporting at the board-level as well as to senior management and regulators.

Integration of Climate-Related Risks Across the Investment Lifecycle

Within Public Investing and GS Alternatives, climate-related risks are managed by integrating climate considerations into the investment lifecycle for select products and strategies, where consistent with fiduciary duties. Each business line prioritises climate-related risks in a largely qualitative manner and determines the financial materiality of those risks as part of their approach to managing climate-related risks.

Public Investing

Public Investing follows a standardised risk management framework, integrating climate-related risks into its investment decisions, company engagement, and product development processes in a manner consistent with its specific strategies and client preferences. Climate-related risks may be considered from a “top-down” perspective (i.e., in the construction of portfolios and overall risk management) or “bottom-up” (i.e., at an individual investment level), as described in the case studies within this report.

Public Investing focuses on identifying financially material, operational sustainability risks and opportunities. Public Investing seeks to identify what it believes to be material factors impacting a company’s bottom line and which may impact risk and return. Public Investing believes these insights can be additive to its investment process as it works to generate financial returns for its clients.

Public Investing leverages a proprietary materiality map to determine which sustainability issues are relevant by industry, and how relevant they are relative to each other. Public Investing’s materiality map incorporates several individual sustainability issues across ESG themes. Public Investing has developed a proprietary weighting schema, informed by industry standards[53] and its investment teams’ expertise.[54]

The materiality results feed into Public Investing’s proprietary ESG Scoring Toolkit,[55] which can be leveraged in its investment processes.

Investment Decision-Making

The following example approaches outline how investment teams incorporate climate-related risk considerations into Public Investing’s investment processes. These approaches may evolve over time in response to regulatory requirements and market developments.

- The use of climate- and sustainability-related risk analysis, alongside other considerations, to inform the selection process for companies, issuers, and portfolio management processes, as well as investment decisions.
- Tilting portfolios towards climate- and sustainability-related factors and selecting companies that Public Investing considers to have less climate-related risk exposure, based on metrics such as carbon intensity and other KPIs, in client portfolios with such a mandate. These factors can be combined into an overall ESG score, which may use both external vendor and internal proprietary models, to aid portfolio construction and compare scores across factors and relevant benchmarks.
- The use of screens to identify companies or sectors, via guideline management processes, which do not meet certain climate- and sustainability-related criteria, in line with client-specific investment objectives. This can include companies with more than a prescribed percentage of revenue derived from certain products or activities where climate-related risks are deemed financially material, or screening companies in particular industries with elevated climate-related risks.

Company Engagement

The Global Stewardship team may support the investment team in monitoring portfolio companies’ climate transition progress and engage directly with company management on the topic (refer to “Help Portfolio Companies and Client Assets Capitalise on Climate Opportunities” for further details).

Product Development Process

Climate-related risks have the potential to materially impact investment strategies and outcomes for Public Investing’s clients. Climate-related risks, where relevant, have been integrated into the product development process and associated product governance forums.

53. For example, Public Investing has been a member of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Investor Advisory Group since 2018 and it continues to support its work as part of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).
54. The materiality map is designed to be updated periodically according to analysis or new information as deemed appropriate.
55. The Corporate ESG toolkit is an ESG measurement process across the Public Investing platform using a bottom-up data-driven approach to assess operational ESG considerations. It is designed by the Sustainable Investing Platform with input from Public Investing teams to create a grounded set of metrics.

GS Alternatives

GS Alternatives assesses climate-related risks alongside other financial and nonfinancial risks when evaluating the viability and risk-return profile of investments, as applicable.

Investment Lifecycle Climate and Sustainability Integration

1. Sourcing and Due Diligence

Climate-related risks are integrated into investment due diligence, where applicable.[56] As noted in the “Help Portfolio Companies and Client Assets Capitalise on Climate Opportunities” section, GS Alternatives uses sustainability-related questionnaires and is required to complete them for select prospective investments. The sustainability-related questionnaire summarises climate- and sustainability-related issues identified through diligence. These findings are then generally included in the Investment Committee memo.

Investment teams may also collaborate with Sustainability & Impact Leads,[57] and other relevant internal stakeholders for example, Legal; Compliance and the Environmental Risk Team within Operational Risk, to determine material nonfinancial and environmental health and safety risks, which may include climate-related risks when reviewing opportunities.

For more information on other climate-related tools or analysis used to inform certain investments, see the “Approaches and Capabilities for Managing and Mitigating Climate-Related Risks” section above.

GS Alternatives’ Real Estate team integrates physical climate risk assessment into the underwriting process for all new investments using both third-party vendor modelling and internal assessments to evaluate hazards such as wildfires, hurricanes, and flooding across multiple time horizons and GHG emissions scenarios. This process involves a deep-dive analysis of asset-specific characteristics, topography, and local infrastructure to identify tactical investment opportunities in resiliency that safeguard long-term value. Where material risks are identified, the team conducts detailed engineering-led mitigation planning with operating partners, implementing structural adaptations such as relocating critical mechanical and electrical equipment above ground level, eliminating ground-floor residential units in high-flood zones, and deploying water-efficient designs such as low-flow fixtures and drought-resistant landscaping. These comprehensive findings and proposed capex-based resiliency measures are presented to the Investment Committee, ensuring that physical risk management and value protection are core components of the asset management lifecycle.

2. Holding Period

From an early point in GS Alternatives’ ownership period, where consistent with fiduciary duty, investment professionals support portfolio companies to improve their sustainability- and climate-related performance. GS Alternatives’ equity sustainability-related data collection exercise helps provide transparency on portfolio company sustainability-related data performance to identify key metrics and opportunities to mitigate risk and/or create value.[58] GS Alternatives engages with select portfolio companies to identify and manage climate-related risks. Furthermore, GS Alternatives supports select portfolio company management teams to consider — where appropriate and financially material — post-closing uplift plans to help address physical and transition risks through adaptation and mitigation measures, over the ownership period. Additionally, GS Alternatives may provide companies with resources to support decarbonisation planning to encourage the mitigation of climate risk within its portfolio. These activities are further detailed in the “Help Portfolio Companies and Client Assets Capitalise on Climate Opportunities” section above.

3. Exit

GS Alternatives considers risk and mitigants throughout ownership (including climate-related risks for select portfolio companies) and is focused on positioning portfolio companies and assets for success at exit (whether through public or private markets).

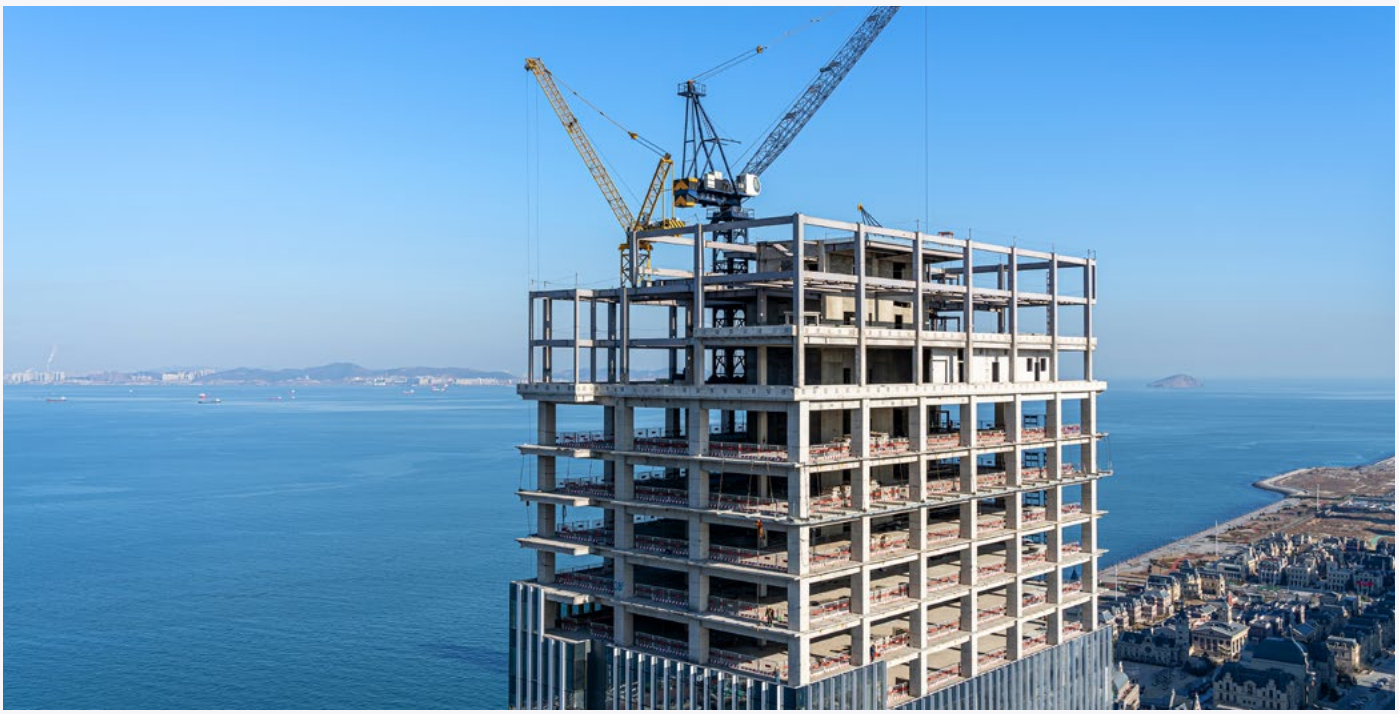
56. This process relates to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report, where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. This includes assets within certain Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, and Real Estate strategies.
57. There are Global Sustainability & Impact Leads embedded within the Private Equity, Infrastructure, SIG, Private Credit, and Real Estate business units, but not Growth Equity.
58. For illustrative purposes only. For example, levels of engagement vary across equity and credit strategies.

Spotlight: Sustainability Due Diligence Within the Investment Lifecycle

In 2025, prior to providing a construction loan to an integrated builder-developer, GS Alternatives conducted a sustainability assessment designed to identify and evaluate the key sustainability-related risks and opportunities inherent in the project. To gain a deeper understanding of the project's design and market positioning, GS Alternatives held targeted discussions with the sponsor, as well as the lead architecture and development firms, specifically focusing on sustainability integration.

Alongside these steps, as part of the core sustainability-related due diligence, a third-party vendor was engaged to perform a physical climate risk assessment. This initial screening identified a potential exposure to flood risk given the development's location.

GS Alternatives commissioned a third-party advisor to undertake an enhanced risk screening. The resulting aggregated risk summary concluded that the identified flooding risks were appropriately mitigated through the approved architectural and civil development plans and specific permit conditions.



Incorporating Climate-Related Risks into Overall AWM Risk Management

AWM considers climate-related risks as part of the broader portfolio of financial and nonfinancial risks it manages on an ongoing basis. AWM improved its climate-related risk measurement and management capabilities during 2025 and further integrated climate-related risks into existing risk management frameworks and processes, including the second line of defence.[59]

Public Investing

The approach to climate-related risk management and integration into the independent Public Markets Risk processes and tools continues to be adapted and developed. The Public Markets Risk team uses a set of proprietary risk management tools, developed to support risk managers' needs and objectives.

The Public Markets Risk team also participates in various Public Investing forums — in addition to engaging with investment teams — on both a formal and informal basis, as part of the business-as-usual risk management oversight and monitoring framework, increasingly discussing climate-related risks.

Senior members of the Public Markets Risk team also participate in the relevant governance and oversight forums, as detailed in the "Governance" section of this document.

GS Alternatives

Climate-related risks for portfolio companies and assets may be escalated for review by the GS Alternatives Risk team. Where relevant, this Risk team escalates financially material climate-related risks to the GS Alternatives CRO, who then assesses the climate-related risk and determines whether the matter should be further escalated to the relevant Investment Committee or to the Risk Council, if relevant to the broader portfolio, to discuss how to mitigate the risk.

59. The incorporation of climate-related risks into overall risk management for Private Wealth Management is still evolving and, as such, the approaches outlined below may not apply across the entirety of Private Wealth Management.

SECTION 06

Metrics and Targets

In This Chapter

Metrics Overview

Decision-useful data, including climate-related and GHG emissions metrics, help us measure and understand how climate-related risks and opportunities may influence investment performance.

Metrics to Assess Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

AWM uses various metrics to assess climate-related risks and opportunities across specific products and investment strategies. Within this report, select examples of metrics that specific investment teams may consider in their investment decisions and monitoring have been provided. However, investment teams across the entirety of AWM are not systematically conducting climate scenario analysis or measuring the extent to which assets under supervision and products and strategies are aligned with a well-below 2°C scenario.[60]

This entity-level report does not provide a description of all metrics used for each product and investment strategy in-scope for the AWM report. Details on metrics for individual products and investment strategies will be included in individual product-level reports that are made available to clients upon request.

GHG Emissions and Associated Metrics

Within this section, the carbon footprinting metrics for GHG emissions within AWM's investment products and strategies at the business line level, across Public Investing, Private Wealth Management, and GS Alternatives are disclosed.[61,62] The scope and calculation methodologies of reported climate metrics may evolve with industry standards and the development of AWM's climate-related reporting capabilities.

GHG Emissions Re-Baselining and Re-Statement Process

Consistent with the GHG Protocol and Goldman Sachs' corporate practice, AWM reviews and restates previously reported metrics, when appropriate. This re-baselining or re-statement process may be triggered, for example, by significant changes to the calculation methodology, historical data, organisational structure (e.g., mergers and acquisitions), or material errors.

As climate-related reporting continues to mature, GS Alternatives has undergone a methodological update for GHG emissions calculations related to its Real Estate assets for Financial Year 2025 to further increase alignment with industry-leading standards. Additionally, enhancement opportunities were identified as part of an assurance review, and implemented by a service provider to improve data quality and coverage. This change enhances data collection and validation and aligns with the uplift of its broader data capabilities across GS Alternatives. To ensure comparability across reporting periods, Financial Year 2024 metrics have been restated based on these enhanced capabilities and methodological changes. Any comparison within Real Estate between Financial Year 2024 and 2025 metrics considers these updates.

60. AWM does not conduct a systematic, business-segment-wide assessment of the alignment of assets under supervision with a well-below 2°C scenario.
61. Both Public Investing and GS Alternatives operate within GSAMI. However, there is no aggregation of metrics across the two business lines in the GS AWM UK TCFD report, given the different types of business performed within the business lines and the different recommended calculation methodology for the alternative assets managed by GS Alternatives. The GSI legal entity report covers in-scope assets for Private Wealth Management. Hence, the business line- and entity-level report aligns for GSI.
62. Third-party-managed portfolios and alternative holdings are excluded given challenges in data transparency and quality.

Overview of GHG Emissions Metrics Disclosed

The GHG emissions and carbon footprinting metrics disclosed below specifically include business activities within the UK legal entities (GSI and GSAMI), but do not comprehensively include all AWM's global business activities across other legal entities. For the specific scope of assets included in the metrics calculation, see "Appendix D: Additional Details on Metrics".

Metric	Covered Asset Class	Units	Strengths	Limitations	Use Cases
Absolute Financed GHG Emissions	GS Alternatives: Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, Private Credit, Real Estate Public Investing and Private Wealth Management: Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds	tCO_2e	• Provides an absolute GHG emissions measurement attributed to AWM based on its share in an asset's capital base	• Increases with portfolio or asset size, making comparisons difficult across companies and asset classes/portfolios • Relies on metrics[63] to "attribute" GHG emissions, which may not reflect influence or ownership share and may be affected by volatility	• Track a measure of absolute GHG emissions attributed to portfolios over time
Total Carbon Footprint	GS Alternatives: Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, Private Credit, Real Estate Public Investing and Private Wealth Management: Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds	tCO_2e/\$million invested	• Facilitates comparison of GHG emissions over time, between asset classes and portfolios • Normalises for portfolio size and size of the asset's capital base	• Potentially volatile, particularly due to market fluctuations in market value, which may be unrelated to changes in GHG emissions • Less directly linked to company activities or property characteristics	• Measure the carbon efficiency of the portfolio/asset class
WACI	GS Alternatives: Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, Private Credit Public Investing and Private Wealth Management: Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds	tCO_2e/\$million revenue	• Facilitates comparison of GHG emissions over time, between asset classes and portfolios • Normalises for portfolio size and magnitude of the company's sales or property's revenues	• Potentially volatile due to year-to-year revenue performance and the inflation of sales values, which may be unrelated to changes in GHG emissions • Normalisation on revenue is less direct than using sector-specific activity metrics	• Measure exposure of portfolio/asset classes to carbon-intensive companies • Provide a common normalised measure of fund GHG emissions performance
	Public Investing and Private Wealth Management: Sovereign Debt	tCO_2e/\$million GDP-PPP (Production)	• Facilitates comparison of GHG emissions over time, between asset classes and portfolio • Normalises for portfolio size and magnitude of countries' economic output • Avoids limitations related to consumption-based metrics (e.g., difficulty in allocating GHG emissions along supply chain, assumptions around input-output models)	• Potentially volatile due to fluctuations in countries' economic activity, which may be unrelated to changes in GHG emissions • Does not fully account for a country's collective GHG emissions demand, which may understate GHG emissions for countries with significant imports of goods with high embedded GHG emissions	• Measure exposure of portfolio/asset classes to carbon-intensive countries • Focus on countries' domestic GHG emissions from sources within the country and exported goods and services
	GS Alternatives: Real Estate	$kgCO_2e/metres^2$	• Facilitates comparison of GHG emissions over time, between asset classes and portfolios • Normalises for property size, while avoiding potential volatility associated with year-over-year revenue changes	• Does not normalise for the size of the capital base	• Measure exposure of portfolio/asset classes to carbon-intensive properties • Provide a common normalised measure of fund GHG emissions performance

63. EVIC (Enterprise Value Including Cash) for non-Real Estate, issuer equity and debt for equity Real Estate funds, and property value at origination for credit Real Estate funds.

Metrics Results and Commentary

The tables below detail the GHG emissions metrics for GSI and GSAMI in-scope AUS for 2025. Guidance on calculating metrics set forth by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials Global GHG Accounting Standard (PCAF Standard)[64] and TCFD is referenced, where applicable.

Public Investing

The scope of Public Investing disclosures includes Listed Equities, Corporate Bonds, and Sovereign Debt assets within the legal entity scope described in "Appendix A: In-Scope Asset & Wealth Management Assets". Refer to "Approach to Calculating Metrics" for further details on data gaps, challenges, and limitations.

Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds

Metric	Scope	2025	2024	Units
Absolute Financed GHG Emissions	Scope 1	13,150,393	10,933,410	tCO_2e
	Scope 2	3,135,835	2,839,342	
	Scope 3[65]	97,580,202	81,260,724	
	Scope 1 and 2[66]	16,286,228	13,773,966	
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	113,866,430	95,033,476	
Total Carbon Footprint	Scope 1 and 2	46.2	53.7	tCO_2e/$million invested
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	322.6	369.6	
WACI	Scope 1 and 2	120.5	129.7	tCO_2e/$million sales
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	770.2	779.7	

Commentary on Changes from 2024 to 2025

Scope 1, 2, and 3 Absolute Financed GHG Emissions increased from 2024 to 2025 due to several factors. The predominant factors are an increase in the size of in-scope assets driven by organic growth and improved internal data quality, which significantly increased the assets included in metrics calculations. Improved internal data is only available prospectively, therefore 2024 metrics are not restated.

Total Carbon Footprint and WACI values for all Scopes decreased from 2024 to 2025, driven primarily by a shift towards companies with lower emission intensities in higher-emitting sectors.

Data Coverage

In 2025, the Scope 1, 2, and 3 Absolute Financed GHG Emissions and Total Carbon Footprint metrics for Public Investing cover 75% of AUS for in-scope Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds (76% in 2024), while the Scope 1, 2, and 3 WACI metrics cover 80% of AUS for in-scope Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds (consistent with 2024). Refer to "Approach to Calculating Metrics" for further details on data gaps, challenges, and limitations.

Public Investing relies on the GHG emissions data provided by a third-party vendor.[67] This vendor provides GHG emissions from reported company disclosures as well as GHG emissions estimated by the third-party vendor using their internal methodology. Note that the data coverage for the WACI metrics remains higher than for the other disclosed metrics, given that there are holdings for which the third-party vendor does not provide EVIC data but does provide GHG emissions and sales data.

The remaining holdings, which do not have the requisite data needed to calculate a metric provided by the third-party vendor, have been excluded from the calculation of the relevant metric, and the weights of the remaining in-scope holdings have been normalised accordingly.

Public Investing prioritises data sources based on the data hierarchy within the PCAF Standard and has calculated weighted data quality scores in accordance with the PCAF Standard (Score 1 = highest data quality; Score 5 = lowest data quality). Data Quality Score improvements (2024 Scope 1 and 2 average 2.2) reflect enhancements to the third-party vendor's company-level data.

64. Source: Part A Financed GHG Emissions: The Global GHG Accounting & Reporting Standard. Available at: https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/en/standard
65. This includes all Scope 3 GHG emissions categories (1–15), as estimated by the third-party data vendor.
66. Due to third-party data vendor calculation methodology, the break-out numbers for Scope 1 and 2 do not necessarily equate to the summed total of Scope 1 and 2.
67. The latest available corporate emissions data are used in metric calculations, which may relate to years prior to the reporting year.

Data Quality Scores (Weighted Average)	2025	
Asset Classes	**Scope 1**	**Scope 2**
Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds	1.4	1.4

Sovereign Debt

Metric	Scope	2025	2024	Units
WACI	Scope 1 (excluding LULUCF,[68] including exports)	161.4	197.2	tCO_2e/$million GDP-PPP

Public Investing continues to disclose WACI Scope 1 metrics for Sovereign Debt in alignment with PCAF's Sovereign Debt-financed GHG emissions methodology, first published in December 2022.[69] Despite an increase in the size of in-scope assets driven by improved internal data quality, which significantly increased the assets included in metrics calculations, Sovereign WACI decreased from 2024 to 2025. This decrease is primarily driven by GDP of select countries increasing at a higher rate than the corresponding country emissions.

Public Investing relies on a third-party vendor for Sovereign Debt GHG emissions data.[70] The PCAF Standard weighted data quality scores for the in-scope Sovereign Debt portfolio are included in the following table (Score 1 = highest data quality; Score 5 = lowest data quality). Data Quality Score for 2024 WACI Scope 1 was 4.0, consistent with current year.

Data Quality Scores (Weighted Average)	2025
Asset Classes	**Scope 1**
Sovereign Debt	4.0

68. Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry.
69. Source: Part A Financed GHG Emissions: The Global GHG Accounting & Reporting Standard. Available at: https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/en/standard
70. The latest available sovereign emissions data are used in metric calculations, which may relate to years prior to the reporting year.

GS Alternatives

For the purposes of this report, the scope of GS Alternatives disclosure includes Corporate and Infrastructure assets (which is composed of assets within Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, and Private Credit strategies), and Real Estate investment holdings in funds where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) in 2025.[71] Given the scope of reporting, GSAMI-entity exposure may not be representative of overall GS Alternatives exposure or related fund family exposures, which are reported in on-demand product-level reports. The reporting below includes all Corporate, Infrastructure, and Real Estate exposure with active GHG emissions, investment holdings, revenue, and asset values within these bounds. Refer to “Approach to Calculating Metrics” for further details on data gaps, challenges, and limitations.

Metrics for Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, and Private Credit[72]

Metric	Scope	2025	2024	Units
Absolute Financed GHG Emissions	Scope 1	812,505	808,157	tCO_2e
	Scope 2[73]	254,416	202,358	
	Scope 3[74]	3,111,435	1,852,766	
	Scope 1 and 2	1,066,921	1,010,515	
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	4,178,356	2,863,281	
Total Carbon Footprint	Scope 1 and 2	32.8	43.7	tCO_2e/$million invested
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	128.3	123.7	
WACI	Scope 1 and 2	93.5	70.2	tCO_2e/$million revenue
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	384.6	315.4	

Commentary on Changes from 2024 to 2025

During the year, GS Alternatives’ in-scope assets increased significantly, driven by organic growth and the launch of new funds. More than two-thirds of this growth was allocated to new companies with relatively lower operational GHG emissions, resulting in a decrease in the portfolio’s Scope 1 and 2 Carbon Footprint.

Conversely, Total Absolute Financed GHG Emissions increased, reflecting the growth of the total portfolio, as well as improvements in portfolio companies’ reporting coverage of accounted Scope 3 categories. Secondary drivers of this change include ownership maturity and an update to the vendor’s GHG emissions factor model in 2025 to reflect contemporary trade and energy use patterns.

Similarly, WACI values considering all Scopes increased, driven by an increased sector skew towards investments in higher-emitting sectors.

71. This section refers only to GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. This does not include portions of the Private Credit portfolio, including asset finance and trade receivables strategies, for which there are methodological challenges in calculating emissions due to data availability and asset type.
72. Apex Companies LLC (Apex) was engaged to conduct an independent verification of the GHG emissions reported by GS Alternatives (specifically, within Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, Private Credit, and Real Estate investments subject to UK FCA TCFD requirements) for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. GS Alternatives was provided a Limited Assurance verification opinion by Apex, details are available here. Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions Reporting Year 2025 Data Subject to Assurance is the sum of Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, Private Credit, and Real Estate Absolute Financed GHG Emissions across all Scopes.
73. GS Alternatives’ Scope 2 GHG emissions reporting privileges the use of market-based accounting methods over location-based estimates when portfolio companies directly report footprints. When market-based accounting methods are not used, estimated, or reported, footprints are based on location-based methods.
74. GS Alternatives cannot guarantee the completeness of Scope 3 estimates across all categories when directly reported or publicly disclosed by portfolio companies. When calculated by GS Alternatives’ recommended GHG accounting provider, Scope 3 categories, which are defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, have been included based wholly on vendor and company determination of relevance and materiality. When financial estimates were calculated by this service provider, Scope 3 categories 13–15 were excluded from estimations at the determination of the vendor based on methodological considerations. See “Approach to Calculating Metrics” for further details.

Portfolio and Target Coverage

GS Alternatives engages directly with select portfolio companies to collect and review GHG emissions data, and works with partners to provide estimates, offer carbon footprinting services aligned with the GHG Protocol, and aggregate existing public disclosures. Approximately 50% of GS Alternatives' 2025 financed GHG emissions exposure is derived from direct company disclosures to GS Alternatives or through public sources, consistent with the proportion of directly reported emissions from the previous cycle. The following weighted data quality scores have been calculated in accordance with the PCAF Standard (Score 1 = highest data quality; Score 5 = lowest data quality). Data Quality Scores improved marginally YoY (2024 Scope 1 and 2 average 3.2).

Data Quality Scores (Weighted Average)	2025	
Asset Classes	**Scope 1**	**Scope 2**
Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, and Private Credit	3.0	3.0

GS Alternatives relies on third parties for the accuracy of estimates and disclosures, and limitations in reporting quality may contribute to variance from actual footprints due to portfolio company assumptions, vendor assumptions, and methodology decisions.

Within the reporting parameters, 25% of financed GHG emissions portfolio exposure is to companies with commitments to a SBTi target or with a validated target by SBTi.

Real Estate Metrics[75]

Metric	Scope	2025	2024	Units
Absolute Financed GHG Emissions	Scope 1	1,944	7,159	tCO_2e
	Scope 2	12,256	11,560	
	Scope 3	136,153	207,759	
	Scope 1 and 2	14,201	18,719	
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	150,354	226,478	
Total Carbon Footprint	Scope 1 and 2	1.8	1.9	tCO_2e/$million invested
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	19.1	23.2	
WACI (Physical Intensity-based)	Scope 1 and 2	10.0	5.2	$kgCO_2e/metres^2$
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	56.7	44.2	

Commentary on Real Estate Metrics

The interpretation of financial metrics in normalisation and weighting varies significantly between Real Estate strategies and other business units. While Corporate metrics often focus on revenue and profit margins, Real Estate metrics must consider factors such as floor area and construction activities. This necessitates a tailored approach to normalisation and weighting, reflecting the physical and economic attributes of the properties themselves.

Landlord-tenant dynamics also present unique challenges in Real Estate, particularly regarding energy-related data. Landlords may have limited visibility into tenant energy use, which makes it difficult to collect accurate data for reporting. To aid the process, the Real Estate team onboarded a third-party GHG accounting software solution to collect and analyse utility data, including energy, water, and waste data.

75. The data include GS Alternatives Real Estate strategies within the scope of this report, where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. Where the assets underlying these strategies were also investments in other GS Alternatives Real Estate strategies not in the scope of this report, financed GHG emissions data are reported on behalf of all relevant GS Alternatives Real Estate strategies. This is because the data captured are at an asset level for GS Alternatives Real Estate investments. While the data have been reviewed, GS Alternatives has relied on third-party vendors to produce and/or review the data, and therefore, they may be subject to limitations and GS Alternatives makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy, consistency, or completeness of this information. GS Alternatives cannot guarantee that data provided in the future will be provided in the same format as these data. GS Alternatives continues to develop its sustainability-related data collecting and reporting framework, and data provided in the future may differ in terms of content and format from these data.

Additionally, the materiality of Scope 3 categories and the capabilities for reporting these categories vary widely. In Real Estate, certain Scope 3 categories, such as tenant energy use and upstream construction GHG emissions, are particularly significant, and are subject to data quality constraints. For equity and credit investments, GHG emissions from Capital Goods (Category 2) and Downstream Leased Assets (Category 13) were determined to be material.

Absolute Financed GHG Emissions decreased YoY, despite an increase in-scope assets. This decrease is partially driven by a series of methodological improvements implemented as part of ongoing alignment with industry-leading standards. The finalisation of construction phases on several assets contributed to a significant reduction in Absolute Financed GHG Emissions considering all Scopes.

GS Alternatives continued to collaborate with its external vendors to strengthen asset-level quantification methodologies. This ongoing commitment to improving asset-level data quality resulted in increases in the revenue intensity of most existing portfolio assets, which raised WACI values considering all Scopes.

Private Wealth Management

The scope of Private Wealth Management disclosures includes Listed Equities, Corporate Bonds, and Sovereign Debt assets within the legal entity scope described in "Appendix A: In-Scope Asset & Wealth Management Assets". Refer to "Approach to Calculating Metrics" for further details on data gaps, challenges, and limitations.

Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds

Metric	Scope	2025	2024	Units
Absolute Financed GHG Emissions	Scope 1	212,701	261,034	tCO_2e
	Scope 2	54,461	56,568	
	Scope 3[76]	1,844,545	2,013,271	
	Scope 1 and 2[77]	267,162	317,594	
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	2,111,707	2,330,873	
Total Carbon Footprint	Scope 1 and 2	30.9	34.7	tCO_2e/$million invested
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	244.2	254.9	
WACI	Scope 1 and 2	106.7	108.9	tCO_2e/$million sales
	Scope 1, 2, and 3	708.7	679.8	

Commentary on Changes from 2024 to 2025

Scope 1, 2, and 3 Absolute Financed GHG Emissions decreased from 2024 to 2025 due to a decrease in investment values.

Total Carbon Footprint and WACI values for Scope 1 and 2 decreased from 2024 to 2025, reflecting the investment value changes that impacted Scope 1, 2, and 3 Absolute Financed GHG Emissions reductions, as described above.

In contrast, WACI value considering all Scopes increased marginally driven by a shift towards companies with higher emissions.

76. This includes all Scope 3 categories (1–15), as estimated by the third-party data vendor.
77. Due to third-party data vendor calculation methodology, the break-out numbers for Scope 1 and 2 do not necessarily equate to the summed total of Scope 1 and 2.

Data Coverage

In 2025, the Scope 1, 2, and 3 Absolute Financed GHG Emissions and Total Carbon Footprint metrics for Private Wealth Management cover 91% of AUS for in-scope Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds (92% in 2024), while the Scope 1, 2, and 3 WACI metrics cover 93% of AUS for in-scope Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds (94% in 2024). Refer to "Approach to Calculating Metrics" for further details on data gaps, challenges, and limitations.

Note that the data coverage for the WACI metric remains higher than for the other disclosed metrics, given that there are holdings for which the third-party vendor does not provide EVIC data but does provide GHG emissions and sales data.

The remaining holdings, which do not have the requisite data needed to calculate a metric provided by the third-party vendor, have been excluded from the calculation of the relevant metric and the weights of the remaining in-scope holdings have been normalised accordingly.

Private Wealth Management relies on a third-party vendor for GHG emissions data[78] and has calculated weighted data quality scores for the in-scope Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds assets according to the PCAF Standard in the following table (Score 1 = highest data quality; Score 5 = lowest data quality). In 2025, Data Quality Score improvements (2024 Scope 1 and 2 average 2.1) reflect enhancements to the third-party vendor's company-level data.

Data Quality Scores (Weighted Average)	2025	
Asset Classes	**Scope 1**	**Scope 2**
Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds	1.4	1.4

Sovereign Debt

Metric	Scope	2025	2024	Units
WACI	Scope 1 (excluding LULUCF, including exports)	155.9	179.9	tCO_2e/$million GDP-PPP

Private Wealth Management continues to disclose WACI Scope 1 metrics for Sovereign Debt investments, in alignment with PCAF's Sovereign Debt-financed GHG emissions methodology, first published in December 2022.[79] The decrease from 2024 to 2025 is primarily driven by GDP of select countries increasing at a higher rate than the corresponding country emissions

Private Wealth Management relies on a third-party vendor for Sovereign Debt GHG emissions data[80] and has provided PCAF Standard weighted data quality scores in the following table (Score 1 = highest data quality; Score 5 = lowest data quality). Data Quality Score for 2024 WACI Scope 1 was 4.0, consistent with current year.

Data Quality Scores (Weighted Average)	2025
Asset Classes	**Scope 1**
Sovereign Debt	4.0

78. The latest available corporate emissions data are used in metric calculations, which may relate to years prior to the reporting year.
79. Source: Part A Financed GHG Emissions: The Global GHG Accounting & Reporting Standard. Available at: https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/en/standard
80. The latest available sovereign emissions data are used in metric calculations, which may relate to years prior to the reporting year.

Calculation Methodology

Public Investing, GS Alternatives, and Private Wealth Management calculated GHG emissions per the formulas below, which reference the formulas provided by the TCFD Annex, supplemented by the PCAF Standard.

Formulas Covering Listed Equities and Corporate Bonds (Public Investing and Private Wealth Management) and Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, and Private Credit (GS Alternatives)

Absolute Financed GHG Emissions[81]

$$\sum \frac{\text{Current value of investment}}{\text{Issuer EVIC}} \times \text{Issuer GHG emissions } (tCO_2e)$$

Also written as

$$\sum \frac{\text{Outstanding amount}}{\text{Company EVIC}} \times \text{Company GHG emissions } (tCO_2e)$$

Total Carbon Footprint

$$\frac{\sum \frac{\text{Current value of investment}}{\text{Issuer EVIC}} \times \text{Issuer GHG emissions } (tCO_2e)}{\text{Current value of all in-scope investments (\$million)}}$$

Also written as

$$\frac{\sum \frac{\text{Current value of investment}}{\text{Company EVIC}} \times \text{Company GHG emissions } (tCO_2e)}{\text{Current value of all in-scope investments (\$million)}}$$

WACI

$$\sum \frac{\text{Current value of investment}}{\text{Current value of all in-scope investments}} \times \frac{\text{Issuer GHG emissions } (tCO_2e)}{\text{Issuer Revenue or Sales (\$million)}}$$

Also written as

$$\sum \frac{\text{Current value of investment}}{\text{Current value of all in-scope investments}} \times \frac{\text{Company Scope GHG emissions } (tCO_2e)}{\text{Company Revenue or Sales (\$million)}}$$

Formulas Covering Sovereign Debt (Public Investing and Private Wealth Management)

WACI — Production-based (Scope 1 excluding LULUCF intensity)

$$\sum \frac{\text{Current value of investment}}{\text{Current Portfolio Value}} \times \frac{\text{Sovereign Scope 1 (excluding LULUCF intensity) GHG emissions}}{\text{Sovereign PPP Adjusted GDP (\$million)}}$$

Formulas Covering Real Estate (GS Alternatives)

Absolute Financed GHG Emissions — Equity and Credit Funds[82]

$$\sum \frac{\text{Outstanding amount}}{\text{Property value at origination}} \times \text{Issuer GHG emissions}$$

Total Carbon Footprint — Equity and Credit Funds

$$\frac{\sum \frac{\text{Outstanding amount}}{\text{Property value at origination}} \times \text{Issuer GHG emissions}}{\text{Current Portfolio Value}}$$

WACI (physical intensity) — Equity and Credit Funds

$$\sum \frac{\text{Outstanding amount}}{\text{Property value at origination}} \times \frac{\text{Issuer GHG emissions}}{\text{Asset } m^2}$$

81. GS Alternatives defines EVIC as the market value of equity and the book value of debt for the purposes of these calculations. The current value of investment is defined as disbursed debt net of repayments plus Goldman Sachs' ownership share times total company equity market value.
82. The asset value, serving as the denominator for the attribution factor, is represented by the "Latest Property Value" in instances where "Property Value at Origination" data are unavailable or when a financial transaction necessitates a property value modification.

Approach to Calculating Metrics

Across Public Investing, GS Alternatives, and Private Wealth Management, data coverage continues to improve as climate data reporting and estimation methodologies improve and evolve. However, industry-wide challenges remain, related to data quality, data coverage, evolving estimation methodologies, financial volatility and inflation, and other factors. Additionally, year-end reporting of financial and GHG emissions-related data can stretch well into the subsequent year, leading to condensed timelines for data to undergo internal and vendor processes for the purposes of UK TCFD reporting. As a result, AWM acknowledges that financial and GHG emissions-related data may change for future reporting.

Data Gaps, Challenges, and Limitations Across Asset and Wealth Management

- **Limitations related to financial volatility and inflation:** GHG emissions estimates and all TCFD reporting metrics rely on financial data for normalisation and/or estimation. Enterprise value, revenues, and sales may vary due to volatility, exchange rates, and inflationary pressures. Metrics using these financial values for estimation, attribution, or normalisation may display differences from year to year that do not necessarily reflect changes in real-world GHG emissions.
- **Limitations related to aggregating primary and proxy data:** When aggregating GHG emissions estimates based on business activities with GHG emissions estimates based on financials, the data quality and reliability of estimates may vary across asset classes and strategies.
- **Limitations related to reporting timelines:** To execute on the UK FCA TCFD reporting timelines, processes related to data collection will, in some cases, precede companies' or assets' reporting of finalised financial metrics and GHG emissions metrics. In these cases, this requires AWM business lines and vendors to rely on older reported or estimated figures (e.g., from the prior quarter or year) to produce GHG emissions metrics. As a result, adjustments and corrections may be made to reported GHG emissions metrics and financial normalisations based on changes to companies' and assets' reported financial and operational data after the reporting period is closed.

Public Investing and Private Wealth Management: Approach to Calculating Metrics

Data Sources and Collection Process

Public Investing and Private Wealth Management use a third-party vendor as the primary market data provider for portfolio companies' GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3), sovereign GHG emissions (Scope 1), financial data (EVIC and sales), and sovereign economic output (GDP-PPP) for metric calculation. Data providers, including the third-party vendor, continue to rely on estimates and proxies where there is a gap in reported GHG emissions data. This report's metric calculations include the reported data published by the portfolio company or country, where available, or the estimated data, both sourced from the third-party vendor. Public Investing and Private Wealth Management acknowledge that changes in the third-party vendor's coverage of portfolio company data and their data estimation methodologies may have a significant impact on the calculations of financed GHG emissions resulting in either higher or lower values; as such, Public Investing and Private Wealth Management will continue to monitor the impact to previously reported GHG emissions for the purpose of future reporting.

Data Gaps, Challenges, and Limitations in Public Investing and Private Wealth Management

- **Data gaps related to external and alternative holdings:** Data transparency and quality continue to be a challenge for third-party-managed funds and alternative holdings. As such, these holdings are excluded from the scope of assets for this report's metric calculation.
- **Limitations related to data coverage:** Public Investing and Private Wealth Management rely on a third-party vendor for portfolio company and sovereign data, and the coverage universe may contain gaps for certain issuers, securities, or sovereigns, such as those recently matured or expired. Where there are data gaps in certain portfolios, a normalisation process is applied to increase the weights of holdings in the portfolio for which there is data coverage. Future improvements in data coverage may have a significant impact on the calculations of financed GHG emissions, resulting in either higher or lower values; as such, Public Investing and Private Wealth Management will continue to monitor the impact on future reports.

- **Limitations related to financial and GHG emissions data:** EVIC data available for select issuers in the third-party vendor's coverage universe may be too outdated to be usable for meaningful metric calculation; to ensure Financial Year 2025 metrics provided in this report are timely and relevant, Public Investing and Private Wealth Management have primarily used the latest Financial Year 2025 EVIC data available in metric calculations. Where EVIC data are older than 2024, a normalisation process is applied to increase the weights of holdings in the portfolio for which there is data coverage. Nonetheless, the reporting period for EVIC, sales, and/or GHG emissions data for select issuers in the third-party vendor's coverage universe may not be aligned due to differences in timing between financial and climate reporting.
- **Limitations related to estimation methodologies:** Public Investing and Private Wealth Management rely on the third-party vendor's GHG emissions estimation methodologies. Evolving updates to methodologies may have a significant impact on the calculations of financed GHG emissions; as such, Public Investing and Private Wealth Management will continue to monitor the impact on historical and future reports. This is particularly relevant for Sovereign Debt and Scope 3 GHG emissions, where methodologies are still nascent and may evolve for future reporting.
- **Limitations related to influence for Sovereign Debt issuers:** In contrast to GHG emissions metrics for companies — where investment in a company provides ownership within the company and potential influence in the operations of the company — investment in Sovereign Debt provides limited potential influence in the operations of a sovereign nation. As such, Public Investing and Private Wealth Management have minimal ability to influence the GHG emissions intensity of their individual Sovereign Debt holdings, given that there is limited influence over GHG emissions within a sovereign nation.
- **Limitations related to GDP-PPP:** The PCAF methodology defines sovereign Scope 1 GHG emissions based on national production[83] and uses PPP-adjusted GDP within the attribution factor for Sovereign Debt metrics, which favour countries with larger GDP output. Additionally, as noted by PCAF, there is less of a straightforward relationship between GDP and a financial institution's purchase of a sovereign's outstanding debt. However, empirical evidence suggests that a country's output production is more closely linked to the generated GHG emissions than Sovereign Debt.[84] Given the evolving nature of methodologies for Sovereign Debt, Public Investing and Private Wealth Management expect that disclosed metrics will continue to evolve for future disclosures as industry practices mature.
- **Double counting:** Private Wealth Management invests in funds managed by Public Investing. As a result, there will be double counting of GHG emissions if aggregated between the two business lines; as such, they are reported separately. Furthermore, GHG emissions metrics for Sovereign Debt are calculated to include all public and private enterprise activity within a sovereign's territory. As a result, Sovereign Debt metrics must be reported separately, to avoid double counting the GHG emissions associated with private companies operating within that country.

Forward-Looking Focus

Going forward, the main areas of focus for Public Investing and Private Wealth Management continue to include:

- **Data availability and quality:** Public Investing and Private Wealth Management will continue to engage with third-party vendors to seek to improve the coverage and quality of data for its holdings. In 2025, a marginal reduction in data availability from the third-party vendor due to portfolio composition changes decreased the set of holdings to which emissions calculations could be applied.
- **Coverage of external holdings:** Public Investing and Private Wealth Management will continue to seek to improve the transparency and coverage of third-party-managed portfolios and holdings, to improve the overall portfolio coverage.
- **Improvements to calculation and estimation methodologies:** Public Investing and Private Wealth Management will continue to monitor changes to calculation and estimation methodologies and evaluate their potential impact on future GHG emissions disclosures.

83. Production GHG emissions are GHG emissions attributable to GHG emissions produced domestically and include domestic consumption and exports. This definition follows the territorial GHG emissions approach adopted by UNFCCC for annual national inventories and is typically referenced by sovereigns in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
84. Source: Part A Financed GHG Emissions: The Global GHG Accounting & Reporting Standard. Available at: https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/en/standard

GS Alternatives: Approach to Calculating Metrics

Data Sources and Collection Process

GHG Emissions Data Collection for Corporate and Infrastructure Asset Classes[85]

GS Alternatives references the PCAF Standard in prioritising sources of data in the following order of precedence: reported GHG emissions, physical activity-based GHG emissions estimates, and economic activity-based (financial) GHG emissions estimates. GS Alternatives acknowledges that the quality of data increases as more portfolio companies directly report GHG emissions and is focused on reducing reliance on economic/financial estimates of GHG emissions over time.

In 2025, GS Alternatives collected company-reported GHG emissions data for recent investments where equity ownership was greater than 10%[86] in Private Equity, Infrastructure, and Growth Equity. Additionally, all SIG investments were required to report GHG emissions data for 2025. Although no specific tool or process is required, GS Alternatives encourages companies with no established method to engage with its recommended GHG accounting provider. The portfolio companies submit GHG emissions data on the sustainability-related data software tool and/or through the GHG accounting provider, together with other sustainability-related metrics. While filling out the report on the data portal, GS Alternatives requests that the portfolio company's Chief Financial Officer review and attest to the accuracy of these data before submitting the data. GHG emissions accuracy ultimately relies on the reporting portfolio company and the quality of underlying accounting methods.

For portfolio companies that do not submit reported GHG emissions data through the sustainability-related data software tool, GS Alternatives relies on publicly available information or third-party GHG emissions estimates from a GHG accounting provider based on financials and operating characteristics, including a combination of the portfolio company's country, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)[87] industry, employee count, square footage, and financials, as available.

Where there are concerns or questions regarding data quality, GS Alternatives engages with the GHG emissions accounting provider. Regardless of these checks, the accuracy of GS Alternatives' disclosures ultimately depends on the direct reporting or estimation data quality from vendors and portfolio companies.

GHG Emissions Data Collection for Real Estate[88]

During due diligence, GS Alternatives evaluates how GHG emissions performance impacts risk management, energy consumption, and the attraction and retention of tenants, through the lens of growing and/or preserving an asset's value.

As well as collecting and assessing GHG emissions as part of due diligence, GS Alternatives considers GHG emissions factors as part of its ongoing portfolio management processes where relevant. As part of the Real Estate ESG Framework, managers of stabilised Real Estate equity investments are generally expected to track sustainability-related data via a combination of an in-house proprietary ESG survey and a third-party software solution.

- **ESG survey:** The ESG survey is completed on a biannual basis for most of the Real Estate portfolio,[89] enabling GS Alternatives to monitor performance over time for the same set of metrics evaluated during due diligence. As part of the ESG survey, managers (e.g., third-party asset managers, property managers, operating partners) of Real Estate investments are asked to share information related to energy use intensity; upfront embodied carbon from construction, where applicable; and use of carbon offsets, where relevant; among other metrics.
- **Software solution:** The third-party software solution is a utility data collection platform for energy, water, and waste data on an asset level, including the use of electricity, natural gas, diesel, fuels, and district heating and cooling. Both landlord energy consumption (typically Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions) and tenant energy consumption (typically Scope 3 GHG emissions) are collected on this platform.

Data Gaps, Challenges, and Limitations for GS Alternatives

There are various limitations associated with climate-related metrics due to emerging methodologies and data gaps.

- **Limitations related to proxy data and estimates:** For portfolio companies in-scope for the sustainability-related data collection programme that are not required or are not able to report GHG emissions (typically investments where GS Alternatives has minority stakes), GS Alternatives used proxy data. For Real Estate assets, proxy data might be used where actual data could not be accessed. GS Alternatives has relied on third parties to gather these proxy data and has not verified, edited, or amended this data in any way.

85. This statement applies to certain GS Alternatives strategies within the scope of this report, including strategies where GSAMI carried out portfolio management activities (whether on a direct or delegated basis) as of 31 December 2025. This includes assets within certain Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, and SIG strategies.
86. Ibid.
87. The North American Industry Classification System, followed by the BEA.
88. While the data have been reviewed, GS Alternatives has relied on third-party vendors to produce and/or review the data, and therefore the data may be subject to limitations, and GS Alternatives makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy, consistency, or completeness of this information. GS Alternatives cannot guarantee that data provided in the future will be provided in the same format as these data. GS Alternatives continues to develop its sustainability-related data collecting and reporting framework, and data provided in the future may differ in terms of content and format from these data.
89. Exclusions: Non-Real Estate assets, assets under litigation or relationship issues, land without design or with design that will not move forward or pending sale within one to two months of the scope of reporting.

- **Limitations related to reliance on primary data:** While GS Alternatives has recommended a preferred GHG emissions accounting provider for Corporate and Infrastructure asset classes, portfolio companies in-scope for sustainability-related data collection are able to select a different method or tool/service to calculate and report activity-based GHG emissions. As a result, portfolio companies may use different methodologies, primary data sources, and assumptions to calculate their GHG emissions. This could result in differences in data quality and reliability, as GS Alternatives cannot, in all cases, verify, audit, or amend this data. Further, as estimations, attribution factors, and GHG emissions normalisations are derived from financial and operating data provided by companies or sponsors, GS Alternatives relies on the accuracy of external party representations to provide correct inputs into these fields. Even when data were collected and executed by the preferred GHG emissions accounting provider, GS Alternatives (including Real Estate) cannot obtain full transparency on calculation flows, GHG emissions factor sources, and activity source data to guarantee the accuracy of GHG emissions outputs.
- **Limitations related to Scope 3 data accuracy and availability:** To report on Scope 3 GHG emissions, companies must either collect activity-based data of their suppliers, customers, and other value chain constituents or provide financial ledger data for spend-based estimations. Due to company maturity and size, Corporate and Infrastructure portfolio companies in GS Alternatives may not yet have the data environment, operational capabilities, or value chain relationships to accurately collect and report on data required to calculate Scope 3 GHG emissions. As a result, Scope 3 GHG emissions may be of limited utility to investors as outside-in estimation methodologies for Scope 3 are ultimately based on industry benchmarks for some categories. The accuracy of industry benchmarks is also subject to the data quality of reported information, which may not be sufficient for accurate representations of Scope 3 GHG emissions. For the Corporate portfolio, the vendor has not developed estimation methods for Scope 3 Categories 13–15 GHG emissions.

Forward-Looking Focus

Going forward, GS Alternatives' main areas of focus include:

- **Data Collection Infrastructure:** GS Alternatives continues to work on automating portions of the sustainability-related data collection process, including how information is collected, controlled, and reported across investments.
- **Data Availability and Quality:** GS Alternatives is engaging with portfolio companies as well as the Real Estate supply chain and tenant base to encourage tracking and reporting of data to help increase access to primary data and support decarbonisation initiatives. GS Alternatives' efforts include:
  - Enhancements to centralised data governance and controls to improve the quality of reported data.
  - Training webinars for select portfolio companies, investment professionals, and Real Estate stakeholders on data collection and measurement best practices.
  - Ongoing partnership with a GHG emissions accounting provider to help select portfolio companies measure GHG emissions and report their GHG emissions in a cost-effective manner. In 2025, GS Alternatives provided data recommendations to portfolio companies who use the GHG emissions accounting provider on potential improvements in data quality, in addition to inventory management planning.

Targets

While Public Investing, GS Alternatives, and Private Wealth Management have not set business line-level, AWM-specific GHG emissions reductions targets, select business units are undergoing build-out of decarbonisation engagement and planning tools and services to support capabilities for scenario-aligned GHG emissions reductions to meet client-specific demand. AWM's approach to the investments it manages is intended to be data-driven, rooted in fulfilling clients' investment objectives and based on its individual business lines and investment activities. AWM's target-setting approach reflects its primary duty to support the diverse investment preferences and long-term objectives of its clients.

Appendices

In This Chapter

Appendix A: In-Scope Asset & Wealth Management Assets

The FCA's requirements are set out in the ESG sourcebook of the FCA Handbook, which mandates TCFD-aligned disclosures for asset and wealth management entities domiciled in the UK. The AWM UK TCFD 2025 Report has been developed in line with the ESG sourcebook.

The Goldman Sachs legal entities that meet the threshold for disclosure are GSI and GSAMI.

GSI is a subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., and delivers a broad range of financial services to clients located worldwide. GSI also operates several branches across EMEA, providing financial services to clients in those regions. The company generates revenue from the following business activities: Investment Banking; Fixed Income, Currency, and Commodities (FICC); Equities; and Private Wealth Management.

GSAMI is a subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., and an asset management company principally operating in the EMEA region. In 2025, GSAMI's asset management activities focused on public and alternative investments.

The ESG sourcebook requires only an in-scope firm to prepare a TCFD entity report for the assets managed or administered by the firm in relation to its TCFD in-scope business (e.g., portfolio management). Accordingly, a firm will not need to include all business activity in the TCFD entity report, only those that carry out TCFD in-scope business. On that basis, it has been concluded that only business conducted within Public Investing (in GSAMI), GS Alternatives (in GSAMI), and Private Wealth Management (in GSI) business lines is in the scope of the requirement to make UK TCFD reports at the legal entity level.

For Public Investing, the scope of assets is taken to include:

- Separately managed accounts managed by GSAMI (including sub-advised mandates where external fund managers delegate to GSAMI)
- Separately managed accounts where GSAMI delegates portfolio management to affiliates (e.g., Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. [GSAMLP]) or to external managers
- Separately managed accounts where GS affiliates have delegated portfolio management to GSAMI
- Public Investing funds delegating portfolio management to GSAMI (including funds managed by GSAMI and sub-delegated to external managers and other GS-affiliated entities); this includes all Goldman Sachs Asset Management Fund Services Limited (GSAMFSL) funds, and certain funds under the management of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
- Products on the Private Wealth Management platform that are delegating portfolio management to GSAMI

For GS Alternatives, the scope of assets is taken to include:

- GS Alternatives where portfolio management is conducted by GSAMI either directly or on a delegated basis with respect to GS Alternatives funds, or by an affiliate of GSAMI (e.g., Goldman Sachs & Co., GSAMLP) to which it has delegated portfolio management

For Private Wealth Management, the scope of assets is taken to include:

- All holdings within discretionary accounts contracted to GSI

Appendix B: Additional Commentary on the AWM UK TCFD 2025 Report

This entity-level UK TCFD report is separate from any on-demand TCFD product reports developed by AWM in accordance with the ESG sourcebook. When appropriate, this report leverages and references information from these UK TCFD product reports.[90] However, this report focuses on climate activities at the GSI and GSAMI entity level, rather than at the product level.

This AWM UK TCFD 2025 Report focuses only on AWM's activities in the UK legal entities but refers back to Goldman Sachs' climate activities and other firmwide climate and sustainability reports, where relevant.

Additionally, this report focuses solely on AWM's investment activities within the scope of the GSI and GSAMI legal entities. For details related to GSI's operations, including carbon, energy, and business travel consumption and reporting, refer to the GSI 2025 Annual Report.[91] Outside this report, for more information on Goldman Sachs' firmwide sustainability initiatives, see here.

Further, this report focuses on climate-related considerations per the TCFD Recommendations. However, within AWM, climate-related risks and opportunities are typically considered alongside other related sustainability risks and opportunities, where financially material. As such, this report includes areas where AWM's business lines and units consider climate and sustainability factors alongside each other.[92]

90. Product-level reporting may also draw from and reference entity-level reporting where applicable.
91. GSAMI also produces an annual report with details on its operations. However, GSI publishes an annual report only if the entity has listed debt or significant public interest. GSAMI does not meet this criterion, and therefore the report is not publicly available.
92. As part of the investment process, Public Investing may integrate sustainability-related factors alongside traditional factors. The identification of a risk related to a sustainability-related factor will not necessarily exclude a particular investment that, in the view of Public Investing, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment, and Public Investing may invest in an issuer without integrating sustainability-related factors or considerations into the investment process. Moreover, sustainability-related information, from an external and/or internal source, is, by nature and in many instances, based on a qualitative and subjective assessment. An element of subjectivity and discretion is, therefore, inherent to the interpretation and use of sustainability-related data. The relevance and weightings of specific sustainability-related factors to or within the investment process vary across asset classes, sectors, and strategies and no one factor or consideration is determinative. Public Investing in its sole discretion and without notice may periodically update or change the process for conducting its sustainability-related assessments and implementation of its sustainability-related views in portfolios, including the format and content of such analysis, and the tools and/or data used to perform such analysis. Accordingly, the type of assessments described here may not be performed for every portfolio holding. The process for conducting sustainability-related assessments and implementation of sustainability-related views in portfolios, including the format and content of such analysis and the tools and/or data used to perform such analysis, may also vary among portfolio management teams.

Appendix C: Engaging with Third Parties

The AWM climate strategy approach detailed in the "Asset & Wealth Management's Climate Strategy" section has influenced, and continues to influence, the process and decision-making for engaging third parties and the services and products it offers and employs from those third parties (including third-party data vendors). In practice, considerations and decisions around engaging third parties (including where AWM delegates to such entities) are made, where relevant, in view of:

(1) The extent to which the engagement (or delegation) may directly or indirectly enhance the development and ongoing delivery of a platform that allows clients to optimise their unique climate preferences, and/or enable us to more effectively manage climate-related risks and opportunities

(2) Conversely, the extent to which the engagement (or delegation) may directly or indirectly impede AWM's ability to deliver on its strategic aims under (1)

When assessing third-party tools and data vendors, critical consideration is given to vendor relationships, vendor capabilities, and applicability to AWM's investment strategies. This includes an assessment of their climate- and sustainability-related capabilities, where applicable to AWM's investment products and strategies. AWM is committed to developing its approach to further quantify its exposure to climate-related risks and to assess the potential financial impacts of climate-related risks, as well as evaluating enhancements to its approach, including staying abreast of industry-wide capabilities and tools.

When assessing third-party asset managers — whose products and strategies AWM may leverage through its open architecture platform — it relies on XIG, which performs comprehensive investment and operational due diligence processes on third-party managers across public markets and alternatives.

Appendix D: Additional Details on Metrics

Additional Details on Metrics for Public Investing and Private Wealth Management

Scope of Metrics Calculated

As noted in the "Metrics and Targets" section, Public Investing and Private Wealth Management reference the PCAF Standard[93] for calculation of financed GHG emissions for investments managed within these business lines. PCAF sets out metrics to be calculated and disclosed at an asset class (or sectoral) level, where asset class is defined as one of the ten listed below.

- Listed Equity & Corporate Bonds
- Business Loans & Unlisted Equity
- Project Finance
- Commercial Real Estate
- Mortgages
- Motor Vehicle Loans
- Sovereign Debt
- Use of Proceeds Structures
- Securitisation and Structured Products
- Sub-Sovereign Debt

PCAF acknowledges that there are limitations in data availability and quality for many asset classes, and, therefore, calculation methodologies continue to improve and evolve. As such, calculations have been performed for asset classes where calculation methodologies are provided by PCAF and where data availability and quality limitations do not prevent calculation. For this report, this includes Listed Equity (including Real Estate Investment Trusts), Corporate Bonds, and Sovereign Debt for Public Investing and Private Wealth Management. Given data limitations and/or the nascency of calculation methodologies, other asset classes have been excluded (i.e., Business Loans and Unlisted Equity, Project Finance, Commercial Real Estate, Mortgages, Motor Vehicle Loans, Use of Proceeds Structures, Securitisation and Structured Products, and Sub-Sovereign Debt).

The PCAF Standard does not yet provide guidance for Alternative Investment Funds holding Unlisted Equity and/or Commercial Real Estate. As such, and in line with the approach in the AWM UK TCFD 2024 Report, Alternative Investment Funds will be excluded from metrics calculation for Public Investing and Private Wealth Management. GS Alternatives will continue to perform metrics calculation at the level of the individual Unlisted Equity and Real Estate holdings within their funds.

Additional Details on Metrics for GS Alternatives

Data Verification

GS Alternatives uses reasonable commercial means to obtain accurate data to transparently report on investments' GHG emissions. Apex Companies LLC (Apex) was engaged to conduct an independent verification of the GHG emissions reported by GS Alternatives (specifically, within Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, Private Credit, and Real Estate investments subject to UK FCA TCFD requirements) for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. GS Alternatives was provided a Limited Assurance verification opinion by Apex; details are available here. Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions Reporting Year 2025 Data Subject to Assurance is the sum of Private Equity, Infrastructure, Growth Equity, SIG, Private Credit, and Real Estate Absolute Financed GHG Emissions across all Scopes. Where publicly available GHG emissions data have been used, GS Alternatives has relied on third parties to gather these data and has not edited or amended them in any way. For GHG emissions estimates, company and financial data were gathered from centralised data storage systems, where company profiles are completed by investment teams. The data are then consolidated, validated, and prepared by each investment team, in collaboration with the Investor Relations Group (Alts IR), where applicable. ESG and operational metrics may supplement GHG emissions estimates in some cases, based on GS Alternatives' ESG data collection process or direct collection from investment professionals.

93. Source: Part A Financed GHG Emissions: The Global GHG Accounting & Reporting Standard. Available at: https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/en/standard

Appendix E: Disclaimer

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