
GOLDMAN SACHS PARAPLUFONDS 5 N.V.

Annual Report 2024

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1. General Information

Management Board

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Members of the Management Board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

P. den Besten
M.C.M. Canisius
G.E.M. Cartigny
B.G.J. van Overbeek
E.J. Siermann

Depository

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam Branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Independent auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5
1066 JR Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Banker

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Boulevard Anspachlaan 1
1000 B-Brussel
Belgium

Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam Branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
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2. MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

2.1 General information

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. ('the Fund') is an investment fund with variable capital. The Fund has its head office in The Hague, has its registered office in Amsterdam and is listed in the trade register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Amsterdam.

The Fund does not have any employees. The Fund is managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. (hereafter: 'GSAM BV' or 'the manager'), which is licensed by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets ('Stichting Autoriteit Financiële Markten', also referred to as 'AFM') under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act ('Wet op het financieel toezicht', also referred to as 'Wft'). The Management Board of the Fund is formed by GSAM BV. All shares in GSAM BV are held by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. Both entities are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as 'Goldman Sachs').

The AFM and the central bank of the Netherlands ('De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.', also referred to as 'DNB') act as supervisors. The AFM oversees conduct supervision under the Wft. Prudential supervision is performed by DNB.

The reporting structure of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. and its included Sub-funds is organised as follows:

- This report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. contains aggregate information of all the Sub-funds included in Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.
- The more detailed information regarding the investment portfolios and individual share classes is included in the annual reports of the Sub-funds. The annual reports of the individual Sub-funds are provided in the appendix.
- In addition, the annual reports are published at the level of the individual Sub-funds. The annual reports of the respective Sub-funds are available on the website of the manager.

The financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Fund and the management board report gives a true and fair view of the situation on the balance sheet date and the developments of the Fund during the reporting period, and the annual report describes the principal risks which the Fund faces.

2.2 Key figures

2.2.1 Net asset value

At 31 December

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value* (x € 1,000)	4,888,004	4,839,543	3,444,218	4,665,599	6,140,479

* Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

2.2.2 Summary of investment result

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-36,508	-3,354	24,703	49,585	68,419
Revaluation of investments	309,195	377,852	-2,010,215	-874,764	945,414
Operating expenses	-7,911	-7,004	-7,141	-10,283	-14,181
Total investment result**	264,776	367,494	-1,992,653	-835,462	999,652

** The total investment result per share cannot be determined at the level of the Fund. This is calculated per share class of the individual Sub-funds. This information is included in the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

2.3 Fund information

For Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V., both an annual report and a semi-annual report are prepared. Additionally, a monthly update is published for each Sub-fund, providing current information including performance figures, portfolio allocations, and the largest investments within the Sub-fund.

A prospectus is available with comprehensive information about the structure, profile, and investment policy of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. and its Sub-funds.

Financial information, prospectus, Key Investor Document, and other important information are published on the website of the manager.

2.4 Objective

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. aims to provide investors with an investment opportunity in an actively and professionally managed portfolio of financial instruments. The investment policy of the Sub-funds is designed to achieve the highest possible total return over the long term, based on diversification and within the objectives and established risk profiles. For the specific objectives of each Sub-fund, please refer to the annual report of the respective Sub-fund, as included in the appendix.

2.5 Investment policy

Each Sub-fund may invest in parties affiliated with the manager, as well as (directly and indirectly) in other UCITS and investment funds. The Sub-funds will invest their assets to achieve the best possible results. Additionally, a portion of the assets may be held in liquid assets.

The specific investment policy of each Sub-fund is detailed in the Sub-funds' annual report, as included in the appendix.

The manager applies Sub-fund-specific criteria for responsible investing. These criteria reflect the manager's investment beliefs and values, relevant legislation, and internationally recognised standards. Where legally possible, the manager seeks to avoid investing in issuing entities involved in activities including, but not limited to, the development, production, maintenance, or trade of controversial weapons, tobacco production, coal extraction for electricity generation, and oil extraction from oil sands. Additional restrictions may also apply to Sub-funds with sustainable investment objectives.

Regarding investments in UCITS and/or investment funds of third parties (including ETFs and index funds), the aforementioned investment restrictions cannot be imposed on these UCITS and/or investment funds.

2.6 Risk profile

Investing in Sub-funds of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. involves financial opportunities as well as financial risks. The value of the investments can both increase and decrease, and shareholders of Sub-funds may potentially receive back less than they initially invested. Diversification of investments is expected to have a mitigating effect on these risks. For more insight in the Sub-fund specific risks in 2024, we refer to the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

2.7 Outsourcing

Outsourcing of fund accounting

The manager of the Fund has outsourced the accounting function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV. This outsourcing relates to, among others, the calculation of the net asset value, maintaining accounting records and processing of and executing payments. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of these services.

Outsourcing of financial reporting

The manager of the Fund has outsourced the preparation of multiple financial reports, including the (semi)annual reports of the Dutch GSAM BV funds, to DM Financial Netherlands B.V. The manager remains responsible for the quality and continuity of the financial reports.

Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities of the Sub-funds to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

Detailed information is included in the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

2.8 Structure

The Fund is an open-end investment company with variable capital as described in Article 76a of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Except in special circumstances, the Fund may in principle issue or redeem shares on any business day.

The Fund is an investment institution as defined in article 1.1 of the Financial Supervision Act ("Wft") as well as defined in article 4.1a of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD'). GSAM BV acts as the manager of an investment institution as referred to in Article 1:1 of the Wft and holds a license as referred to in Article 2:65 paragraph 1, sub-section a of the Wft from the AFM.

The Fund has an umbrella structure, which means that the ordinary shares are divided into various series of shares (Sub-funds), with each series of shares corresponding to a separate Sub-fund. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets held by the individual Sub-funds.

A Sub-fund is a segregated part of the capital of the Fund for which a separate investment policy is pursued. The Wft states that all standards directed in whole or in part towards the Fund are also applicable to the Sub-funds. The part of the assets of the Sub-fund to be paid into, or allocated to, each Sub-fund is invested separately in accordance with a specific investment policy. Both gains and losses in the investment portfolio of a Sub-fund are credited or charged to the relevant Sub-fund.

The capital of a Sub-fund is segregated and subject to a statutory priority arrangement. Consequently, the assets of a Sub-fund may only be used to pay liabilities connected to the management and safe-keeping of the Sub-fund and the shares in that Sub-fund.

A Sub-fund is divided into one or more share classes. The share classes within the Sub-fund may differ in terms of cost and fee structure, the minimum amount of initial investment, demands on the quality of the investors, the currency in which the net asset value is expressed, etc.

The following share classes are present within the Sub-funds during the reporting period:

- Share Class N: A share class intended for pension providers for the purpose of asset accumulation within the framework of pension agreements under the Pension Act.
- Share Class I: A share class intended for professional investors.
- Share Class U: A share class intended for insurers approved by the manager for the purpose of capital accumulation.
- Share Class Z: A share class for other UCITS managed by the manager and collective investment institutions or professional investors who pay the management fee directly to the manager or to a party affiliated to the manager.
- Share Class D: A share class intended for professional investors who pay the management fee and other expenses to the manager directly based on an agreement.
- Share Class T: A share class intended for other UCITS and investment institutions or parties affiliated with the manager.

We refer to the notes to the balance sheet under 'Net asset value' for the distribution of the authorised capital and issued capital per share class in the Sub-funds.

2.9 Depositary of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

The assets of the Fund are in the safe-keeping of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch, as the depositary of the Fund (the 'depositary').

The shareholders' equity of the depositary amounts to at least EUR 730,000.

The manager and depositary of the Fund have entered into a written agreement relating to management and depositary services. The main elements of this agreement are the following:

- The depositary ensures that the cash flows of the Fund are properly controlled and in particular that all payments by or on behalf of investors during the subscription for shares have been received and that all cash of the Fund has been entered on cash accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust acting on behalf of the Fund or in the name of the depositary acting on behalf of the Fund, opened with, in principle, an entity as described in Article 18(1)(a), (b) and (c) of European Directive 2006/73/EC (a credit institution or a bank authorised in a third country).
- The assets of the Fund consisting of financial instruments, are entrusted to the depositary. The depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be registered on a financial instruments account in the books of the depositary, on separate accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust for the benefit of the Fund. In addition, the depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the depositary.
- The depositary ensures that the sale, issue, redemption and repayment of shares take place in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the value of the shares in the Fund is calculated in accordance with Dutch law, the regulations of the Fund and the relevant procedures.
- The depositary carries out the instructions of the manager, unless they conflict with Dutch law or the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the equivalent value of the transactions involving the assets of the Fund is transferred to the Fund by the usual deadlines.
- The depositary ensures that the income of the Fund is allocated in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.

In the context of depositary services, the depositary acts in the interests of the investors in the Fund.

2.10 Developments during the reporting period

2.10.1 General financial and economic developments in 2024

Macro

Risk assets ended 2023 with strong performance as the goldilocks macro backdrop of resilient growth in the US alongside continued disinflation across major economies continued, as well as a more dovish shift from the US Federal Reserve (Fed) towards potential rate cuts. In the first half of 2024, continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing data, robust labour markets, a resilient US economy, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks further supported investor risk appetite. Early in the first half of 2024, while the growth outlook remained benign, inflation, especially in the US, raised some concerns due to a few downside surprises in key inflation prints. However, the US began to see disinflationary progress once again in the second quarter of 2024, providing both the Fed and investors with renewed confidence in the path ahead following the string of higher-than-expected prints to start of the year. US Core PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index, Excluding Food and Energy) averaged 0.17% in April and May versus an average reading of 0.37% in the first quarter of 2024. This progress, combined with strong earnings growth, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks supported momentum in risk assets.

In July, the macro backdrop remained fluid with slight moderation in global manufacturing/services activity, but continued disinflation progress in the US. Then, in August, financial markets were jolted by a weaker than expected US jobs print in August. The print, headlined by the US national unemployment rate (U3) rising from 4.1% to 4.3%, triggered the Sahm Rule, which indicates that the US economy has moved into recession territory whenever the 3-month moving average of the U3 unemployment rate rises by more than 0.5% from its 12-month low. As a result, panic ensued among market participants, leading to sell-off in equities and rally in safe-haven assets like US treasuries and the Japanese Yen. However, the shock proved to be short-lived as a string of data releases over the next few days and weeks provided better comfort around the strength of the US economy and labour market. September was an eventful month, as two of the biggest central banks, the Fed and People's Bank of China (PBoC), helped ease monetary policy by lowering interest rates to support domestic economies. The Fed cut its policy rate by 50bps, marking the first US rate cut since March 2020.

October was characterised by strong growth, moderating inflation, and a cooling labour market in the US. In November, the key market driver was the outcome of the US Presidential Elections, which saw Donald Trump and the Republican party register a clean sweep by winning the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives. Tariffs on exports to the US, clampdown on illegal immigration, extension of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), boosts to US gas and oil drilling, and deregulation were the key pillars of Trump's economic and foreign policy throughout the US election campaign. This policy mix, if implemented, could potentially lead to the US growth outperformance vs. the rest of the world as higher trade uncertainty could weigh on Asian and European economies, which are more trade dependent than the US economy.

In December, global PMIs continued to point to two key themes – i) activity remains resilient as global composite PMI inched up modestly from 52.3 to 52.4, and ii) US growth relative outperformance vs. the rest of the world, largely due to the weakness in Euro Area. While the US labour market data remained mixed, it continued to show incremental signs of stabilization. The unemployment rate ticked up to 4.2% from 4.1% but other labour market indicators improved sequentially. Upside risks to inflation from any potential tariffs on exports to the US were enough for some Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members to revise up their inflation and policy rate expectations.

Monetary Policy

2023 ended with a noticeable slowdown in global inflation, leading to a somewhat dovish stance from major central banks. Strong disinflation progress and continued resilience in the labour market led many to gain further confidence in the possibility of a soft landing. Despite many investors coming into the year with expectations for an earlier and swifter start to central bank easing cycles, many of these central banks, including the Fed, tilted hawkish at the start of 2024 as inflation surprised to the upside and the strong economy gave policymakers the option to be patient around the onset of their policy easing cycle. Elsewhere, the Swiss National Bank surprised markets in March and cut policy rates by 25bps, becoming the first G10 central bank to start easing. In Asia, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) paved its own path and decided to end its negative interest rate policy at its March meeting.

In June of 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Canada started their respective easing cycles, both cutting their respective policy rates by 25bps. Continued moderation in the US inflation over the summer, paired with added stress around the sustainability of the US labour market, meant that the Fed could start its much-awaited easing cycle in September. The post-meeting statement indicated that the FOMC was “strongly committed to supporting maximum employment” alongside the 2% inflation target and that the risks to the Committee’s dual-mandate goals were roughly in balance.

In Europe, the ECB continued its rate cutting cycle in September and October. Elsewhere, in China, the PBoC announced a slew of policy measures in September to boost activity in general and property market in particular. Activity data in November offered early signs of green shoots following China’s recent policy pivot and subsequent stimulus programs. Amid all the easing, the BoJ, which had been gradually tightening monetary policy, decided to leave policy rate unchanged in September and October.

The FOMC lowered its policy rate further by 25bps in November. The Committee did not provide any strong forward guidance and refrained to comment on the implications of the new US government policies on potential monetary policy path going forward. However, Chair Powell did highlight that as the FOMC approaches levels that are close to neutral, it may be appropriate to slow down the pace of easing. In December, Powell highlighted that while the policy is still restrictive, it is getting closer to short-term neutral estimates. As a result, the FOMC is likely to be very cautious and gradual going forward in terms of pace of easing. This gradual approach was similar to the Bank of Canada, which cut rates by 50bps in December as expected but removed explicit easing bias and signalled a data dependent approach going forward.

Elsewhere in Europe, the European Central Bank lowered its growth and inflation projections at its December meeting. The policy rate was reduced by 25bps as widely expected by the markets. On the other hand, after cutting in November, the Bank of England held rates in December and reiterated that a “gradual approach” to removing policy restriction remains appropriate.

Bond Markets

Bond yields climbed higher at the start of 2024 as recession fears continued to ease and US inflation surprised to the upside. The US 10Y yield rose by 35bps to 4.2% in 1Q 2024, following a decline of 70bps in 4Q 2023. Yields were modestly higher in the second quarter of 2024, with the yield on the US 10Y up by 15bps. This increase was largely concentrated in April in response to strong labour market and inflation data. Subsequently, as inflation and activity data moderated, the yield on the 10Y declined in May and June. In France, the 10Y yield was 55bps in the second quarter of 2024 as the market priced in a higher term premium given increased political uncertainty.

In rates, yields declined in July on the back of weaker US inflation data and a softening labour market. The US 10Y yield was down by 25bps whereas German and UK 10Y yields were down 20bps each. The US 10Y yield went as low as 3.65% in September following the weak jobs numbers leading the market to price in a greater probability of a 50bps cut in September and more than 100bps of cuts in 2024. Nonetheless, the US 10Y yield rebounded following the Fed’s September meeting on the back of a string of more optimistic economic prints.

Fixed Income markets across major economies sold-off in October with the US underperforming, alongside election-related uncertainties remaining elevated. In November, developed market yields declined with US 10Y down from 4.28% to 4.19%, a decline of ~10bps. UK and German 10Y yields declined by 20bps and 30bps respectively. However, the Japanese 10Y yield went up by 10bps. In summary, bond markets witnessed some dispersion. Interestingly, US 10Y yield had risen from 4.28% to 4.44% by November 21 as the market baked in expectations of less easing from the FOMC on the back of potentially higher fiscal deficits under a Republican sweep. However, the trend reversed on the nomination of Scott Bessent as the next potential US Treasury Secretary under the incoming Trump administration.

In December, developed market bond yields went up with the US and the UK 10Y yield rising by 35bps each. German 10Y yield was up 25bps whereas Japanese 10Y yield was up a modest 6bps. The main driver of higher US 10Y nominal yield was the 30bps rise in real yield whereas the breakeven inflation rose by a modest 5bps. Overall, the key driver sell-off in December was the FOMC’s pivot towards higher inflation expectation and fewer cuts in 2025 than previously thought.

Equity Markets

Global equities started 2024 on a strong footing with significant gains in 1Q 2024 following a strong end to 2023, with several equity indices reaching new all-time highs. Continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing activity, a resilient US economy, and still strong expectations of policy easing by major central banks in 2024 supported risk appetite. In the second quarter of 2024, global developed market equities and emerging market equities were up by 3.2% and 6.4%, respectively, following gains of 10% and 4.5% in 1Q 2024. Within developed market equities, US equities outperformed their peers once again with a gain of 4.5% in 2Q 2024, whereas Japanese equities were up by 1.7%. Euro area equities were down by 1.3% following increased uncertainty around major elections in June. Elsewhere, Chinese equities rallied at the start of 2024, outperforming most developed and emerging equity markets, but began to retreat in June.

Global developed market equities experienced modest positive returns in July, although weaker European data and a stronger JPY weighed on European and Japanese equities. In the US, a few disappointing earnings results began to cast doubts on the durability of the mega cap tech names and the future reliability of the hype around artificial intelligence. This led to a significant rotation away from mega-caps names into small-caps—the outperformance of the Russell 2000 over the NASDAQ was the largest in any month since February 2001. August saw small gains for global equities and emerging market stocks. However, at their worst on August 5—as volatility increased due to macro uncertainty—both MSCI World and MSCI EM were down 6.9% and 4.9% before staging a comeback. This uncertainty led defensive sectors like consumer staples and healthcare to outperform in the US. September saw developed market equities and emerging market equities post gains of 1.5% and 5.7% respectively. US equities outperformed, posting a gain of 2.1%, followed up by Euro area equities, which rallied 0.9%. Conversely, Japanese equities underperformed as a stronger JPY weighed on equity market performance. The MSCI China index however, delivered a significant +23% return in September with almost all these gains coming after government officials announced significant stimulus plans on September 24.

There was significant dispersion among major equity markets in November. While the global developed market equities rallied 4.9%, emerging market equities were down 2.7% reflecting higher trade uncertainty and risks of US tariffs on China and Mexico specifically. Even within developed markets, dispersion was noteworthy as the US equities were up 6% whereas Euro Area equities and Japanese equities were down slightly. Among the US sectors, consumer discretionary and financials were the best performing sectors as they rallied 13% and 11% respectively. Financials benefited from hopes of deregulation by the incoming US government. The Russell 2000 was up 11% as US small caps benefitted from risk on sentiment in the US on the back of expectations of deregulation, potential for easier anti-trust laws, and President Trump's focus on helping the domestic economy. After a significant rally in global developed market equities led by the US equities in November, December turned out to be a month of consolidation, mostly due to the hawkish comment from the Fed at the December FOMC meeting. US small cap equities gave back most of the gains from November.

2.10.2 Fund developments in 2024

End on 2023, the Fund had 5 active Sub-funds. On 2 February 2024, Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (N) started. During the reporting period, the Fund had 6 active Sub-funds and the net asset value of the Fund at 31 December 2024 amounts to 4,888,004 (31 December 2023: 4,839,543). The total net result of the Fund for the reporting period amounts to 264,776 (2023: 367,494) which represents the market developments and the strategies of the Sub-funds. Of the net result, direct investment income amounts to -39,198 and indirect investments income amounts to 309,195. Operating expenses were stable and amount to 7,911. The net amount for subscription and redemptions amounts to -216,315.

Performance is calculated at the level of the Share Classes of each Sub-fund, shown in the table below. This performance relates to the period from 1 January through 31 December, unless stated otherwise.

Sub-fund	Share Class	Performance 2024	Performance 2023
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	N	2.84%	5.91%
	I	2.77%	5.84%
	U	2.86%	5.92%
	D	3.10%	6.17%
	T	2.95%	6.01%
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	N	4.87%	10.34%
	I	4.80%	10.29%
	U	4.89%	10.36%
	D	5.13%	10.62%
	T	4.97%	10.45%
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	I	3.70%	12.75%
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	N	7.61%	3.29%
	I	7.56%	3.28%
	U	7.64%	3.30%
	D	7.89%	3.59%
	T	7.72%	3.42%
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	T*	6.22%	-
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	Z	4.95%	10.53%

* Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) - T started on 2 February 2024. The performance in 2024 for this Share Class relates to the period from 22 February 2024 through 31 December 2024.

2.10.3 Outlook

In the upcoming reporting period, the Fund will adhere to its current strategy. This means that the individual Sub-funds will continue to follow their individual investment policy. It is expected that this will remain effective during the full year 2025. At the level of the Fund, there are no financing needs and the cashflows are expected to cover the normal course of business. The specific outlook per Sub-fund is included in the annual report of the Sub-fund, as included in the appendix.

2.11 Other aspects

2.11.1 Start of new Sub-fund

On 2 February 2024, the Sub-fund Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) started. This relates to series 9 in the share capital of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. The current share class of this Sub-fund is Share Class T. The commercial name is Liability Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) – T.

2.11.2 Subsequent events

In 2025 the participation in Euro Credit Fund (NL) - D of Sub-fund Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) has been sold. This has been done via a redemption in kind whereby the assets (excluding derivatives) have been transferred. This trade for a total of € 28.6 million was done on 7 February 2025.

2.11.3 Balanced gender representation in the Management Board and senior management

Governance

As of 31 December 2024, the company's Management Board consist of: M.C.M. Canisius (Co-Chief Executive Officer), G.E.M. Cartigny (Co-Chief Executive Officer), E. Siermann (Chief Investment Officer), B.G.J. van Overbeek (Global Chief Operation Officer) and P. Den Besten (Chief Risk Officer). The company is required to perform a reliability and suitability assessment of its Board Members and receive approval from the AFM prior to their appointment to the Management Board.

The company's staff in the Netherlands, consisting of 594 employees (2023: 671), are employed by Goldman Sachs Personeel B.V. The parent company of GSAM BV, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V., is charged for the staff expenses by Goldman Sachs Personeel B.V. under a service level agreement and accordingly GSAM BV is charged by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. via a cost allocation charge. The company's remuneration policy can be found on the company's website.

Goals and action plan

Encouraging women talent at the top starts with focusing on entry-hiring of women across the organization. When considering candidates for key positions within the organisation, Human Capital Management work with management to determine the relevant experience, skills and competencies of potential successors. The succession pool includes talent from within the organisation and beyond and focuses on employees who demonstrate consistently high performance, potential, ambition and strong leadership behaviour.

In order to meet GSAM BV's gender-balance target, GSAM BV is committed to developing future women leadership already in the pipeline, promoting diversity across key positions and consider broader career opportunities.

The Management Board

It is the aim of the shareholder of GSAM BV to have a suitable and balanced Management Board of GSAM BV. The shareholder wishes the board of GSAM BV to consist of at least 30% women, and shall not exceed a 70% women representation, to achieve a balanced gender distribution.

However, the shareholder of GSAM BV also takes into account various other relevant selection criteria when forming the Management Board.

The composition of the Management Board of GSAM BV did not meet the aforementioned gender-balance during 2024. The board of directors consists of one woman board member (20%) and four men board members (80%).

The shareholder of GSAM BV will continue to have regard to the desire for a gender-balanced composition of the Management Board of GSAM BV in future Management Board appointments, taking into account all relevant selection criteria and the requirements resulting from the law "Evenwichtiger verhouding tussen mannen en vrouwen in bestuur en raad van commissarissen", effective since 1 January 2022.

Senior management

At the management level, the ratios as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

All managers	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
Men	95	73.6%	117	75.0%
Women	28	21.7%	34	21.8%
Prefer not to say	6	4.7%	5	3.2%
Total	129	100.0%	156	100.0%

Senior managers (MDs)	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
Men	23	69.7%	29	76.3%
Women	7	21.2%	6	15.8%
Prefer not to say	3	9.1%	3	7.9%
Total	33	100.0%	38	100.0%

Senior managers have been defined as managers that are “Managing Director” (“MD”).

2.12 Principal risks and uncertainties

Investing in the Sub-funds of the Fund entails financial opportunities as well as financial risks. The value of investments can both rise and fall, and shareholders of the Fund's Sub-funds may receive less than they invested. Diversification of investments is expected to have a mitigating effect on these risks.

A comprehensive overview of the risks, categorised as 'high, medium, and low' risks, associated with the Fund and its Sub-funds is provided in the prospectus. In the event of new regulations regarding risk management, additional information will be included. The main risks faced by the Fund, through the Sub-funds, are:

Market risk

The Fund, through the Sub-funds, is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets such as equities or fixed-income markets (market risk). Additionally, prices of individual instruments in which the Sub-funds invest may also fluctuate. If any of the Sub-funds utilises derivatives as described under "Investment Policy," these may be employed for both hedging risks and efficient portfolio management. This may involve leveraging, thereby increasing, through the Sub-funds, the Fund's sensitivity to market movements.

To mitigate market risks, investments are diversified across various countries, sectors, and/or companies.

Volatility is expressed as the standard deviation, which is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. A large standard deviation (= high volatility) indicates a broad range of possible outcomes. Tracking error is a risk measure that indicates the extent to which the portfolio's return deviates from the return of the index. Both the standard deviation and the tracking error are calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. The below table shows the standard deviation ('St. dev.') and tracking error (TE) per Sub-fund at the end of the reporting period.

Sub-fund	2024 St. dev.	2024 TE	2023 St. dev.	2023 TE
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	5.10	0.39	4.75	0.34
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	20.24	0.44	19.87	0.38
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	45.60	0.65	n/a	n/a
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	32.11	0.45	32.56	0.44
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	23.99	0.68	23.79	0.71

When a Sub-fund started less than 36 months ago, the information is not available. Given the situation of Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) and Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL), this information is not available.

Interest rate risk

When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio for each Sub-fund at the balance sheet date.

Currency risk

If investments can be made in securities denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the Sub-fund is denominated, currency fluctuations can have both positive and negative effects on the investment result.

The section 'currency risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the currency positions in the portfolio of the Fund at the balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks may arise when a particular underlying investment is difficult to sell. Since the Sub-fund may invest in illiquid securities, there is a risk that the Sub-fund may not have the ability to release financial resources that may be needed to meet certain obligations.

During the reporting period, there were no issues regarding liquidity. The available cash of the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage the inflow and outflow of capital during the reporting period. It is expected that this will also be the case in the upcoming reporting period.

Credit risk

Investors should be fully aware that every investment carries credit risks. Bonds and debt instruments entail actual credit risk on the issuer. This risk can be measured based on the issuer's credit rating. Bonds and debt instruments issued by lower-rated issuers typically carry higher credit risk and a greater chance of default than those issued by higher-rated issuers. If the issuer of bonds or debt instruments encounters financial or economic difficulties, leading to an increase in credit risk and likely downgrade of the rating, it can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (which may lose their value entirely).

Credit risk differs across Sub-funds. Where applicable, further information on the portfolio's rating positions as of the balance sheet date is provided in the annual reports of the Sub-funds.

Solvency and financing needs

Due to the nature and activities of the Fund, there are no solvency issues or financing needs. This is due to the fact that the Fund will only pay investors for redemptions based on the net asset value. In addition, no external funding will be attracted. The provisions in the prospectus allow the Fund to withhold redemption payments in situation where the Fund is unable to convert investments into readily available cash.

Operational and compliance risk

The Fund operates based on a control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period.

An assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed annually. No relevant findings have emerged from this assessment, which means that no significant operational or compliance risks have occurred during the reporting period which have impaired GSAM BV's license.

Fraud risks and corruption

Fraud is any intentional act or omission to mislead others, causing loss to the victim and/or profit to the perpetrator. Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for personal gain, including bribery. The lack of controls in the payment process for example increases the likelihood and therefore creates the opportunity for fraud.

The asset management industry is characterised by the management of third party assets. Having access to these assets increases GSAM BV's inherent fraud and corruption risk profile. To manage this risk, GSAM BV conducts an annual fraud and corruption risk assessment to determine the identification, exposure to and management of these risks. GSAM BV concludes in its annual risk assessment that there are no high residual risks in the context of fraud and corruption. The main inherent risks identified by GSAM BV in the annual risk assessment are the following:

- Cyber risks;
- Unauthorised withdrawal of funds;
- Fraudulent invoices;
- Insider trading risk;
- Bribery.

The following measures have been taken to mitigate these inherent risks:

Cyber risks, cyber risk is recognised as a collective term which, knowingly (e.g. ransomware) or unknowingly (e.g. hack), can lead to a withdrawal of assets. The range of techniques that a malicious person can use is extensive. That is why it is important for GSAM BV to be aware of these techniques and to test its own environment accordingly.

Unauthorised withdrawal of funds, is prevented by having authorization limits and a four (or more) eyes principles, whereby modern techniques such as 2 factor authentication are required.

Fraudulent invoices, the payment of invoices at the expense of an investment fund is only permitted if this corresponds with the prospectus. The beneficiary as well as the correctness of the amounts charged are often verifiable, through a link with the assets. Invoices must be assessed and approved in advance by budget holders, in accordance with the procurement policy. Within this process, a separation of functions has been made between ordering, entering and approval.

Insider trading risk, involves misusing information for personal gain, or having orders executed in such a way that self-enrichment can be achieved at the expense of the fund. The measures taken to prevent this are diverse, including best execution review, mandatory periodic reporting on personal investment portfolios, education in the form of mandatory training and pre-employment screening.

Bribery involves having a tender being influenced by, for example, bribes, dinners, travel and gifts. To mitigate this, GSAM BV has a strict policy, whereby anything with a value of more than fifty euros may not be accepted. Furthermore, in the context of broker execution, price and quality assessments are carried out periodically, the outcome of which is indicative of the extent to which orders are allocated to these brokers.

The residual risk, following from the risks described above, are determined by GSAM BV as 'medium' and are accepted through a formal risk acceptance.

Furthermore, there is a clear legal and operational separation between the asset manager, the external administrator, the fund and the custodian. This segregation of duties has an important preventive effect on the risk of fraud and corruption.

The aforementioned control measures are part of a larger control framework, of which various parts are periodically assessed by an external auditor via the GSAM BV ISAE 3402 report. Furthermore, GSAM BV applies the 3-lines of defence mechanism, in which risk management and internal audit continuously test and monitor the effectiveness of the administrative organization and internal control. GSAM BV also implemented various soft controls, such as tone at the top, e-learning, code of ethics and a whistleblower policy.

Goldman Sachs Group maintains a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, supplemented by 14 Business Principles, and a compendium of internal policies to inform and guide employees in their roles. The company endorses Goldman Sachs Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics set out on the Goldman Sachs public website and looks to conduct its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk is defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation") as an environmental, social or governance event or condition, that if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Additional details of risks not disclosed in the financial statements can be found in the prospectus.

Issuer default risk

In addition to general trends in the financial markets, specific developments related to the issuer can also impact the value of an investment. Even careful security selection, for example, cannot eliminate the risk of loss due to a decline in value of the issuer's assets.

2.13 Risk management

The manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework concerning the design of the administrative organization and internal control. The GSAM BV Control Framework includes all core processes, along with the key risks associated with each process. For each of these risks, the critical controls are defined, which are regularly monitored and tested to ensure compliance with internal and external regulations. Significant risks are systematically identified periodically. The existing system of internal control measures mitigates these risks.

The manager's operations, insofar as they apply to the activities of the investment fund, are also focused on managing financial and operational risks. The section 'In control statement' provides further details on how the manager's operations are structured.

GSAM BV, the manager, uses a system of risk management measures to ensure that the Fund, in general, and the investment portfolio, in particular, continually comply with the conditions set forth in the prospectus, the legal frameworks, and the more fund-specific internal execution guidelines. These guidelines cover aspects such as portfolio diversification, the creditworthiness of debtors, the quality of counterparties, and the liquidity of investments.

A broad and well-diversified portfolio is expected to have a stabilizing effect on identified price risks, while selection based on creditworthiness and limit monitoring enables the management of credit risks. Liquidity risks can be limited by primarily investing in liquid, publicly traded securities.

The Fund may use derivative financial instruments to hedge or manage price risks, such as currency and interest rate risks. These instruments also offer opportunities for efficient portfolio management, for example, in anticipation of inflows and outflows. These derivatives can be used for risk hedging, efficient portfolio management, and enhancing returns. This may also involve leverage, which increases the Fund's sensitivity to market movements. Additionally, derivatives will be used in a manner that ensures the overall portfolio remains within the investment restrictions.

2.14 Leverage and Value-at-Risk

Leverage refers to the method by which the manager increases the position of a Sub-fund using borrowed money, securities lending, or leverage through derivative positions.

The conditions under which a Sub-fund may use leverage, the permitted types and sources of leverage, and the associated risks, as well as any limitations on the use of leverage, collateral arrangements, and the reuse of assets, the maximum leverage that the manager can employ for the Sub-fund, and any potential changes to the maximum leverage allowed for the Sub-fund, along with any rights related to the reuse of collateral or guarantees provided under the leverage arrangement, are described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund. This information will be updated as necessary.

The expected maximum leverage is expressed as the ratio of the Sub-fund's economic position to its net asset value.

The allowed maximum leverage for the Sub-fund is calculated as a percentage of the net asset value, using: i) the commitment method (net leverage), and ii) based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives (gross leverage).

Leverage calculation according to the net-method accounts for risk-reducing measures like netting and hedging, in accordance with the relevant guideline, while the leverage calculation according to the gross-method does not take such measures into account.

While the calculated leverage serves as an indicator, it is not an official restriction. The leverage in the Sub-fund may exceed the level mentioned in the prospectus if it aligns with the risk profile and Value-at-Risk limits. Depending on market movements, the expected leverage level may vary over time, but in no case shall the use of derivatives or other financial instruments lead to deviations from the investment policy as described in the prospectus.

When the leverage calculation is larger than 100%, there is leverage in the Sub-fund. A leverage of 100% implies that there is no leverage and that the economic position of the Sub-fund is equal to its net asset value. The net leverage is a risk factor but does not fully represent the Sub-fund's risk profile. A complete investment- and risk profile can be found in the prospectus.

The use of derivatives can introduce leverage when a relatively small amount is invested compared to the cost of directly acquiring the underlying assets. The greater the leverage, the more sensitive the derivative becomes to price movements in the underlying asset. The potential gains and risks of derivatives will increase when there is an increase in leverage. In addition, derivatives can also be used to improve risk management. There is however no guarantee that using derivatives will help to achieve the objectives.

In the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix of this report, a table is disclosed that provides information on the level of leverage at December 31 per Sub-fund.

2.15 Remuneration during the reporting period

Introduction

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the AIFMD (2011/61/EU) and UCITS Directive (2014/91/EU) and further guidance included in the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD (3 July 2013/ESMA/2013/232) and UCITS Directive (14 October 2016/ESMA/2016/575). The full and detailed remuneration disclosure can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.1 Remuneration Programme Philosophy

Retention of talented employees is critical to executing the firm's business strategy successfully. Remuneration is, therefore, a key component of the costs the firm incurs to generate revenues, similar to the cost of goods sold or manufacturing costs in other industries.

The remuneration philosophy and the objectives of the remuneration programme for the firm are reflected in the Compensation Principles for The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("GS Group"), as posted on the Goldman Sachs public website (<http://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-documents/compensation-principles.pdf>).

2.15.2 Firmwide Compensation Frameworks

The Firmwide Performance Management and Incentive Compensation Framework, as amended from time to time ("Firmwide PM-IC Framework"), formalises the variable remuneration practices of the firm.

The primary purpose of this Firmwide PM-IC Framework is to assist The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("the firm" or "Goldman Sachs Group") in assuring that its variable compensation programme does not provide "covered employees" (i.e., senior executives as well as other employees of the firm, who, either individually or as part of a group, have the ability to expose the firm to material amounts of risk) with incentives to take imprudent risks and is consistent with the safety and soundness of the firm.

In addition, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV Compensation Policy supplements the firm's remuneration programmes and frameworks in alignment with applicable local laws, rules and regulations. No material changes were made to GSAM BV compensation policies during the year.

2.15.3 Remuneration Governance

The Board of Directors of Goldman Sachs Group (the "Group Board") oversees the development, implementation and effectiveness of the firm's global remuneration practices, and it generally exercises this responsibility directly or through delegation to the Compensation Committee of the Group Board (the "Board Compensation Committee").

The Board Compensation Committee recognises the importance of using a remuneration consultant that is appropriately qualified and is determined to be independent. The independence of the remuneration consultant is reviewed and confirmed annually by the Board Compensation Committee. For 2024, the Board Compensation Committee received the advice of a remuneration consultant from Frederic W. Cook & Co. ("FW Cook").

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee (the "GSAM BV Compensation Committee") operates in line with GS Group policies and practices. The GSAM BV Compensation Committee held 8 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee oversees the development and implementation of those remuneration policies and practices of GSAM BV that are required to supplement the global Compensation Policy of Goldman Sachs Group in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee works alongside the GSAM BV Compensation Committee. The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee held 6 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

Further information with regards to Remuneration Governance, the Board Compensation Committee, the GSAM BV Compensation Committee and the GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee, can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.4 Link between Pay and Performance

In 2024, annual remuneration for employees comprised fixed remuneration (including base salary) and variable remuneration. The firm's remuneration practices provide for variable remuneration determinations to be made on a discretionary basis. Variable remuneration is based on multiple factors and is not set as a fixed percentage of revenue or by reference to any other formula, consistent with the process outlined in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework. Firmwide performance is a key factor in determining variable remuneration.

The firm is committed to aligning variable remuneration with performance, across several financial and non-financial factors. These factors include business-specific performance (as applicable), along with the performance of the firm and the individual, over the past year, as well as over prior years.

Further information with regards to the Link between Pay and Performance can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.5 Selection and remuneration of Identified Staff

GSAM BV selects Identified Staff (staff whose professional activities have material impact on the risk profile of Goldman Sachs Asset Management) on the basis of both AIFMD and UCITS (being staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Dutch licensed AIF(s), and/or the UCITS and/or GSAM BV, as applicable). AIFMD and UCITS Identified Staff are selected in accordance with ESMA guidelines 2013/232 and 2016/575. Under its selection methodology, GSAM BV considers the categories as detailed in the ESMA guidelines and conducts a review of employees who have a material impact and whose total remuneration takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior managers and risk takers.

The applied selection methodology and selection criteria for GSAM BV Identified Staff were approved by the GSAM BV Compensation Committee.

2.15.6 Performance Measurement

Performance is measured at the firmwide, business, business unit, desk and individual level as applicable. Employees are evaluated annually as part of the performance review feedback process. The process reflects evaluation of employee objectives and performance focusing on matters including but not limited to teamwork and collaboration. Further information with regards to the Performance Measurement can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.7 Risk Adjustment

Prudent risk management is a hallmark of the firm's culture and sensitivity to risk and risk management are key elements in assessing employee performance and variable remuneration, including as part of the performance review feedback process noted above.

The firm takes risk, including conduct risk, into account both on an ex-ante and ex-post basis when setting the amount and form of variable remuneration for employees. As indicated in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework, different lines of business have different risk profiles that inform remuneration decisions. These include credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational, legal, compliance and conduct risks.

Guidelines are provided to assist remuneration managers when exercising discretion during the remuneration process to promote appropriate consideration of the different risks presented by the firm's businesses. Further, to ensure the independence of control function employees, remuneration for those employees is not determined by individuals in revenue-producing positions but rather by the management of the relevant control function.

Consistent with prior years, for 2024 certain employees received a portion of their variable remuneration as an equity-based award that is subject to a number of terms and conditions that could result in forfeiture or recapture.

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee also reviewed the annual compensation-related risk assessment with respect to GSAM BV. Further information with regards to Risk Adjustment can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.8 Structure of Remuneration

Fixed Remuneration

The firm has a global salary approach to ensure consistency in salary levels and to achieve an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration.

Variable Remuneration

For employees with total remuneration and variable remuneration above specific thresholds, variable remuneration is generally paid in a combination of cash and equity-based remuneration. In general, the portion paid in the form of an equity-based award increases as variable remuneration increases and, for Identified Staff, is set to ensure compliance with the applicable rules of the AIFMD and UCITS Directive.

The variable remuneration programme is flexible to allow the firm to respond to changes in market conditions and to maintain its pay-for-performance approach. Variable remuneration is discretionary (even if paid consistently over a period of years).

Equity-based Remuneration

The firm believes that remuneration should encourage a long-term, firmwide approach to performance and discourage imprudent risk-taking. One way the firm achieves this approach is to pay a significant portion of variable remuneration in the form of equity-based remuneration that delivers over time, changes in value according to the price of GS Group shares of common stock and/or the performance of GSAM BV funds, and is subject to forfeiture or recapture. This approach encourages a long-term, firmwide focus because the value of the equity-based remuneration is realised with a dependency on long-term responsible behaviour and the financial performance of the firm.

To ensure continued alignment to the investment activities of GSAM BV, staff eligible for equity-based remuneration (including GSAM BV Identified Staff) are generally awarded both GS Group Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Phantom Units under the Goldman Sachs Phantom Investment Plan ("GSAM BV Phantom Unit Plan"). Further information with regards to the Equity-based remuneration can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.9 Remuneration over 2024

Over 2024, GSAM BV has awarded a total amount of € 117.21 million to all employees. This amount consists of fixed remuneration of € 86.96 million, and variable remuneration of € 30.25 million. Per 31 December 2024 this concerned 709 employees and 5 board members of GSAM BV. The majority of employees spend their time on activities that are directly or indirectly related to the management of the funds. In total GSAM BV awarded remuneration exceeding € 1 million to 2 employees.

From the above mentioned amounts, total remuneration for the board members is € 3.77 million, of which fixed remuneration is € 1.79 million and variable remuneration is € 1.98 million.

Remuneration paid or awarded for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 comprised fixed remuneration (salaries, allowances and director fees) and variable remuneration. Information of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration is not administered on fund level, resulting in the costs above to be disclosed on aggregated total management company level.

Aggregated fixed and variable remuneration over 2024 and 2023

The following tables show aggregate quantitative remuneration information for all GSAM BV Identified Staff selected on the basis of AIFMD and/or UCITS for the performance year 2024.

Table 1: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2024

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	26
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,786	7,736
Variable remuneration (2)	1,980	7,936
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,766	15,672

Table 2: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2023

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	28
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,582	7,981
Variable remuneration (2)	1,430	7,014
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,012	14,995

1) Fixed remuneration per the fiscal year-end for contractual working hours. Fixed remuneration includes allowances, which includes elements such as holiday pay, and pension allowance and excludes benefits.

2) Variable remuneration includes all payments processed through payroll per respectively January 2025 (performance year 2024) or January 2024 (performance year 2023) and all conditional and unconditional awards in relation to the respective performance year, including RSUs, GSAM BV Phantom Units (a reference to the allocated Funds is not available) and carried interest.

Remuneration information third parties

GSAM BV has (partly) outsourced its portfolio management activities to third parties. For each of these parties a Portfolio Management Agreement (PMA) has been arranged. The PMA guarantees efficient and effective services in accordance with the set agreements with these third parties. The services offered by these third parties based on the PMA are evaluated annually by GSAM BV.

The transparency that GSAM BV maintains with regard to the applied remuneration policy also includes transparency regarding the remuneration policy of third parties who carry out portfolio management activities for GSAM BV. By doing this GSAM BV is aligned with the guidance from the European regulator (ESMA). GSAM BV annually requests information from third parties in order to be able to evaluate the services and information about the applied remuneration policy by the third party is included in this request.

The overview below provides information on the remuneration policy from the parties to whom Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV has (partly) delegated portfolio management activities for AIFs and UCITS.

This includes delegated portfolio management services provided by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., for which the services have been considered on an AIF/UCITS by AIF/UCITS basis and an estimated split for each AIF/UCITS has been incorporated into the calculations below. The pro rata remuneration is calculated by dividing the assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager on behalf of the AIF(s)/UCITS managed by GSAM BV by the total (strategy) assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager.

Delegated portfolio management (3)	Number of beneficiaries	Fixed pay (USD)	Variable pay (USD)	Total pay (USD)
Pro rata remuneration	376.6 – 381.6	1,342,112.89	359,033.68	1,701,146.57

- 3) The delegated portfolio management services have been provided by Danske Bank A/S, Nomura Asset Management Co. Ltd, J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Irish Life Investment Management Limited, State Street Global Advisors UK, Triodos Investment Management B.V., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Where information for FY2024 was not available, FY2023 figures have been included.

2.16 In control statement

General

As manager of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. it is, in accordance with Article 115y Paragraph 5 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises pursuant to the Act on Financial Supervision ('Besluit gedragstoezicht financiële ondernemingen' or 'Bgfo'), our responsibility to declare that for Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. we have a description of the control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements and that the control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period from 1 January until 31 December 2024 and in accordance with the description.

Below we present our view on the design of the business operations of the manager related to the activities of the Fund. The control framework is setup in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The setup is unable to provide absolute certainty that deviations will never occur, but is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls and the risks related to the activities of the manager. The assessment of the effectiveness of the control framework is the responsibility of the Manager.

With regard to the design of the administrative organisation and internal control environment (overall named 'control framework'), the Manager applies the GSAM Control Framework. The significant risks are determined periodically in a systematic manner. The existing system of internal controls mitigates these risks.

The description of the control framework has been evaluated and is in line with legal requirements. This means that the significant risks and controls of the relevant processes have been reviewed and updated.

In practice, the assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed in different ways. Management is periodically informed by means of performance indicators, which are based on process descriptions and their control measures. In addition, there is an incident and complaints procedure. In the reporting period, the effective functioning of the control framework is reviewed and tested for its operational efficiency. This concerns generic testing, which has been implemented in a process-oriented manner for the different investment funds managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. Therefore, the executed test work can be different at the level of the individual funds. Controls are self-assessed by management for those controls in scope of the assurance report. The tests are carried out by the independent auditor. In the context of this annual report, no relevant findings have emerged.

Reporting on business operations

During the reporting period, we have reviewed the various aspects of the control framework. During our review work, we have no observations based on which it should be concluded that the description of the design of the control framework, as referred to Article 115y Paragraph 5 of the Bgfo, does not meet the requirements as stated in the Bgfo and related regulations. We have not found internal control measures that were not effective or were not operating in accordance with their description. Based on this we, as manager for Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. declare to have a description of the control framework as referred to Article 115y Paragraph 5 of the Bgfo, which meets the requirements of the Bgfo and we declare with a reasonable degree of certainty that the business operations during the reporting period have operated effectively and in accordance with the description.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

(For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024)

3.1 Balance sheet

Before appropriation of the result

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Investments			
Bonds and other fixed income securities	3.5.1	1,347,019	1,255,828
Investment funds	3.5.2	3,419,374	3,672,263
Forward currency contracts	3.5.3	119	67
Interest futures	3.5.5	10,339	11,464
Interest rate swaps	3.5.6	10,119	474,167
Credit default swaps sold	3.5.8	-	935
Total investments		4,786,970	5,414,724
Receivables 3.5.12			
Receivable from investment transactions		24,693	-
Interest receivable		3,188	3,191
Receivable from shareholders		427	1,625
Other receivables		161	129
Total receivables		28,469	4,945
Other assets 3.5.13			
Cash and cash equivalents		546,028	27,483
Total other assets		546,028	27,483
Total assets		5,361,467	5,447,152
Shareholders' equity 3.5.14			
Issued capital		8,569	9,657
Share premium		4,761,984	4,920,088
Revaluation reserve		4,650	448,656
Other reserves		-151,975	-906,352
Undistributed result		264,776	367,494
Shareholders' equity		4,888,004	4,839,543
Investments with negative market value			
Forward currency contracts	3.5.3	134	213
Interest futures	3.5.5	31,969	18,731
Interest rate swaps	3.5.6	430,712	56,022
Total investments with negative market value		462,815	74,966
Short term liabilities 3.5.15			
Payable for investment transactions		8,340	22,627
Payable to credit institutions		5	490,748
Payable to shareholders		927	1,231
Interest payables		76	15,837
Collateral		-	1,070
Other short term liabilities		1,300	1,130
Total short term liabilities		10,648	532,643
Total liabilities		5,361,467	5,447,152

3.2 Profit and loss statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME			
Investment income	3.6.1		
Interest from investments		-39,198	-5,485
Revaluation of investments	3.6.2		
Realised revaluation of investments		894,191	-629,966
Unrealised revaluation of investments		-584,996	1,007,818
Other results	3.6.3		
Currency exchange rate differences		-25	-140
Interest other		819	937
Subscription and redemption fee		1,680	1,059
Other income		216	275
Total operating income		272,687	374,498
OPERATING EXPENSES			
	3.6.4		
Operating cost		7,879	6,986
Interest other		32	18
Total operating expenses		7,911	7,004
Net result		264,776	367,494

3.3 Cash flow statement

For the period 1 January to 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investments		-6,275,338	-8,281,622
Sales of investments		7,561,156	6,404,001
Interest on investments received		5,020	18,941
Interest on investments paid		-59,976	-1,390
Other results		1,003	1,169
Change in collateral		-1,070	820
Other interest paid		-32	116
Operating cost paid		-7,709	-7,038
Total cash flow from investment activities		1,223,054	-1,865,003
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from subscriptions of shares		1,736,922	1,617,870
Payments for redemptions of shares		-1,952,343	-590,057
Subscription and redemption fee received		1,680	1,059
Total cash flow from financing activities		-213,741	1,028,872
NET CASH FLOW		1,009,313	-836,131
Currency exchange rate differences		-25	-140
Change in cash and cash equivalents		1,009,288	-836,271
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		-463,265	373,006
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	3.5.15 / 3.5.15	546,023	-463,265
Summary of total position of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		546,023	-463,265
Money market investment funds		3,369,830	3,612,375
Total position of cash and cash equivalents		3,915,853	3,149,110

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3.4 Notes to the financial statements

3.4.1 General

The annual report has been prepared in English to accommodate a broader international audience and ensure accessibility for all stakeholders. This change pertains solely to the language of the report and does not affect the financial statements, the accounting policies, or any of the disclosures.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is an investment fund with variable capital. The Fund has its head office in The Hague, has its registered office in Amsterdam and is listed in the trade register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Amsterdam. The Fund does not have any employees. The Fund is managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is registered at Chamber of Commerce under registration number 56555113.

The financial statements are prepared under going concern principles and in accordance with the financial statement models for investment institutions as established by the legislator. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards. Wording may be used that deviates from these models to better reflect the contents of the specific items. The 2024 annual financial statement are prepared according to the same principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities, determination of results and cash flow statement as used for the 2023 financial statements, with the exception of the change disclosed in section 3.4.2.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is an open-end investment company, structured as an umbrella fund, whereby the ordinary shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. are divided into various series, known as 'Sub-funds', in which investments can be made separately. For further details, please refer to the "Structure" section in the Management Board report. The financial statements of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. are a aggregation of the financial statements of the underlying Sub-funds.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets attributed to the individual Sub-funds. The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is available on the website of the manager.

When preparing the financial statements, the manager uses estimates and judgments that can be essential to the amounts included in the financial statements. If deemed necessary, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the associated assumptions, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

The functional currency of the Sub-fund is the euro. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. Amounts in whole euros are denoted with a euro symbol (€). The table below provides the key exchange rates relative to the euro.

Currency	Abbreviation	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Australian Dollar	AUD	1.67243	1.61886
Canadian Dollar	CAD	1.48921	1.45657
Chinese Renminbi	CNY	7.60190	7.86560
British Pound	GBP	0.82679	0.86651
Japanese Yen	JPY	162.73435	155.73095
New Zealand Dollar	NZD	1.84824	1.74464
Norwegian Krone	NOK	11.76015	11.21832
South Korean Won	KRW	1,524.36606	1,422.65495
Swedish Krona	SEK	11.44117	11.13232
Swiss Franc	CHF	0.93840	0.92973
US Dollar	USD	1.03547	1.10463

3.4.2 Change in valuation from bid price to mid price

Following the decision by GSAM to globally align the valuation method of the financial instruments, the valuation of the bonds and other fixed-income securities in the GSAM BV funds changed from bid price, as used in the 2023 financial statements, to valuation against mid price in the 2024 financial statements. The impact of this change is less than 10 basis points on the net asset value of the Fund. The comparative figures for 2023 as included in the financial statements have not been adjusted as a result of this change in valuation.

3.4.3 Continuity management

The objective of continuity management by the Fund manager is to ensure the continuity of its activities, to establish trust, to protect the assets and funds entrusted, to be able to meet obligations, to comply with internal and external regulations, to prevent or mitigate damage, and risk and to identify and manage risks to an acceptable level.

Liquidity monitoring

GSAM BV actively engages in liquidity monitoring to mitigate and manage liquidity risks within the Sub-funds it manages. More specifically, the risk of not being able to service redemption requests within the timelines disclosed in the prospectus. At GSAM BV, liquidity risk management follows the so-called 'Three lines of defence' model, whereby the Portfolio Management teams are responsible for managing Sub-funds in line with risk appetite, Risk Management provides independent liquidity risk modelling and oversight, and Internal Audit functions review whether these activities are performed in line with regulatory and client expectations. Risk Management (RM) monitors liquidity risks in the Sub-funds on an ongoing basis by measuring, monitoring and reporting.

The GSAM BV Control Framework includes liquidity on the asset side, liquidity on the liability side and the coverage ratio which indicates how many times we expect liquid assets are able to cover potential liabilities from redemptions. Liquidity risk is also modelled as a stress version in accordance with the ESMA guidelines for liquidity stress testing (where applicable).

The manager has the ability to use the following liquidity instruments in cases of exceptional subscriptions or redemptions within the Sub-funds. An exceptional subscription or redemption is one that is expected to have a market impact. The goal of these tools is to act in the best interest of the shareholders in the Sub-funds of the Fund when executing such exceptional transactions.

- Subscription and redemption fee: This fee serves to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-funds of the Fund by compensating for the purchase or sale costs (transaction costs) of the underlying 'physical' investments.
- Short term loans: To allow the Sub-funds of the Fund to temporarily borrow (by utilizing the overdraft facility provided by the Fund's custodian) in order to meet obligations. For UCITS funds, this is capped at a maximum of 10%.
- Suspension of NAV calculation and/or order processing: This prevents investors in the Sub-funds of the Fund from withdrawing their assets.

GSAM BV as a regulated entity is subject to two liquidity requirements:

- The liquidity requirement for investment firms based on Article 43(1) of the IFR is equal to one third of the fixed cost requirement. According to this requirement, GSAM BV hold an amount of liquid assets equivalent to at least one third of the fixed overhead requirement. These liquid assets consist of cash, cash pool receivables, and other receivables from trade debtors.
- The liquidity requirement for an AIF manager based on Article 9(8) of the AIFMD and Article 63b (2) of the Decree on prudential rules for financial undertakings operating in the financial markets (Besluit prudentiële regels Wft), where the entire regulatory capital must be held in liquid assets.

This is periodically reported to the DNB, noting that these requirements apply to GSAM BV and not to the funds it has under management.

Investments

The Sub-funds of the Fund primarily invest in liquid assets. As a result, no issues related to marketability occurred during the reporting period. The available cash position within the Sub-funds of the Fund was sufficient to manage capital inflows and outflows during the reporting period.

Conclusion

Currently, we do not foresee any impact on the continuity of the Fund, nor that of the manager over the next 12 months. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

3.4.4 Tax aspects

The Fund has the status of a tax-exempt investment institution (VBI) as referred to in Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969. As a tax-exempt investment institution within the meaning of Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969, the Fund will be exempt from corporate income tax on the investment income it receives if certain conditions (open-end character, collective investment, investment in financial instruments with risk diversification) are met.

Dividends distributed on foreign investments will often be subject to withholding tax in the respective country. Interest payments may also be subject to foreign withholding tax. Foreign and Dutch withholding tax withheld on behalf of the Fund generally cannot be reclaimed or offset. As a tax-exempt investment institution, the Fund cannot generally benefit from Dutch double taxation treaties.

The Fund is exempt from withholding tax on all its distributions.

3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities of the Sub-funds to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

Detailed information is included in the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

3.4.6 Accounting policies

General

The valuation principles included in this paragraph provide an overview of all valuation principles of the GSAM BV funds, which, in the management's opinion, are the most critical for representing the financial position and require estimates and assumptions by the GSAM BV funds.

Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities are recorded at historical cost.

An asset is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Fund and its value can be reliably measured. A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that its settlement will result in an outflow of resources, and the amount can be reliably measured.

An asset or liability is no longer recognised in the balance sheet if a transaction results in the transfer of all or virtually all rights to economic benefits and all or virtually all risks related to the asset or liability to a third party.

Offsetting an asset and a liability occurs only if there is a legal right to settle the asset and liability simultaneously, and the Fund has the firm intention to do so.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the calculation date. All transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the last known mid-market rate on the transaction date.

Investments

All financial instruments, as categorised in this report under investments or investments with a negative market value, are included in the balance sheet for the period during which the economic risk is attributable to the Fund.

All investments are held for trading purposes and are valued at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, including (dis)agio and directly attributable transaction costs. In subsequent valuations at fair value with changes recognised in the profit and loss statement, as is the case for investments held for trading purposes, directly attributable transaction costs are directly recognised in the profit and loss statement.

After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued as follows:

- Equities are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- Bonds and other fixed-income securities are valued at the last known mid price at the end of the reporting period.
- Deposits and commercial paper are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve data from active markets.
- Investments in other GSAM BV funds are valued at the intrinsic value of the same day.
- Investments in externally managed investment funds are valued at the last known intrinsic value.
- Options are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and volatility data from active markets.
- The fair value of forward currency contracts is determined daily using market-standard valuation models, calculated based on the discount curve of the relevant currency.
- Futures are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on the present value of the expected cash flows at the end of the reporting period, discounted at the market interest rate at the end of the reporting period. The net present value calculation uses the OIS curve (Overnight Indexed Swap) or another relevant interest rate curve.
- Inflation-linked swaps are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and inflation data from active markets.
- Total return swaps are valued at market value, based on the present value of the expected underlying cash flows, minus any interest earned or owed at the balance sheet date.
- Credit derivatives are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service and consisting of a theoretical value using yield curve and spread data from active markets for credit derivatives not listed on an exchange, and the exchange value for credit derivatives that are listed (CDX).

For investments that do not have a stock exchange or other market listing or if the pricing is not considered representative (for example, in times of high volatility in the financial markets), the manager determines the value. This determination is made using objective and recent market information and/or commonly accepted calculation models.

Other financial instruments considered as investments are valued at market value derived from third-party market quotations and market information. If no objective market quotation is available for such financial instruments, they are valued at theoretical value calculated using objective and broadly accepted mathematical models and considering standards deemed appropriate by the manager for the respective investments.

Security Lending

In securities lending, there is a temporary transfer of legal ownership to third parties. The economic rights and obligations remain with the Sub-funds of the Fund, allowing the Sub-funds of the Fund to retain the indirect investment results of the lent securities and receive compensation for any missed direct investment returns. As a result, these securities remain part of the investment portfolio as presented in the balance sheet and the composition of the investments during the period they are lent.

Collateral

Received and provided collateral is accounted for depending on the nature of the collateral:

- Received collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Short-term liabilities.
- Provided collateral in the form of a margin account for futures is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents.
- Provided collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Receivables.
- Collateral in the form of a variation margin for derivatives transacted through the central counterparty (Central counterparty (CCP)) is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions.

Receivables and Short-term Liabilities

All receivables and short-term liabilities have a maturity of less than one year. Receivables and short-term liabilities are initially valued at fair value. After initial recognition, receivables and short-term liabilities are valued at amortised cost, less any provision for recoverability deemed necessary for receivables.

Other Assets

Other assets relate to Cash and cash equivalents, which are valued at nominal value.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

The manager may deviate from the principles of net asset value determination described above if, in their opinion, special circumstances make the determination of the net asset value as described practically impossible or clearly unreasonable (for example, during times of high volatility in the financial markets). In such cases, net asset value determination will be based on indices or other acceptable accounting policies.

Amounts contributed and repurchased by shareholders above the nominal value are recorded as share premium. If the calculation of the share premium reserve through share repurchase results in a negative outcome, this negative amount will be recognised under other reserves.

The revaluation reserve consists of the total unrealised positive revaluation on OTC derivatives for which no frequent market quotation is available as of the balance sheet date.

3.4.7 Income and expense recognition

General

Operating income and expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Dividend

Dividends on investments are recognised as income at the time the respective share is quoted ex-dividend.

Interest

Interest is attributed to the period to which it relates.

Revaluation of investments

Realised and unrealised changes in the fair value of investments, including foreign currency gains and losses, are included in the profit and loss statement under revaluation of investments. Foreign currency results on other balance sheet items are reported in the profit and loss statement under 'Currency exchange rate differences'.

The realised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the difference between the selling price and the average historical cost. The unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the movement in the unrealised fair value of investments and foreign currency results during the reporting period. The reversal of the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results of prior years are included in the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results when realised.

Subscription and redemption fee

The transaction price of each share class of the Sub-funds is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each share class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the respective Sub-fund and is beneficial to that Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

Whether a subscription or redemption fee is applied depends on whether a Sub-fund, encompassing all share classes, has a net inflow (leading to a subscription fee) or outflow (leading to a redemption fee) of capital. Any difference between the actual costs of the Sub-fund and the aforementioned subscription or redemption fees will benefit or burden the respective Sub-fund.

Result per participation class

The result of a share class consists of revaluation of the investments, the interest received and paid, and security lending fees during the period, the declared dividends and the expenses that are attributable to the financial period. When determining the interest gains, the interest receivable on bank deposits is taken into account. Direct income and expenses are allocated to each share class and attributed to the relating financial period.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs of investments are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds of the relevant investments.

3.4.8 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement provides insights into cash and cash equivalents originated by the Fund during the reporting period and the way in which this has been used. Cash flows are split into (operating) investment and financing activities.

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the direct method. The cash flow statement distinguishes between cashflows from financing activities, which relate to transactions with shareholders, and cashflows from investment activities, which relate to the operational activities of the Fund.

The cash and cash equivalents consist of freely available positions at banks including, if applicable, the margin accounts related to transactions in derivative instruments.

3.5 Notes to the balance sheet

The presented movement schedules cover to the period from 1 January through 31 December

3.5.1 Bonds and other fixed-income securities

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	1,255,828	1,171,805
Purchases	708,847	698,105
Sales	-640,339	-648,796
Revaluation	22,683	34,714
Closing balance	1,347,019	1,255,828

For the composition of the bonds and other fixed income securities portfolio, we refer to the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

3.5.2 Investment Funds

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	3,672,263	2,299,210
Purchases	5,547,407	6,994,496
Sales	-5,928,772	-5,716,216
Revaluation	128,476	94,773
Closing balance	3,419,374	3,672,263

Overview of investment funds

The below table shows the investment funds in which the Sub-funds were invested at the end of the reporting period. The participation percentage included herein represents the interest in the respective share class of the investment fund in which the Sub-funds participate. The investments in Liquid Euro, Liquid Euribor 3M, Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund are held for cash management purposes.

At 31 December 2024

Fund name	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
All Grade Bond Fund (NL) - Z	992,022	17.19	3.5%	17,049
Euro Credit Fund (NL) - Z	2,450,253	11.57	41.9%	28,362
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	13,254	10,559.74	18.8%	139,954
Goldman Sachs European ABS - Z Cap EUR	659	6,267.29	1.2%	4,133
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR	1,305,581	1,072.53	93.5%	1,400,273
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR	1,717,243	1,065.43	85.8%	1,829,603
Closing balance				3,419,374

At 31 December 2023

Fund name	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
All Grade Bond Fund (NL) - Z	1,222,277	16.65	3.6%	20,347
Euro Credit Fund (NL) - Z	3,178,859	10.98	48.5%	34,893
Goldman Sachs European ABS - Z Cap EUR	802	5,793.29	6.5%	4,648
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	52,176	10,173.37	67.4%	530,810
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR	1,385,220	1,030.93	92.0%	1,428,065
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR	1,613,217	1,024.97	75.9%	1,653,500
Closing balance				3,672,263

3.5.3 Forward currency contracts

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-146	-86
Expiration	-240	15
Revaluation	371	-75
Closing balance	-15	-146
Forward currency contract with positive market value	119	67
Forward currency contract with negative market value	-134	-213
Closing balance	-15	-146

3.5.4 Equity futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-	-
Expiration	-	3
Revaluation	-	-3
Closing balance	-	-

3.5.5 Interest futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-7,267	11,672
Expiration	-40,031	-11,370
Revaluation	25,668	-7,569
Closing balance	-21,630	7,267
Interest futures with positive market value	10,339	11,464
Interest futures with negative market value	-31,969	-18,731
Closing balance	-21,630	-7,267

3.5.6 Interest rate swaps

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	418,145	-428,154
Opening of positions	-970,836	590,411
Revaluation	132,098	255,888
Closing balance	-420,593	418,145
Interest rate swaps with positive market value	10,119	474,167
Interest rate swaps with negative market value	-430,712	-56,022
Closing balance	-420,593	418,145

3.5.7 Credit default swaps purchased

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-	-
Opening of positions	-316	-327
Closing of positions	350	462
Revaluation	-34	-135
Closing balance	-	-

3.5.8 Credit default swaps sold

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	935	190
Opening of positions	4,447	2,875
Closing of positions	-5,315	-2,389
Revaluation	-67	259
Closing balance	-	935
Credit default swaps sold with positive market value	-	935
Closing balance	-	935

3.5.9 Risks related to financial instruments

This paragraph provides information on the various risks related to financial instruments at the level of the Fund. The risks associated with financial instruments are managed at the level of the individual Sub-funds. For more detailed disclosures on these risks, we refer to the section 'Risks related to financial instruments' in the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix. Where financial information is provided in this section, it pertains to the aggregate total of the underlying Sub-funds.

Investing involves entering into transactions with financial instruments. Investing in the Sub-funds, and therefore the use of financial instruments, means both seizing opportunities and taking risks. Managing risks that are related to investing should always be seen in conjunction with the opportunities, eventually expressed in the performance. Therefore, risk management is not solely focused on mitigating risks but to create an optimal balance between performance and risk, all within acceptable limits.

3.5.9.1 Market risk

The Fund is exposed to the risk of changes in valuation of its investments due to fluctuations in interest rates and prices in the fixed-income markets. Additionally, the prices of individual bonds and other fixed-income securities in which the Fund invests can also fluctuate. The Fund may use derivatives for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management, and increasing returns. The use of derivatives may involve leverage, which increases the Fund's sensitivity to market movements.

The Fund invests in investment funds and, through these funds, is indirectly exposed to market risk. The market risk described below pertains to the Fund's own investments in equities, bonds, and other fixed-income securities, as well as derivatives.

Insights into these risks in the report can be obtained as follows:

- An overview of the outstanding amounts at the end of the reporting period due to the use of Forward currency contracts are included in the 'currency position' as included in the explanation of the currency risk in the annual reports of the Sub-funds.
- The composition of investments, as included in the annual reports of the Sub-funds, provides information on the degree of diversification of investments by individual name and currency, as well as interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment. Additionally, the market risk section includes the allocation by country.

- The Sub-funds have provided collateral for the use of futures in the form of a margin account. The amount of the margin account is detailed in the notes on Other Assets. The justification for the futures contracts and the associated exposure is further explained in the notes to the balance sheet.
- For derivative transactions that take place through a central counterparty (CCP), collateral has been provided in the form of a variation margin and an initial margin. The amount of the variation margin is included in the notes on cash and cash equivalents and/or payable to credit institutions. The initial margin is further explained in the 'Interest rate risk' section as included in the annual reports of the Sub-funds.
- The process for selecting counterparties for derivative transactions is further explained in the 'Counterparty Risk' section.

Country allocation

The table below shows the country allocation of the portfolio of bonds and other fixed income.

Country	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2024	% Net asset value	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2023	% Net asset value
Germany	657,719	13.5	570,809	11.8%
Supranational	459,675	9.4	393,914	8.1%
Netherlands	154,986	3.2	206,634	4.3%
Other countries (<2,5%)	74,639	1.5	84,471	1.7%
Total	1,347,019	27.6%	1,255,828	25.9%

3.5.9.2 Interest rate risk

The Fund is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk arises when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. Generally, when interest rates decrease, the value of fixed-income securities is expected to increase. Conversely, when interest rates increase, the value of fixed-income securities is expected to decrease.

The composition of the investments, as included in the annual reports of the Sub-funds, includes information on bonds and other fixed-income securities, including interest rates and remaining maturity for each investment in which the individual Sub-funds are directly invested.

Further details on the duration, interest futures and their exposure, Interest Rate Swaps, and the initial margin with the central counterparty (CCP) are provided in the 'Interest rate risk' section of the annual reports of the Sub-funds.

Duration

This value is determined using the effective duration method. Effective duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates, taking into account any embedded options associated with the bond.

Sub-fund	2024	2023
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	4.60	4.53
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	21.58	21.62
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	53.65	41.24
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	40.56	39.90
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)*	43.42	-
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	25.97	26.07

* Duration Matching Fund (XXL) started on 2 February 2024. Therefore no duration applicable for 2023.

Initial margin CCP

At 31 December 2024 collateral was provided as initial margin for interest rate swaps that are traded through the Central counterparty (CCP). This collateral was provided in the form of bonds.

Collateral related to initial margin for interest rates swaps at 31 December 2024

Currency	Nominal x 1.000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1.000
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)				
EUR	7,953	0.000	BUNDESOBLIGATION 10/10/25	7,679
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)				
EUR	113,000	0.000	BUNDESOBLIGATION 10/10/25	111,124
EUR	115,600	1.300	BUNDESOBLIGATION 15/10/27	113,246
EUR	5,600	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/26	5,478
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)				
EUR	10,109	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 10/10/25	9,944
EUR	7,780	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT BOND 15/01/26	7,610
EUR	2,450	1.300	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/10/27	2,412
EUR	5,675	0.000	EUROPE 02/06/28	5,241
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)				
EUR	80,000	0.000	BUNDESOBLIGATION 10/10/25	78,678
EUR	34,800	1.300	BUNDESOBLIGATION 15/10/27	34,241
EUR	45,400	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/26	44,403
EUR	80,000	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 07/04/29	71,679
EUR	37,700	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 02/06/28	34,819
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)				
EUR	46,500	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 10/10/25	45,732
EUR	3,800	0.250	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT BOND 15/10/27	3,757
EUR	26,200	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT BOND 15/01/26	25,625
EUR	32,300	1.300	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/10/27	31,759
EUR	22,000	0.000	Europe 02/06/28	20,319
EUR	31,200	0.000	Europe 07/04/29	27,956
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)				
EUR	1,100	0.500	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/02/28	1,052
EUR	1,200	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/02/31	1,057
EUR	3,600	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/31	3,132
EUR	1,400	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/12/26	1,376
EUR	7,500	3.500	FRANCE 25/04/26	7,620
EUR	1,524	2.750	FRANCE 25/10/27	1,540
EUR	3,232	1.250	FRANCE 25/05/36	2,619
Total				700,098

Composition of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio by remaining maturity

At 31 December 2024

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years	Longer than 10 years	Total
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	-194,961	169,376	206,306	17,173	197,894
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	-2,119,032	-572,370	66,053	3,330,719	705,370
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	-230,284	-36,430	-5,738	308,853	36,401
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	-1,352,343	-87,113	-88,337	1,928,219	400,426
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	-1,986,477	-140,723	-88,471	2,400,947	185,276
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	-191,017	76,672	12,058	222,927	120,640
Total	-6,074,114	-590,588	101,871	8,208,838	1,646,007

At 31 December 2023

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years	Longer than 10 years	Total
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	-515,600	539,003	38,739	-	62,142
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	-3,440,155	-746,518	1,203,504	2,668,948	-314,221
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	-289,900	-32,615	80,940	230,402	-11,173
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	-2,304,987	-86,159	13,368	2,456,341	78,563
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	-231,937	46,785	3,994	285,494	104,336
Total	-6,782,579	-279,504	1,340,545	5,641,185	-80,353

Further details per type of investment is provided in the 'Interest rate risk' section of the annual reports of the Sub-funds.

Additionally, the Sub-funds of the Fund invest in investment funds that hold fixed-income securities, which also exposes these investments to interest rate risk. For insights into the interest rate risk of these investment funds, we refer to the financial statements of these funds.

3.5.9.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The overview of the currency position below includes, where applicable, the currency positions of the Sub-funds in underlying investment funds and shows the net currency position for all Sub-funds combined. The extent of currency hedging using currency forward contracts is detailed in the annual reports of the individual Sub-funds.

Currency position

At 31 December 2024

Base currency	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% Net asset value
EUR	4,886,351	4,886,351	100.0%
Other currencies		1,653	0.0%
Total		4,888,004	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Base currency	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% Net asset value
EUR	4,839,594	4,839,594	100.0%
Other currencies		-51	0.0%
Total		4,839,543	100.0%

The percentage listed under 'Other Currencies' represents the total of all currencies that individually account for less than 2.5% of the net asset value.

3.5.9.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the possibility that a specific counterparty may be unable to meet its obligations under financial instrument contracts with the Fund. The Fund invests directly and indirectly through underlying investment funds in bonds and other fixed-income securities.

The maximum credit risk of the Fund amounts to 5,361,501 (2023: 5,481,301).

Information on credit ratings is further detailed in the 'Credit Risk' section of the annual reports of the Sub-funds.

3.5.9.5 Counterparty risk

The Fund is inherently exposed to counterparty risk concerning all assets on the balance sheet. This counterparty risk is managed and mitigated as follows:

- Investments in listed securities are held by The Bank of New York Mellon, which serves as the custodian.
- Derivatives can be exposed to risks related to the solvency and liquidity of counterparties and their ability to fulfil contract terms. The Fund may use derivatives that carry the risk of the counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations. The counterparty risk associated with all share classes of the Fund is borne by the Fund as a whole. To mitigate this risk, the Fund will ensure that trading in bilateral OTC derivatives meets the following criteria:
 - Generally, only high-quality counterparties will be approved for trading bilateral OTC derivatives. In principle, a bilateral OTC derivatives counterparty should have at least an investment-grade rating from Fitch, Moody's, and/or Standard & Poor's;
 - Bilateral OTC derivatives must be traded based on a solid legal framework, typically an International Swap and Derivative Association Inc. (ISDA) agreement with a Credit Support Annex (CSA);
 - All bilateral OTC derivatives are secured by collateral under a daily process as described in the section 'Collateral';
 - The credit rating of bilateral OTC derivatives counterparties is evaluated at least annually;
 - All policies related to bilateral OTC derivatives trading are reviewed and adjusted if necessary, at least annually;
- For counterparty risk related to investments in other investment funds, we refer to the financial statements of the respective investment fund.
- Cash and cash equivalents are held with banks that generally have at least an investment-grade rating.

3.5.10 Collateral

To mitigate counterparty risk for the Sub-fund, a collateral arrangement with the counterparty can be established for certain assets. The Sub-fund must determine the value of the received collateral on a daily basis and verify if additional collateral needs to be exchanged.

The collateral is typically provided in the form of:

- Cash and cash equivalents, usually referred to as cash collateral;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by highly rated countries;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by prominent issuers and for which there is a sufficiently liquid market. Bonds issued by financial sector issuers are excluded due to correlation risk; or
- Shares admitted to or traded on a regulated market, provided that these shares are included in a major index.

The Fund must ensure that it is able to enforce its rights to the collateral if an event occurs that requires its exercise. Therefore, the collateral must be available at all times, either directly or through the mediation of a prominent financial institution or a wholly-owned subsidiary of that institution, so that the Sub-fund can immediately seize or liquidate the collateralised assets if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations.

The Fund will ensure that the collateral received from transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions meets the following conditions:

- The collateralised assets received are valued at market prices. To mitigate the risk of the collateral's value held by a Sub-fund being lower than the claim on the counterparty, a conservative markdown policy is applied. This collateral haircut is applied to collateral received in relation to (i) OTC derivatives, (ii) securities lending, and (iii) repo transactions. A markdown is a reduction applied to the value of collateralised assets and aims to absorb the volatility in the value of the collateral between two margin calls or during the required time to liquidate the collateral. This process includes a liquidity element in terms of remaining maturity and a credit quality element in terms of the rating of the security. The markdown policy takes into account the characteristics of the asset class involved, including the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, the volatility of collateral prices, and potential currency mismatches. Markdowns applied to cash, high-quality government bonds, and corporate bonds typically range between 0% to 15%, and markdowns on equities range from 10% to 15%. Regulation also requires an additional 8% markdown to be applied when the currency unit of the collateral, if the collateral is a bond, differs from the permitted currency units in the legal documentation for bilateral derivative transactions. In exceptional market conditions, a different markdown level may be applied. Under the agreement with the respective counterparty, which may or may not involve minimum booking amounts, it is intended that, for the purpose of the collateral haircut and if applicable, each received collateral is valued at an amount equal to or higher than the respective exposure of the counterparty;
- The received collateral for OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions must be sufficiently liquid so that they can be quickly sold at a price that deviates little from the pre-sale valuation;
- The collateralised assets are held by the Sub-fund's Custodian or by a sub-custodian provided that the Sub-fund's Custodian has transferred the custody of the collateral to such sub-custodian and that the Custodian remains liable for the collateral if the sub-custodian loses it;
- Collateral received in the context of transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions cannot be sold or provided as security to a third party during the term of the agreement. However, received cash collateral can be reinvested.

Overview collateral at 31 December 2024

- The margin account related to futures contracts is detailed in the notes on cash and cash equivalents.
- Cash collateral related to OTC derivatives is recorded on the balance sheet under receivables (for provided cash collateral) or current liabilities (for received cash collateral).
- The variation margin for interest rate swaps processed through a the central counterparty ("Central counterparty (CCP)") is included in the notes to the cash and cash equivalents and/or payable to credit institutions.
- An overview of the initial margin for interest rate swaps processed through the CCP is provided in the 'interest rate risk' section.

3.5.11 Investment by valuation method

Below is the breakdown of the investment portfolio by valuation method.

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Quoted market prices	1,325,389	1,248,561
Net present value calculation	-420,608	417,999
Other method*	3,419,374	3,673,198
Closing balance	4,324,155	5,339,758

* The category 'Other method' includes investments in other investment funds. These investments are valued daily at the net asset value. The presented figure is the value at year-end.

3.5.12 Receivables

All receivables have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Receivable for investment transactions

These receivables arise due to the fact that there are a few days between the sale date and the receipt date of the payment for investment transactions.

Interest receivable

Interest receivable concerns accrued, not yet received, interest on investments.

Receivables from shareholders

Receivables from shareholders concern amounts receivable from shareholders for subscription to shares.

Other receivables

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Other receivables	161	129
Closing balance	161	129

3.5.13 Other assets**Cash and cash equivalents**

This concerns freely available bank accounts, including a margin account of 36,002 (2023: 22,341) related to future contracts. For the duration of the future contracts, the margin account is not fully available for use. The restricted amount is 35,541 (2023: 18,203). The variation margin is 422.476 (2023: nil) for interest rate swaps that are settled through the central counterparty (CCP).

3.5.14 Shareholders' equity

Authorised capital and issued capital

The authorised capital at 31 December 2024 amounts to 32,900 (2023: 32,900) and is divided into 10 preference shares and 45 series of ordinary shares, numbered from 1 to 45. Each series is further divided into twelve share classes, denoted by the letters P, N, I, U, B, G, Z, O, D, L, M and T. Both the ordinary shares and the preference shares have a nominal value of € 0.20.

The preference shares of the Fund are held by Goldman Sachs Fund Holdings B.V.

The authorised capital and issued capital is as follows:

Amounts x € 1,000		Authorised capital	Issued capital
Preference shares		-	-
Serie	Sub-fund name	Share Class	
Serie 1	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	N 2,000	159
	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	I 340	90
	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	U 400	29
	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	D 200	16
	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	T 600	218
Serie 2	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	N 900	206
	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	I 1,340	555
	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	U 1,000	323
	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	D 200	132
	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	T 3,500	2,214
Serie 3	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	N 240	43
	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	I 1,920	602
	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	U 320	89
	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	D 200	67
	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	T 1,800	652
Serie 7	Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	Z 6,600	1,218
Serie 9	Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	T 1,400	1,393
Serie 10	Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	I 900	563
Other series and share classes		9,040	-
Total		32,900	8,569

Overview of shareholders' equity per Sub-fund

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	332,054	448,804
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	2,287,067	2,475,138
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	88,234	110,926
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	1,256,449	1,586,583
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	739,737	-
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	184,463	218,092
Total	4,888,004	4,839,543

For the composition of the net asset value per share class within a Sub-fund, refer to the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

Movement schedule of shareholders' equity

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Issued capital		
Opening balance	9,657	7,158
Subscriptions	3,594	3,803
Redemptions	-4,682	-1,304
Closing balance	8,569	9,567
Share premium		
Opening balance	4,920,088	3,894,756
Subscriptions	1,732,130	1,614,431
Redemptions	-1,890,234	-589,099
Closing balance	4,761,984	4,920,088
Revaluation reserves		
Opening balance	448,656	13,333
Change through Other reserves	-444,006	435,323
Closing balance	4,650	448,656
Other reserves		
Opening balance	-906,352	1,521,624
Redemptions of shares	-57,123	-
Change in Revaluation reserve	444,006	-435,323
Transfer from Undistributed result	367,494	-1,992,653
Closing balance	-151,975	-906,352
Undistributed result		
Opening balance	367,494	-1,992,653
Transfer to Other reserves	-367,494	1,992,653
Net result	264,776	367,494
Closing balance	264,776	367,494
Total shareholders' equity	4,888,004	4,839,543

The revaluation reserve concerns a legal reserve and is therefore not freely distributable to shareholders.

3.5.15 Short term liabilities

All short term liabilities have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Payable for investment transactions

This is a payable arising from the fact that there are several days between the transaction date and the payment date for investment transactions.

Payable to credit institutions

Payable to credit institutions concerns the variation margin for Interest rate swaps ad 5 (2023: 490,748) that are settled traded through the Central Counterparty ("CCP").

Payable to shareholders

Payable to shareholders concerns the amount payable for redemptions of shares.

Interest payable

Interest payable concerns interest payable on investments.

Collateral

Collateral concerns received cash collateral related to OTC derivatives.

Other short term liabilities

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Accrued expenses	1,300	1,130
Closing balance	1,300	1,130

3.5.16 Off-balance sheet rights and obligations

At the reporting date, there are no off-balance sheet rights and obligations.

3.6 Notes to the profit and loss statement

3.6.1 Investment income

Interest from investments

Interest from investments concerns interest income from investments in financial instruments.

3.6.2 Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Realised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	14,617	233
Unrealised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	27,070	89,189
Realised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-10,490	-54,684
Unrealised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-8,514	-24
Realised gains investment funds	52,863	26,238
Unrealised gains investment funds	77,390	70,380
Realised losses investment funds	-	-1,624
Unrealised losses investment funds	-1,777	-221
Realised gains forward currency contracts	1,976	3,510
Unrealised gains forward currency contracts	331	230
Realised losses forward currency contracts	-1,736	-3,525
Unrealised losses forward currency contracts	-200	-290
Realised losses equity futures	-	-3
Realised gains interest futures	90,840	74,330
Unrealised gains interest futures	29,070	27,360
Realised losses interest futures	-50,808	-62,960
Unrealised losses interest futures	-43,434	-46,299
Realised gains interest rate swaps	1,126,749	311,704
Unrealised gains interest rate swaps	50,647	926,520
Realised losses interest rate swaps	-330,036	-922,981
Unrealised losses interest rate swaps	-715,262	-59,355
Realised gains credit default swaps purchased	-	12
Realised losses credit default swaps purchased	-34	-147
Realised gains credit default swaps sold	485	356
Unrealised gains credit default swaps sold	-	347
Realised losses credit default swaps sold	-235	-425
Unrealised losses credit default swaps sold	-317	-19
Total revaluation of investments	309,195	377,852
Realised revaluation of investments	894,191	-629,966
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-584,996	1,007,818
Total revaluation of investments	309,195	377,852

3.6.3 Other results

Currency exchange rate differences

Currency exchange rate differences is the amount resulting from foreign currency translation on other balance sheet items.

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest accrued during the reporting period on cash and cash equivalents, margin accounts, and collateral.

Subscription and redemption fee

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Subscription and redemption fee for the Fund	1,680	1,059

Subscription and redemption fee concerns to the fees charged to shareholders for the subscription to or redemption of shares in a Sub-fund. This fee is calculated as a percentage-based entry or exit fee on the net asset value per share to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-funds and is beneficiary to the Sub-funds.

The subscription and redemption fee is determined at Sub-fund level. The fee is calculated based on the actual average purchase and sale costs related to the securities in which the Sub-funds invest. For the specific percentage per Sub-fund, refer to the annual report of the Sub-funds as included in the appendix.

Whether a subscription fee or redemption fee is applied for this compensation, depends on whether the Sub-fund, taking into account all share classes, has a net inflow (resulting in a subscription fee) or net outflow (resulting in a redemption fee). Any surplus or deficit resulting from the actual costs of the Sub-funds deviating from the mentioned fee above will be beneficiary to or borne by the Sub-funds.

Other income

Other income includes revenues that are not directly generated from investment income. It also includes the refunding of allocated costs related to investments in investment funds. These allocated costs are included in the (un)realised changes in the value of investment funds and are reimbursed for share classes with a fixed service fee or all-in fee, as these costs are already included in the fixed service fee or all-in fee of the respective share class. For Share Class D, these costs are reimbursed as further explained in the notes to Share Class D of the Sub-funds included in the appendix.

3.6.4 Operating expenses**Operating costs**

Each share class within a Sub-fund has its own cost structure. For detailed information on the cost structure per share class per Sub-fund and the specific percentage for each share class per Sub-fund regarding the management fee, all-in fee, fixed service fee, and other costs, please refer to the annual report of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	3,688	3,266
All-in fee	3,213	2,655
Fixed service fee	217	253
Other costs	761	812
Total	7,879	6,986

The management fee, all-in fee, and fixed service fee represent a fixed percentage per year per share class of the Sub-fund, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value at the end of each day.

The all-in fee includes the management fee, as well as regular and/or ongoing costs included in the other costs section below. Where applicable, the all-in fee also includes regular and/or ongoing costs embedded in the value of investment funds and fee sharing.

The fixed service fee serves as compensation for regular and/or ongoing costs as outlined in the other costs section below. Where applicable, the fixed service fee also includes regular and/or ongoing costs included in the value of investment funds and fee sharing.

The other costs concern regular and/or recurring expenses as well as non-recurring and extraordinary expenses of the Fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Fund Agent and Transfer Agent.

Costs attributable to Share Class D are reimbursed by the manager, except for the costs related to the implementation of SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU), resulting in a net zero cost for Share Class D of the Sub-fund.

The other costs for 2023 include costs in an amount of 126 associated with the implementation of SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU). In 2024, these costs have not been charged to the Fund.

The audit fees amount to 80 (2023: 56) for costs related to the audit of the financial statements and 24 (2023: 14) for other audit engagements. For share classes with an all-in fee or fixed service fee, this amount is included in the all-in fee or fixed service fee. For Class D Shares, these charges are reimbursed as set out above. There are no audit fees related to advisory and other non-audit services.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Sub-funds during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of each of the Sub-funds. The table below shows the ongoing charges figure of each share class of the Sub-funds of the Fund.

Sub-fund	Share Class	2024	2023
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	N	0.25%	0.25%
	I	0.32%	0.32%
	U	0.23%	0.23%
	D	0.00%	0.00%
	T	0.15%	0.15%
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	N	0.25%	0.25%
	I	0.31%	0.31%
	U	0.23%	0.23%
	D	0.00%	0.00%
	T	0.15%	0.15%
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	I	0.55%	0.56%
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	N	0.25%	0.25%
	I	0.30%	0.31%
	U	0.23%	0.23%
	D	0.00%	0.00%
	T	0.15%	0.15%
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	T	0.15%	-
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	Z	0.07%	0.09%

Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) started 2 February 2024. Therefore no Ongoing charges figure to be disclosed for 2023.

For more details on the ongoing charges figures, we refer to the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

Interest other

This relates to the interest accrued during the reporting period on debts to credit institutions.

3.7 Other general notes

3.7.1 Transaction costs

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Quantifiable transaction costs charged to the Fund	197	111

Transaction costs relate to the costs incurred when entering into investment transactions. Transaction costs for purchases and sales of investments are included in the cost price of the investments and are included in the result of the Fund through the revaluation of the investments. For transactions in fixed-income securities, costs are generally included in the transaction price and cannot be separately identified. Non-quantifiable costs that may be included in transactions involving other derivative financial instruments are not included in the above amounts.

For transactions in Dutch GSAM BV funds, the transaction costs are equal to the subscription and redemption fees charged by the respective funds upon buying and selling. These transaction costs are included in the cost price of the investments and are included in the result of the Fund through the revaluation of the investments. The transaction costs of investments in Dutch GSAM BV funds are not recorded separately, so that these costs are not included in the quantifiable transaction costs.

For transactions in Luxembourg GSAM BV funds, no transaction costs are included here. Luxembourg GSAM BV funds apply swing pricing for subscriptions and redemptions in these funds. Swing pricing means that, when the daily inflow or outflow exceeds a certain threshold, the net asset value of the shares in a fund are increased or decreased with a factor. The adjustment of the net asset value per share of the Sub-funds, which is fully beneficial to the Sub-fund, is designated as compensation for the transaction costs that the Sub-fund incurs for the purchase or sale of investments, and is to protect the existing shareholders.

Transactions in Liquid Euro, Liquid Euribor 3M and Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund bear no costs.

The included transaction costs concern costs for futures transactions and CCP costs. For a detailed breakdown per Sub-fund, refer to the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

3.7.2 Portfolio turnover ratio

The portfolio turnover ratio (PTR) expresses the ratio between the total volume of investment transactions and the average net asset value of the Sub-fund. The ratio aims to indicate the turnover rate of the portfolio of an investment fund and serves as a measure of both the level of active portfolio management and the resulting transaction costs.

Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) started 2 February 2024. Therefore no PTR to be disclosed for 2023.

Portfolio turnover ratio	2024	2023
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	171	256
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	399	562
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	55	47
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	303	476
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	281	-
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	238	347

3.7.3 Related parties

As part of the investment policy of a Sub-fund, related parties may be engaged to provide services. Related parties in this context refer to all companies and other business units that are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

This includes, among other things, the management of a Sub-fund, the execution of investment transactions, the placement and raising of liquid assets, the taking out of loans, and the execution of securities lending activities. These services are provided at arm's length.

During the reporting period, the following services from related parties were utilised:

- GSAM BV charges a management fee for several share classes for management activities. For share classes that apply an all-in fee, this management fee is included in the all-in fee. The specific percentage can be found in the information provided per share class in the annual report of the individual Sub-funds.
- In executing the investment policy, the Sub-funds may engage in buy and sell transactions in other GSAM BV funds. The total volume of these transactions from 1 January 2024 through 31 December 2024 is included in the annual reports of the Sub-funds, shown as a percentage of the total transaction volume for the reporting period.
- At the reporting date, the manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities for some Sub-funds to a related external asset manager which, as such, is part of Goldman Sachs as a group. This concerns Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), established in the United Kingdom. GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-funds to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

3.7.4 Trailer fee, soft dollar arrangements and commission sharing agreements

Trailer fee

During the reporting period, no specific agreements regarding trailer fees were in effect, and no amounts were credited to the manager of the Fund in this regard.

Soft dollar arrangements

A soft dollar arrangement occurs when a financial service provider supplies products, such as research information, to the asset manager as part of the services related to executing investment transactions. GSAM BV does not use these arrangements. GSAM BV itself covers the costs of the necessary research for the funds it fully manages. This also applies to directly affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. For other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs and third parties involved in managing the funds, they may, under certain circumstances, use soft dollar arrangements. When an affiliated entity or a third party receives such information in their work for our funds, there may not be an underlying contractual agreement.

Commission sharing agreements

GSAM BV does not use commission sharing agreements for the Fund and its Sub-funds that are fully managed by GSAM BV or its directly affiliated entities within Europe. The same applies for other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties of Goldman Sachs Asset Management as described in the paragraph soft dollar arrangements.

3.7.5 Appropriation of the result

Result appropriation occurs at the level of the individual Sub-funds. For a detailed breakdown per Sub-fund, we refer to the section "Appropriation of the result" in the 2024 annual reports of the Sub-funds, as included in the appendix.

3.7.6 Subsequent events

In 2025 the participation in Euro Credit Fund (NL) - D of Sub-fund Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) has been sold. This has been done via a redemption in kind whereby the assets (excluding derivatives) have been transferred. This trade for a total of € 28.6 million was done on 7 February 2025.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The SFDR disclosure is included in the annual reports of the Sub-funds, as provided in the appendix. For your information, the classification of each Sub-fund is listed below.

Sub-fund	Classification
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	Article 8
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	Article 8
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	Article 8
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	Article 8
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	Article 8
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	Article 8

4.2 Statutory provisions regarding appropriation of the result

According to Article 23 of the Articles of Association of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. the Management Board decides for each type of shares what part of the balance will be allocated to the additional reserve maintained for the relevant type. After the aforementioned addition, a dividend, in so far as possible, is paid on the priority shares equal to six per cent (6%) of the nominal value of these shares. There is no further distribution of profit on the priority shares. The remainder is distributed to the holders of ordinary shares of the relevant type, unless the general meeting decides otherwise.

If the aforementioned balance of income and expenses is negative, the amount is deducted from the additional reserve that is maintained for the relevant type of shares.

4.3 Management interest

At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024, the Board members of GSAM BV had no personal interest in (an investment of) the Fund or its Sub-funds.

4.4 Special statutory rights

This concerns the rights of the holders of preference shares related to the nomination for appointment of Board Members, remuneration of Board Members, and prior approval of amendments to the articles of association or a decision to liquidate the company.

4.5 Preference shares

Goldman Sachs Fund Holdings B.V., established in The Hague, holds 10 preference shares in the capital of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

At the end of the reporting period, the management of Goldman Sachs Fund Holdings B.V. consists of Mrs. S.H. van Dijk, Mrs. T. Katgerman and Mr. A.H.L.M Philipsen.

Effective as of 18 February 2025, Mr. V. Bik was appointed as board member of Goldman Sachs Fund Holdings B.V. The current board consists of Mr. V. Bik, Mrs. S.H. van Dijk, Mrs. T. Katgerman and Mr. A.H.L.M Philipsen.

4.6 Independent auditor's report

The report of the independent auditor is included on the next page.



Independent auditor's report

To: the general meeting of shareholders and the meeting of holders of priority shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. ('the Fund') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2024 of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V., The Hague, included in this annual report.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the profit and loss statement for the period 1 January through 31 December 2024; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Independence

We are independent of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Our audit approach

We designed our audit procedures with respect to the key audit matters, fraud and going concern, and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to individual key audit matters, the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on these matters.

Overview and context

The Fund is an open-end investment company and is structured according to an umbrella structure. The authorised capital of the Fund is divided into 10 preference shares and 45 series of ordinary shares. The ordinary shares of the Fund are divided into 6 active sub-funds (the 'Sub-Funds'). The Fund is managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. ('the Manager'). The Manager also forms the board of the Fund. The independent fund administrator, custodian and transfer agent of the Fund is The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where the Manager made important judgements, for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

Given the significant size of the investments portfolio, our audit focused in particular on the existence and valuation of investments. Furthermore, we paid specific attention to the accuracy and completeness of operating income. We considered these matters as key audit matters as set out in the section 'Key audit matters' of this report.

The Manager assessed the possible effects of sustainability risks on the Fund and its financial position. In the management board report the risk related to sustainability is disclosed. We discussed the Manager's assessment and governance thereof and evaluated the potential impact on the financial position including underlying assumptions and estimates. The expected effects of climate change did not give rise to a key audit matter.



We ensured that the audit team included the appropriate skills and competences in the areas of investment valuation and taxation which are needed for the audit of an investment fund. We also included IT specialists in our team to gain an understanding of the IT General Controls and the internal control measures of the Manager.

The outline of our audit approach was as follows:

Materiality
Overall materiality: €122.200.092 based on 2,5% of Shareholders' equity. See the table in the section 'Materiality' for the materiality used per Sub-Fund.
Audit scope
- The Fund is managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. The independent fund administrator, custodian and transfer agent of the Fund is The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV. - For our audit we use the ISAE 3402 type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the independent fund administrator, custodian and transfer agent of the Fund regarding the design, existence, and operating effectiveness of internal controls. - We performed substantive audit procedures in order to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support our opinion on the financial statements.
Key audit matters
- Existence and valuation of investments; and - Accuracy and completeness of the operating income.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by the application of materiality, which is further explained in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements'.

Based on our professional judgement we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole and on our opinion.

The determination of materiality is based on the Shareholders' equity. We consider the Shareholders' equity of the Fund to be the most appropriate benchmark, because the Shareholders' equity of a Fund represents the value that investors could receive when selling their shares of the Fund.

The materiality per Sub-Fund has also been determined on the basis of 2,5% of the Shareholders' equity of the relevant Sub-Fund and is shown in the table below.

Name of the Sub-Fund	Materiality of 2,5% of Shareholders' equity	Materiality 2024 (EUR *1.000)
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	2,5%	57.177
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	2,5%	2.206
Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	2,5%	8.301
Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	2,5%	31.411
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	2,5%	18.493
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	2,5%	4.612
Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.	2,5%	122.200

Overall materiality

Refer to the above table.

Basis for determining materiality

We used our professional judgement to determine overall materiality. As a basis for our judgement, we used 2,5% of the Shareholders' equity.

Rationale for benchmark applied

We used the Shareholders' equity as the primary benchmark, a generally accepted auditing practice, based on our analysis of the common information needs of the users of the financial statements. On this basis, we believe that the Shareholders' equity is the most relevant metric for the financial performance of the Fund.

We also take misstatements and/or possible misstatements into account that, in our judgement, are material for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the Manager as the holder of priority shares of the Fund that we would report to them any misstatement identified during our audit above 5% of the calculated materiality as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.



Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the Manager's risk assessment process, the Manager's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system. We refer to section 'Principal risks and uncertainties' of the management board report for the Manager's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct and whistleblower procedures. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked members of the management board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V., as well as other officers of the Manager, including the head officers of the legal affairs and compliance departments on whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement. In addition, we conducted interviews to gain insight into the Manager's fraud risk assessment and the processes for identifying and responding to fraud risks and the internal controls the Manager has put in place to mitigate those risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud and misappropriation of assets. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

The management override of controls and the risk of fraud in revenue recognition are perceived risks of fraud. The Manager is inherently in a unique position to commit fraud, due to the ability to manipulate accounting data and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

We addressed this risk by evaluating whether there were indications of bias in the Manager's estimates, which could pose a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. With respect to the investments that are measured at fair value, we determined on the basis of external (market) information that the valuation as prepared by the fund falls within the range that we consider acceptable. We determined that there are no indications of bias in the estimates made by the Manager.

The audit procedures included, among other things, the evaluation of the design and implementation of internal controls intended to mitigate the risk of management override of controls. We obtained amongst others audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls at both the Manager and the fund administrator by reviewing the ISAE type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the fund administrator. We furthermore selected journal entries based on risk criteria, as well as other journal entries and adjustments made at the end of the reporting period and conducted specific procedures for these entries. These procedures include procedures such as validation of these entries with support obtained during our audit or with source documentation. We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business. Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.



The risk of fraud in revenue recognition is assessed by considering factors such as complexity, systematic nature, estimation uncertainty, and susceptibility to management bias. We did not identify any revenue associated with these risk factors for our audit.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. We also reviewed correspondence with regulators. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. If this was the case, we have re-evaluated our evaluation of the risk of fraud and its implications for our audit work.

Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in section 'Continuity Management' in the notes to the financial statements the management board performed their assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks).

Our procedures to evaluate the management board's going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considered whether the Manager's going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit, obtained additional substantiation and inquired with the Manager regarding the Manager's most important assumptions and inputs underlying its going-concern assessment;
- assessed the redemptions of shares after the end of the financial year and assessed whether these may give rise to continuity risks;
- reviewed the prospectus, which outlines the option for the Manager to temporarily suspend or limit requests for the redemption of shares in exceptional cases and;
- performed inquiries with the Manager as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the Manager's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the Manager's assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the management board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters identified by our audit and that we discussed. In this section, we described the key audit matters and included a summary of the audit procedures we performed on those matters.

Key audit matter

Existence and valuation of investments

The total investments include amongst others, bonds and other fixed income securities and investments funds. The bonds and other fixed income securities and the investment funds form the majority of the total net investments of €4.324.155.000 as recognised in the balance sheet and are based on the valuation principles as explained in the paragraph 'Accounting policies' of the financial statements. The investments as of 31 December 2024 represent almost 98% of the total Shareholders' equity in the balance sheet.

For investors, it is important that the investments presented are actually owned (beneficial ownership) by the Fund and are accurately valued. The investments are valued at fair value. In our opinion, the considerable size of the investment portfolio requires specific attention to valuation of investments during the audit. Given this importance, the audit of the existence and valuation of the investments constitutes a significant part of the overall audit procedures for the Fund's financial statements. Consequently, we have designated the existence and valuation of these investments as a key audit matter for our review.

Accuracy and completeness of the operating income

The operating income is based on the principles of profit determination as explained in the paragraph 'Income and expense recognition' of the financial statements.

The total operating income of the Fund for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 is €272.687.000 positive. The operating income consists mainly of positive revaluation of investments of €309.195.000.

The revaluation of investments consists of realised revaluation of investments and unrealised revaluation of investments.

The accuracy and completeness of the operating income is a key audit matter, as income recognition is an important element in assessing the financial performance of the Fund.

Our audit work and observations

We obtained audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls at the Manager, fund administrator, custodian and transfer agent. For our audit we used the ISAE 3402 type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the independent fund administrator, custodian and transfer agent of the Fund. We determined that, to the extent relevant for the purpose of our audit, we could rely on these internal controls. In addition, we performed substantive procedures on the existence and valuation of the investments.

For the verification of the existence of the investments in bonds and other fixed income securities and investment funds we obtained an independent confirmation from the custodian or the transfer agent. We tested the existence of the investments by reconciling the entire portfolio to the independently obtained confirmations.

We have tested the valuation of the investments in bonds and other fixed income securities by comparing the market value as of 31 December 2024 with independently obtained prices from external data vendors. Additionally, we tested the valuation as of 31 December, 2024 of the investments in investment funds, by reconciling their fair values with confirmations we independently obtained from external parties. For certain investment funds, we verified the valuation using independently obtained prices from external data vendors. We also conducted a retrospective analysis to determine the extent to which the fair values deviated from the final valuations as included in the audited financial statements of the respective investment funds.

In addition, we have determined that the disclosures related to investments, the financial results and the investments related risks are reported in accordance with the applicable reporting framework.

We obtained audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Manager's internal controls. For our audit we used the ISAE 3402 type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the independent fund administrator, custodian and transfer agent of the Fund. We concluded that, to the extent relevant for the purpose of our audit, we could rely on these internal controls. In addition, we performed substantive procedures for the revaluation of investments.

We verified the (un)realised changes in the value of the investments by conducting an independent calculation based on audited data and comparing the results with the Manager's accounting records. Through this independent calculation and comparison, we determined that the operating income related to revaluation of investments has been accurately and completely accounted for.

In addition, we have determined that the disclosures related to the operating income are reported in accordance with the applicable reporting framework.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the management board report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The management board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Our appointment

We were appointed as auditors of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. This followed the passing of a resolution by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 15 June 2022. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholders and now represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of three years.

Services rendered

The services, in addition to the audit, that we have provided to the Fund, for the period to which our statutory audit relates, are disclosed in note 3.6.4 in the financial statements.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board

The management board is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.



Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Amsterdam, 23 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original signed by H. Elwakiel RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2024 of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

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



We communicate with the management board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

We provide the management board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the management board, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

5. APPENDIX-ANNUAL REPORT 2024 SUB-FUNDS

The annual reports 2024 of all Sub-funds of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. are included as an appendix. This includes the following funds:

- Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)
- Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)
- Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)
- Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)
- Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)
- Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)

DURATION MATCHING FUND (M) (NL)

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(Sub-fund of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.)

Management Board

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Prinses Beatrixlaan 35
2595 AK The Hague, The Netherlands
Internet: <https://am.gs.com>

Members of the Management Board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

P. den Besten
M.C.M. Canisius
G.E.M. Cartigny
B.G.J. van Overbeek
E.J. Siermann

Depository

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Independent auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5
1066 JR Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Banker

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV
Boulevard Anspachlaan 1
1000 B-Brussels
Belgium

Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon NV/SA, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

2. MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

2.1 Key figures Share Class N

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value* (x 1,000)	€	81,239	81,568	96,297	129,050	206,129
Shares outstanding (number)		792,975	818,817	1,023,780	1,199,611	1,874,236
Net asset value per share	€	102.45	99.62	94.06	107.58	109.98
Transaction price	€	102.47	99.64	94.08	107.59	109.97
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	2.84	5.91	-12.56	-2.19	1.25
Performance of the index**	%	2.29	5.15	-12.13	-2.14	0.82
Relative performance	%	0.55	0.76	-0.43	-0.05	0.43

* Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

** The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-389	-121	130	406	1,690
Revaluation of investments	3,209	5,090	-14,284	-3,525	7,701
Operating expenses	-193	-207	-264	-375	-1,323
Total investment result	2,627	4,762	-14,418	-3,494	8,068

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-0.51	-0.14	0.12	0.30	0.35
Revaluation of investments	4.17	5.93	-13.66	-2.57	1.60
Operating expenses	-0.25	-0.24	-0.25	-0.27	-0.27
Total investment result	3.41	5.55	-13.79	-2.54	1.68

2.2 Key figures Share Class I

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	50,275	90,446	113,606	131,208	73,748
Shares outstanding (number)		448,043	828,335	1,101,165	1,111,086	610,510
Net asset value per share	€	112.21	109.19	103.17	118.09	120.80
Transaction price	€	112.23	109.21	103.19	118.10	120.79
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	2.77	5.84	-12.64	-2.24	1.17
Performance of the index*	%	2.29	5.15	-12.13	-2.14	0.82
Relative performance	%	0.48	0.69	-0.51	-0.10	0.35

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-709	-125	137	319	220
Revaluation of investments	2,654	5,469	-15,958	-2,612	939
Operating expenses	-299	-229	-375	-353	-235
Total investment result	1,646	5,115	-16,196	-2,646	924

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-0.81	-0.18	0.13	0.33	0.36
Revaluation of investments	3.04	7.86	-15.31	-2.72	1.54
Operating expenses	-0.34	-0.33	-0.36	-0.37	-0.38
Total investment result	1.89	7.35	-15.54	-2.76	1.52

2.3 Key figures Share Class U

		2024	2023	2022	2021
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	13,729	27,145	21,353	40,018
Shares outstanding (number)		145,901	296,726	247,234	405,205
Net asset value per share	€	94.10	91.48	86.37	98.76
Transaction price	€	94.12	91.50	86.39	98.77
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	2.86	5.92	-12.55	-1.24
Performance of the index*	%	2.29	5.15	-12.13	-2.14
Relative performance	%	0.57	0.77	-0.42	0.90

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x €1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021
Investment income and other results	-96	-41	32	46
Revaluation of investments	469	1,494	-3,453	-481
Operating expenses	-34	-57	-59	-39
Total investment result	339	1,396	-3,480	-474

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021
Investment income and other results	-0.60	-0.15	0.12	0.19
Revaluation of investments	2.94	5.35	-12.74	-1.98
Operating expenses	-0.21	-0.20	-0.22	-0.16
Total investment result	2.13	5.00	-12.84	-1.95

2.4 Key figures Share Class D

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	81,017	78,617	84,524	85,494	97,635
Shares outstanding (number)		82,399	82,438	94,103	83,432	93,431
Net asset value per share	€	983.22	953.65	898.21	1,024.71	1,045.00
Transaction price	€	983.42	953.84	898.39	1,024.81	1,044.89
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	3.10	6.17	-12.35	-1.94	1.50
Performance of the index*	%	2.29	5.15	-12.13	-2.14	0.82
Relative performance	%	0.81	1.02	-0.22	0.20	0.68

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-424	-116	59	236	296
Revaluation of investments	2,866	4,737	-7,748	-1,985	1,249
Operating expenses	-	-2	-2	0	0
Total investment result	2,442	4,619	-7,691	-1,749	1,545

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-5.14	-1.25	1.35	2.81	3.11
Revaluation of investments	34.75	50.89	-177.37	-23.67	13.14
Operating expenses	-	-0.02	-0.05	0.00	0.00
Total investment result	29.61	49.62	-176.07	-20.86	16.25

2.5 Key figures Share Class T

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	105,794	171,028	106,511	106,203	176,622
Shares outstanding (number)		1,091,735	1,816,901	1,199,524	1,046,832	1,704,589
Net asset value per share	€	96.90	94.13	88.79	101.45	103.62
Transaction price	€	96.92	94.15	88.81	101.46	103.61
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	2.95	6.01	-12.48	-2.09	1.34
Performance of the index*	%	2.29	5.15	-12.13	-2.14	0.82
Relative performance	%	0.66	0.86	-0.35	0.05	0.52

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-674	-272	112	389	429
Revaluation of investments	3,305	9,381	-12,424	-3,095	910
Operating expenses	-165	-230	-142	-216	-205
Total investment result	2,466	8,879	-12,454	-2,922	1,134

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-0.59	-0.16	0.11	0.28	0.32
Revaluation of investments	2.87	5.63	-12.63	-2.22	0.69
Operating expenses	-0.14	-0.14	-0.14	-0.15	-0.15
Total investment result	2.14	5.33	-12.66	-2.09	0.86

2.6 Notes to the key figures

2.6.1 Reporting period

The key figures relate to the positions at 31 December and the period from 1 January through 31 December, unless stated otherwise.

Share Class U of the Sub-fund commenced on 6 May 2021. The key figures 2021 for this Share Class relate to the positions at 31 December 2021 and the period from 6 May 2021 through 31 December 2021.

2.6.2 Net asset value per share

The net asset value of each Share Class of the Sub-fund will be determined by the manager. The manager calculates the net asset value per Share Class each business day. The net asset value per share of each Share Class is determined by dividing the net asset value of a Share Class by the number of outstanding shares of that Share Class at the calculation date.

2.6.3 Transaction price

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

2.6.4 Net performance

The net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is based on the net asset value per share, taking into account any dividend distributions. The relative performance is the difference between the net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund and the performance of the index.

2.6.5 Index

Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3 Yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant with a derivatives overlay to increase duration.

2.6.6 Average number of shares outstanding

The average number of outstanding shares, used for the calculation of the investment result per share, is based on the weighted average of the outstanding shares on a daily basis. This is in line with the number of days that the calculation of the net asset value takes place during the reporting period.

2.6.7 Key figures per share

Due to the timing and volume of subscriptions and redemptions in combination with the volatility of the results during the reporting period, the calculation of the key figures per share can provide a different outcome compared to the development of the net asset value per share during the reporting period.

2.7 General information

Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) ('the Sub-fund') is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (refer to paragraph 2.12 Structure for more information). The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Fund') is available on the website of the manager.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. (hereafter: 'GSAM BV' or 'the manager'), located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund and is licensed by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets ('Stichting Autoriteit Financiële Markten', also referred to as 'AFM') under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act ('Wet op het financieel toezicht', also referred to as 'Wft'). The Management Board of the Fund is formed by GSAM BV. All shares in GSAM BV are held by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. Both entities are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as 'Goldman Sachs').

The AFM and the central bank of the Netherlands ('De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.', also referred to as 'DNB') act as supervisors. The AFM oversees conduct supervision under the Wft. Prudential supervision is performed by DNB.

The Sub-fund participates for more than 20% in another GSAM BV managed fund. The notes to the balance sheet include further information on this GSAM BV fund. This provides further insight in the actual investments in which the Sub-fund participates.

2.8 Objective

The Sub-fund is actively managed to achieve a return in line with the index. In addition, the Sub-fund invests in a derivatives book that increases its interest rate sensitivity.

2.9 Investment policy

The Sub-fund invests primarily in money market instruments, money market funds and fixed-income securities denominated in euros as well as interest rate derivatives, such as interest rate swaps and bond futures. The Sub-fund has a medium-term duration as its objective. Duration is a measure of interest rate sensitivity. The medium-term duration is mainly achieved by using interest rate derivatives.

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, which regulation may be amended or supplemented from time to time).

The Sub-fund applies stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and exclusion criteria in relation to various activities. Additional information can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund considers the principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors mainly through stewardship. Information regarding the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund can hold the investments both directly and indirectly – such as by taking on exposure to the relevant financial instruments via derivatives or investments in other investment funds – whereby index divergence limits are applied. The composition of the Sub-fund may vary materially from that of the index. The index is broadly representative of the investment universe. The Sub-fund may invest in securities that are not part of the index. The manager seeks to invest in investment funds that are established in the Netherlands or Luxembourg.

The Sub-fund may make use of derivatives such as options, futures, warrants, swaps and forward currency transactions. They may be used for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. These instruments may be leveraged, which will increase the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market fluctuations. When using derivatives, care will be taken to ensure that the portfolio as a whole remains within the investment restrictions.

The risk profile associated with the type of investor that the Sub-fund focuses on does not change as a result of the use of these instruments.

In addition to the above, the following applies with respect to the investment policy of the Sub-fund:

- In so far as the assets are not invested in the aforementioned financial instruments, the assets may be invested in certain money market instruments (such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper) or money market funds or held in the form of cash;
- Additional income may be generated by entering into “lending transactions” (the lending of securities from the investment portfolio);
- The Sub-fund may enter into repurchase agreements. In this respect, the Sub-fund may act as the buyer (reverse repo) or the seller (repo);
- With due regard for the provisions in the prospectus, the gross leverage of the Sub-fund is a maximum of 500% and the net leverage is a maximum of 500%;
- The manager seeks to invest only in liquid assets, for which no special arrangements, as referred to in the prospectus, apply;
- The manager of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is authorised to enter into short-term loans, as debtor, for the benefit of the Sub-fund;
- Transactions with affiliates will take place on the basis of conditions which are in line with generally accepted market practice;
- In line with the investment policy, the Sub-fund invests worldwide in financial instruments with counterparties approved by the manager.

2.10 Dividend policy

The Sub-fund does not distribute dividends.

2.11 Outsourcing

Outsourcing of fund accounting

The manager of the Fund has outsourced the accounting function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV. This outsourcing involves the calculation of the net asset value, maintaining accounting records and processing and executing payments. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of these services.

Outsourcing of financial reporting

The manager of the Fund, has outsourced the preparation of multiple financial reports, including the (semi-)annual reports of the Dutch GSAM BV funds, to DM Financial Netherlands B.V. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of all financial reports.

Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

2.12 Structure

The Fund is an open-end investment company with variable capital as described in Article 76a of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Except in special circumstances, the Fund may in principle issue or redeem shares on any business day.

The Fund is an investment institution as defined in Article 1:1 of the Wet op het financieel toezicht ('Wft') and as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraph a of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD') in the form of an open-ended investment company. GSAM BV acts as manager of the Fund. In this capacity GSAM BV has a license, as defined in Section 2:65(1), preamble and (a) of the Wft from the AFM.

The Fund has an umbrella structure, which means that the ordinary shares are divided into various series of shares, with each series of shares corresponding to a separate Sub-fund. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets held by the individual Sub-funds.

A Sub-fund is a segregated part of the capital of the Fund for which a separate investment policy is pursued. The Wft states that all standards directed in whole or in part towards the Fund are also applicable to the Sub-funds. The part of the assets of the Sub-fund to be paid into, or allocated to, each Sub-fund is invested separately in accordance with a specific investment policy. Both gains and losses in the investment portfolio of a Sub-fund are credited or charged to the relevant Sub-fund.

The capital of a Sub-fund is segregated and subject to a statutory priority arrangement. Consequently, the assets of a Sub-fund may only be used to pay liabilities connected to the management and safe-keeping of the Sub-fund and the shares in that Sub-fund.

A Sub-fund is divided into one or more Share Classes. The Share Classes within the Sub-fund may differ in terms of cost and fee structure, the minimum amount of initial investment, demands on the quality of the investors, the currency in which the net asset value is expressed, etc.

Summary of the main characteristics per Share Class at 31-12-2024

Share Class N

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for pension providers for the purpose of capital accumulation in the context of pension agreements by virtue of the Pensions Act (Pensioenwet).	
Legal Name	Liability Matching Fund (M) (NL) - N	
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (M) (NL)	
ISIN code	NL0010290540	
Management fee	0.15%	
Fixed service fee	0.10%	

Share Class I

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for professional investors.	
Legal name	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) - I	
Commercial name	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) - I	
ISIN code	NL0010622411	
Management fee	0.25%	

Share Class U

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for insurers approved by the manager and related products for the purpose of capital accumulation.	
Legal Name	Liability Matching Fund (M) (NL) - U	
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (M) (NL) - U	
ISIN code	NL00150007V6	
All-in fee	0.23%	

Summary of the main characteristics per Share Class at 31-12-2024

Share Class D

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for professional investors which, under an agreement with the manager, pay the management fee and other costs to the manager itself.	
Legal name	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) - D	
Commercial name	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) - D	
ISIN code	NL0012817035	

Share Class T

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for other UCITSs and collective investment schemes managed by the manager or parties approved by the manager.	
Legal name	Liability Matching Fund (M) (NL) - T	
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (M) (NL) - T	
ISIN code	NL0013040348	
All-in fee	0.15%	

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription fee	0.02%
Redemption fee	0.02%
Maximum subscription fee	0.40%
Maximum redemption fee	0.40%

Fees**Management fee**

An annual management fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

All-in fee

An annual All-in fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

Fixed service fee

In addition to the management fee, an annual fixed service fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

Other costs

Other costs may be charged to the Share Class. These costs, if applicable, are further explained in the notes to the respective Share Class as included in the financial statements.

Subscription and redemption fee

This concerns the fee charged to shareholders upon the purchase or sale of shares in the Sub-fund. The fee is calculated as a percentage markup or markdown on the net asset value per share, serves to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund.

The actual percentage of the subscription and redemption fee can fluctuate and is published on the manager's website. This percentage may be changed without prior notice if the manager deems it necessary to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund.

Maximum subscription and redemption fee

For transparency reasons, the manager has set a maximum percentage of the net asset value of the shares for the subscription and redemption fee. In exceptional market conditions, at the discretion of the manager, the manager may, in the interest of the existing investors of the Sub-fund, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time. In addition, the manager may, in the interest of the existing shareholders, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time in the event of exceptionally large orders to buy and sell shares in the Sub-fund, to compensate for the related additional transaction costs.

2.13 Transfer Agent

Shares of Share Classes N, I, U, D and T can be bought and sold through the mediation of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium. The costs associated with the safe-keeping of shares of investors by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium are charged by the manager to the relevant Share Classes. The Transfer Agent, i.e. The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, is responsible for the evaluation and the acceptance of the buy and sell orders concerning shares of the relevant Share Classes as entered in the order book, subject to the conditions stated in the prospectus.

The Transfer Agent will only accept orders which have been entered on the basis of a settlement deadline which is in line with generally accepted market practice. After closure of the order book, the Transfer Agent will forward the balance of all buy and sell orders to the Fund. The transaction price at which these buy and sell orders are executed on the following business day is to be published by the manager.

2.14 Depositary of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

The assets of the Fund are in the safe-keeping of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch, as the depositary of the Fund (the 'depositary').

The shareholders' equity of the depositary amounts to at least € 730,000.

The manager and depositary of the Fund have entered into a written agreement relating to management and depositary services. The main elements of this agreement are the following:

- The depositary ensures that the cash flows of the Fund are properly controlled and in particular that all payments by or on behalf of investors during the subscription for shares have been received and that all cash of the Fund has been entered on cash accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust acting on behalf of the Fund or in the name of the depositary acting on behalf of the Fund, opened with, in principle, an entity as described in Article 18(1)(a), (b) and (c) of European Directive 2006/73/EC (a credit institution or a bank authorised in a third country).
- The assets of the Fund consisting of financial instruments, are entrusted to the depositary. The depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be registered on a financial instruments account in the books of the depositary, on separate accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust for the benefit of the Fund. In addition, the depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the depositary.
- The depositary ensures that the sale, issue, redemption and repayment of shares take place in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the value of the shares in the Fund is calculated in accordance with Dutch law, the regulations of the Fund and the relevant procedures.
- The depositary carries out the instructions of the manager, unless they conflict with Dutch law or the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the equivalent value of the transactions involving the assets of the Fund is transferred to the Fund by the usual deadlines.
- The depositary ensures that the income of the Fund is allocated in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.

In the context of depositary services, the depositary acts in the interests of the investors in the Fund.

2.15 Principal risks and uncertainties

Investing in the Sub-fund entails financial opportunities as well as financial risks. The value of investments can both rise and fall, and shareholders of the Sub-fund may receive less than they invested. Diversification of investments is expected to have a mitigating effect on these risks.

A comprehensive overview of the risks, categorised as 'high, medium, and low' risks, associated with the Sub-fund is provided in the prospectus. In the event of new regulations regarding risk management, additional information will be included. The main risks faced by the Sub-fund are:

Market risk

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets such as equities or fixed-income markets (market risk). Additionally, prices of individual instruments in which the Sub-fund invests may also fluctuate. If the Sub-fund utilises derivatives as described under 'Investment Policy', these may be employed for both hedging risks and efficient portfolio management. This may involve leveraging, thereby increasing the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

To mitigate market risks, investments are diversified across various countries, sectors, and/or companies. An overview of the portfolio composition as of each balance sheet date is provided in the Composition of Investments.

The section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024' of the management report includes further details on the potential use of derivatives during the reporting period.

Volatility is expressed as the standard deviation, which is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. A large standard deviation (= high volatility) indicates a broad range of possible outcomes. The standard deviation was 5.10% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 4.75%).

Tracking error is a risk measure that indicates the extent to which the portfolio's return deviates from the return of the index. Tracking error is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. The tracking error was 0.39% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 0.34%).

Interest rate risk

When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Currency risk

If investments can be made in securities denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the Sub-fund is denominated, currency fluctuations can have both positive and negative effects on the investment result.

The section 'currency risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the currency positions in the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks may arise when a particular underlying investment is difficult to sell. Since the Sub-fund may invest in illiquid securities, there is a risk that the Sub-fund may not have the ability to release financial resources that may be needed to meet certain obligations.

During the reporting period, there were no issues regarding liquidity. The liquidity position of the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage the inflow and outflow of capital during the reporting period. It is expected that this will also be the case in the upcoming reporting period.

Credit risk

Investors should be fully aware that every investment carries credit risks. Bonds and debt instruments entail actual credit risk on the issuer. This risk can be measured based on the issuer's credit rating. Bonds and debt instruments issued by lower-rated issuers typically carry higher credit risk and a greater chance of default than those issued by higher-rated issuers. If the issuer of bonds or debt instruments encounters financial or economic difficulties, leading to an increase in credit risk and likely downgrade of the rating, it can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (which may lose their value entirely).

The section 'credit risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the rating positions of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Solvency and financing needs

Due to the nature and activities of the Sub-fund, there are no solvency issues or financing needs. This is due to the fact that the Sub-fund will only pay investors for redemptions based on the net asset value. In addition, no external funding will be attracted. The provisions in the prospectus allow the Sub-fund to withhold redemption payments in situation where the Sub-fund is unable to convert investments into readily available cash.

Operational and compliance risk

The Sub-fund operates based on a control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period.

An assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed annually. No relevant findings have emerged from this assessment, which means that no significant operational or compliance risks have occurred during the reporting period which have impaired GSAM BV's license.

Fraud risks and corruption

Fraud is any intentional act or omission to mislead others, causing loss to the victim and/or profit to the perpetrator. Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for personal gain, including bribery. A lack of controls in the payment process for example increases the likelihood and therefore creates the opportunity for fraud.

The asset management industry is characterised by the management of third party assets. Having access to these assets increases GSAM BV's inherent fraud and corruption risk profile. To manage this risk, GSAM BV conducts an annual fraud and corruption risk assessment to determine the identification, exposure to and management of these risks. GSAM BV concludes in its annual risk assessment that there are no high residual risks in the context of fraud and corruption. The main inherent risks identified by GSAM BV in the annual risk assessment are the following:

- Cyber risks;
- Unauthorised withdrawal of funds;
- Fraudulent invoices;
- Insider trading risk;
- Bribery.

The following measures have been taken to mitigate these inherent risks:

Cyber risks, cyber risk is recognised as a collective term which, knowingly (e.g. ransomware) or unknowingly (e.g. hacking), can lead to a withdrawal of assets. The range of techniques that a malicious person can use is extensive. That is why it is important for GSAM BV to be aware of these techniques and to test its own environment accordingly.

Unauthorised withdrawal of funds, is prevented by having authorization limits and a four (or more) eyes principles, whereby modern techniques such as 2 factor authentication are required.

Fraudulent invoices, the payment of invoices at the expense of an investment fund is only permitted if this corresponds with the prospectus. The beneficiary as well as the correctness of the amounts charged are often verifiable, through a link with the assets. Invoices must be assessed and approved in advance by budget holders, in accordance with the procurement policy. Within this process, a separation of functions has been made between ordering, entering and approving.

Insider trading risk, involves misusing information for personal gain, or having orders executed in such a way that self-enrichment can be achieved at the expense of the Sub-fund. The measures taken to prevent this are diverse, including best execution review, mandatory periodic reporting on personal investment portfolios, education in the form of mandatory training and pre-employment screening.

Bribery involves having a tender being influenced by, for example, bribes, dinners, travel and gifts. To mitigate this, GSAM BV has a strict policy, whereby anything with a value of more than fifty euros may not be accepted. Furthermore, in the context of broker execution, price and quality assessments are carried out periodically, the outcome of which is indicative of the extent to which orders are allocated to these brokers.

The residual risk, following from the risks described above, is determined by GSAM BV as 'medium' and is accepted through a formal risk acceptance.

Furthermore, there is a clear legal and operational separation between the asset manager, the external administrator, the Sub-fund and the custodian. This segregation of duties has an important preventive effect on the risk of fraud and corruption.

The aforementioned control measures are part of a larger control framework, of which various parts are periodically assessed by an external auditor via the GSAM BV ISAE 3402 report. Furthermore, GSAM BV applies the 3-lines of defence mechanism, in which risk management and internal audit continuously test and monitor the effectiveness of the administrative organization and internal control. GSAM BV also implemented various soft controls, such as tone at the top, e-learning, code of ethics and a whistleblower policy.

Goldman Sachs Group maintains a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, supplemented by 14 Business Principles, and a compendium of internal policies to inform and guide employees in their roles. The company endorses Goldman Sachs Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics set out on the Goldman Sachs public website and looks to conduct its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk is defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation") as an environmental, social or governance event or condition, that if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Additional details of risks not disclosed in the financial statements can be found in the prospectus.

Issuer default risk

In addition to general trends in the financial markets, specific developments related to the issuer can also impact the value of an investment. Even careful security selection, for example, cannot eliminate the risk of loss due to a decline in value of the issuer's assets.

Risk perception

The willingness to take risks or guarantees (risk appetite) is an integral part of the investment policy carried out during the reporting period, and as outlined in the section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024'.

Insight into relevant risks during the reporting period is obtained as follows:

- In the notes to the investment policy during the reporting period, the section 'risk appetite and risk policy within the investment policy' highlights the main developments, considerations, and decisions regarding the risk management policy.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide detail on specific risks related to the use of financial instruments.
- The Composition of investments overview provides information on the diversification of investments in terms of regions and currencies, as well as by individual holdings. It also includes details on interest rates and remaining maturity for fixed-income investments, offering an indication of price risks at reporting date.
- For derivative financial instruments in the portfolio at the reporting date, additional information is provided in the notes to the financial statements.
- Counterparty risk is disclosed in the notes to the balance sheet. Where applicable, information regarding the use of collateral is included.
- The Management Board report contains details regarding leverage. Leverage refers to the method used by the manager to increase the Sub-fund's position through borrowed funds or securities, with leverage in the form of derivative positions or otherwise.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide information on the portfolio's duration and credit ratings. Duration measures the sensitivity of fixed-income portfolios to changes in market interest rates.
- The currency position, as included in the notes to the balance sheet, gives insight into the extent to which the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in euros or other currencies, including derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, which help guide currency management.
- If the Sub-fund engages in securities lending, additional information is provided in the notes to the balance sheet and the notes to the profit and loss statement, by providing details on specific risks and their management.
- The Sub-fund holds more than 20% of its assets in another investment fund. Information about this investment fund is included in the indirect investments.

2.16 Risk management

The manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework concerning the design of the administrative organization and internal control. The GSAM BV Control Framework includes all core processes, along with the key risks associated with each process. For each of these risks, the critical controls are defined, which are regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure compliance with internal and external regulations. Significant risks are systematically identified periodically. The existing system of internal control measures mitigates these risks.

The manager's operations, insofar as they apply to the activities of the investment fund, are also focused on managing financial and operational risks. The section 'In control statement' provides further details on how the manager's operations are structured.

GSAM BV, the manager, uses a system of risk management measures to ensure that the Sub-fund, in general, and the investment portfolio, in particular, continually comply with the conditions set forth in the prospectus, the legal frameworks, and the more fund-specific internal execution guidelines. These guidelines cover aspects such as portfolio diversification, the creditworthiness of debtors, the quality of counterparties, and the liquidity of investments.

A broad and well-diversified portfolio is expected to have a stabilizing effect on identified price risks, while selection based on creditworthiness and limit monitoring enables the management of credit risks. Liquidity risks can be limited by primarily investing in liquid, publicly traded securities.

The Sub-fund may use derivative financial instruments to hedge or manage price risks, such as currency and interest rate risks. These instruments also offer opportunities for efficient portfolio management, for example, in anticipation of inflows and outflows. These derivatives can be used for risk hedging, efficient portfolio management, and enhancing returns. This may also involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements. Additionally, derivatives will be used in a manner that ensures the overall portfolio remains within the investment restrictions.

2.17 Leverage and Value-at-Risk

Leverage refers to the method by which the manager increases the position of a Sub-fund using borrowed money, securities lending, or leverage through derivative positions.

The conditions under which a Sub-fund may use leverage, the permitted types and sources of leverage, and the associated risks, as well as any limitations on the use of leverage, collateral arrangements, and the reuse of assets, the maximum leverage that the manager can employ for the Sub-fund, and any potential changes to the maximum leverage allowed for the Sub-fund, along with any rights related to the reuse of collateral or guarantees provided under the leverage arrangement, are described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund. This information will be updated as necessary.

The expected maximum leverage is expressed as the ratio of the Sub-fund's economic position to its net asset value.

The allowed maximum leverage for the Sub-fund is calculated as a percentage of the net asset value, using: i) the commitment method (net leverage), and ii) based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives (gross leverage).

Leverage calculation according to the net-method accounts for risk-reducing measures like netting and hedging, in accordance with the relevant guideline, while the leverage calculation according to the gross-method does not take such measures into account.

While the calculated leverage serves as an indicator, it is not an official restriction. The leverage in the Sub-fund may exceed the level mentioned in the prospectus if it aligns with the risk profile and Value-at-Risk limits. Depending on market movements, the expected leverage level may vary over time, but in no case shall the use of derivatives or other financial instruments lead to deviations from the investment policy as described in the prospectus.

When the leverage calculation is larger than 100%, there is leverage in the Sub-fund. A leverage of 100% implies that there is no leverage and that the economic position of the Sub-fund is equal to its net asset value. The net leverage is a risk factor but does not fully represent the Sub-fund's risk profile. A complete investment- and risk profile can be found in the prospectus.

The use of derivatives can introduce leverage when a relatively small amount is invested compared to the cost of directly acquiring the underlying assets. The greater the leverage, the more sensitive the derivative becomes to price movements in the underlying asset. The potential gains and risks of derivatives will increase when there is an increase in leverage. In addition, derivatives can also be used to improve risk management. There is however no guarantee that using derivatives will help to achieve the objectives.

The below table provides information on the level of leverage.

	2024	2023
Name umbrella fund	Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.	
Name Sub-fund	Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	
Maximum expected net leverage level	500.0%	500.0%
Average net leverage level*	142.3%	142.8%
Maximum expected gross leverage level	500.0%	500.0%
Average gross leverage level**	223.8%	233.1%

* The net leverage level is determined according to the commitment method taking into account netting and/or hedging.

** The gross leverage level is determined based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives without considering netting and/or hedging.

2.18 Developments during the reporting period

2.18.1 General financial and economic developments in 2024

Macro

Risk assets ended 2023 with strong performance as the goldilocks macro backdrop of resilient growth in the US alongside continued disinflation across major economies continued, as well as a more dovish shift from the US Federal Reserve (Fed) towards potential rate cuts. In the first half of 2024, continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing data, robust labour markets, a resilient US economy, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks further supported investor risk appetite. Early in the first half of 2024, while the growth outlook remained benign, inflation, especially in the US, raised some concerns due to a few downside surprises in key inflation prints. However, the US began to see disinflationary progress once again in the second quarter of 2024, providing both the Fed and investors with renewed confidence in the path ahead following the string of higher-than-expected prints to start of the year. US Core PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index, Excluding Food and Energy) averaged 0.17% in April and May versus an average reading of 0.37% in the first quarter of 2024. This progress, combined with strong earnings growth, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks supported momentum in risk assets.

In July, the macro backdrop remained fluid with slight moderation in global manufacturing/services activity, but continued disinflation progress in the US. Then, in August, financial markets were jolted by a weaker than expected US jobs print in August. The print, headlined by the US national unemployment rate (U3) rising from 4.1% to 4.3%, triggered the Sahm Rule, which indicates that the US economy has moved into recession territory whenever the 3-month moving average of the U3 unemployment rate rises by more than 0.5% from its 12-month low. As a result, panic ensued among market participants, leading to sell-off in equities and rally in safe-haven assets like US treasuries and the Japanese Yen. However, the shock proved to be short-lived as a string of data releases over the next few days and weeks provided better comfort around the strength of the US economy and labour market. September was an eventful month, as two of the biggest central banks, the Fed and People's Bank of China (PBoC), helped ease monetary policy by lowering interest rates to support domestic economies. The Fed cut its policy rate by 50bps, marking the first US rate cut since March 2020.

October was characterised by strong growth, moderating inflation, and a cooling labour market in the US. In November, the key market driver was the outcome of the US Presidential Elections, which saw Donald Trump and the Republican party register a clean sweep by winning the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives. Tariffs on exports to the US, clampdown on illegal immigration, extension of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), boosts to US gas and oil drilling, and deregulation were the key pillars of Trump's economic and foreign policy throughout the US election campaign. This policy mix, if implemented, could potentially lead to the US growth outperformance vs. the rest of the world as higher trade uncertainty could weigh on Asian and European economies, which are more trade dependent than the US economy.

In December, global PMIs continued to point to two key themes – i) activity remains resilient as global composite PMI inched up modestly from 52.3 to 52.4, and ii) US growth relative outperformance vs. the rest of the world, largely due to the weakness in Euro Area. While the US labour market data remained mixed, it continued to show incremental signs of stabilization. The unemployment rate ticked up to 4.2% from 4.1% but other labour market indicators improved sequentially. Upside risks to inflation from any potential tariffs on exports to the US were enough for some Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members to revise up their inflation and policy rate expectations.

Monetary Policy

2023 ended with a noticeable slowdown in global inflation, leading to a somewhat dovish stance from major central banks. Strong disinflation progress and continued resilience in the labour market led many to gain further confidence in the possibility of a soft landing. Despite many investors coming into the year with expectations for an earlier and swifter start to central bank easing cycles, many of these central banks, including the Fed, tilted hawkish at the start of 2024 as inflation surprised to the upside and the strong economy gave policymakers the option to be patient around the onset of their policy easing cycle. Elsewhere, the Swiss National Bank surprised markets in March and cut policy rates by 25bps, becoming the first G10 central bank to start easing. In Asia, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) paved its own path and decided to end its negative interest rate policy at its March meeting.

In June of 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Canada started their respective easing cycles, both cutting their respective policy rates by 25bps. Continued moderation in the US inflation over the summer, paired with added stress around the sustainability of the US labour market, meant that the Fed could start its much-awaited easing cycle in September. The post-meeting statement indicated that the FOMC was “strongly committed to supporting maximum employment” alongside the 2% inflation target and that the risks to the Committee’s dual-mandate goals were roughly in balance.

In Europe, the ECB continued its rate cutting cycle in September and October. Elsewhere, in China, the PBoC announced a slew of policy measures in September to boost activity in general and property market in particular. Activity data in November offered early signs of green shoots following China’s recent policy pivot and subsequent stimulus programs. Amid all the easing, the BoJ, which had been gradually tightening monetary policy, decided to leave policy rate unchanged in September and October.

The FOMC lowered its policy rate further by 25bps in November. The Committee did not provide any strong forward guidance and refrained to comment on the implications of the new US government policies on potential monetary policy path going forward. However, Chair Powell did highlight that as the FOMC approaches levels that are close to neutral, it may be appropriate to slow down the pace of easing. In December, Powell highlighted that while the policy is still restrictive, it is getting closer to short-term neutral estimates. As a result, the FOMC is likely to be very cautious and gradual going forward in terms of pace of easing. This gradual approach was similar to the Bank of Canada, which cut rates by 50bps in December as expected but removed explicit easing bias and signalled a data dependent approach going forward.

Elsewhere in Europe, the European Central Bank lowered its growth and inflation projections at its December meeting. The policy rate was reduced by 25bps as widely expected by the markets. On the other hand, after cutting in November, the Bank of England held rates in December and reiterated that a “gradual approach” to removing policy restriction remains appropriate.

Bond Markets

Bond yields climbed higher at the start of 2024 as recession fears continued to ease and US inflation surprised to the upside. The US 10Y yield rose by 35bps to 4.2% in 1Q 2024, following a decline of 70bps in 4Q 2023. Yields were modestly higher in the second quarter of 2024, with the yield on the US 10Y up by 15bps. This increase was largely concentrated in April in response to strong labour market and inflation data. Subsequently, as inflation and activity data moderated, the yield on the 10Y declined in May and June. In France, the 10Y yield was 55bps in the second quarter of 2024 as the market priced in a higher term premium given increased political uncertainty.

In rates, yields declined in July on the back of weaker US inflation data and a softening labour market. The US 10Y yield was down by 25bps whereas German and UK 10Y yields were down 20bps each. The US 10Y yield went as low as 3.65% in September following the weak jobs numbers leading the market to price in a greater probability of a 50bps cut in September and more than 100bps of cuts in 2024. Nonetheless, the US 10Y yield rebounded following the Fed’s September meeting on the back of a string of more optimistic economic prints.

Fixed Income markets across major economies sold-off in October with the US underperforming, alongside election-related uncertainties remaining elevated. In November, developed market yields declined with US 10Y down from 4.28% to 4.19%, a decline of ~10bps. UK and German 10Y yields declined by 20bps and 30bps respectively. However, the Japanese 10Y yield went up by 10bps. In summary, bond markets witnessed some dispersion. Interestingly, US 10Y yield had risen from 4.28% to 4.44% by November 21 as the market baked in expectations of less easing from the FOMC on the back of potentially higher fiscal deficits under a Republican sweep. However, the trend reversed on the nomination of Scott Bessent as the next potential US Treasury Secretary under the incoming Trump administration.

In December, developed market bond yields went up with the US and the UK 10Y yield rising by 35bps each. German 10Y yield was up 25bps whereas Japanese 10Y yield was up a modest 6bps. The main driver of higher US 10Y nominal yield was the 30bps rise in real yield whereas the breakeven inflation rose by a modest 5bps. Overall, the key driver sell-off in December was the FOMC’s pivot towards higher inflation expectation and fewer cuts in 2025 than previously thought.

2.18.2 Sub-fund specific developments in 2024

Investment policy

The performance included in the key figures is the net performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund after deduction of costs. The report on the executed investment policy as described below, is based on the gross performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund before deduction of costs.

The Sub-fund invests in a combination of high-quality euro government bonds and derivatives and has a weighted average term (duration) of approximately 5 years. The starting point for the Sub-fund is a duration profile based on a representative set of cash flow profiles of more than 100 pension funds in the segment up to 8 years.

Given the duration profile of the Sub-fund – the Sub-fund duration was between 4 and 5 years throughout the year – the falling short-term interest rate in 2024 made a positive contribution to the performance.

The 5-year euro swap rate fell by approximately 0.2 percentage points from 2.44% at the beginning of 2024 to 2.24% at the end of the year. During the first half of 2024 rates increased as inflation surprised to the upside. In the second half of the year, rates started to decrease as the ECB started their cutting cycle on the back of economic slowdown and inflation coming down. Through a large part of the year swaps showed higher yields than German treasury bonds. Spread positioning contributed positively to the relative performance of the Sub-fund.

Risk appetite and risk policy within the investment policy

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets, predominantly fixed-income markets. When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases. The interest rate risk is intended as the Sub-fund is used to hedge against liabilities or duration profile which are also sensitive to interest rate risk.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Derivatives

The Sub-fund uses futures and interest rate swaps for efficient portfolio management and to increase duration.

Outlook

The global expansion is at the start of 2025 continuing, led by the US and powered by consumer spending. Corporate balance sheets remain in good shape, underpinning continued income potential across corporate credit. However, the US has ushered in a new President and a new source of market volatility. Heightened uncertainty around US trade policy, coupled with structural themes such as deglobalization and destabilization in geopolitics are likely to have an impact on business confidence, economic growth and inflation in Europe. On the other hand, European countries are reacting to this new environment by planning to increase fiscal spending, especially on defence. As a result, the longer-term prospects for European growth and inflation are balanced, albeit with elevated uncertainty.

The ECB is expected to cut rates a few more times to neutral, around 2%, as core-inflation looks like it will drop to around 2% in the second half of the year. Government-bond yields with maturities longer than 5 years are expected to remain more or less unchanged over the next twelve months but with significant risks on both sides.

Since year-end, global markets have experienced a significant increase in volatility across all financial instruments as a result of a range of trade tariffs imposed by the Trump administration. The situation has not led to any significant impact on liquidity, nor on the operations of the Sub-fund. The market volatility has been deemed a non-adjusting event, and as such its post year end impact has not been taken into account in the recognition and measurement of the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024.

2.18.3 Other aspects

Subsequent events

On 15 April 2025 the last shareholder of Share Class U switched for € 14.2 million to Share Class T within the Sub-Fund. As of this date, Share Class U has no activities anymore.

2.19 Remuneration during the reporting period

Introduction

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the AIFMD (2011/61/EU) and UCITS Directive (2014/91/EU) and further guidance included in the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD (3 July 2013/ESMA/2013/232) and UCITS Directive (14 October 2016/ESMA/2016/575). The full and detailed remuneration disclosure can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.1 Remuneration Programme Philosophy

Retention of talented employees is critical to executing the firm's business strategy successfully. Remuneration is, therefore, a key component of the costs the firm incurs to generate revenues, similar to the cost of goods sold or manufacturing costs in other industries.

The remuneration philosophy and the objectives of the remuneration programme for the firm are reflected in the Compensation Principles for The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("GS Group"), as posted on the Goldman Sachs public website (<http://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-documents/compensation-principles.pdf>).

2.19.2 Firmwide Compensation Frameworks

The Firmwide Performance Management and Incentive Compensation Framework, as amended from time to time ("Firmwide PM-IC Framework"), formalises the variable remuneration practices of the firm.

The primary purpose of this Firmwide PM-IC Framework is to assist The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("the firm" or "Goldman Sachs Group") in assuring that its variable compensation programme does not provide "covered employees" (i.e., senior executives as well as other employees of the firm, who, either individually or as part of a group, have the ability to expose the firm to material amounts of risk) with incentives to take imprudent risks and is consistent with the safety and soundness of the firm.

In addition, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV Compensation Policy supplements the firm's remuneration programmes and frameworks in alignment with applicable local laws, rules and regulations. No material changes were made to GSAM BV compensation policies during the year.

2.19.3 Remuneration Governance

The Board of Directors of Goldman Sachs Group (the "Group Board") oversees the development, implementation and effectiveness of the firm's global remuneration practices, and it generally exercises this responsibility directly or through delegation to the Compensation Committee of the Group Board (the "Board Compensation Committee").

The Board Compensation Committee recognises the importance of using a remuneration consultant that is appropriately qualified and is determined to be independent. The independence of the remuneration consultant is reviewed and confirmed annually by the Board Compensation Committee. For 2024, the Board Compensation Committee received the advice of a remuneration consultant from Frederic W. Cook & Co. ("FW Cook").

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee (the "GSAM BV Compensation Committee") operates in line with GS Group policies and practices. The GSAM BV Compensation Committee held 8 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee oversees the development and implementation of those remuneration policies and practices of GSAM BV that are required to supplement the global Compensation Policy of Goldman Sachs Group in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee works alongside the GSAM BV Compensation Committee. The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee held 6 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities. Further information with regards to Remuneration Governance, the Board Compensation Committee, the GSAM BV Compensation Committee and the GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee, can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.4 Link between Pay and Performance

In 2024, annual remuneration for employees comprised fixed remuneration (including base salary) and variable remuneration. The firm's remuneration practices provide for variable remuneration determinations to be made on a discretionary basis. Variable remuneration is based on multiple factors and is not set as a fixed percentage of revenue or by reference to any other formula, consistent with the process outlined in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework. Firmwide performance is a key factor in determining variable remuneration.

The firm is committed to aligning variable remuneration with performance, across several financial and non-financial factors. These factors include business-specific performance (as applicable), along with the performance of the firm and the individual, over the past year, as well as over prior years.

Further information with regards to the Link between Pay and Performance can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.5 Selection and remuneration of Identified Staff

GSAM BV selects Identified Staff (staff whose professional activities have material impact on the risk profile of Goldman Sachs Asset Management) on the basis of both AIFMD and UCITS (being staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Dutch licensed AIF(s), and/or the UCITS and/or GSAM BV, as applicable). AIFMD and UCITS Identified Staff are selected in accordance with ESMA guidelines 2013/232 and 2016/575. Under its selection methodology, GSAM BV considers the categories as detailed in the ESMA guidelines and conducts a review of employees who have a material impact and whose total remuneration takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior managers and risk takers.

The applied selection methodology and selection criteria for GSAM BV Identified Staff were approved by the GSAM BV Compensation Committee.

2.19.6 Performance Measurement

Performance is measured at the firmwide, business, business unit, desk and individual level as applicable. Employees are evaluated annually as part of the performance review feedback process. The process reflects evaluation of employee objectives and performance focusing on matters including but not limited to teamwork and collaboration. Further information with regards to the Performance Measurement can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.7 Risk Adjustment

Prudent risk management is a hallmark of the firm's culture and sensitivity to risk and risk management are key elements in assessing employee performance and variable remuneration, including as part of the performance review feedback process noted above.

The firm takes risk, including conduct risk, into account both on an ex-ante and ex-post basis when setting the amount and form of variable remuneration for employees. As indicated in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework, different lines of business have different risk profiles that inform remuneration decisions. These include credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational, legal, compliance and conduct risks.

Guidelines are provided to assist remuneration managers when exercising discretion during the remuneration process to promote appropriate consideration of the different risks presented by the firm's businesses. Further, to ensure the independence of control function employees, remuneration for those employees is not determined by individuals in revenue-producing positions but rather by the management of the relevant control function.

Consistent with prior years, for 2024 certain employees received a portion of their variable remuneration as an equity-based award that is subject to a number of terms and conditions that could result in forfeiture or recapture.

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee also reviewed the annual compensation-related risk assessment with respect to GSAM BV. Further information with regards to Risk Adjustment can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.8 Structure of Remuneration

Fixed Remuneration

The firm has a global salary approach to ensure consistency in salary levels and to achieve an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration.

Variable Remuneration

For employees with total remuneration and variable remuneration above specific thresholds, variable remuneration is generally paid in a combination of cash and equity-based remuneration. In general, the portion paid in the form of an equity-based award increases as variable remuneration increases and, for Identified Staff, is set to ensure compliance with the applicable rules of the AIFMD and UCITS Directive.

The variable remuneration programme is flexible to allow the firm to respond to changes in market conditions and to maintain its pay-for-performance approach. Variable remuneration is discretionary (even if paid consistently over a period of years).

Equity-based Remuneration

The firm believes that remuneration should encourage a long-term, firmwide approach to performance and discourage imprudent risk-taking. One way the firm achieves this approach is to pay a significant portion of variable remuneration in the form of equity-based remuneration that delivers over time, changes in value according to the price of GS Group shares of common stock and/or the performance of GSAM BV funds, and is subject to forfeiture or recapture. This approach encourages a long-term, firmwide focus because the value of the equity-based remuneration is realised with a dependency on long-term responsible behaviour and the financial performance of the firm.

To ensure continued alignment to the investment activities of GSAM BV, staff eligible for equity-based remuneration (including GSAM BV Identified Staff) are generally awarded both GS Group Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Phantom Units under the Goldman Sachs Phantom Investment Plan ("GSAM BV Phantom Unit Plan"). Further information with regards to the Equity-based remuneration can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.9 Remuneration over 2024

Over 2024, GSAM BV has awarded a total amount of € 117.21 million to all employees. This amount consists of fixed remuneration of € 86.96 million, and variable remuneration of € 30.25 million. Per 31 December 2024 this concerned 709 employees and 5 board members of GSAM BV. The majority of employees spend their time on activities that are directly or indirectly related to the management of the funds. In total GSAM BV awarded remuneration exceeding € 1 million to 2 employees.

From the above mentioned amounts, total remuneration for the board members is € 3.77 million, of which fixed remuneration is € 1.79 million and variable remuneration is € 1.98 million.

Remuneration paid or awarded for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 comprised fixed remuneration (salaries, allowances and director fees) and variable remuneration. Information of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration is not administered on fund level, resulting in the costs above to be disclosed on aggregated total management company level.

Aggregated fixed and variable remuneration over 2024 and 2023

The following tables show aggregate quantitative remuneration information for all GSAM BV Identified Staff selected on the basis of AIFMD and/or UCITS for the performance year 2024.

Table 1: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2024

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	26
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,786	7,736
Variable remuneration (2)	1,980	7,936
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,766	15,672

Table 2: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2023

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	28
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,582	7,981
Variable remuneration (2)	1,430	7,014
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,012	14,995

1) Fixed remuneration per the fiscal year-end for contractual working hours. Fixed remuneration includes allowances, which includes elements such as holiday pay, and pension allowance and excludes benefits.

2) Variable remuneration includes all payments processed through payroll per respectively January 2025 (performance year 2024) or January 2024 (performance year 2023) and all conditional and unconditional awards in relation to the respective performance year, including RSUs, GSAM BV Phantom Units (a reference to the allocated Funds is not available) and carried interest.

Remuneration information third parties

GSAM BV has (partly) outsourced its portfolio management activities to third parties. For each of these parties a Portfolio Management Agreement (PMA) has been arranged. The PMA guarantees efficient and effective services in accordance with the set agreements with these third parties. The services offered by these third parties based on the PMA are evaluated annually by GSAM BV.

The transparency that GSAM BV maintains with regard to the applied remuneration policy also includes transparency regarding the remuneration policy of third parties who carry out portfolio management activities for GSAM BV. By doing this GSAM BV is aligned with the guidance from the European regulator (ESMA). GSAM BV annually requests information from third parties in order to be able to evaluate the services and information about the applied remuneration policy by the third party is included in this request.

The overview below provides information on the remuneration policy from the parties to whom Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV has (partly) delegated portfolio management activities for AIFs and UCITS.

This includes delegated portfolio management services provided by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., for which the services have been considered on an AIF/UCITS by AIF/UCITS basis and an estimated split for each AIF/UCITS has been incorporated into the calculations below. The pro rata remuneration is calculated by dividing the assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager on behalf of the AIF(s)/UCITS managed by GSAM BV by the total (strategy) assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager.

Delegated portfolio management (3)	Number of beneficiaries	Fixed pay (USD)	Variable pay (USD)	Total pay (USD)
Pro rata remuneration	376.6 – 381.6	1,342,112.89	359,033.68	1,701,146.57

- 3) The delegated portfolio management services have been provided by Danske Bank A/S, Nomura Asset Management Co. Ltd, J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Irish Life Investment Management Limited, State Street Global Advisors UK, Triodos Investment Management B.V., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Where information for FY2024 was not available, FY2023 figures have been included.

2.20 In control statement

As manager of Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) it is, in accordance with 115y lid 5 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises pursuant to the Act on Financial Supervision ('Besluit gedragstoezicht financiële ondernemingen' or 'Bgfo'), our responsibility to declare that for Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) we have a description of the control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements and that the control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period from 1 January until 31 December 2024 and in accordance with the description.

Below we present our view on the design of the business operations of the manager related to the activities of the Fund. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework is unable to provide absolute certainty that exceptions will never occur, but is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls and the risks related to the activities of the manager. The assessment of the effectiveness of the control framework is the responsibility of the manager.

With regard to the design of the administrative organisation and internal control environment (overall named 'control framework'), the manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework. The significant risks are determined periodically in a systematic manner. The existing system of internal controls mitigates these risks.

The description of the control framework has been evaluated and is in line with legal requirements. This means that the significant risks and controls of the relevant processes have been reviewed and updated.

In practice, the assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed in different ways. Management is periodically informed by means of performance indicators, which are based on process descriptions and their control measures. In addition, there is an incident and complaints procedure. In the reporting period, the effective functioning of the control framework is reviewed and tested for its operational efficiency. This concerns generic testing, which has been implemented in a process-oriented manner for the different investment funds managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. Therefore, the executed test work can be different at the level of the individual funds. Controls are self-assessed by management for those controls in scope of the assurance report. The tests are carried out by the independent auditor. In the context of this annual report, no relevant findings have emerged.

Reporting on business operations

During the reporting period, we have reviewed the various aspects of the control framework. During our review work, we have no observations based on which it should be concluded that the description of the design of the control framework, as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, does not meet the requirements as stated in the Bgfo and related regulations. We have not found internal control measures that were not effective or were not operating in accordance with their description. Based on this we, as manager for Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) declare to have a description of the control framework as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, which meets the requirements of the Bgfo and we declare with a reasonable degree of certainty that the business operations during the reporting period have operated effectively and in accordance with the description.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

(For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024)

3.1 Balance sheet

Before appropriation of the result

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Investments			
Bonds and other fixed income securities	3.5.1	63,333	102,036
Investment funds	3.5.2	261,843	347,142
Interest futures	3.5.3	153	-
Interest rate swaps	3.5.4	-	1,120
Total investments		325,329	450,298
Receivables			
	3.5.6		
Interest receivable		58	72
Receivable from shareholders		172	342
Other receivables		19	17
Total receivables		249	431
Other assets			
	3.5.7		
Cash and cash equivalents		12,104	753
Total other assets		12,104	753
Total assets		337,682	451,482
Shareholders' equity			
	3.5.8		
Issued capital		512	768
Share premium		321,056	447,070
Revaluation reserve		-	66
Other reserves		966	-23,871
Undistributed result		9,520	24,771
Shareholders' equity		332,054	448,804
Investments with negative market value			
Interest futures	3.5.3	782	264
Interest rate swaps	3.5.4	2,660	161
Total investments with negative market value		3,442	425
Short term liabilities			
	3.5.9		
Payable for investment transactions		2,010	-
Payable to credit institutions		-	34
Payable to shareholders		57	259
Interest payable		-	1,818
Other short term liabilities		119	142
Total short term liabilities		2,186	2,253
Total liabilities		337,682	451,482

3.2 Profit and loss statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME			
Investment income	3.6.1		
Interest from investments		-2,361	-789
Revaluation of investments	3.6.2		
Realised revaluation of investments		8,757	3,994
Unrealised revaluation of investments		3,746	22,177
Other results	3.6.3		
Interest other		33	37
Subscription and redemption fee		14	49
Other income		22	28
Total operating income		10,211	25,496
OPERATING EXPENSES			
	3.6.4		
Operating costs		689	725
Interest other		2	-
Total operating expenses		691	725
Net result		9,520	24,771

3.3 Cash flow statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investments		-277,536	-271,240
Sales of investments		420,035	260,910
Interest on investments received		-	985
Interest on investments paid		-4,165	-
Other results		53	59
Other interest paid		-2	-
Operating costs paid		-712	-727
Total cashflow from investments activities		137,673	-10,013
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from subscriptions of shares		184,492	167,045
Payments for redemptions of shares		-310,794	-165,539
Subscription and redemption fee received		14	49
Total cashflow from financing activities		-126,288	1,555
NET CASH FLOW		11,385	-8,458
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		719	9,177
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	3.5.7	12,104	719
Summary of total position of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		12,104	719
Money market investment funds		261,843	347,142
Total position of cash and cash equivalents		273,947	347,861

3.4 Notes to the financial statements

3.4.1 General notes

The annual report has been prepared in English to accommodate a broader international audience and ensure accessibility for all stakeholders. This change pertains solely to the language of the report and does not affect the financial statements, the accounting policies, or any of the disclosures.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. GSAM BV, located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund.

The financial statements are prepared under going concern principles and in accordance with the financial statement models for investment institutions as established by the legislator. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards. Wording may be used that deviates from these models to better reflect the contents of the specific items. The 2024 financial statements are prepared according to the same principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities, determination of results and cash flow statement as used for the 2023 financial statements, with the exception of the change disclosed in section 3.4.2.

Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is a variable capital investment company. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. has its head office in The Hague, has its registered office in Amsterdam and is listed in the trade register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is an open-end investment company structured as an umbrella fund, where the ordinary shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. are divided into various series, known as 'Sub-funds', in which investments can be made separately. For further details, please refer to the 'Structure' section in the Management Board Report.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets allocated to the individual Sub-funds. The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is available on the website of the manager.

When preparing the financial statements, the manager uses estimates and judgments that can be essential to the amounts included in the financial statements. If deemed necessary, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the associated assumptions, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

The functional currency of the Sub-fund is the euro. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. Amounts in whole euros are denoted with a euro symbol (€).

3.4.2 Change in valuation from bid price to mid price

Following the decision by GSAM to globally align the valuation method of the financial instruments, the valuation of the bonds and other fixed-income securities in the GSAM BV funds changed from bid price, as used in the 2023 financial statements, to valuation against mid price in the 2024 financial statements. The impact of this change is less than 10 basis points on the net asset value of the Sub-fund. The comparative figures for 2023 as included in the financial statements have not been adjusted as a result of this change in valuation.

3.4.3 Continuity management

The objective of the continuity management of the manager is to ensure the continuity of its operations, establish trust, protect assets and entrusted resources, fulfil obligations, comply with internal and external regulations, prevent or mitigate damage and risk, and identify and manage risks to an acceptable level.

Liquidity monitoring

GSAM BV actively engages in liquidity monitoring to mitigate and manage liquidity risks within the Sub-funds it manages. More specifically, the risk of not being able to service redemption requests within the timelines disclosed in the prospectus. At GSAM BV, liquidity risk management follows the so-called 'Three lines of defence' model, whereby the Portfolio Management teams are responsible for managing Sub-funds in line with risk appetite, Risk Management provides independent liquidity risk modelling and oversight, and Internal Audit functions review whether these activities are performed in line with regulatory and client expectations. Risk Management (RM) manages liquidity risks in the Sub-funds on an ongoing basis by measuring, monitoring and reporting.

The GSAM BV Control Framework includes liquidity on the asset side, liquidity on the liability side and the coverage ratio which indicates how many times we expect that liquid assets are able to cover potential liabilities from redemptions. Liquidity risk is also modelled as a stress version in accordance with the ESMA guidelines for liquidity stress testing (where applicable).

The manager has the ability to use the following liquidity instruments in cases of exceptional subscriptions or redemptions within a fund. An exceptional subscription or redemption is one that is expected to have a market impact. The ultimate goal of these tools is to act in the best interest of the shareholders in the Sub-fund when executing such exceptional transactions.

- Subscription and redemption fee: This fee serves to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund by compensating for the purchase or sale costs (transaction costs) of the underlying 'physical' investments.
- Short term loans: To allow the Sub-fund to temporarily borrow (by utilizing the overdraft facility provided by the Sub-fund's custodian) in order to meet obligations. For UCITS funds, this is capped at a maximum of 10%.
- Suspension of NAV calculation and/or order processing: This prevents investors in the Sub-funds of the Fund from withdrawing their assets.

GSAM BV as a regulated entity is subject to two liquidity requirements:

- The liquidity requirement for investment firms based on Article 43(1) of the IFR is equal to one third of the fixed cost requirement. According to this requirement, GSAM BV hold an amount of liquid assets equivalent to at least one third of the fixed overhead requirement. These liquid assets consist of cash, cash pool receivables, and other receivables from trade debtors.
- The liquidity requirement for an AIF manager based on Article 9(8) of the AIFMD and Article 63b (2) of the Decree on prudential rules for financial undertakings operating in the financial markets (Besluit prudentiële regels Wft), where the entire regulatory capital must be held in liquid assets.

This is periodically reported to the DNB, noting that these requirements apply to GSAM BV and not to the funds it has under management.

Investments

The Sub-fund primarily invests in liquid assets. As a result, no issues related to marketability occurred during the reporting period. The available cash position within the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage capital inflows and outflows during the reporting period.

Conclusion

Currently, we do not foresee any impact on the continuity of the Sub-fund, nor that of the manager over the next 12 months. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

3.4.4 Tax aspects

The Sub-fund is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V., which has the status of a tax-exempt investment institution as referred to in Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969. As a tax-exempt investment institution within the meaning of Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969, the Fund will be exempt from corporate income tax on the investment income it receives if certain conditions (open-end character, collective investment, investment in financial instruments with risk diversification) are met.

Dividends distributed on foreign investments will often be subject to withholding tax in the respective country. Interest payments may also be subject to foreign withholding tax. Foreign and Dutch withholding tax withheld on behalf of the Fund generally cannot be reclaimed or offset. As a tax-exempt investment institution, the Fund cannot generally benefit from Dutch double taxation treaties.

The Fund is exempt from withholding tax on all its distributions.

3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd

3.4.6 Securities lending

The Sub-fund is allowed to engage in securities lending techniques to generate additional income. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund did not engage in securities lending.

3.4.7 Accounting policies

General

The valuation principles included in this paragraph provide an overview of all valuation principles of the GSAM BV funds, which, in the management's opinion, are the most critical for representing the financial position and require estimates and assumptions by the GSAM BV funds.

Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities are recorded at historical cost.

An asset is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Sub-fund and its value can be reliably measured. A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that its settlement will result in an outflow of resources, and the amount can be reliably measured.

An asset or liability is no longer recognised in the balance sheet if a transaction results in the transfer of all or virtually all rights to economic benefits and all or virtually all risks related to the asset or liability to a third party.

Offsetting an asset and a liability occurs only if there is a legal right to settle the asset and liability simultaneously, and the Sub-fund has the firm intention to do so.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the calculation date. All transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the last known mid-market rate on the transaction date.

Investments

All financial instruments, as categorised in this report under investments or investments with a negative market value, are included in the balance sheet for the period during which the economic risk is attributable to the Sub-fund.

All investments are held for trading purposes and are valued at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, including (negative) share premium and directly attributable transaction costs. In subsequent valuations at fair value with changes recognised in the profit and loss statement, as is the case for investments held for trading purposes, directly attributable transaction costs are directly recognised in the profit and loss statement.

After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued as follows:

- Equities are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- Bonds and other fixed-income securities are valued at the last known mid price at the end of the reporting period.
- Deposits and commercial paper are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve data from active markets.
- Investments in other GSAM BV funds are valued at the intrinsic value of the same day.
- Investments in externally managed investment funds are valued at the last known intrinsic value.
- Options are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and volatility data from active markets.
- The fair value of forward currency contracts is determined daily using market-standard valuation models, calculated based on the discount curve of the relevant currency.
- Futures are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on the present value of the expected cash flows at the end of the reporting period, discounted at the market interest rate at the end of the reporting period. The net present value calculation uses the OIS curve (Overnight Indexed Swap) or another relevant interest rate curve.
- Inflation-linked swaps are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and inflation data from active markets.
- Total return swaps are valued at market value, based on the present value of the expected underlying cash flows, minus any interest earned or owed at the balance sheet date.
- Credit derivatives are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service and consisting of a theoretical value using yield curve and spread data from active markets for credit derivatives not listed on an exchange, and the exchange value for credit derivatives that are listed (CDX).

For investments that do not have a stock exchange or other market listing or if the pricing is not considered representative (for example, in times of high volatility in the financial markets), the manager determines the value. This determination is made using objective and recent market information and/or commonly accepted calculation models.

Other financial instruments considered as investments are valued at market value derived from third-party market quotations and market information. If no objective market quotation is available for such financial instruments, they are valued at theoretical value calculated using objective and broadly accepted mathematical models and considering standards deemed appropriate by the manager for the respective investments.

Security Lending

In securities lending, there is a temporary transfer of legal ownership to third parties. The economic rights and obligations remain with the Sub-fund, allowing the Sub-fund to retain the indirect investment results of the lent securities and receive compensation for any missed direct investment returns. As a result, these securities remain part of the investment portfolio as presented in the balance sheet and the composition of the investments during the period they are lent.

Collateral

Received and provided collateral is accounted for depending on the nature of the collateral:

- Received collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Short-term liabilities.
- Provided collateral in the form of a margin account for futures is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents.
- Provided collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Receivables.
- Collateral in the form of a variation margin for derivatives transacted through the central counterparty (Central counterparty (CCP)) is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions.

Receivables and Short-term Liabilities

All receivables and short-term liabilities have a maturity of less than one year. Receivables and short-term liabilities are initially valued at fair value. After initial recognition, receivables and short-term liabilities are valued at amortised cost, less any provision for recoverability deemed necessary for receivables.

Other Assets

Other assets relate to Cash and cash equivalents, which are valued at nominal value.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

The manager may deviate from the principles of net asset value determination described above if, in their opinion, special circumstances make the determination of the net asset value as described practically impossible or clearly unreasonable (for example, during times of high volatility in the financial markets). In such cases, net asset value determination will be based on indices or other acceptable valuation principles.

Amounts contributed and repurchased by shareholders above the nominal value are recorded as share premium. If the calculation of the share premium reserve through share repurchase results in a negative outcome, this negative amount will be recognised under other reserves.

The revaluation reserve consists of the total unrealised positive revaluation on OTC derivatives for which no frequent market quotation is available as of the balance sheet date.

3.4.8 Income and expense recognition

General

Operating income and expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Dividend

Dividends on investments are recognised as income at the time the respective share is quoted ex-dividend.

Interest

Interest is attributed to the period to which it relates.

Revaluation of investments

Realised and unrealised changes in the fair value of investments, including foreign currency gains and losses, are included in the profit and loss statement under revaluation of investments. Foreign currency results on other balance sheet items are reported in the profit and loss statement under 'Currency exchange rate differences'.

The realised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the difference between the selling price and the average historical cost. The unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the movement in the unrealised fair value of investments and foreign currency results during the reporting period. The reversal of the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results of prior years are included in the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results when realised.

Subscription and redemption fee

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

Whether a subscription or redemption fee is applied depends on whether the Sub-fund, encompassing all share classes, has a net inflow (leading to a subscription fee) or outflow (leading to a redemption fee) of capital. Any difference between the actual costs of the Sub-fund and the aforementioned subscription or redemption fees will benefit or burden the Sub-fund.

Result per share class

The result of a Share Class consists of revaluation of the investments, the interest received and paid, and security lending fees during the period, the declared dividends and the expenses that are attributable to the financial period. When determining the interest gains, the interest receivable on bank deposits is taken into account. Direct income and expenses are allocated to each Share Class and attributed to the relating financial period.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs of investments are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds of the relevant investments.

3.4.9 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement provides insights into cash and cash equivalents originated by the Sub-fund during the reporting period and the way in which this has been used. Cash flows are split into investment activities and financing activities.

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the direct method. The cash flow statement distinguishes between cashflows from financing activities, which relate to transactions with shareholders, and cashflows from investment activities, which relate to the operational activities of the Sub-fund.

The cash and cash equivalents consist of freely available positions at banks including, if applicable, the margin accounts related to transactions in derivative instruments.

3.5 Notes to the balance sheet

The presented movement schedules cover the period from 1 January through 31 December

3.5.1 Bonds and other fixed income securities

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	102,036	92,267
Purchases	21,324	22,829
Sales and repayments	-61,189	-16,016
Revaluation	1,162	2,956
Closing balance	63,333	102,036

The Composition of investments section that is part of this report, shows the individual bonds and other fixed-income securities included in the portfolio at the end of the reporting period.

3.5.2 Investment funds

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	347,142	330,411
Purchases	258,222	246,700
Sales	-355,374	-240,734
Revaluation	11,853	10,765
Closing balance	261,843	347,142

Overview of investment funds

The below table shows the investment funds in which the Sub-fund was invested at the end of the reporting period. The participation percentage included herein represents the interest in the respective Share Class of the investment fund in which the Sub-fund participates. These funds are held for cash management purposes.

At 31 December 2024

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	401	10,559.74	0.6%	4,233
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR*	215,050	1,072.53	15.4%	230,647
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR	25,307	1,065.43	1.3%	26,963
Closing balance				261,843

At 31 December 2023

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	591	10,173.37	0.8%	6,014
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR*	263,044	1,030.93	17.5%	271,180
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR	68,243	1,024.97	3.2%	69,948
Closing balance				347,142

* Further information about this investment fund is provided in the notes to the Indirect investments.

3.5.3 Interest futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-264	936
Expiration	-471	-1,584
Revaluation	106	384
Closing balance	-629	-264
Interest futures with positive market value	153	-
Interest futures with negative market value	-782	-264
Closing balance	-629	-264

3.5.4 Interest rate swaps

Amounts x € 1.000	2024	2023
Opening balance	959	-10,242
Opening of positions	-3,001	-865
Revaluation	-618	12,066
Closing balance	-2,660	959
Interest rate swaps with positive market value	-	1,120
Interest rate swaps with negative market value	-2,660	-161
Closing balance	-2,660	959

3.5.5 Risk relating to financial instruments

Investing involves entering into transactions with financial instruments. Investing in the Sub-fund, and therefore the use of financial instruments, means both seizing opportunities and taking risks. Managing risks that are related to investing should always be seen in conjunction with the opportunities, eventually expressed in the performance. Therefore, risk management is not solely focused on mitigating risks but to create an optimal balance between performance and risk, all within acceptable limits.

The disclosures of the risks that are included in this section relate to the investments in financial instruments of the Sub-fund. The Sub-fund also invests in investment funds. For detailed risk disclosures on these investments, please refer to the annual reports of these funds.

3.5.5.1 Market risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to the risk of changes in valuation of its investments due to fluctuations in interest rates and prices in the fixed-income markets. Additionally, the prices of individual bonds and other fixed-income securities in which the Sub-fund invests can also fluctuate. The Sub-fund may use derivatives for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management, and increasing returns. The use of derivatives may involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

The Sub-fund invests in investment funds and, through these funds, is indirectly exposed to market risk. The market risk described below relates to the Sub-fund's own investments in bonds and other fixed-income securities, as well as derivatives.

Insights into these risks in the report can be obtained as follows:

- The composition of investments provides information on the degree of diversification of investments by individual name and currency, as well as interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment. Additionally, the market risk section includes the allocation by country.
- The Sub-fund has provided collateral for the use of futures in the form of a margin account. The amount of the margin account is detailed in the notes on Other Assets. The justification for the futures contracts and the associated exposure is further explained in the notes to the balance sheet.

- The details of other derivatives contracts as of the end of the reporting period and the associated exposure are further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.
- The process for selecting counterparties for derivative transactions is further explained in the 'Counterparty Risk' section.
- For derivative transactions that take place through a central counterparty (CCP), collateral has been provided in the form of a variation margin and an initial margin. The amount of the variation margin is detailed in the notes on Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions. The initial margin is further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.

Country breakdown

The table below shows the country allocation of the bonds and other fixed income securities.

Country	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2024	% Net asset value	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2023	% Net asset value
Germany	30,641	9.2	46,018	10.3
Supranational	24,983	7.5	32,839	7.3
Netherlands	7,709	2.3	23,179	5.2
Total	63,333	19.0	102,036	22.8

3.5.5.2 Interest rate risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk arises when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will increase. Conversely, when interest rates rise, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will decrease.

The composition of investments section includes information on bonds and other fixed-income securities regarding interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment in which the Sub-fund is directly invested.

Composition of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio by remaining maturity

At 31 December 2024

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	27,039	36,294	-	-	63,333
Interest futures	-	133,082	4,404	-265	137,221
Interest rate swaps fixed*	-222,000	-	201,902	17,438	-2,660
Total	-194,961	169,376	206,306	17,173	197,894

At 31 December 2023

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	-	102,036	-	-	102,036
Interest futures	-	-40,853	-	-	-40,853
Interest rate swaps fixed*	-515,600	477,820	38,739	-	959
Total	-515,600	539,003	38,739	-	62,142

* These are interest rate swaps where fixed interest is received, and variable interest is paid.

The above tables show the exposure of the derivative positions, categorised by remaining maturity. Additionally, the Sub-fund invests in investment funds that hold fixed-income securities, which also exposes these investments to interest rate risk. For insights into the interest rate risk of these investment funds, we refer to the financial statements of these funds.

Interest rate swaps

These interest rate swaps are all traded through a Central counterparty (CCP).

Initial margin CCP

At 31 December 2024 collateral was provided as initial margin for interest rate swaps that are traded through the Central counterparty (CCP). This collateral was provided in the form of bonds.

Collateral related to initial margin for interest rates swaps at 31 December 2024

Currency	Nominal x 1.000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1.000
EUR	7,953	0.000	BUNDESOBLIGATION 10/10/25	7,679
Total				7,679

Duration

The duration of the bonds and other fixed-income securities portfolio, including derivatives where applicable, at the end of the reporting period is 4.6 (2023: 4.53). This value is determined using the effective duration method. Effective duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates, taking into account any embedded options associated with the bond.

Interest futures

At 31 December 2024 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BOBL	-227	100,000	EUR	117.86	6-3-25	-26,754	147
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	-2	100,000	EUR	132.68	6-3-25	-265	6
Interest futures with positive market value						-27,019	153
EURO-BUND	33	100,000	EUR	133.44	6-3-25	4,404	-116
EURO-SCHATZ	1,494	100,000	EUR	106.99	6-3-25	159,836	-666
Interest futures with negative market value						164,240	-782
Closing balance						137,221	-629

At 31 December 2023 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BOBL	-12	100,000	EUR	119.28	7-3-24	-1,431	-24
EURO-SCHATZ	-370	100,000	EUR	106.55	7-3-24	-39,422	-240
Interest futures with negative market value						-40,853	-264
Closing balance						-40,853	-264

3.5.5.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The overview of the currency position provides the breakdown of the net asset value of the Sub-fund to the various currencies, including, where applicable, positions in derivatives like forward currency contracts that are used to manage the currency position.

Currency position

The currency position includes, where applicable, the currency position of (the Sub-fund's interest in) the underlying investment funds as of the end of the reporting period. An amount listed under currency forward contracts represents the net amount of the contracts entered into in the respective currency.

At 31 December 2024

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	332,054	-	332,054	332,054	100.0%
Total				332,054	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	448,804	-	448,804	448,804	100.0%
Total				448,804	100.0%

3.5.5.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the fact that a specific counterparty may not be able to fulfil its obligations under contracts relating to financial instruments. The Sub-fund invests directly in bonds and other fixed income securities.

The total amount of the maximum credit risk of the Sub-fund is 335,672 (2023: 451,482).

Credit ratings of the bonds and other fixed income securities portfolio in percentage

Rating class	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
AAA	100.0%	100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The credit ratings provided are based on the distribution of the portfolio, including the underlying portfolios of the investment funds. These credit ratings are derived from the long-term ratings of S&P, Moody's, and Fitch, using the method of recording the second-highest rating for each investment. If a particular debt security has been rated by only one of the aforementioned rating agencies, that rating will be used. Investments related to cash management are excluded from this assessment.

Securities lending

Securities may be lent out. There is no restriction on the percentage of securities that can be lent. The Sub-fund incurs a settlement risk from lending securities, as described above under credit risk.

As of the balance sheet date, no bonds and other fixed-income securities have been lent out.

3.5.5.5 Counterparty risk

The Sub-fund is inherently exposed to counterparty risk concerning all assets on the balance sheet. For the various assets with a substantial financial interest, the following can be explained:

- Investments in listed securities are held by The Bank of New York Mellon, which serves as the custodian.
- Derivatives can be exposed to risks related to the solvency and liquidity of counterparties and their ability to fulfil contract terms. The Sub-fund may use derivatives that carry the risk of the counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations. The counterparty risk associated with all share classes of the Sub-fund is borne by the Sub-fund as a whole. To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund will ensure that trading in bilateral OTC derivatives meets the following criteria:
 - Generally, only high-quality counterparties will be approved for trading bilateral OTC derivatives. In principle, a bilateral OTC derivatives counterparty should have at least an investment-grade rating from Fitch, Moody's, and/or Standard & Poor's;
 - Bilateral OTC derivatives must be traded based on a solid legal framework, typically an International Swap and Derivative Association Inc. (ISDA) agreement with a Credit Support Annex (CSA);
 - All bilateral OTC derivatives are secured by collateral under a daily process as described in the section 'Collateral';
 - The credit rating of bilateral OTC derivatives counterparties is evaluated at least annually;
 - All policies related to bilateral OTC derivatives trading are reviewed and adjusted if necessary, at least annually;
- The notes to the balance sheet include information on the exposure of derivative contracts and lent securities. In the event that a derivative transaction takes place via a CCP, the counterparty risk will transfer to this central counterparty. If applicable, this is also explained.
- For the counterparty risk related to investments in investment funds, we refer to the annual report of the respective investment fund.
- Cash and cash equivalents are held with banks that generally have at least an investment-grade rating.

3.5.5.6 Collateral

To mitigate counterparty risk for the Sub-fund, a collateral arrangement with the counterparty can be established for certain assets. The Sub-fund must determine the value of the received collateral on a daily basis and verify if additional collateral needs to be exchanged.

The collateral is typically provided in the form of:

- Cash and cash equivalents, usually referred to as cash collateral;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by highly rated countries;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by prominent issuers and for which there is a sufficiently liquid market. Bonds issued by financial sector issuers are excluded due to correlation risk; or
- Equities admitted to or traded on a regulated market, provided that these equities are included in a major index.

The Sub-fund must ensure that it is able to enforce its rights to the collateral if an event occurs that requires its exercise. Therefore, the collateral must be available at all times, either directly or through the mediation of a prominent financial institution or a wholly-owned subsidiary of that institution, so that the Sub-fund can immediately seize or liquidate the collateralised assets if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations.

The Sub-fund will ensure that the collateral received from transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions meets the following conditions:

- The collateralised assets received are valued at market prices. To mitigate the risk of the collateral's value held by a Sub-fund being lower than the claim on the counterparty, a conservative markdown policy is applied. This collateral haircut is applied to collateral received in relation to (i) OTC derivatives, (ii) securities lending, and (iii) repo transactions. A markdown is a reduction applied to the value of collateralised assets and aims to absorb the volatility in the value of the collateral between two margin calls or during the required time to liquidate the collateral. This process includes a liquidity element in terms of remaining maturity and a credit quality element in terms of the rating of the security. The markdown policy takes into account the characteristics of the asset class involved, including the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, the volatility of collateral prices, and potential currency mismatches. Markdowns applied to cash, high-quality government bonds, and corporate bonds typically range between 0% to 15%, and markdowns on equities range from 10% to 15%. Regulation also requires an additional 8% markdown to be applied when the currency unit of the collateral, if the collateral is a bond, differs from the permitted currency units in the legal documentation for bilateral derivative transactions. In exceptional market conditions, a different markdown level may be applied. Under the agreement with the respective counterparty, which may or may not involve minimum booking amounts, it is intended that, for the purpose of the collateral haircut and if applicable, each received collateral is valued at an amount equal to or higher than the respective exposure of the counterparty;
- The received collateral for OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions must be sufficiently liquid so that they can be quickly sold at a price that deviates little from the pre-sale valuation;
- The collateralised assets are held by the Sub-fund's custodian or by a sub-custodian provided that the Sub-fund's custodian has transferred the custody of the collateral to such sub-custodian and that the custodian remains liable for the collateral if the sub-custodian loses it;
- Collateral received in the context of transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions cannot be sold or provided as security to a third party during the term of the agreement. However, received cash collateral can be reinvested.

Overview collateral at 31 December 2024

- The margin account related to futures contracts is detailed in the notes on cash and cash equivalents.
- The variation margin for interest rate swaps processed through a central counterparty (CCP) is included in the notes to the cash and cash equivalents and/or payable to credit institutions.
- An overview of the initial margin for interest rate swaps processed through the CCP is provided in the 'interest rate risk' section.

3.5.5.7 Investment by valuation method

Below is the breakdown of the investment portfolio by valuation method:

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Quoted market prices	62,704	101,772
Net present value calculation	-2,660	959
Other method*	261,843	347,142
Closing balance	321,887	449,873

* Under 'Other Method,' investments in other (non-listed) investment funds are included. These investments are valued daily at intrinsic value. The presented figure is the value at year-end. This also applies to third-party managed investment funds in which the Fund invests.

3.5.6 Receivables

All receivables have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Interest receivable

Interest receivables are accrued, not yet received, interest payments on investments.

Receivable from shareholders

Receivables from shareholders are accrued, not yet received, amounts receivable from shareholders for subscription to shares.

Other receivables

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Other receivables	19	17
Closing balance	19	17

3.5.7 Other assets**Cash and cash equivalents**

This concerns freely available bank accounts, including a margin account 1,185 (2023: 656) related to future contracts. For the duration of the future contracts, the margin account is not fully available for use. The restricted amount is 1,183 (2023: 505). The balance of the margin account varies depending on changes in the underlying value. The variation margin amounts to 2,784 (2023: nil) for interest rate swaps that are settled through the central counterparty (CCP).

3.5.8 Shareholders' equity

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class N	Class I	Class U	Class D	Class T	Total
Issued capital						
Opening balance	164	166	59	16	363	768
Subscriptions	86	118	15	-	152	371
Redemptions	-91	-194	-45	-	-297	-627
Closing balance	159	90	29	16	218	512
Share premium						
Opening balance	65,484	97,736	29,644	78,861	175,345	447,070
Subscriptions	42,153	63,682	6,736	124	71,256	183,951
Redemptions	-45,104	-105,423	-20,461	-166	-138,811	-309,965
Closing balance	62,533	55,995	15,919	78,819	107,790	321,056
Revaluation reserve						
Opening balance	12	13	4	12	25	66
Change through Other reserves	-12	-13	-4	-12	-25	-66
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-	-

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class N	Class I	Class U	Class D	Class T	Total
Other reserves						
Opening balance	11,146	-12,584	-3,958	-4,891	-13,584	-23,871
Change in Revaluation reserve	12	13	4	12	25	66
Transfer from Undistributed result	4,762	5,115	1,396	4,619	8,879	24,771
Closing balance	15,920	-7,456	-2,558	-260	-4,680	966
Undistributed result						
Opening balance	4,762	5,115	1,396	4,619	8,879	24,771
Transfer to Other reserves	-4,762	-5,115	-1,396	-4,619	-8,879	-24,771
Net result for the period	2,627	1,646	339	2,442	2,466	9,520
Closing balance	2,627	1,646	339	2,442	2,466	9,520
Total shareholders' equity	81,239	50,275	13,729	81,017	105,794	332,054

The nominal value per share at the end of the reporting period for all Share Classes of the Sub-fund is € 0.20.

The revaluation reserve concerns a legal reserve and is therefore not freely distributable to shareholders.

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Class N	Class I	Class U	Class D	Class T	Total
Issued capital						
Opening balance	205	220	49	19	240	733
Subscriptions	39	59	28	-	227	353
Redemptions	-80	-113	-18	-3	-104	-318
Closing balance	164	166	59	16	363	768
Share premium						
Opening balance	84,934	125,957	25,258	89,384	119,830	445,363
Subscriptions	18,419	30,893	12,383	2,586	102,578	166,859
Redemptions	-37,869	-59,114	-7,997	-13,109	-47,063	-165,152
Closing balance	65,484	97,736	29,644	78,861	175,345	447,070
Revaluation reserve						
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change through Other reserves	12	13	4	12	25	66
Closing balance	12	13	4	12	25	66
Other reserves						
Opening balance	25,576	3,625	-474	2,812	-1,105	30,434
Change in Revaluation reserve	-12	-13	-4	-12	-25	-66
Transfer from Undistributed result	-14,418	-16,196	-3,480	-7,691	-12,454	-54,239
Closing balance	11,146	-12,584	-3,958	-4,891	-13,584	-23,871
Undistributed result						
Opening balance	-14,418	-16,196	-3,480	-7,691	-12,454	-54,239
Transfer to Other reserves	14,418	16,196	3,480	7,691	12,454	54,239
Net result for the period	4,762	5,115	1,396	4,619	8,879	24,771
Closing balance	4,762	5,115	1,396	4,619	8,879	24,771
Total shareholders' equity	81,568	90,446	27,145	78,617	171,028	448,804

3.5.9 Short term liabilities

All short term liabilities have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Payable for investment transactions

This is a payable arising from the fact that there are several days between the transaction date and the payment date for investment transactions.

Payable to credit institutions

This concerns the negative balances on bank accounts. The interest payable on this balance is based on market interest rates.

Payable to shareholders

Payable to shareholders is the amount payable for redemptions of shares.

Interest payable

Interest payable is the amount payable on investments.

Other short term liabilities

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Accrued expenses	119	142
Closing balance	119	142

3.5.10 Off-balance sheet rights and obligations

At the reporting date, there are no off-balance sheet rights and obligations.

3.6 Notes to the profit and loss statement

3.6.1 Investment income

Interest from investments

Interest from investments concerns interest income from investments in financial instruments.

3.6.2 Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1.000	2024	2023
Realised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	1,285	-
Unrealised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	1,474	3,985
Realised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-874	-1,029
Unrealised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-723	-
Realised gains investment funds	6,422	1,193
Unrealised gains investment funds	5,679	9,759
Realised losses investment funds	-	-179
Unrealised losses investment funds	-248	-8
Realised gains interest futures	1,399	2,904
Unrealised gains interest futures	417	296
Realised losses interest futures	-928	-1,320
Unrealised losses interest futures	-782	-1,496
Realised gains interest rate swaps	12,187	16,491
Unrealised gains interest rate swaps	534	10,175
Realised losses interest rate swaps	-10,734	-14,066
Unrealised losses interest rate swaps	-2,605	-534
Total revaluation of investments	12,503	26,171
Realised revaluation of investments	8,757	3,994
Unrealised revaluation of investments	3,746	22,177
Total revaluation of investments	12,503	26,171

3.6.3 Other result

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and margin account during the reporting period.

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription and redemption fee relates to the fees charged to shareholders for the subscription or redemption of shares in a Sub-fund. This fee is calculated as a percentage-based entry or exit fee on the net asset value per share to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficiary to the Sub-fund.

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Subscription and redemption fee	14	49

The applicable subscriptions and redemption fees during the reporting period are included in the schedule below.

Subscription and redemption fee	Percentage	Applicable from	Valid through
Subscription fee	0.02%	1 January 2024	31 December 2024
Redemption fee	0.02%	1 January 2024	31 December 2024

Other income

Other income includes all income items that are not generated from investments. This also includes reimbursements of allocated costs related to investments in other investment funds. These allocated costs are included in the (un)realised revaluation of the underlying investment funds and are reimbursed for Share Classes with a fixed service fee or all-in fee, as these costs are already included in the fixed service fee or all-in fee of the respective Share Class. For Share Class D, these costs are reimbursed as further explained in the notes to Share Class D.

3.6.4 Operating expenses

Operating costs

The operating costs consist of the management fee, the fixed service fee, all-in fee and other costs. These costs are further explained in the notes for each Share Class, included in this annual report.

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest accrued during the reporting period on payables to credit institutions, margin account and collateral.

3.7 Indirect investments

In accordance with Article 122, 123 and 124 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises, the financial statements must include a disclosure regarding investments in other investment funds. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund invested an average of more than 20% of its assets in one or more investment funds.

Below is an overview providing detailed information on each indirect investment.

3.7.1 Liquid Euribor 3M – Zz Cap EUR

General information	
Launch of Sub-fund	04-11-2008
Launch Share Class	04-10-2016
Type of investments	Money Market
Index	3 Month Euribor Interest
Country of domicile	Luxembourg
Supervisor	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)
Annual report available from	Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Website	https://am.gs.com

General

At 31 December 2024, Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) participates in Share Class Zz Cap EUR of Liquid Euribor 3M. Liquid Euribor 3M is part of Goldman Sachs Funds VI.

The information included under indirect investments relates to Liquid Euribor 3M unless otherwise indicated.

Reporting period

The reporting period for Liquid Euribor 3M runs from 1 July to 30 June. The data provided relates to 30 June and the period from 1 July to 30 June of the respective year, unless otherwise stated.

Investment policy

The objective of Liquid Euribor 3M is to generate a return in line with its Euribor benchmark over a period of three months while seeking to preserve the invested capital and to generate a return corresponding to the risk profile. Liquid Euribor 3M is actively managed and the Index is not used for portfolio construction but for performance measurement purposes only. Liquid Euribor 3M aims to realize this objective by executing the investment policy by investing primarily in Money Market Instruments and short-term bonds denominated in euros. In order to achieve this objective, Liquid Euribor 3M may invest in:

- all types of Money Market Instruments such as commercial paper, floating rate notes, Treasury Bills. All investments should be denominated in euros. Where our internal credit assessment results in assigning an investment grade rating, e.g. Baa3 or higher, we deem the issuer to have received a favourable credit assessment. In addition, we only invest in senior issues from issuers that have received a positive assessment in application of the internal credit assessment procedure. All eligible instruments must have a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 2 years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days;
- deposits and certificates of deposits;
- all eligible instruments must have a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 2 years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days.

In order to efficiently manage interest or exchange rate risk, Liquid Euribor 3M may also invest in derivative financial instruments, where the underlying of the derivative instrument consists of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies or indices representing one of those categories.

On ancillary basis Liquid Euribor 3M may also invest in other financial assets authorized under MMF Regulation, including units or shares of other short-term MMFs authorized under MMF Regulation up to a maximum of 5% of its assets in units or shares of a single MMF and 10% of its assets in aggregate in units or shares of other MMFs, and hold ancillary liquid assets in accordance with Article 9 (3) of MMF Regulation.

When investing in bonds Liquid Euribor 3M shall invest in accordance with the limits of article 17 (8) and 17 (9) of MMF Regulation. Liquid Euribor 3M may invest up to 100% in money market instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the following issuers: the Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Finland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF), European Stability Mechanism (ESM), European Investment Bank (EIB). In this case the following conditions apply:

- Money Market Instruments are held from at least six different issues by the issuer;
- the investment in money market instruments from the same issue is limited to a maximum of 30 % of its assets. In addition Liquid Euribor 3M will ensure that:
- at least 7.5% of the NAV is to be comprised of daily maturing assets (including cash) and at least 15% (including cash) is to be comprised of weekly maturing assets.
- the WAL of the portfolio (weighted average life until the maturity date of the financial instruments) is a maximum of 12 months;
- the WAM of the portfolio (weighted average maturity until reset date of the financial instruments) is a maximum of 6 months.

Liquid Euribor 3M may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of Liquid Euribor 3M's net assets under normal market conditions. Investments in Money Market Instruments and cash equivalents are for the purpose of achieving the Liquid Euribor 3M's investment objective.

Investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Investment income	108,876	36,867
Operating expenses	-2,261	-1,912
Revaluation	6,862	7,334
Total investment result	113,477	42,289
Ongoing Charges Figure Share Class Zz Cap EUR	0.01%	0.01%

The costs of the participation in Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR are included in the fixed service fee of Share Class N and the all-in fee of Share Classes U and T for the Sub-fund and are therefore not additionally charged to this Share Class. For Share Class D, these costs are reimbursed as further explained in the notes to Share Class D.

Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Realised gains investment portfolio	1,397	746
Realised losses investment portfolio	-17	-429
Unrealised gains and losses investment portfolio	5,482	7,017
Total revaluation of investments	6,862	7,334
Realised revaluation of investments	1,380	317
Unrealised revaluation of investments	5,482	7,017
Total revaluation of investments	6,682	7,334

Asset information

The table below provides the asset details of Share Class Zz Cap EUR of Liquid Euribor 3M in which the Sub-fund has participated.

	30-06-2024	30-06-2023	30-06-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	1,484,442	1,263,032	949,106
Shares outstanding (number)	1,410,664	1,250,090	955,181
Net asset value per share (in €)	1,052.30	1,010.35	993.64

Shareholders interest

The participation outlined below refers to a shareholders' interest in Liquid Euribor 3M in which Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) has invested. The relative interest relates to the relative stake of Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) in Liquid Euribor 3M at 1 January and 31 December.

At 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	230,647	6.9%
Interest other shareholders	3,107,942	93.1%
Total	3,338,589	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)	271,180	9.0%
Interest other shareholders	2,753,788	91.0%
Total	3,024,968	100.0%

Composition of investments

Amounts x € 1,000

Type of investment	30-06-2024	30-06-2023
Bonds and other fixed income securities	364,808	281,778
Money markets	2,330,435	2,136,526
Investment funds	257,303	120,958
Total investments	2,952,546	2,539,262

For more detailed information on the composition of the investments, please refer to the annual report of the respective fund. This annual report is available on the manager's website.

3.8 Other general notes

3.8.1 Transaction costs

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Quantifiable transaction costs charged to the Sub-fund	12	6

This relates to the costs incurred when buying and selling investments. The transaction costs are included in the purchase cost of acquisitions and the sale proceeds of disposals and are recognised in the results through changes in the value of investments. In transactions involving fixed-income securities, costs are generally an integral part of the transaction price and therefore cannot be identified separately. Non-quantifiable costs, which may be embedded in transactions involving other derivative financial instruments, are not included in the above amounts. Any transaction costs mentioned above refers to costs incurred with futures transactions and transactions via the CCP.

No costs are involved with transactions in Liquid Euro, Liquid Euribor 3M and Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund.

3.8.2 Portfolio turnover ratio

	2024	2023
Purchases of investments	279,546	269,529
Sales of investments	420,035	259,199
Total of investment transactions	699,581	528,728
Subscriptions	184,322	167,212
Redemptions	310,592	165,470
Total of subscription and redemption of shares	494,914	332,682
Portfolio turnover	204,667	196,046
Average net asset value of the Sub-fund	373,915	414,348
Portfolio turnover ratio	55	47

The portfolio turnover ratio (PTR) expresses the ratio between the total volume of investment transactions and the average net asset value of the Sub-fund. The ratio aims to indicate the turnover rate of the portfolio of an investment fund and serves as a measure of both the level of active portfolio management and the resulting transaction costs.

In calculating the total volume of investment transactions, the sum of purchases and sales of investments is reduced by the sum of subscriptions and redemptions of shares. All investment categories are included except for deposits. The average net asset value of the Sub-fund is determined as the weighted average of the net assets on a daily basis, based on the number of days the net asset value calculation takes place during the reporting period.

3.8.3 Related parties

As part of the investment policy of a Sub-fund, related parties may be engaged to provide services.

Related parties in this context refer to all companies and other business units that are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

This includes, among other things, the management of a Sub-fund, the execution of investment transactions, the placement and raising of liquid assets, the taking out of loans, and the execution of securities lending activities. These services are provided at arm's length.

During the reporting period, the following services from related parties were utilised:

- Management fees are charged for the management activities of Share Classes N, I, U and T. For Share Class U and T, this management fee is included in the all-in fee. For details on the percentage, please refer to the information per share class in this annual report.
- In executing the investment policy, the Sub-fund may engage buy and sell transactions in other GSAM BV funds, as further detailed in the balance sheet notes. The total of these transactions for the reporting period amounts to 87.7% of the total transaction volume for the reporting period.
- The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI) which is established in the United Kingdom, as explained in 3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities.

3.8.4 Trailer fee, soft dollar arrangements and commission sharing agreements

Trailer fee

During the reporting period, no specific agreements regarding trailer fees were in effect, and no amounts were credited to the manager of the Sub-fund in this regard.

Soft dollar arrangements

A soft dollar arrangement occurs when a financial service provider supplies products, such as research information, to the asset manager as part of the services related to executing investment transactions. GSAM BV does not use these arrangements. GSAM BV itself covers the costs of the necessary research for the funds it fully manages. This also applies to directly affiliated entities with GSAM BV within Europe. For other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties involved in managing the funds, they may, under certain circumstances, use soft dollar arrangements. When an affiliated entity or a third party receives such information in their work for our funds, there may not be an underlying contractual agreement.

Commission sharing agreements

GSAM BV does not use commission sharing agreements for the Sub-funds that are fully managed by GSAM BV or its directly affiliated entities within Europe. The same applies for other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties Goldman Sachs Asset Management as described in the paragraph soft dollar arrangements.

3.8.5 Appropriation of the result

In the upcoming general meeting, it will be proposed to add the net result of Share Classes N, I, U, D and T of the Sub-fund to the other reserves.

3.8.6 Subsequent events

On 15 April 2025 the last shareholder of Share Class U switched for € 14.2 million to Share Class T within the Sub-Fund. As of this date, Share Class U has no activities anymore.

3.9 Notes to Share Class N

3.9.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-407	-145
Revaluation of investment	3,209	5,090
Other results		
Interest other	8	7
Subscription and redemption fee	4	10
Other income	6	7
Total operating result	2,820	4,969
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	193	207
Total operating expenses	193	207
Net result	2,627	4,762

3.9.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	81,239	81,568	96,297
Shares outstanding (number)	792,975	818,817	1,023,780
Net asset value per share (in €)	102.45	99.62	94.06

3.9.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	2.84	5.91	-12.56
Performance of the index (%)*	2.29	5.15	-12.13
Relative performance (%)	0.55	0.76	-0.43

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.9.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	116	123
Fixed service fee	77	82
Other costs	-	2
Total operating costs Share Class N	193	207

The management fee for Share Class N of the Sub-fund is 0.15% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The fixed service fee for Share Class N of the Sub-fund is 0.10% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The fixed service fee serves to compensate for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the fixed service fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

For 2023, an amount of 2 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class I for 2024 are included in the fixed service fee and amount to 3 (2023: 2) for the audit of the financial statements and 1 (2023: 1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those incurred according to the prospectus, categorised by type. Since the management fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, the prospectus does not specify an absolute level for these costs. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

In addition to the management fee, a fixed service fee is charged to the Share Class N, which is also calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class. For this reason, a comparative overview of the cost level with that specified in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

In addition to the fixed service fee, incidental and extraordinary costs related to the implementation of significant changes in applicable regulations have been charged to the Sub-fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the net asset value on an annual basis. The allocated costs are below 0.02%.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class N of the Sub-fund, these costs are included in the fixed service fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
Management fee	0.15%	0.15%
Other costs	0.10%	0.10%
Total Share Class N	0.25%	0.25%

The component 'Other costs' includes the fixed service fee and other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'.

3.10 Notes to Share Class I

3.10.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-718	-141
Revaluation of investments	2,654	5,469
Other results		
Interest other	6	7
Subscription and redemption fee	3	9
Total operating result	1,945	5,344
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	298	229
Interest other	1	-
Total operating expenses	299	229
Net result	1,646	5,115

3.10.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	50,275	90,446	113,606
Shares outstanding (number)	448,043	828,335	1,101,165
Net asset value per share (in €)	112.21	109.19	103.17

3.10.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	2.77	5.84	-12.64
Performance of the index (%)*	2.29	5.15	-12.13
Relative performance (%)	0.48	0.69	-0.51

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.10.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	239	182
Other costs	59	47
Total operating costs Share Class I	298	229

The management fee for Share Class I of the Sub-fund is 0.25% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The other costs concern regular and/or recurring expenses as well as non-recurring and extraordinary expenses of the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent.

The other costs also include regular and/or ongoing costs of 32 (2023: 19) for investing in GSAM BV funds.

For 2023, an amount of 2 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class I for 2024 amount to 3 (2023: 2) for the audit of the financial statements and 1 (2023: <1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those incurred according to the prospectus, categorised by type. Since the management fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, the prospectus does not specify an absolute level for these costs. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

For Share Class I, the other costs are based on the actual expenses charged to the share class. Due to the relatively small size of these costs, they are not quantified separately in the prospectus. For this reason, a comparative overview with the cost level indicated in the prospectus is not included in this annual report.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period

	2024	2023
Management fee	0.25%	0.25%
Other costs	0.07%	0.07%
Total Share Class I	0.32%	0.32%

The component 'Other costs' includes fee other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'. Additionally, the costs included in the value of investment funds in which the Sub-fund participated during the reporting period are noted below. The ongoing charges embedded in the value of investment funds for this Share Class during the reporting period is 0.01% (2023: XX).

3.11 Notes to Share Class U

3.11.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-99	-48
Revaluation of investments	469	1,494
Other results		
Interest other	1	2
Subscription and redemption fee	1	3
Other income	1	2
Total operating result	373	1,453
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	34	57
Total operating expenses	34	57
Net result	339	1,396

3.11.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	13,729	27,145	21,353
Shares outstanding (number)	145,901	296,726	247,234
Net asset value per share (in €)	94.10	91.48	86.37

3.11.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	2.86	5.92	-12.55
Performance of the index (%)*	2.29	5.15	-12.13
Relative performance (%)	0.57	0.77	-0.42

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.11.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
All-in fee	34	56
Other costs	-	1
Total operating costs Share Class U	34	57

The all-in fee for Share Class U of the Sub-fund is 0.23% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

This all-in fee serves to compensate the management fee as well as for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the all-in fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

For 2023, an amount of 1 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class U for 2024 are included in the all-in fee and amount to 1 (2023: 1) for the audit of the financial statements and <1 (2023: <1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are the costs that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class U of the Sub-fund, an all-in fee applies. Since the all-in fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, no specific absolute level for these costs is provided in the prospectus. Therefore, a comparative overview with the cost level outlined in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage applied during the reporting period is the same as that specified in the prospectus.

In addition to the All-in fee, incidental and extraordinary costs related to the implementation of significant changes in applicable regulations have been charged to the Sub-fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the average assets on an annual basis. The allocated costs are below 0.02%.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class U of the Sub-fund, these costs are incorporated into the all-in fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
All-in fee	0.23%	0.23%
Other costs	0.00%	0.00%
Total Share Class U	0.23%	0.23%

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'.

3.12 Notes to Share Class D

3.12.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-442	-141
Revaluation of investments	2,866	4,737
Other results		
Interest other	8	8
Subscription and redemption fee	4	10
Other income	6	7
Total operating result	2,442	4,621
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	-	2
Total operating costs	-	2
Net result	2,442	4,619

3.12.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	81,017	78,617	84,524
Shares outstanding (number)	82,399	82,438	94,103
Net asset value per share (in €)	983.22	953.65	898.21

3.12.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	3.10	6.17	-12.35
Performance of the index (%)*	2.29	5.15	-12.13
Relative performance (%)	0.81	1.02	-0.22

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.12.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Other costs	-	2
Total operating costs Share Class D	-	2

Costs incurred by Share Class D are reimbursed to Share Class D by the manager, resulting in the costs for Share Class D of the Sub-fund being essentially netted out to zero.

For 2023, an amount of 2 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class D for 2024 include an amount of 3 (2023: 2) for the audit of the financial statements and 1 (2023: 1) for other audit-related services. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services. These costs have been reimbursed to the Share Class as indicated above.

Cost comparison

In accordance with RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class D of the Sub-fund, no direct or ongoing regular costs are recorded, except for costs related to the implementation of SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) as allocated in 2023. For this reason, a comparative overview with the cost levels specified in the prospectus is not included in this annual report.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

As further detailed in the 'Expenses' section, costs, with the exception of those related to the implementation of SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation, are covered. The impact of these costs is less than 0.005%, resulting in an ongoing charges figure for both 2024 and 2023, rounded to two decimal places, of 0.00%.

3.13 Notes to Share Class T

3.13.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-695	-314
Revaluation of investments	3,305	9,381
Other results		
Interest other	10	13
Subscription and redemption fee	2	17
Other income	9	12
Total operating result	2,631	9,109
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	164	230
Interest other	1	-
Total operating expenses	165	230
Net result	2,466	8,879

3.13.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	105,794	171,028	106,511
Shares outstanding (number)	1,091,735	1,816,901	1,199,524
Net asset value per share (in €)	96.90	94.13	88.79

3.13.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	2.95	6.01	-12.48
Performance of the index (%)*	2.29	5.15	-12.13
Relative performance (%)	0.66	0.86	-0.35

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.13.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
All-in fee	164	225
Other costs	-	5
Total operating costs Share Class T	164	230

The all-in fee for Share Class T of the Sub-fund is 0.15% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

This all-in fee serves to compensate the management fee as well as for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the all-in fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

For 2023, an amount of 5 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class T for 2024 are included in the all-in fee and amount to 4 (2023: 4) for the audit of the financial statements and 1 (2023: 1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are the costs that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class T of the Sub-fund, an all-in fee applies. Since the all-in fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, no specific absolute level for these costs is provided in the prospectus. Therefore, a comparative overview with the cost level outlined in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage applied during the reporting period is the same as that specified in the prospectus.

In addition to the All-in fee, incidental and extraordinary costs related to the implementation of significant changes in applicable regulations have been charged to the Sub-fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the average assets on an annual basis. The allocated costs are below 0.02%.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class T of the Sub-fund, these costs are included in the all-in fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
All-in fee	0.15%	0.15%
Other costs	0.00%	0.00%
Total Share Class T	0.15%	0.15%

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as outlined in the section 'Expenses'.

3.14 Composition of investments

At 31 December 2024

The following breakdown of the investments provides a detailed overview of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio.

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	19,650	0.000	BUNDES OblIGATION 10/10/2025	19,329
EUR	1,000	2.100	BUNDES OblIGATION 12/04/2029	1,000
EUR	10,500	1.300	BUNDES OblIGATION 15/10/2027	10,311
EUR	5,100	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 02/06/2028	4,713
EUR	22,600	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 04/07/2029	20,271
EUR	7,800	0.250	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/07/2025	7,709
Total				63,333
Investment funds				261,843
Interest futures				-629
Interest rate swaps				-2,660
Total of investments				321,887

For the composition of investments at 31 December 2023, please refer to the 2023 annual report of the Sub-fund. This annual report is available on the website of the manager.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included in the appendix to this annual report.

4.2 Statutory provisions regarding appropriation of results

According to Article 23 of the Articles of Association of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. the Management Board decides for each type of shares what part of the balance will be allocated to the additional reserve maintained for the relevant type. After the aforementioned addition, a dividend, in so far as possible, is paid on the priority shares equal to six per cent (6%) of the nominal value of these shares. There is no further distribution of profit on the priority shares. The remainder is distributed to the holders of ordinary shares of the relevant type, unless the general meeting decides otherwise.

If the aforementioned balance of income and expenses is negative, the amount is deducted from the additional reserve that is maintained for the relevant type of shares.

4.3 Management interest

At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024, the Board members of GSAM BV had no personal interest in (an investment of) the Sub-fund.

4.4 Independent auditor's report

The report of the independent auditor is included on the next page.



Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders of Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) and the meeting of holders of priority shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) ('the Fund') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2024 of Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL), The Hague, included in this annual report.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the profit and loss statement for the period 1 January through 31 December 2024; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Independence

We are independent of Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures with respect to fraud and going concern and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on these matters.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the Manager's risk assessment process, the Manager's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system. We refer to section 'Principal risks and uncertainties' of the management board report for the Manager's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct and whistleblower procedures. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked members of the management board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. ('the Manager'), as well as other officers of the Manager, including the head officers of the legal affairs and compliance departments on whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement. In addition, we conducted interviews to gain insight into the Manager's fraud risk assessment and the processes for identifying and responding to fraud risks and the internal controls the Manager has put in place to mitigate those risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud and misappropriation of assets. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.



The management override of controls and the risk of fraud in revenue recognition are perceived risks of fraud. The Manager is inherently in a unique position to commit fraud, due to the ability to manipulate accounting data and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

We addressed this risk by evaluating whether there were indications of bias in the Manager's estimates, which could pose a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. With respect to the investments that are measured at fair value, we determined on the basis of external (market) information that the valuation as prepared by the fund falls within the range that we consider acceptable. We determined that there are no indications of bias in the estimates made by the Manager.

The audit procedures included, among other things, the evaluation of the design and implementation of internal controls intended to mitigate the risk of management override of controls. We obtained amongst others audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls at both the Manager and the fund administrator by reviewing the ISAE type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the fund administrator. We furthermore selected journal entries based on risk criteria, as well as other journal entries and adjustments made at the end of the reporting period and conducted specific procedures for these entries. These procedures include procedures such as validation of these entries with support obtained during our audit or with source documentation. We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business. Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.

The risk of fraud in revenue recognition is assessed by considering factors such as complexity, systematic nature, estimation uncertainty, and susceptibility to management bias. We did not identify any revenue associated with these risk factors for our audit.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. We also reviewed correspondence with regulators. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. If this was the case, we have re-evaluated our evaluation of the risk of fraud and its implications for our audit work.



Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in section 'Continuity Management' in the notes to the financial statements the management board performed their assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks).

Our procedures to evaluate the management board's going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considered whether the Manager's going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit, obtained additional substantiation and inquired with the Manager regarding the Manager's most important assumptions and inputs underlying its going-concern assessment;
- assessed the redemptions of shares after the end of the financial year and assessed whether these may give rise to continuity risks;
- reviewed the prospectus, which outlines the option for the Manager to temporarily suspend or limit requests for the redemption of shares in exceptional cases and;
- performed inquiries with the Manager as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the Manager's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the Manager's assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the management board report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The management board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board

The management board is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.



Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Amsterdam, 23 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original signed by H. Elwakiel RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2024 of the Fund

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

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

We communicate with the management board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

5. APPENDIX – MODEL FOR PERIODIC DISCLOSURES FOR FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included on the next page.

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL)
Legal entity identifier: 549300EB8B2Q71TGFO79

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?
Yes No
It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %
It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of % of sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Fund/Sub-Fund promoted environmental and social characteristics during the reporting period. More specifically:

- Investment in green, social or sustainable bonds based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework. During the reporting period, the Fund/Sub-Fund invested at least 5% in green, social or sustainable bonds.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Percentage of investments in green, social or sustainable bonds".

- Excluding countries. During the reporting period, no investments have been made in countries against which arms embargoes have been imposed by the United Nations Security Council. Similarly, investments are not made in countries included in the Financial Action Task Force list, which are subject to a 'Call for Action'.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'".

As part of ongoing efforts to optimize businesses and operations of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International has been appointed to provide portfolio management services to the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



Sustainability Indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund/Sub-Fund used sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund. These sustainability indicators have performed as follows:

- The Fund/Sub-Fund invested 16.76% in green, social or sustainable bonds.
 - Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'.
- These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question.

... and compared to previous periods ?

Sustainability Indicator	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	Unit
Percentage invested in green, social or sustainable bonds	18	16.76	%
Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	N/A
(as outlined above)			

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not Applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG criteria outlined in the prospectus. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. The PAIs considered by this Fund/Sub-Fund included:

PAI CATEGORY	PAI
Mandatory Climate PAIs	• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector • Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas

Mandatory Social PAIs	- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Board gender diversity - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) - Investee countries subject to social violations



The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2024-12-31

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
GOLDMAN SACHS FUNDS VI - LIQUID EURIBOR 3M	Mutual fund	49.13%	LU
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.54%	DE



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

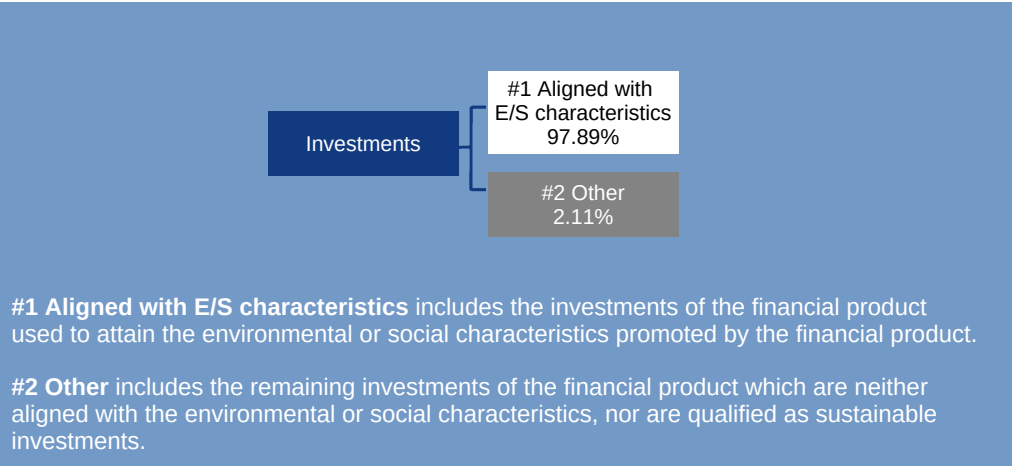
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Over the reference period, 97.89% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.

What was the asset allocation?

Over the reference period, 97.89% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.
2.11% of investments were held cash for liquidity purposes; derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes;
and/or investments in UCITS and other collective investment schemes in order to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Over the reference period, a minimum of 95% of the Fund/Sub-Fund's investments were consistently aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics described above.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub Sector	% of NAV as at December 31, 2024
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	5.32%
Cash	Cash	1.17%
	Term	0.88%

Derivatives	Futures	29.23%
	Swap	-0.55%
Mutual fund	MONEY MARKET	55.78%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.18%



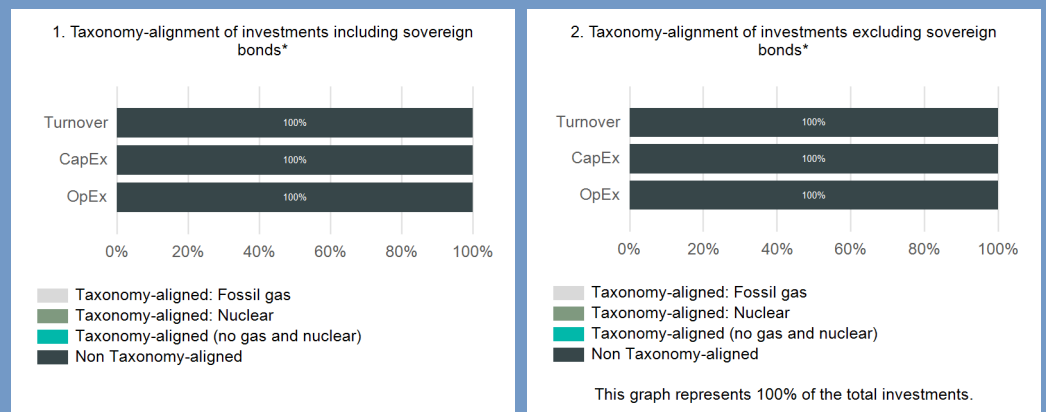
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in any “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy was 0%.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy’?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

The two graphs below show in blue the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy was also 0%.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

There have been no changes compared with previous reference periods.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Fund/Sub-Fund did not make socially sustainable investments.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under 'other' were cash used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes and investments in UCITS and UCIs needed to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.
These investments were not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Management Company has taken actions to ensure that the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund were met during the reference period. The sustainability indicators of the Fund/Sub-Fund were measured and evaluated on an ongoing basis.

GSAM used proprietary firm and third-party systems to monitor compliance with binding environmental or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund contained within the investment guidelines in line with the GSAM Investment Guidelines Policy.

Breaches or errors regarding investment guidelines (including breaches or errors regarding the binding environmental or social characteristics and minimum sustainable investment commitments of the Fund/Sub-Fund) were handled in accordance with the Management Company's Policy on Breaches and Errors and the Policy on GSAM Error Handling which also requires that employees promptly report any incidents (whether resulting from action or inaction) to their GSAM supervisors as well as GSAM Compliance. The information gathered in the incident reporting process is to ensure that clients are appropriately compensated, to assist in improving business practices and help prevent further occurrences.

Additionally, assessing and promoting effective stewardship among the companies and issuers represented in the Fund/Sub-Fund was a key part of the investment process.

The Management Company has engaged with corporate issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that the Management Company believed to have low ESG credentials or involvement in sustainability related controversies, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a corporate issuer prior to or without engaging with such corporate issuer. Where applicable, the Management Company has engaged with sovereign issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that have a low E-score with the objective to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a sovereign issuer, where applicable, prior to or without engaging with such sovereign issuer.

The Global Stewardship Team focus on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. The engagements conducted by the Global Stewardship Team were designed to complement the engagements conducted by our investment teams. The Fixed Income Team regularly engaged with companies including in one-on-one and investor group settings to corporate issuers that the Management Company believed to have had low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. Engagement with management teams was an important component of the fixed income research process, which often informed investment selection. It gave a unique insight into management quality, business model, financial performance and strategy and future business prospects.

The engagement initiatives were continually reviewed, enhanced, and monitored to ensure they incorporated current issues, evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics and sustainability-related controversies. To guide engagement at the firmwide-level, the Global Stewardship Team leverages our stewardship framework, which reflects thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts, and will include environmental, social and governance matters that are considered to be principal in terms of potential adverse impacts.



How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial products attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund.

DURATION MATCHING FUND (L) (NL)

Annual Report 2024

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(Sub-fund of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.)

Management Board

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Prinses Beatrixlaan 35
2595 AK The Hague, The Netherlands
Internet: <https://am.gs.com>

Members of the Management Board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

P. den Besten
M.C.M. Canisius
G.E.M. Cartigny
B.G.J. van Overbeek
E.J. Siermann

Depository

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Independent auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5
1066 JR Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Banker

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV
Boulevard Anspachlaan 1
1000 B-Brussels
Belgium

Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon NV/SA, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

2. MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

2.1 Key figures Share Class N

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value* (x 1,000)	€	121,281	144,303	144,806	391,424	448,375
Shares outstanding (number)		1,030,812	1,286,153	1,424,142	2,383,076	2,451,692
Net asset value per share	€	117.66	112.20	101.68	164.25	182.88
Transaction price	€	117.72	112.25	101.73	164.30	182.83
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	4.87	10.34	-38.10	-10.19	12.98
Performance of the index**	%	4.62	9.06	-37.64	-10.15	12.75
Relative performance	%	0.25	1.28	0.46	-0.04	0.23

* Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

** The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-706	-19	1,026	2,712	3,654
Revaluation of investments	7,254	14,764	-111,818	-46,454	56,045
Operating expenses	-279	-328	-529	-964	-1,121
Total investment result	6,269	14,417	-111,321	-44,706	58,578

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-0.71	-0.01	0.63	1.20	1.45
Revaluation of investments	7.34	11.55	-69.16	-20.48	22.30
Operating expenses	-0.28	-0.26	-0.33	-0.42	-0.45
Total investment result	6.35	11.28	-68.86	-19.70	23.30

2.2 Key figures Share Class I

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	465,917	473,583	471,686	827,527	644,743
Shares outstanding (number)		2,774,782	2,955,897	3,246,937	3,524,010	2,464,343
Net asset value per share	€	167.91	160.22	145.27	234.83	261.63
Transaction price	€	168.00	160.30	145.34	234.90	261.55
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	4.80	10.29	-38.14	-10.24	12.89
Performance of the index*	%	4.62	9.06	-37.64	-10.15	12.75
Relative performance	%	0.18	1.23	-0.50	-0.09	0.14

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-3,391	-103	2,939	5,825	5,300
Revaluation of investments	24,951	46,558	-315,212	-86,252	77,485
Operating expenses	-1,450	-1,277	-1,880	-2,543	-1,948
Total investment result	20,110	45,178	-314,153	-82,970	80,837

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-1.13	-0.03	0.87	1.67	2.11
Revaluation of investments	8.35	15.75	-92.95	-24.78	30.87
Operating expenses	-0.48	-0.43	-0.55	-0.73	-0.78
Total investment result	6.74	15.29	-92.63	-23.84	32.20

2.3 Key figures Share Class U

		2024	2023	2022	2021
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	114,955	158,094	124,806	137,999
Shares outstanding (number)		1,612,731	2,326,323	2,026,706	1,387,532
Net asset value per share	€	71.28	67.96	61.58	99.46
Transaction price	€	71.32	67.99	61.61	99.49
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	4.89	10.36	-38.08	-0.54
Performance of the index*	%	4.62	9.06	-37.64	-10.15
Relative performance	%	0.27	1.30	-0.44	9.61

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x €1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021
Investment income and other results	-789	-46	612	381
Revaluation of investments	5,929	15,735	-59,625	-3,303
Operating expenses	-260	-303	-289	-138
Total investment result	4,880	15,386	-59,302	-3,060

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021
Investment income and other results	-0.48	-0.02	0.37	0.45
Revaluation of investments	3.59	7.43	-35.69	-3.92
Operating expenses	-0.16	-0.14	-0.17	-0.16
Total investment result	2.95	7.27	-35.49	-3.63

2.4 Key figures Share Class D

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	596,129	538,668	307,014	383,100	321,189
Shares outstanding (number)		660,303	627,260	395,491	306,266	231,189
Net asset value per share	€	902.81	858.76	776.29	1,250.87	1,389.29
Transaction price	€	903.26	859.19	776.67	1,251.25	1,388.87
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	5.13	10.62	-37.94	-9.96	13.27
Performance of the index*	%	4.62	9.06	-37.64	-10.15	12.75
Relative performance	%	0.51	1.56	-0.30	0.19	0.52

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-3,520	-249	1,434	2,598	2,508
Revaluation of investments	31,592	59,386	-156,033	-36,788	34,934
Operating expenses	-4	-15	-9	-	-
Total investment result	28,068	59,122	-154,608	-34,190	37,442

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-5.57	-0.46	4.69	9.01	10.86
Revaluation of investments	50.01	109.65	-510.19	-127.53	151.24
Operating expenses	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-	-
Total investment result	44.43	109.16	-505.53	-118.52	162.10

2.5 Key figures Share Class T

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	988,785	1,160,490	699,602	611,312	536,061
Shares outstanding (number)		11,068,122	13,635,839	9,079,788	4,916,364	3,875,822
Net asset value per share	€	89.34	85.11	77.05	124.34	138.31
Transaction price	€	89.38	85.15	77.09	124.38	138.27
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	4.97	10.45	-38.03	-10.10	13.10
Performance of the index*	%	4.62	9.06	-37.64	-10.15	12.75
Relative performance	%	0.35	1.39	-0.39	0.05	0.35

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-6,270	-507	2,978	3,959	3,129
Revaluation of investments	47,308	109,368	-288,891	-61,191	24,377
Operating expenses	-1,402	-1,395	-933	-850	-592
Total investment result	39,636	107,466	-286,846	-58,082	26,914

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-0.58	-0.04	0.45	0.90	1.08
Revaluation of investments	4.35	9.22	-44.01	-13.88	8.38
Operating expenses	-0.13	-0.12	-0.14	-0.19	-0.20
Total investment result	3.64	9.06	-43.70	-13.17	9.26

2.6 Notes to the key figures

2.6.1 Reporting period

The key figures relate to the positions at 31 December and the period from 1 January through 31 December, unless stated otherwise.

Share Class U of the Sub-fund commenced on 6 May 2021. The key figures 2021 for this Share Class relate to the positions at 31 December 2021 and the period from 6 May 2021 through 31 December 2021.

2.6.2 Net asset value per share

The net asset value of each Share Class of the Sub-fund will be determined by the manager. The manager calculates the net asset value per Share Class each business day. The net asset value per share of each Share Class is determined by dividing the net asset value of a Share Class by the number of outstanding shares of that Share Class at the calculation date.

2.6.3 Transaction price

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

2.6.4 Net performance

The net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is based on the net asset value per share, taking into account any dividend distributions. The relative performance is the difference between the net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund and the performance of the index.

2.6.5 Index

Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3 Yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant with a derivatives overlay to increase duration.

2.6.6 Average number of shares outstanding

The average number of outstanding shares, used for the calculation of the investment result per share, is based on the weighted average of the outstanding shares on a daily basis. This is in line with the number of days that the calculation of the net asset value takes place during the reporting period.

2.6.7 Key figures per share

Due to the timing and volume of subscriptions and redemptions in combination with the volatility of the results during the reporting period, the calculation of the key figures per share can provide a different outcome compared to the development of the net asset value per share during the reporting period.

2.7 General information

Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) ('the Sub-fund') is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (refer to paragraph 2.12 Structure for more information). The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Fund') is available on the website of the manager.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. (hereafter: 'GSAM BV' or 'the manager'), located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund and is licensed by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets ('Stichting Autoriteit Financiële Markten', also referred to as 'AFM') under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act ('Wet op het financieel toezicht', also referred to as 'Wft'). The Management Board of the Fund is formed by GSAM BV. All shares in GSAM BV are held by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. Both entities are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as 'Goldman Sachs').

The AFM and the central bank of the Netherlands ('De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.', also referred to as 'DNB') act as supervisors. The AFM oversees conduct supervision under the Wft. Prudential supervision is performed by DNB.

The Sub-fund participates for more than 20% in another GSAM BV managed fund. The notes to the balance sheet include further information on this GSAM BV fund. This provides further insight in the actual investments in which the Sub-fund participates.

2.8 Objective

The Sub-fund is actively managed to achieve a return in line with the Index.

2.9 Investment policy

The Sub-fund invests primarily in money market instruments, money market funds and fixed-income securities denominated in euros as well as interest rate derivatives, such as interest rate swaps and bond futures. The Sub-fund has a long duration as its objective. Duration is a measure of interest rate sensitivity. The long duration is mainly achieved by using interest rate derivatives.

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, which regulation may be amended or supplemented from time to time).

The Sub-fund applies stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and exclusion criteria in relation to various activities. Additional information can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund considers the principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors mainly through stewardship. Information regarding the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund can hold the investments both directly and indirectly – such as by taking on exposure to the relevant financial instruments via derivatives or investments in other investment funds – whereby index divergence limits are applied. The composition of the Sub-fund may vary materially from that of the index. The index is broadly representative of the investment universe.

The Sub-fund may invest in securities that are not part of the index. The manager seeks to invest in investment funds that are established in the Netherlands or Luxembourg.

The Sub-fund may make use of derivatives such as options, futures, warrants, swaps and forward currency transactions. They may be used for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. These instruments may be leveraged, which will increase the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market fluctuations. When using derivatives, care will be taken to ensure that the portfolio as a whole remains within the investment restrictions.

The risk profile associated with the type of investor that the Sub-fund focuses on does not change as a result of the use of these instruments.

In addition to the above, the following applies with respect to the investment policy of the Sub-fund:

- In so far as the assets are not invested in the aforementioned financial instruments, the assets may be invested in certain money market instruments (such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper) or money market funds or held in the form of cash;
- Additional income may be generated by entering into “lending transactions” (the lending of securities from the investment portfolio);
- The Sub-fund may enter into repurchase agreements. In this respect, the Sub-fund may act as the buyer (reverse repo) or the seller (repo);
- With due regard for the provisions in the prospectus, the gross leverage of the Sub-fund is a maximum of 500% and the net leverage is a maximum of 500%;
- The manager seeks to invest only in liquid assets, for which no special arrangements, as referred to in the prospectus, apply;
- The manager of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is authorised to enter into short-term loans, as debtor, for the benefit of the Sub-fund;
- Transactions with affiliates will take place on the basis of conditions which are in line with generally accepted market practice;
- In line with the investment policy, the Sub-fund invests worldwide in financial instruments with counterparties approved by the manager.

2.10 Dividend policy

The Sub-fund does not distribute dividends.

2.11 Outsourcing

Outsourcing of fund accounting

The manager of the Fund has outsourced the accounting function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV. This outsourcing involves the calculation of the net asset value, maintaining accounting records and processing and executing payments. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of these services.

Outsourcing of financial reporting

The manager of the Fund, has outsourced the preparation of multiple financial reports, including the (semi-)annual reports of the Dutch GSAM BV funds, to DM Financial Netherlands B.V. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of all financial reports.

Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

2.12 Structure

The Fund is an open-end investment company with variable capital as described in Article 76a of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Except in special circumstances, the Fund may in principle issue or redeem shares on any business day.

The Fund is an investment institution as defined in Article 1:1 of the Wet op het financieel toezicht ('Wft') and as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraph a of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD') in the form of an open-ended investment company. GSAM BV acts as manager of the Fund. In this capacity GSAM BV has a license, as defined in Section 2:65(1), preamble and (a) of the Wft from the AFM.

The Fund has an umbrella structure, which means that the ordinary shares are divided into various series of shares, with each series of shares corresponding to a separate Sub-fund. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets held by the individual Sub-funds.

A Sub-fund is a segregated part of the capital of the Fund for which a separate investment policy is pursued. The Wft states that all standards directed in whole or in part towards the Fund are also applicable to the Sub-funds. The part of the assets of the Sub-fund to be paid into, or allocated to, each Sub-fund is invested separately in accordance with a specific investment policy. Both gains and losses in the investment portfolio of a Sub-fund are credited or charged to the relevant Sub-fund.

The capital of a Sub-fund is segregated and subject to a statutory priority arrangement. Consequently, the assets of a Sub-fund may only be used to pay liabilities connected to the management and safe-keeping of the Sub-fund and the shares in that Sub-fund.

A Sub-fund is divided into one or more Share Classes. The Share Classes within the Sub-fund may differ in terms of cost and fee structure, the minimum amount of initial investment, demands on the quality of the investors, the currency in which the net asset value is expressed, etc.

Summary of the main characteristics per Share Class at 31-12-2024

Share Class N

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for pension providers for the purpose of capital accumulation in the context of pension agreements by virtue of the Pensions Act (Pensioenwet).	
Legal Name	Liability Matching Fund (L) (NL) - N	
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (L) (NL)	
ISIN code	NL0010290557	
Management fee	0.15%	
Fixed service fee	0.10%	

Share Class I

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for professional investors.	
Legal name	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) - I	
Commercial name	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) - I	
ISIN code	NL0010622478	
Management fee	0.25%	

Share Class U

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for insurers approved by the manager and related products for the purpose of capital accumulation.	
Legal Name	Liability Matching Fund (L) (NL) - U	
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (L) (NL) - U	
ISIN code	NL00150007U8	
All-in fee	0.23%	

Summary of the main characteristics per Share Class at 31-12-2024**Share Class D**

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for professional investors which, under an agreement with the manager, pay the management fee and other costs to the manager itself.

Legal name	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) - D
Commercial name	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) - D
ISIN code	NL0012817043

Share Class T

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for other UCITSs and collective investment schemes managed by the manager or parties approved by the manager.

Legal name	Liability Matching Fund (L) (NL) - T
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (L) (NL) - T
ISIN code	NL0013040355
All-in fee	0.15%

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription fee	0.05%
Redemption fee	0.05%

Maximum subscription fee	0.70%
Maximum redemption fee	0.70%

Fees**Management fee**

An annual management fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

All-in fee

An annual All-in fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

Fixed service fee

In addition to the management fee, an annual fixed service fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

Other costs

Other costs may be charged to the Share Class. These costs, if applicable, are further explained in the notes to the respective Share Class as included in the financial statements.

Subscription and redemption fee

This concerns the fee charged to shareholders upon the purchase or sale of shares in the Sub-fund. The fee is calculated as a percentage markup or markdown on the net asset value per share, serves to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund.

The actual percentage of the subscription and redemption fee can fluctuate and is published on the manager's website. This percentage may be changed without prior notice if the manager deems it necessary to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund.

Maximum subscription and redemption fee

For transparency reasons, the manager has set a maximum percentage of the net asset value of the shares for the subscription and redemption fee. In exceptional market conditions, at the discretion of the manager, the manager may, in the interest of the existing investors of the Sub-fund, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time. In addition, the manager may, in the interest of the existing shareholders, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time in the event of exceptionally large orders to buy and sell shares in the Sub-fund, to compensate for the related additional transaction costs.

2.13 Transfer Agent

Shares of Share Classes N, I, U, D and T can be bought and sold through the mediation of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium. The costs associated with the safe-keeping of shares of investors by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium are charged by the manager to the relevant Share Classes. The Transfer Agent, i.e. The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, is responsible for the evaluation and the acceptance of the buy and sell orders concerning shares of the relevant Share Classes as entered in the order book, subject to the conditions stated in the prospectus.

The Transfer Agent will only accept orders which have been entered on the basis of a settlement deadline which is in line with generally accepted market practice. After closure of the order book, the Transfer Agent will forward the balance of all buy and sell orders to the Fund. The transaction price at which these buy and sell orders are executed on the following business day is to be published by the manager.

2.14 Depositary of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

The assets of the Fund are in the safe-keeping of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch, as the depositary of the Fund (the 'depositary').

The shareholders' equity of the depositary amounts to at least € 730,000.

The manager and depositary of the Fund have entered into a written agreement relating to management and depositary services. The main elements of this agreement are the following:

- The depositary ensures that the cash flows of the Fund are properly controlled and in particular that all payments by or on behalf of investors during the subscription for shares have been received and that all cash of the Fund has been entered on cash accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust acting on behalf of the Fund or in the name of the depositary acting on behalf of the Fund, opened with, in principle, an entity as described in Article 18(1)(a), (b) and (c) of European Directive 2006/73/EC (a credit institution or a bank authorised in a third country).
- The assets of the Fund consisting of financial instruments, are entrusted to the depositary. The depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be registered on a financial instruments account in the books of the depositary, on separate accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust for the benefit of the Fund. In addition, the depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the depositary.
- The depositary ensures that the sale, issue, redemption and repayment of shares take place in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the value of the shares in the Fund is calculated in accordance with Dutch law, the regulations of the Fund and the relevant procedures.
- The depositary carries out the instructions of the manager, unless they conflict with Dutch law or the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the equivalent value of the transactions involving the assets of the Fund is transferred to the Fund by the usual deadlines.
- The depositary ensures that the income of the Fund is allocated in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.

In the context of depositary services, the depositary acts in the interests of the investors in the Fund.

2.15 Principal risks and uncertainties

Investing in the Sub-fund entails financial opportunities as well as financial risks. The value of investments can both rise and fall, and shareholders of the Sub-fund may receive less than they invested. Diversification of investments is expected to have a mitigating effect on these risks.

A comprehensive overview of the risks, categorised as 'high, medium, and low' risks, associated with the Sub-fund is provided in the prospectus. In the event of new regulations regarding risk management, additional information will be included. The main risks faced by the Sub-fund are:

Market risk

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets such as equities or fixed-income markets (market risk). Additionally, prices of individual instruments in which the Sub-fund invests may also fluctuate. If the Sub-fund utilises derivatives as described under 'Investment Policy', these may be employed for both hedging risks and efficient portfolio management. This may involve leveraging, thereby increasing the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

To mitigate market risks, investments are diversified across various countries, sectors, and/or companies. An overview of the portfolio composition as of each balance sheet date is provided in the Composition of Investments.

The section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024' of the management report includes further details on the potential use of derivatives during the reporting period.

Volatility is expressed as the standard deviation, which is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. A large standard deviation (= high volatility) indicates a broad range of possible outcomes. The standard deviation was 20.24% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 19.87%).

Tracking error is a risk measure that indicates the extent to which the portfolio's return deviates from the return of the index. Tracking error is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. The tracking error was 0.44% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 0.38%).

Interest rate risk

When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Currency risk

If investments can be made in securities denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the Sub-fund is denominated, currency fluctuations can have both positive and negative effects on the investment result.

The section 'currency risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the currency positions in the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks may arise when a particular underlying investment is difficult to sell. Since the Sub-fund may invest in illiquid securities, there is a risk that the Sub-fund may not have the ability to release financial resources that may be needed to meet certain obligations.

During the reporting period, there were no issues regarding liquidity. The liquidity position of the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage the inflow and outflow of capital during the reporting period. It is expected that this will also be the case in the upcoming reporting period.

Credit risk

Investors should be fully aware that every investment carries credit risks. Bonds and debt instruments entail actual credit risk on the issuer. This risk can be measured based on the issuer's credit rating. Bonds and debt instruments issued by lower-rated issuers typically carry higher credit risk and a greater chance of default than those issued by higher-rated issuers. If the issuer of bonds or debt instruments encounters financial or economic difficulties, leading to an increase in credit risk and likely downgrade of the rating, it can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (which may lose their value entirely).

The section 'credit risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the rating positions of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Solvency and financing needs

Due to the nature and activities of the Sub-fund, there are no solvency issues or financing needs. This is due to the fact that the Sub-fund will only pay investors for redemptions based on the net asset value. In addition, no external funding will be attracted. The provisions in the prospectus allow the Sub-fund to withhold redemption payments in situation where the Sub-fund is unable to convert investments into readily available cash.

Operational and compliance risk

The Sub-fund operates based on a control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period.

An assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed annually. No relevant findings have emerged from this assessment, which means that no significant operational or compliance risks have occurred during the reporting period which have impaired GSAM BV's license.

Fraud risks and corruption

Fraud is any intentional act or omission to mislead others, causing loss to the victim and/or profit to the perpetrator. Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for personal gain, including bribery. A lack of controls in the payment process for example increases the likelihood and therefore creates the opportunity for fraud.

The asset management industry is characterised by the management of third party assets. Having access to these assets increases GSAM BV's inherent fraud and corruption risk profile. To manage this risk, GSAM BV conducts an annual fraud and corruption risk assessment to determine the identification, exposure to and management of these risks. GSAM BV concludes in its annual risk assessment that there are no high residual risks in the context of fraud and corruption. The main inherent risks identified by GSAM BV in the annual risk assessment are the following:

- Cyber risks;
- Unauthorised withdrawal of funds;
- Fraudulent invoices;
- Insider trading risk;
- Bribery.

The following measures have been taken to mitigate these inherent risks:

Cyber risks, cyber risk is recognised as a collective term which, knowingly (e.g. ransomware) or unknowingly (e.g. hacking), can lead to a withdrawal of assets. The range of techniques that a malicious person can use is extensive. That is why it is important for GSAM BV to be aware of these techniques and to test its own environment accordingly.

Unauthorised withdrawal of funds, is prevented by having authorization limits and a four (or more) eyes principles, whereby modern techniques such as 2 factor authentication are required.

Fraudulent invoices, the payment of invoices at the expense of an investment fund is only permitted if this corresponds with the prospectus. The beneficiary as well as the correctness of the amounts charged are often verifiable, through a link with the assets. Invoices must be assessed and approved in advance by budget holders, in accordance with the procurement policy. Within this process, a separation of functions has been made between ordering, entering and approving.

Insider trading risk, involves misusing information for personal gain, or having orders executed in such a way that self-enrichment can be achieved at the expense of the Sub-fund. The measures taken to prevent this are diverse, including best execution review, mandatory periodic reporting on personal investment portfolios, education in the form of mandatory training and pre-employment screening.

Bribery involves having a tender being influenced by, for example, bribes, dinners, travel and gifts. To mitigate this, GSAM BV has a strict policy, whereby anything with a value of more than fifty euros may not be accepted. Furthermore, in the context of broker execution, price and quality assessments are carried out periodically, the outcome of which is indicative of the extent to which orders are allocated to these brokers.

The residual risk, following from the risks described above, is determined by GSAM BV as 'medium' and is accepted through a formal risk acceptance.

Furthermore, there is a clear legal and operational separation between the asset manager, the external administrator, the Sub-fund and the custodian. This segregation of duties has an important preventive effect on the risk of fraud and corruption.

The aforementioned control measures are part of a larger control framework, of which various parts are periodically assessed by an external auditor via the GSAM BV ISAE 3402 report. Furthermore, GSAM BV applies the 3-lines of defence mechanism, in which risk management and internal audit continuously test and monitor the effectiveness of the administrative organization and internal control. GSAM BV also implemented various soft controls, such as tone at the top, e-learning, code of ethics and a whistleblower policy.

Goldman Sachs Group maintains a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, supplemented by 14 Business Principles, and a compendium of internal policies to inform and guide employees in their roles. The company endorses Goldman Sachs Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics set out on the Goldman Sachs public website and looks to conduct its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk is defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation") as an environmental, social or governance event or condition, that if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Additional details of risks not disclosed in the financial statements can be found in the prospectus.

Issuer default risk

In addition to general trends in the financial markets, specific developments related to the issuer can also impact the value of an investment. Even careful security selection, for example, cannot eliminate the risk of loss due to a decline in value of the issuer's assets.

Risk perception

The willingness to take risks or guarantees (risk appetite) is an integral part of the investment policy carried out during the reporting period, and as outlined in the section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024'.

Insight into relevant risks during the reporting period is obtained as follows:

- In the notes to the investment policy during the reporting period, the section 'risk appetite and risk policy within the Investment Policy' highlights the main developments, considerations, and decisions regarding the risk management policy.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide detail on specific risks related to the use of financial instruments.
- The Composition of investments overview provides information on the diversification of investments in terms of regions and currencies, as well as by individual holdings. It also includes details on interest rates and remaining maturity for fixed-income investments, offering an indication of price risks at reporting date.
- For derivative financial instruments in the portfolio at the reporting date, additional information is provided in the notes to the financial statements.
- Counterparty risk is disclosed in the notes to the balance sheet. Where applicable, information regarding the use of collateral is included.
- The Management Board report contains details regarding leverage. Leverage refers to the method used by the manager to increase the Sub-fund's position through borrowed funds or securities, with leverage in the form of derivative positions or otherwise.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide information on the portfolio's duration and credit ratings. Duration measures the sensitivity of fixed-income portfolios to changes in market interest rates.
- The currency position, as included in the notes to the balance sheet, gives insight into the extent to which the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in euros or other currencies, including derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, which help guide currency management.
- If the Sub-fund engages in securities lending, additional information is provided in the notes to the balance sheet and the notes to the profit and loss statement, by providing details on specific risks and their management.
- The Sub-fund holds more than 20% of its assets in another investment fund. Information about this investment fund is included in the indirect investments.

2.16 Risk management

The manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework concerning the design of the administrative organization and internal control. The GSAM BV Control Framework includes all core processes, along with the key risks associated with each process. For each of these risks, the critical controls are defined, which are regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure compliance with internal and external regulations. Significant risks are systematically identified periodically. The existing system of internal control measures mitigates these risks.

The manager's operations, insofar as they apply to the activities of the investment fund, are also focused on managing financial and operational risks. The section 'In control statement' provides further details on how the manager's operations are structured.

GSAM BV, the manager, uses a system of risk management measures to ensure that the Sub-fund, in general, and the investment portfolio, in particular, continually comply with the conditions set forth in the prospectus, the legal frameworks, and the more fund-specific internal execution guidelines. These guidelines cover aspects such as portfolio diversification, the creditworthiness of debtors, the quality of counterparties, and the liquidity of investments.

A broad and well-diversified portfolio is expected to have a stabilizing effect on identified price risks, while selection based on creditworthiness and limit monitoring enables the management of credit risks. Liquidity risks can be limited by primarily investing in liquid, publicly traded securities.

The Sub-fund may use derivative financial instruments to hedge or manage price risks, such as currency and interest rate risks. These instruments also offer opportunities for efficient portfolio management, for example, in anticipation of inflows and outflows. These derivatives can be used for risk hedging, efficient portfolio management, and enhancing returns. This may also involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements. Additionally, derivatives will be used in a manner that ensures the overall portfolio remains within the investment restrictions.

2.17 Leverage and Value-at-Risk

Leverage refers to the method by which the manager increases the position of a Sub-fund using borrowed money, securities lending, or leverage through derivative positions.

The conditions under which a Sub-fund may use leverage, the permitted types and sources of leverage, and the associated risks, as well as any limitations on the use of leverage, collateral arrangements, and the reuse of assets, the maximum leverage that the manager can employ for the Sub-fund, and any potential changes to the maximum leverage allowed for the Sub-fund, along with any rights related to the reuse of collateral or guarantees provided under the leverage arrangement, are described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund. This information will be updated as necessary.

The expected maximum leverage is expressed as the ratio of the Sub-fund's economic position to its net asset value.

The allowed maximum leverage for the Sub-fund is calculated as a percentage of the net asset value, using: i) the commitment method (net leverage), and ii) based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives (gross leverage).

Leverage calculation according to the net-method accounts for risk-reducing measures like netting and hedging, in accordance with the relevant guideline, while the leverage calculation according to the gross-method does not take such measures into account.

While the calculated leverage serves as an indicator, it is not an official restriction. The leverage in the Sub-fund may exceed the level mentioned in the prospectus if it aligns with the risk profile and Value-at-Risk limits. Depending on market movements, the expected leverage level may vary over time, but in no case shall the use of derivatives or other financial instruments lead to deviations from the investment policy as described in the prospectus.

When the leverage calculation is larger than 100%, there is leverage in the Sub-fund. A leverage of 100% implies that there is no leverage and that the economic position of the Sub-fund is equal to its net asset value. The net leverage is a risk factor but does not fully represent the Sub-fund's risk profile. A complete investment- and risk profile can be found in the prospectus.

The use of derivatives can introduce leverage when a relatively small amount is invested compared to the cost of directly acquiring the underlying assets. The greater the leverage, the more sensitive the derivative becomes to price movements in the underlying asset. The potential gains and risks of derivatives will increase when there is an increase in leverage. In addition, derivatives can also be used to improve risk management. There is however no guarantee that using derivatives will help to achieve the objectives.

The below table provides information on the level of leverage.

	2024	2023
Name umbrella fund	Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.	
Name Sub-fund	Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	
Maximum expected net leverage level	500.0%	500.0%
Average net leverage level*	211.0%	187.7%
Maximum expected gross leverage level	500.0%	500.0%
Average gross leverage level**	312.3%	303.8%

* The net leverage level is determined according to the commitment method taking into account netting and/or hedging.

** The gross leverage level is determined based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives without considering netting and/or hedging.

2.18 Developments during the reporting period

2.18.1 General financial and economic developments in 2024

Macro

Risk assets ended 2023 with strong performance as the goldilocks macro backdrop of resilient growth in the US alongside continued disinflation across major economies continued, as well as a more dovish shift from the US Federal Reserve (Fed) towards potential rate cuts. In the first half of 2024, continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing data, robust labour markets, a resilient US economy, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks further supported investor risk appetite. Early in the first half of 2024, while the growth outlook remained benign, inflation, especially in the US, raised some concerns due to a few downside surprises in key inflation prints. However, the US began to see disinflationary progress once again in the second quarter of 2024, providing both the Fed and investors with renewed confidence in the path ahead following the string of higher-than-expected prints to start of the year. US Core PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index, Excluding Food and Energy) averaged 0.17% in April and May versus an average reading of 0.37% in the first quarter of 2024. This progress, combined with strong earnings growth, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks supported momentum in risk assets.

In July, the macro backdrop remained fluid with slight moderation in global manufacturing/services activity, but continued disinflation progress in the US. Then, in August, financial markets were jolted by a weaker than expected US jobs print in August. The print, headlined by the US national unemployment rate (U3) rising from 4.1% to 4.3%, triggered the Sahm Rule, which indicates that the US economy has moved into recession territory whenever the 3-month moving average of the U3 unemployment rate rises by more than 0.5% from its 12-month low. As a result, panic ensued among market participants, leading to sell-off in equities and rally in safe-haven assets like US treasuries and the Japanese Yen. However, the shock proved to be short-lived as a string of data releases over the next few days and weeks provided better comfort around the strength of the US economy and labour market. September was an eventful month, as two of the biggest central banks, the Fed and People's Bank of China (PBoC), helped ease monetary policy by lowering interest rates to support domestic economies. The Fed cut its policy rate by 50bps, marking the first US rate cut since March 2020.

October was characterised by strong growth, moderating inflation, and a cooling labour market in the US. In November, the key market driver was the outcome of the US Presidential Elections, which saw Donald Trump and the Republican party register a clean sweep by winning the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives. Tariffs on exports to the US, clampdown on illegal immigration, extension of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), boosts to US gas and oil drilling, and deregulation were the key pillars of Trump's economic and foreign policy throughout the US election campaign. This policy mix, if implemented, could potentially lead to the US growth outperformance vs. the rest of the world as higher trade uncertainty could weigh on Asian and European economies, which are more trade dependent than the US economy.

In December, global PMIs continued to point to two key themes – i) activity remains resilient as global composite PMI inched up modestly from 52.3 to 52.4, and ii) US growth relative outperformance vs. the rest of the world, largely due to the weakness in Euro Area. While the US labour market data remained mixed, it continued to show incremental signs of stabilization. The unemployment rate ticked up to 4.2% from 4.1% but other labour market indicators improved sequentially. Upside risks to inflation from any potential tariffs on exports to the US were enough for some Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members to revise up their inflation and policy rate expectations.

Monetary Policy

2023 ended with a noticeable slowdown in global inflation, leading to a somewhat dovish stance from major central banks. Strong disinflation progress and continued resilience in the labour market led many to gain further confidence in the possibility of a soft landing. Despite many investors coming into the year with expectations for an earlier and swifter start to central bank easing cycles, many of these central banks, including the Fed, tilted hawkish at the start of 2024 as inflation surprised to the upside and the strong economy gave policymakers the option to be patient around the onset of their policy easing cycle. Elsewhere, the Swiss National Bank surprised markets in March and cut policy rates by 25bps, becoming the first G10 central bank to start easing. In Asia, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) paved its own path and decided to end its negative interest rate policy at its March meeting.

In June of 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Canada started their respective easing cycles, both cutting their respective policy rates by 25bps. Continued moderation in the US inflation over the summer, paired with added stress around the sustainability of the US labour market, meant that the Fed could start its much-awaited easing cycle in September. The post-meeting statement indicated that the FOMC was “strongly committed to supporting maximum employment” alongside the 2% inflation target and that the risks to the Committee’s dual-mandate goals were roughly in balance.

In Europe, the ECB continued its rate cutting cycle in September and October. Elsewhere, in China, the PBoC announced a slew of policy measures in September to boost activity in general and property market in particular. Activity data in November offered early signs of green shoots following China’s recent policy pivot and subsequent stimulus programs. Amid all the easing, the BoJ, which had been gradually tightening monetary policy, decided to leave policy rate unchanged in September and October.

The FOMC lowered its policy rate further by 25bps in November. The Committee did not provide any strong forward guidance and refrained to comment on the implications of the new US government policies on potential monetary policy path going forward. However, Chair Powell did highlight that as the FOMC approaches levels that are close to neutral, it may be appropriate to slow down the pace of easing. In December, Powell highlighted that while the policy is still restrictive, it is getting closer to short-term neutral estimates. As a result, the FOMC is likely to be very cautious and gradual going forward in terms of pace of easing. This gradual approach was similar to the Bank of Canada, which cut rates by 50bps in December as expected but removed explicit easing bias and signalled a data dependent approach going forward.

Elsewhere in Europe, the European Central Bank lowered its growth and inflation projections at its December meeting. The policy rate was reduced by 25bps as widely expected by the markets. On the other hand, after cutting in November, the Bank of England held rates in December and reiterated that a “gradual approach” to removing policy restriction remains appropriate.

Bond Markets

Bond yields climbed higher at the start of 2024 as recession fears continued to ease and US inflation surprised to the upside. The US 10Y yield rose by 35bps to 4.2% in 1Q 2024, following a decline of 70bps in 4Q 2023. Yields were modestly higher in the second quarter of 2024, with the yield on the US 10Y up by 15bps. This increase was largely concentrated in April in response to strong labour market and inflation data. Subsequently, as inflation and activity data moderated, the yield on the 10Y declined in May and June. In France, the 10Y yield was 55bps in the second quarter of 2024 as the market priced in a higher term premium given increased political uncertainty.

In rates, yields declined in July on the back of weaker US inflation data and a softening labour market. The US 10Y yield was down by 25bps whereas German and UK 10Y yields were down 20bps each. The US 10Y yield went as low as 3.65% in September following the weak jobs numbers leading the market to price in a greater probability of a 50bps cut in September and more than 100bps of cuts in 2024. Nonetheless, the US 10Y yield rebounded following the Fed’s September meeting on the back of a string of more optimistic economic prints.

Fixed Income markets across major economies sold-off in October with the US underperforming, alongside election-related uncertainties remaining elevated. In November, developed market yields declined with US 10Y down from 4.28% to 4.19%, a decline of ~10bps. UK and German 10Y yields declined by 20bps and 30bps respectively. However, the Japanese 10Y yield went up by 10bps. In summary, bond markets witnessed some dispersion. Interestingly, US 10Y yield had risen from 4.28% to 4.44% by November 21 as the market baked in expectations of less easing from the FOMC on the back of potentially higher fiscal deficits under a Republican sweep. However, the trend reversed on the nomination of Scott Bessent as the next potential US Treasury Secretary under the incoming Trump administration.

In December, developed market bond yields went up with the US and the UK 10Y yield rising by 35bps each. German 10Y yield was up 25bps whereas Japanese 10Y yield was up a modest 6bps. The main driver of higher US 10Y nominal yield was the 30bps rise in real yield whereas the breakeven inflation rose by a modest 5bps. Overall, the key driver sell-off in December was the FOMC’s pivot towards higher inflation expectation and fewer cuts in 2025 than previously thought.

2.18.2 Sub-fund specific developments in 2024

Investment policy

The performance included in the key figures is the net performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund after deduction of costs. The report on the executed investment policy as described below, is based on the gross performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund before deduction of costs.

The Sub-fund invests in a combination of high-quality euro government bonds and derivatives and has a weighted average term (duration) of approximately 20 years. The starting point for the Sub-fund is a duration profile based on a representative set of cash flow profiles of more than 100 pension funds in the segment from 8 to 30 years.

Given the duration profile of the Sub-fund – the Sub-fund duration was between 20 and 22 years throughout the year – the falling interest rates in 2024 made a positive contribution to the performance.

The 10-year euro swap rate fell by approximately 0.14 percentage points from 2.49% at the beginning of 2024 to 2.35% at the end of the year. The 30-year euro swap rate fell by approximately 0.20 percentage points from 2.34% at the beginning of 2024 to 2.14% at the end of the year. During the first half of 2024 rates increased as inflation surprised to the upside. In the second half of the year, rates started to decrease as the ECB started their cutting cycle on the back of economic slowdown and inflation coming down. Through a large part of the year swaps showed higher yields than German treasury bonds. Spread positioning contributed positively to the relative performance of the Sub-fund.

Risk appetite and risk policy within the investment policy

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets, predominantly fixed-income markets. When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases. The interest rate risk is intended as the Sub-fund is used to hedge against liabilities or duration profile which are also sensitive to interest rate risk.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Derivatives

The Sub-fund uses futures and interest rate swaps for efficient portfolio management and to increase duration.

Outlook

The global expansion is at the start of 2025 continuing, led by the US and powered by consumer spending. Corporate balance sheets remain in good shape, underpinning continued income potential across corporate credit. However, the US has ushered in a new President and a new source of market volatility. Heightened uncertainty around US trade policy, coupled with structural themes such as deglobalization and destabilization in geopolitics are likely to have an impact on business confidence, economic growth and inflation in Europe. On the other hand, European countries are reacting to this new environment by planning to increase fiscal spending, especially on defence. As a result, the longer-term prospects for European growth and inflation are balanced, albeit with elevated uncertainty.

The ECB is expected to cut rates a few more times to neutral, around 2%, as core-inflation looks like it will drop to around 2% in the second half of the year. Government-bond yields with maturities longer than 5 years are expected to remain more or less unchanged over the next twelve months but with significant risks on both sides.

Since year-end, global markets have experienced a significant increase in volatility across all financial instruments as a result of a range of trade tariffs imposed by the Trump administration. The situation has not led to any significant impact on liquidity, nor on the operations of the Sub-fund. The market volatility has been deemed a non-adjusting event, and as such its post year end impact has not been taken into account in the recognition and measurement of the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024.

2.18.3 Other aspects

Subsequent events

On 15 April 2025 the last shareholder of Share Class U switched for € 112.2 million to Share Class T within the Sub-Fund. As of this date, Share Class U has no activities anymore.

2.19 Remuneration during the reporting period

Introduction

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the AIFMD (2011/61/EU) and UCITS Directive (2014/91/EU) and further guidance included in the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD (3 July 2013/ESMA/2013/232) and UCITS Directive (14 October 2016/ESMA/2016/575). The full and detailed remuneration disclosure can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.1 Remuneration Programme Philosophy

Retention of talented employees is critical to executing the firm's business strategy successfully. Remuneration is, therefore, a key component of the costs the firm incurs to generate revenues, similar to the cost of goods sold or manufacturing costs in other industries.

The remuneration philosophy and the objectives of the remuneration programme for the firm are reflected in the Compensation Principles for The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("GS Group"), as posted on the Goldman Sachs public website (<http://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-documents/compensation-principles.pdf>).

2.19.2 Firmwide Compensation Frameworks

The Firmwide Performance Management and Incentive Compensation Framework, as amended from time to time ("Firmwide PM-IC Framework"), formalises the variable remuneration practices of the firm.

The primary purpose of this Firmwide PM-IC Framework is to assist The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("the firm" or "Goldman Sachs Group") in assuring that its variable compensation programme does not provide "covered employees" (i.e., senior executives as well as other employees of the firm, who, either individually or as part of a group, have the ability to expose the firm to material amounts of risk) with incentives to take imprudent risks and is consistent with the safety and soundness of the firm.

In addition, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV Compensation Policy supplements the firm's remuneration programmes and frameworks in alignment with applicable local laws, rules and regulations. No material changes were made to GSAM BV compensation policies during the year.

2.19.3 Remuneration Governance

The Board of Directors of Goldman Sachs Group (the "Group Board") oversees the development, implementation and effectiveness of the firm's global remuneration practices, and it generally exercises this responsibility directly or through delegation to the Compensation Committee of the Group Board (the "Board Compensation Committee").

The Board Compensation Committee recognises the importance of using a remuneration consultant that is appropriately qualified and is determined to be independent. The independence of the remuneration consultant is reviewed and confirmed annually by the Board Compensation Committee. For 2024, the Board Compensation Committee received the advice of a remuneration consultant from Frederic W. Cook & Co. ("FW Cook").

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee (the "GSAM BV Compensation Committee") operates in line with GS Group policies and practices. The GSAM BV Compensation Committee held 8 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee oversees the development and implementation of those remuneration policies and practices of GSAM BV that are required to supplement the global Compensation Policy of Goldman Sachs Group in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee works alongside the GSAM BV Compensation Committee. The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee held 6 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

Further information with regards to Remuneration Governance, the Board Compensation Committee, the GSAM BV Compensation Committee and the GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee, can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.4 Link between Pay and Performance

In 2024, annual remuneration for employees comprised fixed remuneration (including base salary) and variable remuneration. The firm's remuneration practices provide for variable remuneration determinations to be made on a discretionary basis. Variable remuneration is based on multiple factors and is not set as a fixed percentage of revenue or by reference to any other formula, consistent with the process outlined in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework. Firmwide performance is a key factor in determining variable remuneration.

The firm is committed to aligning variable remuneration with performance, across several financial and non-financial factors. These factors include business-specific performance (as applicable), along with the performance of the firm and the individual, over the past year, as well as over prior years.

Further information with regards to the Link between Pay and Performance can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.5 Selection and remuneration of Identified Staff

GSAM BV selects Identified Staff (staff whose professional activities have material impact on the risk profile of Goldman Sachs Asset Management) on the basis of both AIFMD and UCITS (being staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Dutch licensed AIF(s), and/or the UCITS and/or GSAM BV, as applicable). AIFMD and UCITS Identified Staff are selected in accordance with ESMA guidelines 2013/232 and 2016/575. Under its selection methodology, GSAM BV considers the categories as detailed in the ESMA guidelines and conducts a review of employees who have a material impact and whose total remuneration takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior managers and risk takers.

The applied selection methodology and selection criteria for GSAM BV Identified Staff were approved by the GSAM BV Compensation Committee.

2.19.6 Performance Measurement

Performance is measured at the firmwide, business, business unit, desk and individual level as applicable. Employees are evaluated annually as part of the performance review feedback process. The process reflects evaluation of employee objectives and performance focusing on matters including but not limited to teamwork and collaboration. Further information with regards to the Performance Measurement can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.7 Risk Adjustment

Prudent risk management is a hallmark of the firm's culture and sensitivity to risk and risk management are key elements in assessing employee performance and variable remuneration, including as part of the performance review feedback process noted above.

The firm takes risk, including conduct risk, into account both on an ex-ante and ex-post basis when setting the amount and form of variable remuneration for employees. As indicated in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework, different lines of business have different risk profiles that inform remuneration decisions. These include credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational, legal, compliance and conduct risks.

Guidelines are provided to assist remuneration managers when exercising discretion during the remuneration process to promote appropriate consideration of the different risks presented by the firm's businesses. Further, to ensure the independence of control function employees, remuneration for those employees is not determined by individuals in revenue-producing positions but rather by the management of the relevant control function.

Consistent with prior years, for 2024 certain employees received a portion of their variable remuneration as an equity-based award that is subject to a number of terms and conditions that could result in forfeiture or recapture.

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee also reviewed the annual compensation-related risk assessment with respect to GSAM BV. Further information with regards to Risk Adjustment can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.8 Structure of Remuneration

Fixed Remuneration

The firm has a global salary approach to ensure consistency in salary levels and to achieve an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration.

Variable Remuneration

For employees with total remuneration and variable remuneration above specific thresholds, variable remuneration is generally paid in a combination of cash and equity-based remuneration. In general, the portion paid in the form of an equity-based award increases as variable remuneration increases and, for Identified Staff, is set to ensure compliance with the applicable rules of the AIFMD and UCITS Directive.

The variable remuneration programme is flexible to allow the firm to respond to changes in market conditions and to maintain its pay-for-performance approach. Variable remuneration is discretionary (even if paid consistently over a period of years).

Equity-based Remuneration

The firm believes that remuneration should encourage a long-term, firmwide approach to performance and discourage imprudent risk-taking. One way the firm achieves this approach is to pay a significant portion of variable remuneration in the form of equity-based remuneration that delivers over time, changes in value according to the price of GS Group shares of common stock and/or the performance of GSAM BV funds, and is subject to forfeiture or recapture. This approach encourages a long-term, firmwide focus because the value of the equity-based remuneration is realised with a dependency on long-term responsible behaviour and the financial performance of the firm.

To ensure continued alignment to the investment activities of GSAM BV, staff eligible for equity-based remuneration (including GSAM BV Identified Staff) are generally awarded both GS Group Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Phantom Units under the Goldman Sachs Phantom Investment Plan ("GSAM BV Phantom Unit Plan"). Further information with regards to the Equity-based remuneration can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.9 Remuneration over 2024

Over 2024, GSAM BV has awarded a total amount of € 117.21 million to all employees. This amount consists of fixed remuneration of € 86.96 million, and variable remuneration of € 30.25 million. Per 31 December 2024 this concerned 709 employees and 5 board members of GSAM BV. The majority of employees spend their time on activities that are directly or indirectly related to the management of the funds. In total GSAM BV awarded remuneration exceeding € 1 million to 2 employees.

From the above mentioned amounts, total remuneration for the board members is € 3.77 million, of which fixed remuneration is € 1.79 million and variable remuneration is € 1.98 million.

Remuneration paid or awarded for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 comprised fixed remuneration (salaries, allowances and director fees) and variable remuneration. Information of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration is not administered on fund level, resulting in the costs above to be disclosed on aggregated total management company level.

Aggregated fixed and variable remuneration over 2024 and 2023

The following tables show aggregate quantitative remuneration information for all GSAM BV Identified Staff selected on the basis of AIFMD and/or UCITS for the performance year 2024.

Table 1: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2024

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	26
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,786	7,736
Variable remuneration (2)	1,980	7,936
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,766	15,672

Table 2: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2023

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	28
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,582	7,981
Variable remuneration (2)	1,430	7,014
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,012	14,995

1) Fixed remuneration per the fiscal year-end for contractual working hours. Fixed remuneration includes allowances, which includes elements such as holiday pay, and pension allowance and excludes benefits.

2) Variable remuneration includes all payments processed through payroll per respectively January 2025 (performance year 2024) or January 2024 (performance year 2023) and all conditional and unconditional awards in relation to the respective performance year, including RSUs, GSAM BV Phantom Units (a reference to the allocated Funds is not available) and carried interest.

Remuneration information third parties

GSAM BV has (partly) outsourced its portfolio management activities to third parties. For each of these parties a Portfolio Management Agreement (PMA) has been arranged. The PMA guarantees efficient and effective services in accordance with the set agreements with these third parties. The services offered by these third parties based on the PMA are evaluated annually by GSAM BV.

The transparency that GSAM BV maintains with regard to the applied remuneration policy also includes transparency regarding the remuneration policy of third parties who carry out portfolio management activities for GSAM BV. By doing this GSAM BV is aligned with the guidance from the European regulator (ESMA). GSAM BV annually requests information from third parties in order to be able to evaluate the services and information about the applied remuneration policy by the third party is included in this request.

The overview below provides information on the remuneration policy from the parties to whom Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV has (partly) delegated portfolio management activities for AIFs and UCITS.

This includes delegated portfolio management services provided by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., for which the services have been considered on an AIF/UCITS by AIF/UCITS basis and an estimated split for each AIF/UCITS has been incorporated into the calculations below. The pro rata remuneration is calculated by dividing the assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager on behalf of the AIF(s)/UCITS managed by GSAM BV by the total (strategy) assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager.

Delegated portfolio management (3)	Number of beneficiaries	Fixed pay (USD)	Variable pay (USD)	Total pay (USD)
Pro rata remuneration	376.6 – 381.6	1,342,112.89	359,033.68	1,701,146.57

- 3) The delegated portfolio management services have been provided by Danske Bank A/S, Nomura Asset Management Co. Ltd, J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Irish Life Investment Management Limited, State Street Global Advisors UK, Triodos Investment Management B.V., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Where information for FY2024 was not available, FY2023 figures have been included.

2.20 In control statement

As manager of Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) it is, in accordance with 115y lid 5 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises pursuant to the Act on Financial Supervision ('Besluit gedragstoezicht financiële ondernemingen' or 'Bgfo'), our responsibility to declare that for Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) we have a description of the control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements and that the control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period from 1 January until 31 December 2024 and in accordance with the description.

Below we present our view on the design of the business operations of the manager related to the activities of the Fund. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework is unable to provide absolute certainty that exceptions will never occur, but is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls and the risks related to the activities of the manager. The assessment of the effectiveness of the control framework is the responsibility of the manager.

With regard to the design of the administrative organisation and internal control environment (overall named 'control framework'), the manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework. The significant risks are determined periodically in a systematic manner. The existing system of internal controls mitigates these risks.

The description of the control framework has been evaluated and is in line with legal requirements. This means that the significant risks and controls of the relevant processes have been reviewed and updated.

In practice, the assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed in different ways. Management is periodically informed by means of performance indicators, which are based on process descriptions and their control measures. In addition, there is an incident and complaints procedure. In the reporting period, the effective functioning of the control framework is reviewed and tested for its operational efficiency. This concerns generic testing, which has been implemented in a process-oriented manner for the different investment funds managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. Therefore, the executed test work can be different at the level of the individual funds. Controls are self-assessed by management for those controls in scope of the assurance report. The tests are carried out by the independent auditor. In the context of this annual report, no relevant findings have emerged.

Reporting on business operations

During the reporting period, we have reviewed the various aspects of the control framework. During our review work, we have no observations based on which it should be concluded that the description of the design of the control framework, as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, does not meet the requirements as stated in the Bgfo and related regulations. We have not found internal control measures that were not effective or were not operating in accordance with their description. Based on this we, as manager for Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) declare to have a description of the control framework as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, which meets the requirements of the Bgfo and we declare with a reasonable degree of certainty that the business operations during the reporting period have operated effectively and in accordance with the description.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

(For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024)

3.1 Balance sheet

Before appropriation of the result

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Investments			
Bonds and other fixed income securities	3.5.1	473,640	484,446
Investment funds	3.5.2	1,762,063	2,022,945
Interest futures	3.5.3	4,766	6,285
Interest rate swaps	3.5.4	-	214,692
Total investments		2,240,469	2,728,368
Receivables			
	3.5.6		
Interest receivable		476	1,252
Receivable from shareholders		149	388
Other receivables		87	75
Total receivables		712	1,715
Other assets			
	3.5.7		
Cash and cash equivalents		221,497	9,219
Total other assets		221,497	9,219
Total assets		2,462,678	2,739,302
Shareholders' equity			
	3.5.8		
Issued capital		3,430	4,165
Share premium		2,534,290	2,820,589
Revaluation reserve		725	199,894
Other reserves		-350,341	-791,079
Undistributed result		98,963	241,569
Shareholders' equity		2,287,067	2,475,138
Investments with negative market value			
Interest futures	3.5.3	16,489	9,306
Interest rate swaps	3.5.4	158,104	2,152
Total investments with negative market value		174,593	11,458
Short term liabilities			
	3.5.9		
Payable to credit institutions		-	247,878
Payable to shareholders		458	939
Interest payable		-	3,398
Other short term liabilities		560	491
Total short term liabilities		1,018	252,706
Total liabilities		2,462,678	2,739,302

3.2 Profit and loss statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME			
Investment income	3.6.1		
Interest from investments		-15,775	-1,801
Revaluation of investments	3.6.2		
Realised revaluation of investments		365,104	-211,582
Unrealised revaluation of investments		-248,070	457,393
Other results	3.6.3		
Interest other		341	336
Subscription and redemption fee		629	377
Other income		129	164
Total operating income		102,358	244,887
OPERATING EXPENSES			
	3.6.4		
Operating costs		3,378	3,314
Interest other		17	4
Total operating expenses		3,395	3,318
Net result		98,963	241,569

3.3 Cash flow statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investments		-2,184,828	-3,582,961
Sales of investments		2,952,896	2,700,341
Interest on investments received		3,027	6,977
Interest on investments paid		-21,424	-1,267
Other results		458	482
Other interest paid		-17	-4
Operating costs paid		-3,309	-3,339
Total cashflow from investments activities		746,803	-879,771
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from subscriptions of shares		576,580	797,824
Payments for redemptions of shares		-863,856	-311,471
Subscription and redemption fee received		629	377
Total cashflow from financing activities		-286,647	486,730
NET CASH FLOW		460,156	-393,041
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		-238,659	154,382
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	3.5.7	221,497	-238,659
Summary of total position of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		221,497	-238,659
Money market investment funds		1,762,063	2,022,945
Total position of cash and cash equivalents		1,983,560	1,784,286

3.4 Notes to the financial statements

3.4.1 General notes

The annual report has been prepared in English to accommodate a broader international audience and ensure accessibility for all stakeholders. This change pertains solely to the language of the report and does not affect the financial statements, the accounting policies, or any of the disclosures.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. GSAM BV, located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund.

The financial statements are prepared under going concern principles and in accordance with the financial statement models for investment institutions as established by the legislator. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards. Wording may be used that deviates from these models to better reflect the contents of the specific items. The 2024 financial statements are prepared according to the same principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities, determination of results and cash flow statement as used for the 2023 financial statements, with the exception of the change disclosed in section 3.4.2.

Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is a variable capital investment company. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. has its head office in The Hague, has its registered office in Amsterdam and is listed in the trade register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is an open-end investment company structured as an umbrella fund, where the ordinary shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. are divided into various series, known as 'Sub-funds', in which investments can be made separately. For further details, please refer to the 'Structure' section in the Management Board Report.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets allocated to the individual Sub-funds. The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is available on the website of the manager.

When preparing the financial statements, the manager uses estimates and judgments that can be essential to the amounts included in the financial statements. If deemed necessary, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the associated assumptions, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

The functional currency of the Sub-fund is the euro. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. Amounts in whole euros are denoted with a euro symbol (€).

3.4.2 Change in valuation from bid price to mid price

Following the decision by GSAM to globally align the valuation method of the financial instruments, the valuation of the bonds and other fixed-income securities in the GSAM BV funds changed from bid price, as used in the 2023 financial statements, to valuation against mid price in the 2024 financial statements. The impact of this change is less than 10 basis points on the net asset value of the Sub-fund. The comparative figures for 2023 as included in the financial statements have not been adjusted as a result of this change in valuation.

3.4.3 Continuity management

The objective of the continuity management of the manager is to ensure the continuity of its operations, establish trust, protect assets and entrusted resources, fulfil obligations, comply with internal and external regulations, prevent or mitigate damage and risk, and identify and manage risks to an acceptable level.

Liquidity monitoring

GSAM BV actively engages in liquidity monitoring to mitigate and manage liquidity risks within the Sub-funds it manages. More specifically, the risk of not being able to service redemption requests within the timelines disclosed in the prospectus. At GSAM BV, liquidity risk management follows the so-called 'Three lines of defence' model, whereby the Portfolio Management teams are responsible for managing Sub-funds in line with risk appetite, Risk Management provides independent liquidity risk modelling and oversight, and Internal Audit functions review whether these activities are performed in line with regulatory and client expectations. Risk Management (RM) manages liquidity risks in the Sub-funds on an ongoing basis by measuring, monitoring and reporting.

The GSAM BV Control Framework includes liquidity on the asset side, liquidity on the liability side and the coverage ratio which indicates how many times we expect that liquid assets are able to cover potential liabilities from redemptions. Liquidity risk is also modelled as a stress version in accordance with the ESMA guidelines for liquidity stress testing (where applicable).

The manager has the ability to use the following liquidity instruments in cases of exceptional subscriptions or redemptions within a fund. An exceptional subscription or redemption is one that is expected to have a market impact. The ultimate goal of these tools is to act in the best interest of the shareholders in the Sub-fund when executing such exceptional transactions.

- Subscription and redemption fee: This fee serves to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund by compensating for the purchase or sale costs (transaction costs) of the underlying 'physical' investments.
- Short term loans: To allow the Sub-fund to temporarily borrow (by utilizing the overdraft facility provided by the Sub-fund's custodian) in order to meet obligations. For UCITS funds, this is capped at a maximum of 10%.
- Suspension of NAV calculation and/or order processing: This prevents investors in the Sub-funds of the Fund from withdrawing their assets.

GSAM BV as a regulated entity is subject to two liquidity requirements:

- The liquidity requirement for investment firms based on Article 43(1) of the IFR is equal to one third of the fixed cost requirement. According to this requirement, GSAM BV hold an amount of liquid assets equivalent to at least one third of the fixed overhead requirement. These liquid assets consist of cash, cash pool receivables, and other receivables from trade debtors.
- The liquidity requirement for an AIF manager based on Article 9(8) of the AIFMD and Article 63b (2) of the Decree on prudential rules for financial undertakings operating in the financial markets (Besluit prudentiële regels Wft), where the entire regulatory capital must be held in liquid assets.

This is periodically reported to the DNB, noting that these requirements apply to GSAM BV and not to the funds it has under management.

Investments

The Sub-fund primarily invests in liquid assets. As a result, no issues related to marketability occurred during the reporting period. The available cash position within the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage capital inflows and outflows during the reporting period.

Conclusion

Currently, we do not foresee any impact on the continuity of the Sub-fund, nor that of the manager over the next 12 months. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

3.4.4 Tax aspects

The Sub-fund is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V., which has the status of a tax-exempt investment institution as referred to in Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969. As a tax-exempt investment institution within the meaning of Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969, the Fund will be exempt from corporate income tax on the investment income it receives if certain conditions (open-end character, collective investment, investment in financial instruments with risk diversification) are met.

Dividends distributed on foreign investments will often be subject to withholding tax in the respective country. Interest payments may also be subject to foreign withholding tax. Foreign and Dutch withholding tax withheld on behalf of the Fund generally cannot be reclaimed or offset. As a tax-exempt investment institution, the Fund cannot generally benefit from Dutch double taxation treaties.

The Fund is exempt from withholding tax on all its distributions.

3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

3.4.6 Securities lending

The Sub-fund is allowed to engage in securities lending techniques to generate additional income. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund did not engage in securities lending.

3.4.7 Accounting policies

General

The valuation principles included in this paragraph provide an overview of all valuation principles of the GSAM BV funds, which, in the management's opinion, are the most critical for representing the financial position and require estimates and assumptions by the GSAM BV funds.

Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities are recorded at historical cost.

An asset is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Sub-fund and its value can be reliably measured. A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that its settlement will result in an outflow of resources, and the amount can be reliably measured.

An asset or liability is no longer recognised in the balance sheet if a transaction results in the transfer of all or virtually all rights to economic benefits and all or virtually all risks related to the asset or liability to a third party.

Offsetting an asset and a liability occurs only if there is a legal right to settle the asset and liability simultaneously, and the Sub-fund has the firm intention to do so.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the calculation date. All transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the last known mid-market rate on the transaction date.

Investments

All financial instruments, as categorised in this report under investments or investments with a negative market value, are included in the balance sheet for the period during which the economic risk is attributable to the Sub-fund.

All investments are held for trading purposes and are valued at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, including (negative) share premium and directly attributable transaction costs. In subsequent valuations at fair value with changes recognised in the profit and loss statement, as is the case for investments held for trading purposes, directly attributable transaction costs are directly recognised in the profit and loss statement.

After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued as follows:

- Equities are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- Bonds and other fixed-income securities are valued at the last known mid price at the end of the reporting period.
- Deposits and commercial paper are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve data from active markets.
- Investments in other GSAM BV funds are valued at the intrinsic value of the same day.
- Investments in externally managed investment funds are valued at the last known intrinsic value.
- Options are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and volatility data from active markets.
- The fair value of forward currency contracts is determined daily using market-standard valuation models, calculated based on the discount curve of the relevant currency.
- Futures are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on the present value of the expected cash flows at the end of the reporting period, discounted at the market interest rate at the end of the reporting period. The net present value calculation uses the OIS curve (Overnight Indexed Swap) or another relevant interest rate curve.
- Inflation-linked swaps are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and inflation data from active markets.
- Total return swaps are valued at market value, based on the present value of the expected underlying cash flows, minus any interest earned or owed at the balance sheet date.
- Credit derivatives are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service and consisting of a theoretical value using yield curve and spread data from active markets for credit derivatives not listed on an exchange, and the exchange value for credit derivatives that are listed (CDX).

For investments that do not have a stock exchange or other market listing or if the pricing is not considered representative (for example, in times of high volatility in the financial markets), the manager determines the value. This determination is made using objective and recent market information and/or commonly accepted calculation models.

Other financial instruments considered as investments are valued at market value derived from third-party market quotations and market information. If no objective market quotation is available for such financial instruments, they are valued at theoretical value calculated using objective and broadly accepted mathematical models and considering standards deemed appropriate by the manager for the respective investments.

Security Lending

In securities lending, there is a temporary transfer of legal ownership to third parties. The economic rights and obligations remain with the Sub-fund, allowing the Sub-fund to retain the indirect investment results of the lent securities and receive compensation for any missed direct investment returns. As a result, these securities remain part of the investment portfolio as presented in the balance sheet and the composition of the investments during the period they are lent.

Collateral

Received and provided collateral is accounted for depending on the nature of the collateral:

- Received collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Short-term liabilities.
- Provided collateral in the form of a margin account for futures is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents.
- Provided collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Receivables.
- Collateral in the form of a variation margin for derivatives transacted through the central counterparty (Central counterparty (CCP)) is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions.

Receivables and Short-term Liabilities

All receivables and short-term liabilities have a maturity of less than one year. Receivables and short-term liabilities are initially valued at fair value. After initial recognition, receivables and short-term liabilities are valued at amortised cost, less any provision for recoverability deemed necessary for receivables.

Other Assets

Other assets relate to Cash and cash equivalents, which are valued at nominal value.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

The manager may deviate from the principles of net asset value determination described above if, in their opinion, special circumstances make the determination of the net asset value as described practically impossible or clearly unreasonable (for example, during times of high volatility in the financial markets). In such cases, net asset value determination will be based on indices or other acceptable valuation principles.

Amounts contributed and repurchased by shareholders above the nominal value are recorded as share premium. If the calculation of the share premium reserve through share repurchase results in a negative outcome, this negative amount will be recognised under other reserves.

The revaluation reserve consists of the total unrealised positive revaluation on OTC derivatives for which no frequent market quotation is available as of the balance sheet date.

3.4.8 Income and expense recognition

General

Operating income and expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Dividend

Dividends on investments are recognised as income at the time the respective share is quoted ex-dividend.

Interest

Interest is attributed to the period to which it relates.

Revaluation of investments

Realised and unrealised changes in the fair value of investments, including foreign currency gains and losses, are included in the profit and loss statement under revaluation of investments. Foreign currency results on other balance sheet items are reported in the profit and loss statement under 'Currency exchange rate differences'.

The realised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the difference between the selling price and the average historical cost. The unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the movement in the unrealised fair value of investments and foreign currency results during the reporting period. The reversal of the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results of prior years are included in the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results when realised.

Subscription and redemption fee

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

Whether a subscription or redemption fee is applied depends on whether the Sub-fund, encompassing all share classes, has a net inflow (leading to a subscription fee) or outflow (leading to a redemption fee) of capital. Any difference between the actual costs of the Sub-fund and the aforementioned subscription or redemption fees will benefit or burden the Sub-fund.

Result per share class

The result of a Share Class consists of revaluation of the investments, the interest received and paid, and security lending fees during the period, the declared dividends and the expenses that are attributable to the financial period. When determining the interest gains, the interest receivable on bank deposits is taken into account. Direct income and expenses are allocated to each Share Class and attributed to the relating financial period.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs of investments are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds of the relevant investments.

3.4.9 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement provides insights into cash and cash equivalents originated by the Sub-fund during the reporting period and the way in which this has been used. Cash flows are split into investment activities and financing activities.

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the direct method. The cash flow statement distinguishes between cashflows from financing activities, which relate to transactions with shareholders, and cashflows from investment activities, which relate to the operational activities of the Sub-fund.

The cash and cash equivalents consist of freely available positions at banks including, if applicable, the margin accounts related to transactions in derivative instruments.

3.5 Notes to the balance sheet

The presented movement schedules cover the period from 1 January through 31 December

3.5.1 Bonds and other fixed income securities

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	484,446	476,001
Purchases	213,676	259,466
Sales and repayments	-233,703	-263,616
Revaluation	9,221	12,595
Closing balance	473,640	484,446

The Composition of investments section that is part of this report, shows the individual bonds and other fixed-income securities included in the portfolio at the end of the reporting period.

3.5.2 Investment funds

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	2,022,945	1,286,851
Purchases	1,971,152	3,118,396
Sales	-2,297,178	-2,434,327
Revaluation	65,144	52,025
Closing balance	1,762,063	2,022,945

Overview of investment funds

The below table shows the investment funds in which the Sub-fund was invested at the end of the reporting period. The participation percentage included herein represents the interest in the respective Share Class of the investment fund in which the Sub-fund participates. These funds are held for cash management purposes.

At 31 December 2024

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	6,560	10,559.74	9.2%	69,267
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR*	855,505	1,072.53	61.3%	917,554
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR*	727,633	1,065.43	36.4%	775,242
Closing balance				1,762,063

At 31 December 2023

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	26,124	10,173.37	33.7%	265,769
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR*	926,086	1,030.93	61.5%	954,731
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR*	782,897	1,024.97	36.8%	802,445
Closing balance				2,022,945

* Further information about this investment fund is provided in the notes to the Indirect investments.

3.5.3 Interest futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-3,021	4,809
Expiration	-22,463	-2,398
Revaluation	13,761	-5,432
Closing balance	-11,723	-3,021
Interest futures with positive market value	4,766	6,285
Interest futures with negative market value	-16,489	-9,306
Closing balance	-11,723	-3,021

3.5.4 Interest rate swaps

Amounts x € 1.000	2024	2023
Opening balance	212,540	-179,182
Opening of positions	-399,552	205,099
Revaluation	28,908	186,623
Closing balance	-158,104	212,540
Interest rate swaps with positive market value	-	214,692
Interest rate swaps with negative market value	-158,104	-2,152
Closing balance	-158,104	212,540

3.5.5 Risk relating to financial instruments

Investing involves entering into transactions with financial instruments. Investing in the Sub-fund, and therefore the use of financial instruments, means both seizing opportunities and taking risks. Managing risks that are related to investing should always be seen in conjunction with the opportunities, eventually expressed in the performance. Therefore, risk management is not solely focused on mitigating risks but to create an optimal balance between performance and risk, all within acceptable limits.

The disclosures of the risks that are included in this section relate to the investments in financial instruments of the Sub-fund. The Sub-fund also invests in investment funds. For detailed risk disclosures on these investments, please refer to the annual reports of these funds.

3.5.5.1 Market risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to the risk of changes in valuation of its investments due to fluctuations in interest rates and prices in the fixed-income markets. Additionally, the prices of individual bonds and other fixed-income securities in which the Sub-fund invests can also fluctuate. The Sub-fund may use derivatives for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management, and increasing returns. The use of derivatives may involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

The Sub-fund invests in investment funds and, through these funds, is indirectly exposed to market risk. The market risk described below relates to the Sub-fund's own investments in bonds and other fixed-income securities, as well as derivatives.

Insights into these risks in the report can be obtained as follows:

- The composition of investments provides information on the degree of diversification of investments by individual name and currency, as well as interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment. Additionally, the market risk section includes the allocation by country.
- The Sub-fund has provided collateral for the use of futures in the form of a margin account. The amount of the margin account is detailed in the notes on Other Assets. The justification for the futures contracts and the associated exposure is further explained in the notes to the balance sheet.

- The details of other derivatives contracts as of the end of the reporting period and the associated exposure are further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.
- The process for selecting counterparties for derivative transactions is further explained in the 'Counterparty Risk' section.
- For derivative transactions that take place through a central counterparty (CCP), collateral has been provided in the form of a variation margin and an initial margin. The amount of the variation margin is detailed in the notes to the cash and cash equivalents and/or payable to credit institutions. The initial margin is further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.

Country breakdown

The table below shows the country allocation of the bonds and other fixed income securities.

Country	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2024	% Net asset value	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2023	% Net asset value
Germany	292,782	12.8	275,418	11.1
Supranational	122,259	5.3	144,419	5.8
Netherlands	58,599	2.6	64,609	2.6
Total	473,640	20.7	484,446	19.5

3.5.5.2 Interest rate risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk arises when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will increase. Conversely, when interest rates rise, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will decrease.

The composition of investments section includes information on bonds and other fixed-income securities regarding interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment in which the Sub-fund is directly invested.

Composition of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio by remaining maturity

At 31 December 2024

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	128,568	345,072	-	-	473,640
Interest futures	-	99,816	66,053	223,964	389,833
Interest rate swaps floating*	1,000,000	-1,017,258	-	-	-17,258
Interest rate swaps fixed**	-3,247,600	-	-	3,106,755	-140,845
Total	-2,119,032	-572,370	66,053	3,330,719	705,370

At 31 December 2023

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	71,095	413,351	-	-	484,446
Interest futures	-	-1,159,869	73,550	75,112	-1,011,207
Interest rate swaps fixed**	-3,511,250	-	1,129,954	2,593,836	212,540
Total	-3,440,155	-746,518	1,203,504	2,668,948	-314,221

* These are interest rate swaps where variable interest is received, and fixed interest is paid.

** These are interest rate swaps where fixed interest is received, and variable interest is paid.

The above tables show the exposure of the derivative positions, categorised by remaining maturity. Additionally, the Sub-fund invests in investment funds that hold fixed-income securities, which also exposes these investments to interest rate risk. For insights into the interest rate risk of these investment funds, we refer to the financial statements of these funds.

Interest rate swaps

These interest rate swaps are all traded through a Central counterparty (CCP).

Initial margin CCP

At 31 December 2024 collateral was provided as initial margin for interest rate swaps that are traded through the Central counterparty (CCP). This collateral was provided in the form of bonds.

Collateral related to initial margin for interest rates swaps at 31 December 2024

Currency	Nominal x 1.000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1.000
EUR	113,000	0.000	BUNDESOBLIGATION 10/10/25	111,124
EUR	115,600	1.300	BUNDESOBLIGATION 15/10/27	113,246
EUR	5,600	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/26	5,478
Total				229,848

Duration

The duration of the bonds and other fixed-income securities portfolio, including derivatives where applicable, at the end of the reporting period is 21.58 (2023: 21.62). This value is determined using the effective duration method. Effective duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates, taking into account any embedded options associated with the bond.

Interest futures

At 31 December 2024 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BOBL	-3,463	100,000	EUR	117.86	6-3-25	-408,149	4,766
Interest futures with positive market value						-408,149	4,766
EURO-BUND	495	100,000	EUR	133.44	6-3-25	66,053	-1,734
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	1,688	100,000	EUR	132.68	6-3-25	223,964	-12,850
EURO-SCHATZ	4,748	100,000	EUR	106.99	6-3-25	507,965	-1,905
Interest futures with negative market value						797,982	-16,489
Closing balance						389,833	-11,723

At 31 December 2023 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BUND	536	100,000	EUR	137.22	7-3-24	73,550	745
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	530	100,000	EUR	141.72	7-3-24	75,112	5,540
Interest futures with positive market value						148,662	6,285
EURO-BOBL	-3,917	100,000	EUR	119.28	7-3-24	-467,220	-5,094
EURO-SCHATZ	-6,501	100,000	EUR	106.55	7-3-24	-692,649	-4,212
Interest futures with negative market value						-1,159,869	-9,306
Closing balance						-1,011,207	-3,021

3.5.5.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The overview of the currency position provides the breakdown of the net asset value of the Sub-fund to the various currencies, including, where applicable, positions in derivatives like forward currency contracts that are used to manage the currency position.

Currency position

The currency position includes, where applicable, the currency position of (the Sub-fund's interest in) the underlying investment funds as of the end of the reporting period. An amount listed under currency forward contracts represents the net amount of the contracts entered into in the respective currency.

At 31 December 2024

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	2,287,067	-	2,287,067	2,287,067	100.0%
Total				2,287,067	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	2,475,138	-	2,475,138	2,475,138	100.0%
Total				2,475,138	100.0%

3.5.5.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the fact that a specific counterparty may not be able to fulfil its obligations under contracts relating to financial instruments. The Sub-fund invests directly and indirectly through underlying investment funds in bonds and other fixed income securities.

The total amount of the maximum credit risk of the Sub-fund is 2,462,678 (2023: 2,739,302).

Credit ratings of the bonds and other fixed income securities portfolio in percentage

Rating class	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
AAA	100.0%	100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The credit ratings provided are based on the distribution of the portfolio, including the underlying portfolios of the investment funds. These credit ratings are derived from the long-term ratings of S&P, Moody's, and Fitch, using the method of recording the second-highest rating for each investment. If a particular debt security has been rated by only one of the aforementioned rating agencies, that rating will be used. Investments related to cash management are excluded from this assessment.

Securities lending

Securities may be lent out. There is no restriction on the percentage of securities that can be lent. The Sub-fund incurs a settlement risk from lending securities, as described above under credit risk.

As of the balance sheet date, no bonds and other fixed-income securities have been lent out.

3.5.5.5 Counterparty risk

The Sub-fund is inherently exposed to counterparty risk concerning all assets on the balance sheet. For the various assets with a substantial financial interest, the following can be explained:

- Investments in listed securities are held by The Bank of New York Mellon, which serves as the custodian.
- Derivatives can be exposed to risks related to the solvency and liquidity of counterparties and their ability to fulfil contract terms. The Sub-fund may use derivatives that carry the risk of the counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations. The counterparty risk associated with all share classes of the Sub-fund is borne by the Sub-fund as a whole. To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund will ensure that trading in bilateral OTC derivatives meets the following criteria:
 - Generally, only high-quality counterparties will be approved for trading bilateral OTC derivatives. In principle, a bilateral OTC derivatives counterparty should have at least an investment-grade rating from Fitch, Moody's, and/or Standard & Poor's;
 - Bilateral OTC derivatives must be traded based on a solid legal framework, typically an International Swap and Derivative Association Inc. (ISDA) agreement with a Credit Support Annex (CSA);
 - All bilateral OTC derivatives are secured by collateral under a daily process as described in the section 'Collateral';
 - The credit rating of bilateral OTC derivatives counterparties is evaluated at least annually;
 - All policies related to bilateral OTC derivatives trading are reviewed and adjusted if necessary, at least annually;
- The notes to the balance sheet include information on the exposure of derivative contracts and lent securities. In the event that a derivative transaction takes place via a CCP, the counterparty risk will transfer to this central counterparty. If applicable, this is also explained.
- For the counterparty risk related to investments in investment funds, we refer to the annual report of the respective investment fund.
- Cash and cash equivalents are held with banks that generally have at least an investment-grade rating.

3.5.5.6 Collateral

To mitigate counterparty risk for the Sub-fund, a collateral arrangement with the counterparty can be established for certain assets. The Sub-fund must determine the value of the received collateral on a daily basis and verify if additional collateral needs to be exchanged.

The collateral is typically provided in the form of:

- Cash and cash equivalents, usually referred to as cash collateral;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by highly rated countries;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by prominent issuers and for which there is a sufficiently liquid market. Bonds issued by financial sector issuers are excluded due to correlation risk; or
- Equities admitted to or traded on a regulated market, provided that these equities are included in a major index.

The Sub-fund must ensure that it is able to enforce its rights to the collateral if an event occurs that requires its exercise. Therefore, the collateral must be available at all times, either directly or through the mediation of a prominent financial institution or a wholly-owned subsidiary of that institution, so that the Sub-fund can immediately seize or liquidate the collateralised assets if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations.

The Sub-fund will ensure that the collateral received from transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions meets the following conditions:

- The collateralised assets received are valued at market prices. To mitigate the risk of the collateral's value held by a Sub-fund being lower than the claim on the counterparty, a conservative markdown policy is applied. This collateral haircut is applied to collateral received in relation to (i) OTC derivatives, (ii) securities lending, and (iii) repo transactions. A markdown is a reduction applied to the value of collateralised assets and aims to absorb the volatility in the value of the collateral between two margin calls or during the required time to liquidate the collateral. This process includes a liquidity element in terms of remaining maturity and a credit quality element in terms of the rating of the security. The markdown policy takes into account the characteristics of the asset class involved, including the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, the volatility of collateral prices, and potential currency mismatches. Markdowns applied to cash, high-quality government bonds, and corporate bonds typically range between 0% to 15%, and markdowns on equities range from 10% to 15%. Regulation also requires an additional 8% markdown to be applied when the currency unit of the collateral, if the collateral is a bond, differs from the permitted currency units in the legal documentation for bilateral derivative transactions. In exceptional market conditions, a different markdown level may be applied. Under the agreement with the respective counterparty, which may or may not involve minimum booking amounts, it is intended that, for the purpose of the collateral haircut and if applicable, each received collateral is valued at an amount equal to or higher than the respective exposure of the counterparty;
- The received collateral for OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions must be sufficiently liquid so that they can be quickly sold at a price that deviates little from the pre-sale valuation;
- The collateralised assets are held by the Sub-fund's custodian or by a sub-custodian provided that the Sub-fund's custodian has transferred the custody of the collateral to such sub-custodian and that the custodian remains liable for the collateral if the sub-custodian loses it;
- Collateral received in the context of transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions cannot be sold or provided as security to a third party during the term of the agreement. However, received cash collateral can be reinvested.

Overview collateral at 31 December 2024

- The margin account related to futures contracts is detailed in the notes on cash and cash equivalents.
- The variation margin for interest rate swaps processed through a central counterparty (CCP) is included in the notes to the cash and cash equivalents and/or payable to credit institutions.
- An overview of the initial margin for interest rate swaps processed through the CCP is provided in the 'interest rate risk' section.

3.5.5.7 Investment by valuation method

Below is the breakdown of the investment portfolio by valuation method:

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Quoted market prices	461,917	481,425
Net present value calculation	-158,104	212,540
Other method*	1,762,063	2,022,945
Closing balance	2,065,876	2,716,910

* Under 'Other Method,' investments in other (non-listed) investment funds are included. These investments are valued daily at intrinsic value. The presented figure is the value at year-end. This also applies to third-party managed investment funds in which the Fund invests.

3.5.6 Receivables

All receivables have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Interest receivable

Interest receivables are accrued, not yet received, interest payments on investments.

Receivable from shareholders

Receivables from shareholders are accrued, not yet received, amounts receivable from shareholders for subscription to shares.

Other receivables

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Other receivables	87	75
Closing balance	87	75

3.5.7 Other assets**Cash and cash equivalents**

This concerns freely available bank accounts, including a margin account 19,347 (2023: 9,021) related to future contracts. For the duration of the future contracts, the margin account is not fully available for use. The restricted amount is 19,344 (2023: 9,007). The balance of the margin account varies depending on changes in the underlying value. The variation margin amounts to 158,455 (2023: nil) for interest rate swaps that are settled through the central counterparty (CCP).

3.5.8 Shareholders' equity

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class N	Class I	Class U	Class D	Class T	Total
Issued capital						
Opening balance	257	591	465	125	2,727	4,165
Subscriptions	84	113	55	11	887	1,150
Redemptions	-135	-149	-197	-4	-1,400	-1,885
Closing balance	206	555	323	132	2,214	3,430
Share premium						
Opening balance	128,830	545,552	204,605	579,574	1,362,028	2,820,589
Subscriptions	45,581	88,971	18,460	47,425	374,754	575,191
Redemptions	-74,821	-116,711	-66,337	-18,039	-585,582	-861,490
Closing balance	99,590	517,812	156,728	608,960	1,151,200	2,534,290
Revaluation reserve						
Opening balance	11,654	38,247	12,768	43,503	93,722	199,894
Change through Other reserves	-11,616	-38,099	-12,732	-43,314	-93,408	-199,169
Closing balance	38	148	36	189	314	725

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class N	Class I	Class U	Class D	Class T	Total
Other reserves						
Opening balance	-10,855	-155,985	-75,130	-143,656	-405,453	-791,079
Change in Revaluation reserve	11,616	38,099	12,732	43,314	93,408	199,169
Transfer from Undistributed result	14,417	45,178	15,386	59,122	107,466	241,569
Closing balance	15,178	-72,708	-47,012	-41,220	-204,579	-350,341
Undistributed result						
Opening balance	14,417	45,178	15,386	59,122	107,466	241,569
Transfer to Other reserves	-14,417	-45,178	-15,386	-59,122	-107,466	-241,569
Net result for the period	6,269	20,110	4,880	28,068	39,636	98,963
Closing balance	6,269	20,110	4,880	28,068	39,636	98,963
Total shareholders' equity	121,281	465,917	114,955	596,129	988,785	2,287,067

The nominal value per share at the end of the reporting period for all Share Classes of the Sub-fund is € 0.20.

The revaluation reserve concerns a legal reserve and is therefore not freely distributable to shareholders.

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Class N	Class I	Class U	Class D	Class T	Total
Issued capital						
Opening balance	285	649	405	79	1,816	3,234
Subscriptions	70	56	115	47	1,318	1,606
Redemptions	-98	-114	-55	-1	-407	-675
Closing balance	257	591	465	125	2,727	4,165
Share premium						
Opening balance	143,722	588,775	186,763	407,088	1,009,517	2,335,865
Subscriptions	35,647	41,203	34,875	176,029	508,166	795,920
Redemptions	-50,539	-84,426	-17,033	-3,543	-155,655	-311,196
Closing balance	128,830	545,552	204,605	579,574	1,362,028	2,820,589
Revaluation reserve						
Opening balance	958	3,120	826	2,031	4,628	11,563
Change through Other reserves	10,696	35,127	11,942	41,472	89,094	188,331
Closing balance	11,654	38,247	12,768	43,503	93,722	199,894
Other reserves						
Opening balance	111,162	193,295	-3,886	52,424	-29,513	323,482
Change in Revaluation reserve	-10,696	-35,127	-11,942	-41,472	-89,094	-188,331
Transfer from Undistributed result	-111,321	-314,153	-59,302	-154,608	-286,846	-926,230
Closing balance	-10,855	-155,985	-75,130	-143,656	-405,453	-791,079
Undistributed result						
Opening balance	-111,321	-314,153	-59,302	-154,608	-286,846	-926,230
Transfer to Other reserves	111,321	314,153	59,302	154,608	286,846	926,230
Net result for the period	14,417	45,178	15,386	59,122	107,466	241,569
Closing balance	14,417	45,178	15,386	59,122	107,466	241,569
Total shareholders' equity	144,303	473,583	158,094	538,668	1,160,490	2,475,138

3.5.9 Short term liabilities

All short term liabilities have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Payable to credit institutions

This concerns the negative balances on bank accounts. The interest payable on this balance is based on market interest rates.

Payable to shareholders

Payable to shareholders is the amount payable for redemptions of shares.

Interest payable

Interest payable is the amount payable on investments.

Other short term liabilities

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12 -2024	31-12-2023
Accrued expenses	560	491
Closing balance	560	491

3.5.10 Off-balance sheet rights and obligations

At the reporting date, there are no off-balance sheet rights and obligations.

3.6 Notes to the profit and loss statement

3.6.1 Investment income

Interest from investments

Interest from investments concerns interest income from investments in financial instruments.

3.6.2 Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1.000	2024	2023
Realised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	6,493	-
Unrealised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	7,219	36,732
Realised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-892	-24,137
Unrealised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-3,599	-
Realised gains investment funds	20,787	11,347
Unrealised gains investment funds	45,040	40,989
Realised losses investment funds	-	-218
Unrealised losses investment funds	-683	-93
Realised gains interest futures	46,044	34,624
Unrealised gains interest futures	14,072	15,470
Realised losses interest futures	-23,580	-32,226
Unrealised losses interest futures	-22,775	-23,300
Realised gains interest rate swaps	429,193	226,804
Unrealised gains interest rate swaps	6,694	405,127
Realised losses interest rate swaps	-112,941	-427,776
Unrealised losses interest rate swaps	-294,038	-17,532
Total revaluation of investments	117,034	245,811
Realised revaluation of investments	365,104	-211,582
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-248,070	457,393
Total revaluation of investments	117,034	245,811

3.6.3 Other result

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and margin account during the reporting period.

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription and redemption fee relates to the fees charged to shareholders for the subscription or redemption of shares in a Sub-fund. This fee is calculated as a percentage-based entry or exit fee on the net asset value per share to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficiary to the Sub-fund.

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Subscription and redemption fee	629	377

The applicable subscriptions and redemption fees during the reporting period are included in the schedule below.

Subscription and redemption fee	Percentage	Applicable from	Valid through
Subscription fee	0.05%	1 January 2024	31 December 2024
Redemption fee	0.05%	1 January 2024	31 December 2024

Other income

Other income includes all income items that are not generated from investments. This also includes reimbursements of allocated costs related to investments in other investment funds. These allocated costs are included in the (un)realised revaluation of the underlying investment funds and are reimbursed for Share Classes with a fixed service fee or all-in fee, as these costs are already included in the fixed service fee or all-in fee of the respective Share Class. For Share Class D, these costs are reimbursed as further explained in the notes to Share Class D.

3.6.4 Operating expenses

Operating costs

The operating costs consist of the management fee, the fixed service fee, all-in fee and other costs. These costs are further explained in the notes for each Share Class, included in this annual report.

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest accrued during the reporting period on payables to credit institutions and margin account.

3.7 Indirect investments

In accordance with Article 122, 123 and 124 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises, the financial statements must include a disclosure regarding investments in other investment funds. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund invested an average of more than 20% of its assets in one or more investment funds.

Below is an overview providing detailed information on each indirect investment.

3.7.1 Liquid Euribor 3M – Zz Cap EUR

General information	
Launch of Sub-fund (or Fund)	04-11-2008
Launch Share Class	04-10-2016
Type of investments	Money Market
Index	3 Month Euribor Interest
Country of domicile	Luxembourg
Supervisor	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)
Annual report available from	Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Website	https://am.gs.com

General

At 31 December 2024, Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) participates in Share Class Zz Cap EUR of Liquid Euribor 3M. Liquid Euribor 3M is part of Goldman Sachs Funds VI.

The information included under indirect investments relates to Liquid Euribor 3M unless otherwise indicated.

Reporting period

The reporting period for Liquid Euribor 3M runs from 1 July to 30 June. The data provided relates to 30 June and the period from 1 July to 30 June of the respective year, unless otherwise stated.

Investment policy

The objective of Liquid Euribor 3M is to generate a return in line with its Euribor benchmark over a period of three months while seeking to preserve the invested capital and to generate a return corresponding to the risk profile. Liquid Euribor 3M is actively managed and the Index is not used for portfolio construction but for performance measurement purposes only. Liquid Euribor 3M aims to realize this objective by executing the investment policy by investing primarily in Money Market Instruments and short-term bonds denominated in euros. In order to achieve this objective, Liquid Euribor 3M may invest in:

- all types of Money Market Instruments such as commercial paper, floating rate notes, Treasury Bills. All investments should be denominated in euros. Where our internal credit assessment results in assigning an investment grade rating, e.g. Baa3 or higher, we deem the issuer to have received a favourable credit assessment. In addition, we only invest in senior issues from issuers that have received a positive assessment in application of the internal credit assessment procedure. All eligible instruments must have a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 2 years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days;
- deposits and certificates of deposits;
- all eligible instruments must have a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 2 years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days.

In order to efficiently manage interest or exchange rate risk, Liquid Euribor 3M may also invest in derivative financial instruments, where the underlying of the derivative instrument consists of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies or indices representing one of those categories.

On ancillary basis Liquid Euribor 3M may also invest in other financial assets authorized under MMF Regulation, including units or shares of other short-term MMFs authorized under MMF Regulation up to a maximum of 5% of its assets in units or shares of a single MMF and 10% of its assets in aggregate in units or shares of other MMFs, and hold ancillary liquid assets in accordance with Article 9 (3) of MMF Regulation.

When investing in bonds Liquid Euribor 3M shall invest in accordance with the limits of article 17 (8) and 17 (9) of MMF Regulation. Liquid Euribor 3M may invest up to 100% in money market instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the following issuers: the Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Finland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF), European Stability Mechanism (ESM), European Investment Bank (EIB). In this case the following conditions apply:

- Money Market Instruments are held from at least six different issues by the issuer;
- the investment in money market instruments from the same issue is limited to a maximum of 30 % of its assets. In addition Liquid Euribor 3M will ensure that:
- at least 7.5% of the NAV is to be comprised of daily maturing assets (including cash) and at least 15% (including cash) is to be comprised of weekly maturing assets.
- the WAL of the portfolio (weighted average life until the maturity date of the financial instruments) is a maximum of 12 months;
- the WAM of the portfolio (weighted average maturity until reset date of the financial instruments) is a maximum of 6 months.

Liquid Euribor 3M may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of Liquid Euribor 3M's net assets under normal market conditions. Investments in Money Market Instruments and cash equivalents are for the purpose of achieving the Liquid Euribor 3M's investment objective.

Investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Investment income	108,876	36,867
Operating expenses	-2,261	-1,912
Revaluation	6,862	7,334
Total investment result	113,477	42,289
Ongoing Charges Figure	0.01%	0.01%

The costs of the participation in Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR are included in the fixed service fee of Share Class N and the all-in fee of Share Classes U and T for the Sub-fund and are therefore not additionally charged to this Share Class. For Share Class D, these costs are reimbursed as further explained in the notes to Share Class D.

Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Realised gains investment portfolio	1,397	746
Realised losses investment portfolio	-17	-429
Unrealised gains and losses investment portfolio	5,482	7,017
Total revaluation of investments	6,862	7,334
Realised revaluation of investments	1,380	317
Unrealised revaluation of investments	5,482	7,017
Total revaluation of investments	6,682	7,334

Asset information

The table below provides the asset details of Share Class Zz Cap EUR of Liquid Euribor 3M in which the Sub-fund has participated.

	30-06-2024	30-06-2023	30-06-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	1,484,442	1,263,032	949,106
Shares outstanding (number)	1,410,664	1,250,090	955,181
Net asset value per share (in €)	1.052,30	1,010.35	993.64

Shareholders interest

The participation outlined below refers to a shareholders' interest in Liquid Euribor 3M in which Duration Matching Fund (M) (L) has invested. The relative interest relates to the relative stake of Duration Matching Fund (M) (NL) in Liquid Euribor 3M at 1 January and 31 December.

At 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	917,554	27.5%
Interest other shareholders	2,421,035	72.5%
Total	3,338,589	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	954,731	31.6%
Interest other shareholders	2,070,237	68.4%
Total	3,024,968	100.0%

Composition of investments

Amounts x € 1,000

Type of investment	30-06-2024	30-06-2023
Bonds and other fixed income securities	364,808	281,778
Money markets	2,330,435	2,136,526
Investment funds	257,303	120,958
Total investments	2,952,546	2,539,262

For more detailed information on the composition of the investments, please refer to the annual report of the respective fund. This annual report is available on the manager's website.

3.7.2 Liquid Euro - Zz Cap Eur

General information	
Launch of Sub-fund	02-05-2002
Launch Share Class	04-10-2016
Type of investments	Money market
Index	Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)
Country of domicile	Luxembourg
Supervisor	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)
Annual report available from	Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Website	https://am.gs.com

General

At 31 December 2024, Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) participates in Share Class Zz Cap EUR of Liquid Euro. Liquid Euro is part of Goldman Sachs Funds VI. The information included under indirect investments relates to Liquid Euro unless otherwise indicated.

Reporting period

The reporting period for Liquid Euro runs from 1 July to 30 June. The data provided relates to 30 June and the period from 1 July to 30 June of the respective year, unless otherwise stated.

Investment policy

This short-term money market fund with a variable net asset value aims to provide investors with a stable return at low risk. Liquid Euro invests in all types of euro-denominated money market instruments, such as commercial paper, floating rate notes (bonds with variable interest rates), short-term treasury bills, short-term bonds, deposits, and certificates of deposit. Liquid Euro limits the weighted average interest rate duration to 60 days and the weighted average maturity (the average time until principal repayment) to 120 days. Our goal is to outperform the index by forming a strategic view on interest rate developments and responding proactively. Additionally, we selectively invest in attractively priced credit instruments.

Investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Investment income	209,605	81,487
Operating expenses	-3,933	-3,625
Revaluation	-497	4,432
Currency exchange rate differences	-	308
Total investment result	205,175	82,602
Ongoing Charges Figure	0.04%	0.01%

The costs of the participation in Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR are included in the fixed service fee of Share Class N and the all-in fee of Share Class U and T of the Sub-fund and are therefore not additionally charged to this Share Class. For Share Class D, these costs are reimbursed as further explained in the notes to Share Class D.

Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Realised gains investment funds	1	1,375
Realised losses investment funds	-19	-299
Unrealised gains and losses investment funds	-479	3,356
Total revaluation of investments	-497	4,432
Realised revaluation of investments	-18	1,076
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-479	3,356
Total revaluation of investments	-497	4,432

Asset information

The table below provides the asset details of Share Class Zz Cap Eur of Liquid Euro in which the Sub-fund has participated.

	30-06-2024	30-06-2023	30-06-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	1,936,140	1,854,301	1,700,685
Shares outstanding (number)	1,852,571	1,844,874	1,720,575
Net asset value per share (in €)	1,045.11	1,005.11	988,44

Shareholders interest

The participation outlined below refers to a shareholders' interest in Liquid Euro in which Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) has invested. The relative interest relates to the relative stake of Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) in Liquid Euro at 1 January and 31 December.

At 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	775,242	14.1%
Interest other shareholders	4,728,537	85.9%
Total	5,503,779	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)	802,445	14.1%
Interest other shareholders	4,883,387	85.9%
Total	5,685,532	100.0%

Composition of investments

Amounts x € 1,000

Type of investment	30-06-2024	30-06-2023
Money markets	4,502,086	4,056,439
Total investments	4,502,086	4,056,439

For more detailed information on the composition of the investments, please refer to the annual report of the respective fund. This annual report is available on the manager's website.

3.8 Other general notes

3.8.1 Transaction costs

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Quantifiable transaction costs charged to the Sub-fund	84	51

This relates to the costs incurred when buying and selling investments. The transaction costs are included in the purchase cost of acquisitions and the sale proceeds of disposals and are recognised in the results through changes in the value of investments. In transactions involving fixed-income securities, costs are generally an integral part of the transaction price and therefore cannot be identified separately. Non-quantifiable costs, which may be embedded in transactions involving other derivative financial instruments, are not included in the above amounts. Any transaction costs mentioned above refers to costs incurred with futures transactions and transactions via the CCP.

No costs are involved with transactions in Liquid Euro, Liquid Euribor 3M and Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund.

3.8.2 Portfolio turnover ratio

	2024	2023
Purchases of investments	2,184,828	3,582,961
Sales of investments	2,952,896	2,700,341
Total of investment transactions	5,137,724	6,283,302
Subscriptions	576,341	797,526
Redemptions	863,375	311,871
Total of subscription and redemption of shares	1,439,716	1,109,397
Portfolio turnover	3,698,008	5,173,905
Average net asset value of the Sub-fund	2,164,965	2,019,703
Portfolio turnover ratio	171	256

The portfolio turnover ratio (PTR) expresses the ratio between the total volume of investment transactions and the average net asset value of the Sub-fund. The ratio aims to indicate the turnover rate of the portfolio of an investment fund and serves as a measure of both the level of active portfolio management and the resulting transaction costs.

In calculating the total volume of investment transactions, the sum of purchases and sales of investments is reduced by the sum of subscriptions and redemptions of shares. All investment categories are included except for deposits. The average net asset value of the Sub-fund is determined as the weighted average of the net assets on a daily basis, based on the number of days the net asset value calculation takes place during the reporting period.

3.8.3 Related parties

As part of the investment policy of a Sub-fund, related parties may be engaged to provide services.

Related parties in this context refer to all companies and other business units that are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

This includes, among other things, the management of a Sub-fund, the execution of investment transactions, the placement and raising of liquid assets, the taking out of loans, and the execution of securities lending activities. These services are provided at arm's length.

During the reporting period, the following services from related parties were utilised:

- Management fees are charged for the management activities of Share Classes N, I, U and T. For Share Classes U and T, this management fee is included in the all-in fee. For details on the percentage, please refer to the information per share class in this annual report.
- In executing the investment policy, the Sub-fund may engage buy and sell transactions in other GSAM BV funds, as further detailed in the balance sheet notes. The total of these transactions for the reporting period amounts to 83.1% of the total transaction volume for the reporting period.
- The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI) which is established in the United Kingdom, as explained in 3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities.

3.8.4 Trailer fee, soft dollar arrangements and commission sharing agreements

Trailer fee

During the reporting period, no specific agreements regarding trailer fees were in effect, and no amounts were credited to the manager of the Sub-fund in this regard.

Soft dollar arrangements

A soft dollar arrangement occurs when a financial service provider supplies products, such as research information, to the asset manager as part of the services related to executing investment transactions. GSAM BV does not use these arrangements. GSAM BV itself covers the costs of the necessary research for the funds it fully manages. This also applies to directly affiliated entities with GSAM BV within Europe. For other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties involved in managing the funds, they may, under certain circumstances, use soft dollar arrangements. When an affiliated entity or a third party receives such information in their work for our funds, there may not be an underlying contractual agreement.

Commission sharing agreements

GSAM BV does not use commission sharing agreements for the Sub-funds that are fully managed by GSAM BV or its directly affiliated entities within Europe. The same applies for other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties Goldman Sachs Asset Management as described in the paragraph soft dollar arrangements.

3.8.5 Appropriation of the result

In the upcoming general meeting, it will be proposed to add the net result of Share Classes N, I, U, D and T of the Sub-fund to the other reserves.

3.8.6 Subsequent events

On 15 April 2025 the last shareholder of Share Class U switched for € 112.2 million to Share Class T within the Sub-Fund. As of this date, Share Class U has no activities anymore.

3.9 Notes to Share Class N

3.9.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-762	-80
Revaluation of investment	7,254	14,764
Other results		
Interest other	18	22
Subscription and redemption fee	30	25
Other income	8	14
Total operating result	6,548	14,745
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	278	328
Interest other	1	-
Total operating expenses	279	328
Net result	6,269	14,417

3.9.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	121,281	144,303	144,806
Shares outstanding (number)	1,030,812	1,286,153	1,424,142
Net asset value per share (in €)	117.66	112.20	101.68

3.9.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	4.87	10.34	-38.10
Performance of the index (%)*	4.62	9.06	-37.64
Relative performance (%)	0.25	1.28	0.46

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.9.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	167	194
Fixed service fee	111	130
Other costs	-	4
Total operating costs Share Class N	278	328

The management fee for Share Class N of the Sub-fund is 0.15% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The fixed service fee for Share Class N of the Sub-fund is 0.10% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The fixed service fee serves to compensate for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the fixed service fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

For 2023, an amount of 4 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class I for 2024 are included in the fixed service fee and amount to 1 (2023: 1) for the audit of the financial statements and <1 (2023: <1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those incurred according to the prospectus, categorised by type. Since the management fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, the prospectus does not specify an absolute level for these costs. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

In addition to the management fee, a fixed service fee is charged to the Share Class N, which is also calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class. For this reason, a comparative overview of the cost level with that specified in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

In addition to the fixed service fee, incidental and extraordinary costs related to the implementation of significant changes in applicable regulations have been charged to the Sub-fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the net asset value on an annual basis. The allocated costs are below 0.02%.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class N of the Sub-fund, these costs are included in the fixed service fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
Management fee	0.15%	0.15%
Other costs	0.10%	0.10%
Total Share Class N	0.25%	0.25%

The component 'Other costs' includes the fixed service fee and other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'.

3.10 Notes to Share Class I

3.10.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-3,605	-260
Revaluation of investments	24,951	46,558
Other results		
Interest other	74	74
Subscription and redemption fee	140	83
Total operating result	21,560	46,455
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	1,446	1,276
Interest other	4	1
Total operating expenses	1,450	1,277
Net result	20,110	45,178

3.10.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	465,917	473,583	471,686
Shares outstanding (number)	2,774,782	2,955,897	3,246,937
Net asset value per share (in €)	167.91	160.22	145.27

3.10.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	4.80	10.29	-38.14
Performance of the index (%)*	4.62	9.06	-37.64
Relative performance (%)	0.18	1.23	-0.50

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.10.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	1,199	1,070
Other costs	247	206
Total operating costs Share Class I	1,446	1,276

The management fee for Share Class I of the Sub-fund is 0.25% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The other costs concern regular and/or recurring expenses as well as non-recurring and extraordinary expenses of the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent.

The other costs also include regular and/or ongoing costs of 143 (2023: 103) for investing in GSAM BV funds.

For 2023, an amount of 12 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class I for 2024 amount to 3 (2023: 2) for the audit of the financial statements and 1 (2023: 1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those incurred according to the prospectus, categorised by type. Since the management fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, the prospectus does not specify an absolute level for these costs. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

For Share Class I, the other costs are based on the actual expenses charged to the share class. Due to the relatively small size of these costs, they are not quantified separately in the prospectus. For this reason, a comparative overview with the cost level indicated in the prospectus is not included in this annual report.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period

	2024	2023
Management fee	0.25%	0.25%
Other costs	0.06%	0.06%
Total Share Class I	0.31%	0.31%

The component 'Other costs' includes fee sharing and other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'. Additionally, the costs included in the value of investment funds in which the Sub-fund participated during the reporting period are noted below. The ongoing charges embedded in the value of investment funds for this Share Class during the reporting period is 0.01% (2023: 0.01%).

3.11 Notes to Share Class U

3.11.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-846	-106
Revaluation of investments	5,929	15,735
Other results		
Interest other	17	22
Subscription and redemption fee	31	25
Other income	9	13
Total operating result	5,140	15,689
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	259	303
Interest other	1	-
Total operating expenses	260	303
Net result	4,880	15,386

3.11.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	114,955	158,094	124,806
Shares outstanding (number)	1,612,731	2,326,323	2,026,706
Net asset value per share (in €)	71.28	67.96	61.58

3.11.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	4.89	10.36	-38.08
Performance of the index (%)*	4.62	9.06	-37.64
Relative performance (%)	0.27	1.30	-0.44

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.11.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
All-in fee	259	299
Other costs	-	4
Total operating costs Share Class U	259	303

The all-in fee for Share Class U of the Sub-fund is 0.23% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

This all-in fee serves to compensate the management fee as well as for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the all-in fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

For 2023, an amount of 4 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class U for 2024 are included in the all-in fee and amount to 1 (2023: 1) for the audit of the financial statements and <1 (2023: <1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are the costs that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class U of the Sub-fund, an all-in fee applies. Since the all-in fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, no specific absolute level for these costs is provided in the prospectus. Therefore, a comparative overview with the cost level outlined in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage applied during the reporting period is the same as that specified in the prospectus.

In addition to the All-in fee, incidental and extraordinary costs related to the implementation of significant changes in applicable regulations have been charged to the Sub-fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the average assets on an annual basis. The allocated costs are below 0.02%.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class U of the Sub-fund, these costs are incorporated into the all-in fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
All-in fee	0.23%	0.23%
Other costs	0.00%	0.00%
Total Share Class U	0.23%	0.23%

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'.

3.12 Notes to Share Class D

3.12.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-3,804	-437
Revaluation of investments	31,592	59,386
Other results		
Interest other	86	68
Subscription and redemption fee	157	77
Other income	41	43
Total operating result	28,072	59,137
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	-	14
Interest other	4	1
Total operating costs	4	15
Net result	28,068	59,122

3.12.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	596,129	538,668	307,014
Shares outstanding (number)	660,303	627,260	395,491
Net asset value per share (in €)	902.81	858.76	776.29

3.12.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	5.13	10.62	-37.94
Performance of the index (%)*	4.62	9.06	-37.64
Relative performance (%)	0.51	1.56	-0.30

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.12.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Other costs	-	14
Total operating costs Share Class D	-	14

Costs incurred by Share Class D are reimbursed to Share Class D by the manager, resulting in the costs for Share Class D of the Sub-fund being essentially netted out to zero.

For 2023, an amount of 14 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class D for 2024 include an amount of 3 (2023: 2) for the audit of the financial statements and 1 (2023: 1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services. These costs have been reimbursed to the Share Class as indicated above.

Cost comparison

In accordance with RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class D of the Sub-fund, no direct or ongoing regular costs are recorded, except for costs related to the implementation of SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) as allocated in 2023. For this reason, a comparative overview with the cost levels specified in the prospectus is not included in this annual report.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

As further detailed in the 'Expenses' section, costs, with the exception of those related to the implementation of SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation, are covered. The impact of these costs is less than 0.005%, resulting in an ongoing charges figure for both 2024 and 2023, rounded to two decimal places, of 0.00%.

3.13 Notes to Share Class T

3.13.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-6,758	-918
Revaluation of investments	47,308	109,368
Other results		
Interest other	146	150
Subscription and redemption fee	271	167
Other income	71	94
Total operating result	41,038	108,861
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	1,395	1,393
Interest other	7	2
Total operating expenses	1,402	1,395
Net result	39,636	107,466

3.13.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	988,785	1,160,490	699,602
Shares outstanding (number)	11,068,122	13,635,839	9,079,788
Net asset value per share (in €)	89.34	85.11	77.05

3.13.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	4.97	10.45	-38.03
Performance of the index (%)*	4.62	9.06	-37.64
Relative performance (%)	0.35	1.39	-0.39

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.13.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
All-in fee	1,395	1,363
Other costs	-	30
Total operating costs Share Class T	1,395	1,393

The all-in fee for Share Class T of the Sub-fund is 0.15% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

This all-in fee serves to compensate the management fee as well as for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the all-in fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

For 2023, an amount of 30 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class T for 2024 are included in the all-in fee and amount to 6 (2023: 5) for the audit of the financial statements and 2 (2023: 1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are the costs that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class T of the Sub-fund, an all-in fee applies. Since the all-in fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, no specific absolute level for these costs is provided in the prospectus. Therefore, a comparative overview with the cost level outlined in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage applied during the reporting period is the same as that specified in the prospectus.

In addition to the All-in fee, incidental and extraordinary costs related to the implementation of significant changes in applicable regulations have been charged to the Sub-fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the average assets on an annual basis. The allocated costs are below 0.02%.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class T of the Sub-fund, these costs are included in the all-in fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
All-in fee	0.15%	0.15%
Other costs	0.00%	0.00%
Total Share Class T	0.15%	0.15%

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'.

3.14 Composition of investments

At 31 December 2024

The following breakdown of the investments provides a detailed overview of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio.

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	130,700	0.000	BUNDES OblIGATION 10/10/2025	128,568
EUR	1,000	2.100	BUNDES OblIGATION 12/04/2029	1,000
EUR	166,200	1.300	BUNDES OblIGATION 15/10/2027	163,214
EUR	33,300	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 02/06/2028	30,773
EUR	102,000	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 04/07/2029	91,486
EUR	59,900	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2026	58,599
Total				473,640
Investment funds				1,762,063
Interest futures				-11,723
Interest rate swaps				-158,104
Total of investments				2,065,876

For the composition of investments at 31 December 2023, please refer to the 2023 annual report of the Sub-fund. This annual report is available on the website of the manager.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included in the appendix to this annual report.

4.2 Statutory provisions regarding appropriation of results

According to Article 23 of the Articles of Association of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. the Management Board decides for each type of shares what part of the balance will be allocated to the additional reserve maintained for the relevant type. After the aforementioned addition, a dividend, in so far as possible, is paid on the priority shares equal to six per cent (6%) of the nominal value of these shares. There is no further distribution of profit on the priority shares. The remainder is distributed to the holders of ordinary shares of the relevant type, unless the general meeting decides otherwise.

If the aforementioned balance of income and expenses is negative, the amount is deducted from the additional reserve that is maintained for the relevant type of shares.

4.3 Management interest

At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024, the Board members of GSAM BV had no personal interest in (an investment of) the Sub-fund.

4.4 Independent auditor's report

The report of the independent auditor is included on the next page.



Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders of Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) and the meeting of holders of priority shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) ('the Fund') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2024 of Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL), The Hague, included in this annual report.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the profit and loss statement for the period 1 January through 31 December 2024; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Independence

We are independent of Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures with respect to fraud and going concern and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on these matters.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL) and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the Manager's risk assessment process, the Manager's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system. We refer to section 'Principal risks and uncertainties' of the management board report for the Manager's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct and whistleblower procedures. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked members of the management board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. ('the Manager'), as well as other officers of the Manager, including the head officers of the legal affairs and compliance departments on whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement. In addition, we conducted interviews to gain insight into the Manager's fraud risk assessment and the processes for identifying and responding to fraud risks and the internal controls the Manager has put in place to mitigate those risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud and misappropriation of assets. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.



The management override of controls and the risk of fraud in revenue recognition are perceived risks of fraud. The Manager is inherently in a unique position to commit fraud, due to the ability to manipulate accounting data and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

We addressed this risk by evaluating whether there were indications of bias in the Manager's estimates, which could pose a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. With respect to the investments that are measured at fair value, we determined on the basis of external (market) information that the valuation as prepared by the fund falls within the range that we consider acceptable. We determined that there are no indications of bias in the estimates made by the Manager.

The audit procedures included, among other things, the evaluation of the design and implementation of internal controls intended to mitigate the risk of management override of controls. We obtained amongst others audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls at both the Manager and the fund administrator by reviewing the ISAE type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the fund administrator. We furthermore selected journal entries based on risk criteria, as well as other journal entries and adjustments made at the end of the reporting period and conducted specific procedures for these entries. These procedures include procedures such as validation of these entries with support obtained during our audit or with source documentation. We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business. Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.

The risk of fraud in revenue recognition is assessed by considering factors such as complexity, systematic nature, estimation uncertainty, and susceptibility to management bias. We did not identify any revenue associated with these risk factors for our audit.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. We also reviewed correspondence with regulators. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. If this was the case, we have re-evaluated our evaluation of the risk of fraud and its implications for our audit work.



Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in section 'Continuity Management' in the notes to the financial statements the management board performed their assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks).

Our procedures to evaluate the management board's going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considered whether the Manager's going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit, obtained additional substantiation and inquired with the Manager regarding the Manager's most important assumptions and inputs underlying its going-concern assessment;
- assessed the redemptions of shares after the end of the financial year and assessed whether these may give rise to continuity risks;
- reviewed the prospectus, which outlines the option for the Manager to temporarily suspend or limit requests for the redemption of shares in exceptional cases and;
- performed inquiries with the Manager as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the Manager's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the Manager's assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the management board report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The management board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board

The management board is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.



Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Amsterdam, 23 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original signed by H. Elwakiel RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2024 of the Fund

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

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

We communicate with the management board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

5. APPENDIX – MODEL FOR PERIODIC DISCLOSURES FOR FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included on the next page.

**Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in
Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088
and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852**

Product name:
Duration Matching Fund (L) (NL)

Legal entity identifier:
549300UHK500YD2IL47

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
☒ ☐ Yes	☒ ☐ No
☐ It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It made sustainable investments with a social objective: __%	☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Fund/Sub-Fund promoted environmental and social characteristics during the reporting period. More specifically:

- Investment in green, social or sustainable bonds based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework. During the reporting period, the Fund/Sub-Fund invested at least 5% in green, social or sustainable bonds.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Percentage of investments in green, social or sustainable bonds".

- Excluding countries.

During the reporting period, no investments have been made in countries against which arms embargoes have been imposed by the United Nations Security Council. Similarly, investments are not made in countries included in the Financial Action Task Force list, which are subject to a 'Call for Action'.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'".

As part of ongoing efforts to optimize businesses and operations of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International has been appointed to provide portfolio management services to the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability Indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund/Sub-Fund used sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund. These sustainability indicators have performed as follows:

- The Fund/Sub-Fund invested 18.15% in green, social or sustainable bonds.
 - Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'.
- These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question.

... and compared to previous periods ?

Sustainability Indicator	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	Unit
Percentage invested in green, social or sustainable bonds	14	18.15	%
Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	N/A
(as outlined above)			

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not Applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG criteria outlined in the prospectus. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. The PAIs considered by this Fund/Sub-Fund included:

PAI CATEGORY	PAI
Mandatory Climate PAIs	• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector • Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Mandatory Social PAIs	- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Board gender diversity - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) - Investee countries subject to social violations



The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2024-12-31

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
GOLDMAN SACHS FUNDS VI - LIQUID EURIBOR 3M	Mutual fund	34.25%	LU
GOLDMAN SACHS FUNDS VI - LIQUID EURO	Mutual fund	28.94%	NL



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

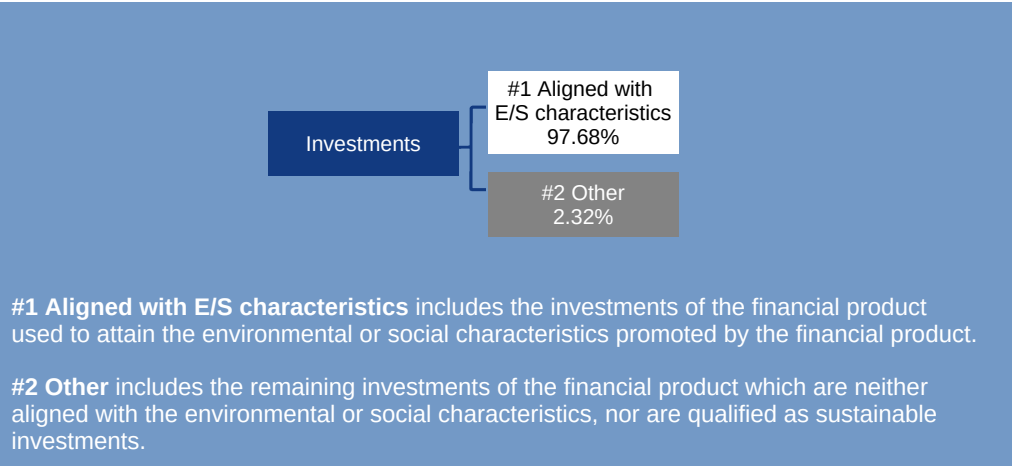
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Over the reference period, 97.68% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.

What was the asset allocation?

Over the reference period, 97.68% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.
 2.32% of investments were held cash for liquidity purposes; derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes;
 and/or investments in UCITS and other collective investment schemes in order to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Over the reference period, a minimum of 95% of the Fund/Sub-Fund's investments were consistently aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics described above.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub Sector	% of NAV as at December 31, 2024
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	4.56%
Cash	Cash	1.62%
	Term	6.20%

Derivatives	Futures	14.55%
	Swap	-5.84%
Mutual fund	MONEY MARKET	65.77%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13.13%



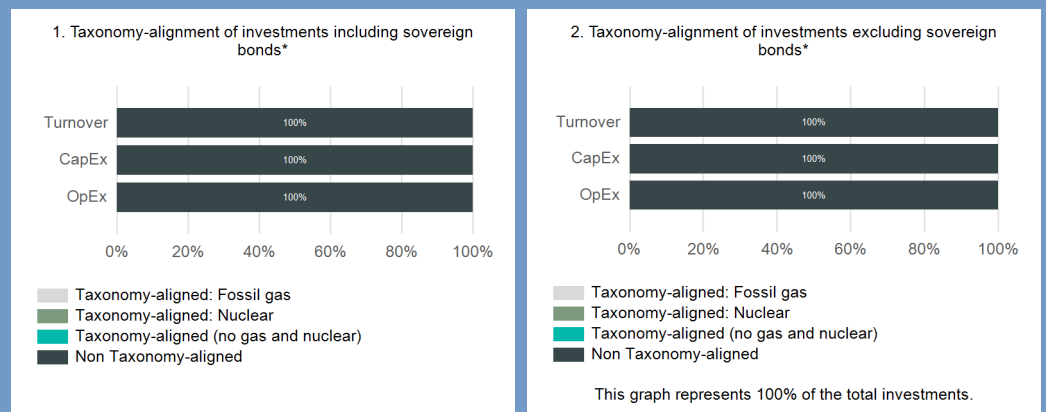
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in any “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy was 0%.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy’?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

The two graphs below show in blue the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy was also 0%.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

There have been no changes compared with previous reference periods.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Fund/Sub-Fund did not make socially sustainable investments.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under 'other' were cash used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes and investments in UCITS and UCIs needed to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.
These investments were not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Management Company has taken actions to ensure that the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund were met during the reference period. The sustainability indicators of the Fund/Sub-Fund were measured and evaluated on an ongoing basis.

GSAM used proprietary firm and third-party systems to monitor compliance with binding environmental or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund contained within the investment guidelines in line with the GSAM Investment Guidelines Policy.

Breaches or errors regarding investment guidelines (including breaches or errors regarding the binding environmental or social characteristics and minimum sustainable investment commitments of the Fund/Sub-Fund) were handled in accordance with the Management Company's Policy on Breaches and Errors and the Policy on GSAM Error Handling which also requires that employees promptly report any incidents (whether resulting from action or inaction) to their GSAM supervisors as well as GSAM Compliance. The information gathered in the incident reporting process is to ensure that clients are appropriately compensated, to assist in improving business practices and help prevent further occurrences.

Additionally, assessing and promoting effective stewardship among the companies and issuers represented in the Fund/Sub-Fund was a key part of the investment process.

The Management Company has engaged with corporate issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that the Management Company believed to have low ESG credentials or involvement in sustainability related controversies, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a corporate issuer prior to or without engaging with such corporate issuer. Where applicable, the Management Company has engaged with sovereign issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that have a low E-score with the objective to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a sovereign issuer, where applicable, prior to or without engaging with such sovereign issuer.

The Global Stewardship Team focus on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. The engagements conducted by the Global Stewardship Team were designed to complement the engagements conducted by our investment teams. The Fixed Income Team regularly engaged with companies including in one-on-one and investor group settings to corporate issuers that the Management Company believed to have had low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. Engagement with management teams was an important component of the fixed income research process, which often informed investment selection. It gave a unique insight into management quality, business model, financial performance and strategy and future business prospects.

The engagement initiatives were continually reviewed, enhanced, and monitored to ensure they incorporated current issues, evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics and sustainability-related controversies. To guide engagement at the firmwide-level, the Global Stewardship Team leverages our stewardship framework, which reflects thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts, and will include environmental, social and governance matters that are considered to be principal in terms of potential adverse impacts.



How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial products attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund.

DURATION MATCHING FUND (L) PLUS (NL)

Annual Report 2024

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(Sub-fund of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.)

Management Board

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Prinses Beatrixlaan 35
2595 AK The Hague, The Netherlands
Internet: <https://am.gs.com>

Members of the Management Board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

P. den Besten
M.C.M. Canisius
G.E.M. Cartigny
B.G.J. van Overbeek
E.J. Siermann

Depository

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Independent auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5
1066 JR Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Banker

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV
Boulevard Anspachlaan 1
1000 B-Brussels
Belgium

Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon NV/SA, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

2. MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

2.1 Key figures Share Class I

		2024	2023	2022	2021
Net asset value* (x 1,000)	€	88,234	110,926	26,984	70,968
Shares outstanding (number)		2,815,198	3,670,037	1,006,602	756,650
Net asset value per share	€	31.34	30.22	26.81	93.79
Transaction price	€	31.34	30.22	26.81	93.79
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	3.70	12.75	-71.42	-6.21
Performance of the index**	%	3.82	12.50	-70.69	-5.47
Relative performance	%	-0.12	0.25	-0.73	-0.74

* Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

** The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2021 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021
Investment income and other results	-1,610	-314	574	1,163
Revaluation of investments	6,771	9,268	-56,749	-5,422
Operating expenses	-497	-451	-266	-253
Total investment result	4,664	8,503	-56,441	-4,512

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021
Investment income and other results	-0.52	-0.10	0.62	2.10
Revaluation of investments	2.17	2.90	-61.30	-9.79
Operating expenses	-0.16	-0.14	-0.29	-0.46
Total investment result	1.49	2.66	-60.97	-8.15

2.2 Notes to the key figures

2.2.1 Reporting period

The key figures relate to the positions at 31 December and the period from 1 January through 31 December, unless stated otherwise.

Share Class I of the Sub-fund started on 3 March 2021. The key figures 2021 for this Share Class relate to the positions at 31 December 2021 and the period from 3 March 2021 through 31 December 2021.

2.2.2 Net asset value per share

The net asset value of each Share Class of the Sub-fund will be determined by the manager. The manager calculates the net asset value per Share Class each business day. The net asset value per share of each Share Class is determined by dividing the net asset value of a Share Class by the number of outstanding shares of that Share Class at the calculation date.

2.2.3 Transaction price

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

2.2.4 Net performance

The net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is based on the net asset value per share, taking into account any dividend distributions. The relative performance is the difference between the net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund and the performance of the index.

2.2.5 Index

Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3 Yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant with a derivatives overlay to increase duration.

2.2.6 Average number of shares outstanding

The average number of outstanding shares, used for the calculation of the investment result per share, is based on the weighted average of the outstanding shares on a daily basis. This is in line with the number of days that the calculation of the net asset value takes place during the reporting period.

2.2.7 Key figures per share

Due to the timing and volume of subscriptions and redemptions in combination with the volatility of the results during the reporting period, the calculation of the key figures per share can provide a different outcome compared to the development of the net asset value per share during the reporting period.

2.3 General information

Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) ('the Sub-fund') is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (refer to paragraph 2.8 Structure for more information). The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Fund') is available on the website of the manager.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. (hereafter: 'GSAM BV' or 'the manager'), located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund and is licensed by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets ('Stichting Autoriteit Financiële Markten', also referred to as 'AFM') under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act ('Wet op het financieel toezicht', also referred to as 'Wft'). The Management Board of the Fund is formed by GSAM BV. All shares in GSAM BV are held by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. Both entities are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as 'Goldman Sachs').

The AFM and the central bank of the Netherlands ('De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.', also referred to as 'DNB') act as supervisors. The AFM oversees conduct supervision under the Wft. Prudential supervision is performed by DNB.

The Sub-fund participates for more than 20% in another GSAM BV managed fund. The notes to the balance sheet include further information on this GSAM BV fund. This provides further insight in the actual investments in which the Sub-fund participates.

2.4 Objective

The objective of the Sub-fund is, by means of active management, to achieve a return in line with the index.

2.5 Investment policy

The Sub-fund invests primarily in money market instruments, money market funds and fixed-income securities denominated in euros as well as interest rate derivatives, such as interest rate swaps and bond futures. The Sub-fund has a long duration as its objective. Duration is a measure of interest rate sensitivity. The long duration is mainly achieved by using interest rate derivatives. The Sub-fund will strive for a duration of 50. The duration will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes. Once a month, the Sub-fund will bring the duration back to the target of 50 if it is lower than 45 or higher than 52.

If the duration exceeds 60 at any time, this will be brought back to 50. This will take place at the end of the day after the day that the duration has exceeded 60. If the duration exceeds 67 at any time, the duration will immediately be brought back to 50.

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, which regulation may be amended or supplemented from time to time).

The Sub-fund applies stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and exclusion criteria in relation to various activities. Additional information can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund considers the principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors mainly through stewardship. Information regarding the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund can hold the investments both directly and indirectly – such as taking on exposure in the relevant financial instruments through derivatives or investments in other investment funds. The manager seeks to invest in investment funds that are established in the Netherlands or Luxembourg.

The Sub-fund may make use of derivatives such as options, futures, warrants, swaps and forward currency transactions. They may be used for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. These instruments will be leveraged, which will increase the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market fluctuations. When using derivatives, care will be taken to ensure that the portfolio as a whole remains within the investment restrictions. The risk profile associated with the type of investor that the Sub-fund focuses on does not change as a result of the use of these instruments.

In addition to the above, the following applies with respect to the investment policy of the Sub-fund:

- In so far as the assets are not invested in the aforementioned financial instruments, the assets may be invested in certain money market instruments (such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper) or money market funds or held in the form of cash;
- Additional income may be generated by entering into "lending transactions" (the lending of securities from the investment portfolio);
- The Sub-fund may enter into repurchase agreements. In this respect, the Sub-fund may act as the buyer (reverse repo) or the seller (repo);
- With due regard for the provisions in the prospectus, the gross leverage of the Sub-fund is a maximum of 900% and the net leverage is a maximum of 900%.
- The manager seeks to invest only in liquid assets, for which no special arrangements, as referred to in the prospectus, apply;
- The manager of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is authorised to enter into short-term loans, as debtor, for the benefit of the Sub-fund.
- Transactions with affiliates will take place on the basis of conditions which are in line with generally accepted market practice;
- In line with the investment policy, the Sub-fund invests worldwide in financial instruments with counterparties approved by the manager.

2.6 Dividend policy

The Sub-fund does not distribute dividends.

2.7 Outsourcing

Outsourcing of fund accounting

The manager of the Fund has outsourced the accounting function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV. This outsourcing involves the calculation of the net asset value, maintaining accounting records and processing and executing payments. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of these services.

Outsourcing of financial reporting

The manager of the Fund, has outsourced the preparation of multiple financial reports, including the (semi-)annual reports of the Dutch GSAM BV funds, to DM Financial Netherlands B.V. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of all financial reports.

Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

2.8 Structure

The Fund is an open-end investment company with variable capital as described in Article 76a of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Except in special circumstances, the Fund may in principle issue or redeem shares on any business day.

The Fund is an investment institution as defined in Article 1:1 of the Wet op het financieel toezicht ('Wft') and as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraph a of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD') in the form of an open-ended investment company. GSAM BV acts as manager of the Fund. In this capacity GSAM BV has a license, as defined in Section 2:65(1), preamble and (a) of the Wft from the AFM.

The Fund has an umbrella structure, which means that the ordinary shares are divided into various series of shares, with each series of shares corresponding to a separate Sub-fund. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets held by the individual Sub-funds.

A Sub-fund is a segregated part of the capital of the Fund for which a separate investment policy is pursued. The Wft states that all standards directed in whole or in part towards the Fund are also applicable to the Sub-funds. The part of the assets of the Sub-fund to be paid into, or allocated to, each Sub-fund is invested separately in accordance with a specific investment policy. Both gains and losses in the investment portfolio of a Sub-fund are credited or charged to the relevant Sub-fund.

The capital of a Sub-fund is segregated and subject to a statutory priority arrangement. Consequently, the assets of a Sub-fund may only be used to pay liabilities connected to the management and safe-keeping of the Sub-fund and the shares in that Sub-fund.

A Sub-fund is divided into one or more Share Classes. The Share Classes within the Sub-fund may differ in terms of cost and fee structure, the minimum amount of initial investment, demands on the quality of the investors, the currency in which the net asset value is expressed, etc.

Summary of the main characteristics per Share Class at 31-12-2024

Share Class I	
Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for professional investors.
Legal name	Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) - I
Commercial name	Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) - I
ISIN code	NL00150001E5
Management fee	0.45%
Subscription and redemption fee	
Subscription fee	0.13%
Redemption fee	0.13%
Maximum subscription fee	1.50%
Maximum redemption fee	1.50%

Fees

Management fee

An annual management fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

Other costs

Other costs may be charged to the Share Class. These costs, if applicable, are further explained in the notes to the respective Share Class as included in the financial statements.

Subscription and redemption fee

This concerns the fee charged to shareholders upon the purchase or sale of shares in the Sub-fund. The fee is calculated as a percentage markup or markdown on the net asset value per share, serves to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund.

The actual percentage of the subscription and redemption fee can fluctuate and is published on the manager's website. This percentage may be changed without prior notice if the manager deems it necessary to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund.

Maximum subscription and redemption fee

For transparency reasons, the manager has set a maximum percentage of the net asset value of the shares for the subscription and redemption fee. In exceptional market conditions, at the discretion of the manager, the manager may, in the interest of the existing investors of the Sub-fund, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time. In addition, the manager may, in the interest of the existing shareholders, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time in the event of exceptionally large orders to buy and sell shares in the Sub-fund, to compensate for the related additional transaction costs.

2.9 Transfer Agent

Shares of Share Class I can be bought and sold through the mediation of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium. The costs associated with the safe-keeping of shares of investors by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium are charged by the manager to the relevant Share Classes. The Transfer Agent, i.e. The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, is responsible for the evaluation and the acceptance of the buy and sell orders concerning shares of the relevant Share Classes as entered in the order book, subject to the conditions stated in the prospectus.

The Transfer Agent will only accept orders which have been entered on the basis of a settlement deadline which is in line with generally accepted market practice. After closure of the order book, the Transfer Agent will forward the balance of all buy and sell orders to the Fund. The transaction price at which these buy and sell orders are executed on the following business day is to be published by the manager.

2.10 Depositary of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

The assets of the Fund are in the safe-keeping of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch, as the depositary of the Fund (the 'depositary').

The shareholders' equity of the depositary amounts to at least € 730,000.

The manager and depositary of the Fund have entered into a written agreement relating to management and depositary services. The main elements of this agreement are the following:

- The depositary ensures that the cash flows of the Fund are properly controlled and in particular that all payments by or on behalf of investors during the subscription for shares have been received and that all cash of the Fund has been entered on cash accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust acting on behalf of the Fund or in the name of the depositary acting on behalf of the Fund, opened with, in principle, an entity as described in Article 18(1)(a), (b) and (c) of European Directive 2006/73/EC (a credit institution or a bank authorised in a third country).
- The assets of the Fund consisting of financial instruments, are entrusted to the depositary. The depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be registered on a financial instruments account in the books of the depositary, on separate accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust for the benefit of the Fund. In addition, the depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the depositary.
- The depositary ensures that the sale, issue, redemption and repayment of shares take place in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the value of the shares in the Fund is calculated in accordance with Dutch law, the regulations of the Fund and the relevant procedures.
- The depositary carries out the instructions of the manager, unless they conflict with Dutch law or the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the equivalent value of the transactions involving the assets of the Fund is transferred to the Fund by the usual deadlines.
- The depositary ensures that the income of the Fund is allocated in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.

In the context of depositary services, the depositary acts in the interests of the investors in the Fund.

2.11 Principal risks and uncertainties

Investing in the Sub-fund entails financial opportunities as well as financial risks. The value of investments can both rise and fall, and shareholders of the Sub-fund may receive less than they invested. Diversification of investments is expected to have a mitigating effect on these risks.

A comprehensive overview of the risks, categorised as 'high, medium, and low' risks, associated with the Sub-fund is provided in the prospectus. In the event of new regulations regarding risk management, additional information will be included. The main risks faced by the Sub-fund are:

Market risk

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets such as equities or fixed-income markets (market risk). Additionally, prices of individual instruments in which the Sub-fund invests may also fluctuate. If the Sub-fund utilises derivatives as described under 'Investment Policy', these may be employed for both hedging risks and efficient portfolio management. This may involve leveraging, thereby increasing the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

To mitigate market risks, investments are diversified across various countries, sectors, and/or companies. An overview of the portfolio composition as of each balance sheet date is provided in the Composition of Investments.

The section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024' of the management report includes further details on the potential use of derivatives during the reporting period.

Volatility is expressed as the standard deviation, which is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. A large standard deviation (= high volatility) indicates a broad range of possible outcomes. The standard deviation was 45.60% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: Not applicable as the Sub-fund was active less than 36 months).

Tracking error is a risk measure that indicates the extent to which the portfolio's return deviates from the return of the index. Tracking error is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. The tracking error was 0.65% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: Not applicable as the Sub-fund was active less than 36 months).

Interest rate risk

When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Currency risk

If investments can be made in securities denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the Sub-fund is denominated, currency fluctuations can have both positive and negative effects on the investment result.

The section 'currency risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the currency positions in the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks may arise when a particular underlying investment is difficult to sell. Since the Sub-fund may invest in illiquid securities, there is a risk that the Sub-fund may not have the ability to release financial resources that may be needed to meet certain obligations.

During the reporting period, there were no issues regarding liquidity. The liquidity position of the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage the inflow and outflow of capital during the reporting period. It is expected that this will also be the case in the upcoming reporting period.

Credit risk

Investors should be fully aware that every investment carries credit risks. Bonds and debt instruments entail actual credit risk on the issuer. This risk can be measured based on the issuer's credit rating. Bonds and debt instruments issued by lower-rated issuers typically carry higher credit risk and a greater chance of default than those issued by higher-rated issuers. If the issuer of bonds or debt instruments encounters financial or economic difficulties, leading to an increase in credit risk and likely downgrade of the rating, it can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (which may lose their value entirely).

The section 'credit risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the rating positions of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Solvency and financing needs

Due to the nature and activities of the Sub-fund, there are no solvency issues or financing needs. This is due to the fact that the Sub-fund will only pay investors for redemptions based on the net asset value. In addition, no external funding will be attracted. The provisions in the prospectus allow the Sub-fund to withhold redemption payments in situation where the Sub-fund is unable to convert investments into readily available cash.

Operational and compliance risk

The Sub-fund operates based on a control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period.

An assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed annually. No relevant findings have emerged from this assessment, which means that no significant operational or compliance risks have occurred during the reporting period which have impaired GSAM BV's license.

Fraud risks and corruption

Fraud is any intentional act or omission to mislead others, causing loss to the victim and/or profit to the perpetrator. Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for personal gain, including bribery. A lack of controls in the payment process for example increases the likelihood and therefore creates the opportunity for fraud.

The asset management industry is characterised by the management of third party assets. Having access to these assets increases GSAM BV's inherent fraud and corruption risk profile. To manage this risk, GSAM BV conducts an annual fraud and corruption risk assessment to determine the identification, exposure to and management of these risks. GSAM BV concludes in its annual risk assessment that there are no high residual risks in the context of fraud and corruption. The main inherent risks identified by GSAM BV in the annual risk assessment are the following:

- Cyber risks;
- Unauthorised withdrawal of funds;
- Fraudulent invoices;
- Insider trading risk;
- Bribery.

The following measures have been taken to mitigate these inherent risks:

Cyber risks, cyber risk is recognised as a collective term which, knowingly (e.g. ransomware) or unknowingly (e.g. hacking), can lead to a withdrawal of assets. The range of techniques that a malicious person can use is extensive. That is why it is important for GSAM BV to be aware of these techniques and to test its own environment accordingly.

Unauthorised withdrawal of funds, is prevented by having authorization limits and a four (or more) eyes principles, whereby modern techniques such as 2 factor authentication are required.

Fraudulent invoices, the payment of invoices at the expense of an investment fund is only permitted if this corresponds with the prospectus. The beneficiary as well as the correctness of the amounts charged are often verifiable, through a link with the assets. Invoices must be assessed and approved in advance by budget holders, in accordance with the procurement policy. Within this process, a separation of functions has been made between ordering, entering and approving.

Insider trading risk, involves misusing information for personal gain, or having orders executed in such a way that self-enrichment can be achieved at the expense of the Sub-fund. The measures taken to prevent this are diverse, including best execution review, mandatory periodic reporting on personal investment portfolios, education in the form of mandatory training and pre-employment screening.

Bribery involves having a tender being influenced by, for example, bribes, dinners, travel and gifts. To mitigate this, GSAM BV has a strict policy, whereby anything with a value of more than fifty euros may not be accepted. Furthermore, in the context of broker execution, price and quality assessments are carried out periodically, the outcome of which is indicative of the extent to which orders are allocated to these brokers.

The residual risk, following from the risks described above, is determined by GSAM BV as 'medium' and is accepted through a formal risk acceptance.

Furthermore, there is a clear legal and operational separation between the asset manager, the external administrator, the Sub-fund and the custodian. This segregation of duties has an important preventive effect on the risk of fraud and corruption.

The aforementioned control measures are part of a larger control framework, of which various parts are periodically assessed by an external auditor via the GSAM BV ISAE 3402 report. Furthermore, GSAM BV applies the 3-lines of defence mechanism, in which risk management and internal audit continuously test and monitor the effectiveness of the administrative organization and internal control. GSAM BV also implemented various soft controls, such as tone at the top, e-learning, code of ethics and a whistleblower policy.

Goldman Sachs Group maintains a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, supplemented by 14 Business Principles, and a compendium of internal policies to inform and guide employees in their roles. The company endorses Goldman Sachs Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics set out on the Goldman Sachs public website and looks to conduct its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk is defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation") as an environmental, social or governance event or condition, that if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Additional details of risks not disclosed in the financial statements can be found in the prospectus.

Issuer default risk

In addition to general trends in the financial markets, specific developments related to the issuer can also impact the value of an investment. Even careful security selection, for example, cannot eliminate the risk of loss due to a decline in value of the issuer's assets.

Risk perception

The willingness to take risks or guarantees (risk appetite) is an integral part of the investment policy carried out during the reporting period, and as outlined in the section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024'.

Insight into relevant risks during the reporting period is obtained as follows:

- In the notes to the investment policy during the reporting period, the section 'risk appetite and risk policy within the investment policy' highlights the main developments, considerations, and decisions regarding the risk management policy.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide detail on specific risks related to the use of financial instruments.
- The Composition of investments overview provides information on the diversification of investments in terms of regions and currencies, as well as by individual holdings. It also includes details on interest rates and remaining maturity for fixed-income investments, offering an indication of price risks at reporting date.
- For derivative financial instruments in the portfolio at the reporting date, additional information is provided in the notes to the financial statements.
- Counterparty risk is disclosed in the notes to the balance sheet. Where applicable, information regarding the use of collateral is included.
- The Management Board report contains details regarding leverage. Leverage refers to the method used by the manager to increase the Sub-fund's position through borrowed funds or securities, with leverage in the form of derivative positions or otherwise.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide information on the portfolio's duration and credit ratings. Duration measures the sensitivity of fixed-income portfolios to changes in market interest rates.
- The currency position, as included in the notes to the balance sheet, gives insight into the extent to which the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in euros or other currencies, including derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, which help guide currency management.
- If the Sub-fund engages in securities lending, additional information is provided in the notes to the balance sheet and the notes to the profit and loss statement, by providing details on specific risks and their management.
- The Sub-fund holds more than 20% of its assets in another investment fund. Information about this investment fund is included in the indirect investments.

2.12 Risk management

The manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework concerning the design of the administrative organization and internal control. The GSAM BV Control Framework includes all core processes, along with the key risks associated with each process. For each of these risks, the critical controls are defined, which are regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure compliance with internal and external regulations. Significant risks are systematically identified periodically. The existing system of internal control measures mitigates these risks.

The manager's operations, insofar as they apply to the activities of the investment fund, are also focused on managing financial and operational risks. The section 'In control statement' provides further details on how the manager's operations are structured.

GSAM BV, the manager, uses a system of risk management measures to ensure that the Sub-fund, in general, and the investment portfolio, in particular, continually comply with the conditions set forth in the prospectus, the legal frameworks, and the more fund-specific internal execution guidelines. These guidelines cover aspects such as portfolio diversification, the creditworthiness of debtors, the quality of counterparties, and the liquidity of investments.

A broad and well-diversified portfolio is expected to have a stabilizing effect on identified price risks, while selection based on creditworthiness and limit monitoring enables the management of credit risks. Liquidity risks can be limited by primarily investing in liquid, publicly traded securities.

The Sub-fund may use derivative financial instruments to hedge or manage price risks, such as currency and interest rate risks. These instruments also offer opportunities for efficient portfolio management, for example, in anticipation of inflows and outflows. These derivatives can be used for risk hedging, efficient portfolio management, and enhancing returns. This may also involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements. Additionally, derivatives will be used in a manner that ensures the overall portfolio remains within the investment restrictions.

2.13 Leverage and Value-at-Risk

Leverage refers to the method by which the manager increases the position of a Sub-fund using borrowed money, securities lending, or leverage through derivative positions.

The conditions under which a Sub-fund may use leverage, the permitted types and sources of leverage, and the associated risks, as well as any limitations on the use of leverage, collateral arrangements, and the reuse of assets, the maximum leverage that the manager can employ for the Sub-fund, and any potential changes to the maximum leverage allowed for the Sub-fund, along with any rights related to the reuse of collateral or guarantees provided under the leverage arrangement, are described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund. This information will be updated as necessary.

The expected maximum leverage is expressed as the ratio of the Sub-fund's economic position to its net asset value.

The allowed maximum leverage for the Sub-fund is calculated as a percentage of the net asset value, using: i) the commitment method (net leverage), and ii) based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives (gross leverage).

Leverage calculation according to the net-method accounts for risk-reducing measures like netting and hedging, in accordance with the relevant guideline, while the leverage calculation according to the gross-method does not take such measures into account.

While the calculated leverage serves as an indicator, it is not an official restriction. The leverage in the Sub-fund may exceed the level mentioned in the prospectus if it aligns with the risk profile and Value-at-Risk limits. Depending on market movements, the expected leverage level may vary over time, but in no case shall the use of derivatives or other financial instruments lead to deviations from the investment policy as described in the prospectus.

When the leverage calculation is larger than 100%, there is leverage in the Sub-fund. A leverage of 100% implies that there is no leverage and that the economic position of the Sub-fund is equal to its net asset value. The net leverage is a risk factor but does not fully represent the Sub-fund's risk profile. A complete investment- and risk profile can be found in the prospectus.

The use of derivatives can introduce leverage when a relatively small amount is invested compared to the cost of directly acquiring the underlying assets. The greater the leverage, the more sensitive the derivative becomes to price movements in the underlying asset. The potential gains and risks of derivatives will increase when there is an increase in leverage. In addition, derivatives can also be used to improve risk management. There is however no guarantee that using derivatives will help to achieve the objectives.

The below table provides information on the level of leverage.

	2024	2023
Name umbrella fund	Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.	
Name Sub-fund	Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	
Maximum expected net leverage level	900.0%	900.0%
Average net leverage level*	399.2%	375.0%
Maximum expected gross leverage level	900.0%	900.0%
Average gross leverage level**	521.4%	515.4%

* The net leverage level is determined according to the commitment method taking into account netting and/or hedging.

** The gross leverage level is determined based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives without considering netting and/or hedging.

2.14 Developments during the reporting period

2.14.1 General financial and economic developments in 2024

Macro

Risk assets ended 2023 with strong performance as the goldilocks macro backdrop of resilient growth in the US alongside continued disinflation across major economies continued, as well as a more dovish shift from the US Federal Reserve (Fed) towards potential rate cuts. In the first half of 2024, continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing data, robust labour markets, a resilient US economy, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks further supported investor risk appetite. Early in the first half of 2024, while the growth outlook remained benign, inflation, especially in the US, raised some concerns due to a few downside surprises in key inflation prints. However, the US began to see disinflationary progress once again in the second quarter of 2024, providing both the Fed and investors with renewed confidence in the path ahead following the string of higher-than-expected prints to start of the year. US Core PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index, Excluding Food and Energy) averaged 0.17% in April and May versus an average reading of 0.37% in the first quarter of 2024. This progress, combined with strong earnings growth, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks supported momentum in risk assets.

In July, the macro backdrop remained fluid with slight moderation in global manufacturing/services activity, but continued disinflation progress in the US. Then, in August, financial markets were jolted by a weaker than expected US jobs print in August. The print, headlined by the US national unemployment rate (U3) rising from 4.1% to 4.3%, triggered the Sahm Rule, which indicates that the US economy has moved into recession territory whenever the 3-month moving average of the U3 unemployment rate rises by more than 0.5% from its 12-month low. As a result, panic ensued among market participants, leading to sell-off in equities and rally in safe-haven assets like US treasuries and the Japanese Yen. However, the shock proved to be short-lived as a string of data releases over the next few days and weeks provided better comfort around the strength of the US economy and labour market. September was an eventful month, as two of the biggest central banks, the Fed and People's Bank of China (PBoC), helped ease monetary policy by lowering interest rates to support domestic economies. The Fed cut its policy rate by 50bps, marking the first US rate cut since March 2020.

October was characterised by strong growth, moderating inflation, and a cooling labour market in the US. In November, the key market driver was the outcome of the US Presidential Elections, which saw Donald Trump and the Republican party register a clean sweep by winning the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives. Tariffs on exports to the US, clampdown on illegal immigration, extension of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), boosts to US gas and oil drilling, and deregulation were the key pillars of Trump's economic and foreign policy throughout the US election campaign. This policy mix, if implemented, could potentially lead to the US growth outperformance vs. the rest of the world as higher trade uncertainty could weigh on Asian and European economies, which are more trade dependent than the US economy.

In December, global PMIs continued to point to two key themes – i) activity remains resilient as global composite PMI inched up modestly from 52.3 to 52.4, and ii) US growth relative outperformance vs. the rest of the world, largely due to the weakness in Euro Area. While the US labour market data remained mixed, it continued to show incremental signs of stabilization. The unemployment rate ticked up to 4.2% from 4.1% but other labour market indicators improved sequentially. Upside risks to inflation from any potential tariffs on exports to the US were enough for some Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members to revise up their inflation and policy rate expectations.

Monetary Policy

2023 ended with a noticeable slowdown in global inflation, leading to a somewhat dovish stance from major central banks. Strong disinflation progress and continued resilience in the labour market led many to gain further confidence in the possibility of a soft landing. Despite many investors coming into the year with expectations for an earlier and swifter start to central bank easing cycles, many of these central banks, including the Fed, tilted hawkish at the start of 2024 as inflation surprised to the upside and the strong economy gave policymakers the option to be patient around the onset of their policy easing cycle. Elsewhere, the Swiss National Bank surprised markets in March and cut policy rates by 25bps, becoming the first G10 central bank to start easing. In Asia, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) paved its own path and decided to end its negative interest rate policy at its March meeting.

In June of 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Canada started their respective easing cycles, both cutting their respective policy rates by 25bps. Continued moderation in the US inflation over the summer, paired with added stress around the sustainability of the US labour market, meant that the Fed could start its much-awaited easing cycle in September. The post-meeting statement indicated that the FOMC was “strongly committed to supporting maximum employment” alongside the 2% inflation target and that the risks to the Committee’s dual-mandate goals were roughly in balance.

In Europe, the ECB continued its rate cutting cycle in September and October. Elsewhere, in China, the PBoC announced a slew of policy measures in September to boost activity in general and property market in particular. Activity data in November offered early signs of green shoots following China’s recent policy pivot and subsequent stimulus programs. Amid all the easing, the BoJ, which had been gradually tightening monetary policy, decided to leave policy rate unchanged in September and October.

The FOMC lowered its policy rate further by 25bps in November. The Committee did not provide any strong forward guidance and refrained to comment on the implications of the new US government policies on potential monetary policy path going forward. However, Chair Powell did highlight that as the FOMC approaches levels that are close to neutral, it may be appropriate to slow down the pace of easing. In December, Powell highlighted that while the policy is still restrictive, it is getting closer to short-term neutral estimates. As a result, the FOMC is likely to be very cautious and gradual going forward in terms of pace of easing. This gradual approach was similar to the Bank of Canada, which cut rates by 50bps in December as expected but removed explicit easing bias and signalled a data dependent approach going forward.

Elsewhere in Europe, the European Central Bank lowered its growth and inflation projections at its December meeting. The policy rate was reduced by 25bps as widely expected by the markets. On the other hand, after cutting in November, the Bank of England held rates in December and reiterated that a “gradual approach” to removing policy restriction remains appropriate.

Bond Markets

Bond yields climbed higher at the start of 2024 as recession fears continued to ease and US inflation surprised to the upside. The US 10Y yield rose by 35bps to 4.2% in 1Q 2024, following a decline of 70bps in 4Q 2023. Yields were modestly higher in the second quarter of 2024, with the yield on the US 10Y up by 15bps. This increase was largely concentrated in April in response to strong labour market and inflation data. Subsequently, as inflation and activity data moderated, the yield on the 10Y declined in May and June. In France, the 10Y yield was 55bps in the second quarter of 2024 as the market priced in a higher term premium given increased political uncertainty.

In rates, yields declined in July on the back of weaker US inflation data and a softening labour market. The US 10Y yield was down by 25bps whereas German and UK 10Y yields were down 20bps each. The US 10Y yield went as low as 3.65% in September following the weak jobs numbers leading the market to price in a greater probability of a 50bps cut in September and more than 100bps of cuts in 2024. Nonetheless, the US 10Y yield rebounded following the Fed’s September meeting on the back of a string of more optimistic economic prints.

Fixed Income markets across major economies sold-off in October with the US underperforming, alongside election-related uncertainties remaining elevated. In November, developed market yields declined with US 10Y down from 4.28% to 4.19%, a decline of ~10bps. UK and German 10Y yields declined by 20bps and 30bps respectively. However, the Japanese 10Y yield went up by 10bps. In summary, bond markets witnessed some dispersion. Interestingly, US 10Y yield had risen from 4.28% to 4.44% by November 21 as the market baked in expectations of less easing from the FOMC on the back of potentially higher fiscal deficits under a Republican sweep. However, the trend reversed on the nomination of Scott Bessent as the next potential US Treasury Secretary under the incoming Trump administration.

In December, developed market bond yields went up with the US and the UK 10Y yield rising by 35bps each. German 10Y yield was up 25bps whereas Japanese 10Y yield was up a modest 6bps. The main driver of higher US 10Y nominal yield was the 30bps rise in real yield whereas the breakeven inflation rose by a modest 5bps. Overall, the key driver sell-off in December was the FOMC’s pivot towards higher inflation expectation and fewer cuts in 2025 than previously thought.

2.14.2 Sub-fund specific developments in 2024

Investment policy

The performance included in the key figures is the net performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund after deduction of costs. The report on the executed investment policy as described below, is based on the gross performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund before deduction of costs.

The Sub-fund invests in a combination of high-quality euro government bonds and derivatives and has a weighted average term (duration) of approximately 50 years. This is achieved by applying higher leverage. The starting point for the Sub-fund is a duration profile based on a representative set of cash flow profiles of more than 100 pension funds in the segment between 8 and 30 years.

Given the duration profile of the Sub-fund – the fund duration was mostly around 50 years throughout the year – the falling interest rates in 2024 made a positive contribution to the performance.

The 10-year euro swap rate fell by approximately 0.14 percentage points from 2.49% at the beginning of 2024 to 2.35% at the end of the year. The 30-year euro swap rate fell by approximately 0.20 percentage points from 2.34% at the beginning of 2024 to 2.14% at the end of the year. During the first half of 2024 rates increased as inflation surprised to the upside. In the second half of the year, rates started to decrease as the ECB started their cutting cycle on the back of economic slowdown and inflation coming down. Through a large part of the year swaps showed higher yields than German treasury bunds. Spread positioning contributed positively to the relative performance of the Sub-fund.

Risk appetite and risk policy within the investment policy

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets, predominantly fixed-income markets. When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases. The interest rate risk is intended as the Sub-fund is used to hedge against liabilities or duration profile which are also sensitive to interest rate risk.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Derivatives

The portfolio uses futures and interest rate swaps for efficient portfolio management and to increase duration.

Outlook

The global expansion is at the start of 2025 continuing, led by the US and powered by consumer spending. Corporate balance sheets remain in good shape, underpinning continued income potential across corporate credit. However, the US has ushered in a new President and a new source of market volatility. Heightened uncertainty around US trade policy, coupled with structural themes such as deglobalization and destabilization in geopolitics are likely to have an impact on business confidence, economic growth and inflation in Europe. On the other hand, European countries are reacting to this new environment by planning to increase fiscal spending, especially on defence. As a result, the longer-term prospects for European growth and inflation are balanced, albeit with elevated uncertainty.

The ECB is expected to cut rates a few more times to neutral, around 2%, as core-inflation looks like it will drop to around 2% in the second half of the year. Government-bond yields with maturities longer than 5 years are expected to remain more or less unchanged over the next twelve months but with significant risks on both sides.

Since year-end, global markets have experienced a significant increase in volatility across all financial instruments as a result of a range of trade tariffs imposed by the Trump administration. The situation has not led to any significant impact on liquidity, nor on the operations of the Sub-fund. The market volatility has been deemed a non-adjusting event, and as such its post year end impact has not been taken into account in the recognition and measurement of the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024.

2.14.3 Other aspects

Subsequent events

There have been no significant subsequent events after balance sheet date.

2.15 Remuneration during the reporting period

Introduction

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the AIFMD (2011/61/EU) and UCITS Directive (2014/91/EU) and further guidance included in the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD (3 July 2013/ESMA/2013/232) and UCITS Directive (14 October 2016/ESMA/2016/575). The full and detailed remuneration disclosure can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.1 Remuneration Programme Philosophy

Retention of talented employees is critical to executing the firm's business strategy successfully. Remuneration is, therefore, a key component of the costs the firm incurs to generate revenues, similar to the cost of goods sold or manufacturing costs in other industries.

The remuneration philosophy and the objectives of the remuneration programme for the firm are reflected in the Compensation Principles for The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("GS Group"), as posted on the Goldman Sachs public website (<http://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-documents/compensation-principles.pdf>).

2.15.2 Firmwide Compensation Frameworks

The Firmwide Performance Management and Incentive Compensation Framework, as amended from time to time ("Firmwide PM-IC Framework"), formalises the variable remuneration practices of the firm.

The primary purpose of this Firmwide PM-IC Framework is to assist The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("the firm" or "Goldman Sachs Group") in assuring that its variable compensation programme does not provide "covered employees" (i.e., senior executives as well as other employees of the firm, who, either individually or as part of a group, have the ability to expose the firm to material amounts of risk) with incentives to take imprudent risks and is consistent with the safety and soundness of the firm.

In addition, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV Compensation Policy supplements the firm's remuneration programmes and frameworks in alignment with applicable local laws, rules and regulations. No material changes were made to GSAM BV compensation policies during the year.

2.15.3 Remuneration Governance

The Board of Directors of Goldman Sachs Group (the "Group Board") oversees the development, implementation and effectiveness of the firm's global remuneration practices, and it generally exercises this responsibility directly or through delegation to the Compensation Committee of the Group Board (the "Board Compensation Committee").

The Board Compensation Committee recognises the importance of using a remuneration consultant that is appropriately qualified and is determined to be independent. The independence of the remuneration consultant is reviewed and confirmed annually by the Board Compensation Committee. For 2024, the Board Compensation Committee received the advice of a remuneration consultant from Frederic W. Cook & Co. ("FW Cook").

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee (the "GSAM BV Compensation Committee") operates in line with GS Group policies and practices. The GSAM BV Compensation Committee held 8 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee oversees the development and implementation of those remuneration policies and practices of GSAM BV that are required to supplement the global Compensation Policy of Goldman Sachs Group in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee works alongside the GSAM BV Compensation Committee. The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee held 6 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

Further information with regards to Remuneration Governance, the Board Compensation Committee, the GSAM BV Compensation Committee and the GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee, can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.4 Link between Pay and Performance

In 2024, annual remuneration for employees comprised fixed remuneration (including base salary) and variable remuneration. The firm's remuneration practices provide for variable remuneration determinations to be made on a discretionary basis. Variable remuneration is based on multiple factors and is not set as a fixed percentage of revenue or by reference to any other formula, consistent with the process outlined in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework. Firmwide performance is a key factor in determining variable remuneration.

The firm is committed to aligning variable remuneration with performance, across several financial and non-financial factors. These factors include business-specific performance (as applicable), along with the performance of the firm and the individual, over the past year, as well as over prior years.

Further information with regards to the Link between Pay and Performance can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.5 Selection and remuneration of Identified Staff

GSAM BV selects Identified Staff (staff whose professional activities have material impact on the risk profile of Goldman Sachs Asset Management) on the basis of both AIFMD and UCITS (being staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Dutch licensed AIF(s), and/or the UCITS and/or GSAM BV, as applicable). AIFMD and UCITS Identified Staff are selected in accordance with ESMA guidelines 2013/232 and 2016/575. Under its selection methodology, GSAM BV considers the categories as detailed in the ESMA guidelines and conducts a review of employees who have a material impact and whose total remuneration takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior managers and risk takers.

The applied selection methodology and selection criteria for GSAM BV Identified Staff were approved by the GSAM BV Compensation Committee.

2.15.6 Performance Measurement

Performance is measured at the firmwide, business, business unit, desk and individual level as applicable. Employees are evaluated annually as part of the performance review feedback process. The process reflects evaluation of employee objectives and performance focusing on matters including but not limited to teamwork and collaboration. Further information with regards to the Performance Measurement can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.7 Risk Adjustment

Prudent risk management is a hallmark of the firm's culture and sensitivity to risk and risk management are key elements in assessing employee performance and variable remuneration, including as part of the performance review feedback process noted above.

The firm takes risk, including conduct risk, into account both on an ex-ante and ex-post basis when setting the amount and form of variable remuneration for employees. As indicated in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework, different lines of business have different risk profiles that inform remuneration decisions. These include credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational, legal, compliance and conduct risks.

Guidelines are provided to assist remuneration managers when exercising discretion during the remuneration process to promote appropriate consideration of the different risks presented by the firm's businesses. Further, to ensure the independence of control function employees, remuneration for those employees is not determined by individuals in revenue-producing positions but rather by the management of the relevant control function.

Consistent with prior years, for 2024 certain employees received a portion of their variable remuneration as an equity-based award that is subject to a number of terms and conditions that could result in forfeiture or recapture.

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee also reviewed the annual compensation-related risk assessment with respect to GSAM BV. Further information with regards to Risk Adjustment can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.8 Structure of Remuneration

Fixed Remuneration

The firm has a global salary approach to ensure consistency in salary levels and to achieve an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration.

Variable Remuneration

For employees with total remuneration and variable remuneration above specific thresholds, variable remuneration is generally paid in a combination of cash and equity-based remuneration. In general, the portion paid in the form of an equity-based award increases as variable remuneration increases and, for Identified Staff, is set to ensure compliance with the applicable rules of the AIFMD and UCITS Directive.

The variable remuneration programme is flexible to allow the firm to respond to changes in market conditions and to maintain its pay-for-performance approach. Variable remuneration is discretionary (even if paid consistently over a period of years).

Equity-based Remuneration

The firm believes that remuneration should encourage a long-term, firmwide approach to performance and discourage imprudent risk-taking. One way the firm achieves this approach is to pay a significant portion of variable remuneration in the form of equity-based remuneration that delivers over time, changes in value according to the price of GS Group shares of common stock and/or the performance of GSAM BV funds, and is subject to forfeiture or recapture. This approach encourages a long-term, firmwide focus because the value of the equity-based remuneration is realised with a dependency on long-term responsible behaviour and the financial performance of the firm.

To ensure continued alignment to the investment activities of GSAM BV, staff eligible for equity-based remuneration (including GSAM BV Identified Staff) are generally awarded both GS Group Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Phantom Units under the Goldman Sachs Phantom Investment Plan ("GSAM BV Phantom Unit Plan"). Further information with regards to the Equity-based remuneration can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.9 Remuneration over 2024

Over 2024, GSAM BV has awarded a total amount of € 117.21 million to all employees. This amount consists of fixed remuneration of € 86.96 million, and variable remuneration of € 30.25 million. Per 31 December 2024 this concerned 709 employees and 5 board members of GSAM BV. The majority of employees spend their time on activities that are directly or indirectly related to the management of the funds. In total GSAM BV awarded remuneration exceeding € 1 million to 2 employees.

From the above mentioned amounts, total remuneration for the board members is € 3.77 million, of which fixed remuneration is € 1.79 million and variable remuneration is € 1.98 million.

Remuneration paid or awarded for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 comprised fixed remuneration (salaries, allowances and director fees) and variable remuneration. Information of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration is not administered on fund level, resulting in the costs above to be disclosed on aggregated total management company level.

Aggregated fixed and variable remuneration over 2024 and 2023

The following tables show aggregate quantitative remuneration information for all GSAM BV Identified Staff selected on the basis of AIFMD and/or UCITS for the performance year 2024.

Table 1: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2024

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	26
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,786	7,736
Variable remuneration (2)	1,980	7,936
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,766	15,672

Table 2: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2023

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	28
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,582	7,981
Variable remuneration (2)	1,430	7,014
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,012	14,995

1) Fixed remuneration per the fiscal year-end for contractual working hours. Fixed remuneration includes allowances, which includes elements such as holiday pay, and pension allowance and excludes benefits.

2) Variable remuneration includes all payments processed through payroll per respectively January 2025 (performance year 2024) or January 2024 (performance year 2023) and all conditional and unconditional awards in relation to the respective performance year, including RSUs, GSAM BV Phantom Units (a reference to the allocated Funds is not available) and carried interest.

Remuneration information third parties

GSAM BV has (partly) outsourced its portfolio management activities to third parties. For each of these parties a Portfolio Management Agreement (PMA) has been arranged. The PMA guarantees efficient and effective services in accordance with the set agreements with these third parties. The services offered by these third parties based on the PMA are evaluated annually by GSAM BV.

The transparency that GSAM BV maintains with regard to the applied remuneration policy also includes transparency regarding the remuneration policy of third parties who carry out portfolio management activities for GSAM BV. By doing this GSAM BV is aligned with the guidance from the European regulator (ESMA). GSAM BV annually requests information from third parties in order to be able to evaluate the services and information about the applied remuneration policy by the third party is included in this request.

The overview below provides information on the remuneration policy from the parties to whom Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV has (partly) delegated portfolio management activities for AIFs and UCITS.

This includes delegated portfolio management services provided by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., for which the services have been considered on an AIF/UCITS by AIF/UCITS basis and an estimated split for each AIF/UCITS has been incorporated into the calculations below. The pro rata remuneration is calculated by dividing the assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager on behalf of the AIF(s)/UCITS managed by GSAM BV by the total (strategy) assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager.

Delegated portfolio management (3)	Number of beneficiaries	Fixed pay (USD)	Variable pay (USD)	Total pay (USD)
Pro rata remuneration	376.6 – 381.6	1,342,112.89	359,033.68	1,701,146.57

- 3) The delegated portfolio management services have been provided by Danske Bank A/S, Nomura Asset Management Co. Ltd, J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Irish Life Investment Management Limited, State Street Global Advisors UK, Triodos Investment Management B.V., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Where information for FY2024 was not available, FY2023 figures have been included.

2.16 In control statement

As manager of Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) it is, in accordance with 115y lid 5 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises pursuant to the Act on Financial Supervision ('Besluit gedragstoezicht financiële ondernemingen' or 'Bgfo'), our responsibility to declare that for Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) we have a description of the control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements and that the control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period from 1 January until 31 December 2024 and in accordance with the description.

Below we present our view on the design of the business operations of the manager related to the activities of the Fund. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework is unable to provide absolute certainty that exceptions will never occur, but is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls and the risks related to the activities of the manager. The assessment of the effectiveness of the control framework is the responsibility of the manager.

With regard to the design of the administrative organisation and internal control environment (overall named 'control framework'), the manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework. The significant risks are determined periodically in a systematic manner. The existing system of internal controls mitigates these risks.

The description of the control framework has been evaluated and is in line with legal requirements. This means that the significant risks and controls of the relevant processes have been reviewed and updated.

In practice, the assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed in different ways. Management is periodically informed by means of performance indicators, which are based on process descriptions and their control measures. In addition, there is an incident and complaints procedure. In the reporting period, the effective functioning of the control framework is reviewed and tested for its operational efficiency. This concerns generic testing, which has been implemented in a process-oriented manner for the different investment funds managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. Therefore, the executed test work can be different at the level of the individual funds. Controls are self-assessed by management for those controls in scope of the assurance report. The tests are carried out by the independent auditor. In the context of this annual report, no relevant findings have emerged.

Reporting on business operations

During the reporting period, we have reviewed the various aspects of the control framework. During our review work, we have no observations based on which it should be concluded that the description of the design of the control framework, as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, does not meet the requirements as stated in the Bgfo and related regulations. We have not found internal control measures that were not effective or were not operating in accordance with their description. Based on this we, as manager for Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) declare to have a description of the control framework as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, which meets the requirements of the Bgfo and we declare with a reasonable degree of certainty that the business operations during the reporting period have operated effectively and in accordance with the description.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

(For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024)

3.1 Balance sheet

Before appropriation of the result

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Investments			
Bonds and other fixed income securities	3.5.1	35,767	35,022
Investment funds	3.5.2	50,057	78,853
Interest futures	3.5.3	282	254
Interest rate swaps	3.5.4	-	14,282
Total investments		86,106	128,411
Receivables			
	3.5.6		
Interest receivable		11	7
Total receivables		11	7
Other assets			
	3.5.7		
Cash and cash equivalents		17,701	805
Total other assets		17,701	805
Total assets		103,818	129,223
Shareholders' equity			
	3.5.8		
Issued capital		563	734
Share premium		135,457	162,642
Revaluation reserve		113	12,897
Other reserves		-52,563	-73,850
Undistributed result		4,664	8,503
Shareholders' equity		88,234	110,926
Investments with negative market value			
Interest futures	3.5.3	757	564
Interest rate swaps	3.5.4	14,737	202
Total investments with negative market value		15,494	766
Short term liabilities			
	3.5.9		
Payable to credit institutions		34	17,125
Interest payable		-	341
Other short term liabilities		56	65
Total short term liabilities		90	17,531
Total liabilities		103,818	129,223

3.2 Profit and loss statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME			
Investment income	3.6.1		
Interest from investments		-1,674	-427
Revaluation of investments	3.6.2		
Realised revaluation of investments		27,992	-11,072
Unrealised revaluation of investments		-21,221	20,340
Other results	3.6.3		
Interest other		21	29
Subscription and redemption fee		43	84
Total operating income		5,161	8,954
OPERATING EXPENSES			
	3.6.4		
Operating costs		497	450
Interest other		-	1
Total operating expenses		497	451
Net result		4,664	8,503

3.3 Cash flow statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investments		-169,158	-320,300
Sales of investments		232,962	223,751
Interest on investments received		30	214
Interest on investments paid		-2,049	-123
Other results		21	33
Other interest paid		-	-1
Operating costs paid		-506	-421
Total cashflow from investments activities		61,300	-96,847
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from subscriptions of shares		5,057	79,991
Payments for redemptions of shares		-32,413	-4,552
Subscription and redemption fee received		43	84
Total cashflow from financing activities		-27,313	75,523
NET CASH FLOW		33,987	-21,324
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		-16,320	5,004
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	3.5.7 / 3.5.9	17,667	-16,320
Summary of total position of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		17,667	-16,320
Money market investment funds		50,057	78,853
Total position of cash and cash equivalents		67,724	62,533

3.4 Notes to the financial statements

3.4.1 General notes

The annual report has been prepared in English to accommodate a broader international audience and ensure accessibility for all stakeholders. This change pertains solely to the language of the report and does not affect the financial statements, the accounting policies, or any of the disclosures.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. GSAM BV, located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund.

The financial statements are prepared under going concern principles and in accordance with the financial statement models for investment institutions as established by the legislator. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards. Wording may be used that deviates from these models to better reflect the contents of the specific items. The 2024 financial statements are prepared according to the same principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities, determination of results and cash flow statement as used for the 2023 financial statements, with the exception of the change disclosed in section 3.4.2.

Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is a variable capital investment company. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. has its head office in The Hague, has its registered office in Amsterdam and is listed in the trade register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is an open-end investment company structured as an umbrella fund, where the ordinary shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. are divided into various series, known as 'Sub-funds', in which investments can be made separately. For further details, please refer to the 'Structure' section in the Management Board Report.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets allocated to the individual Sub-funds. The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is available on the website of the manager.

When preparing the financial statements, the manager uses estimates and judgments that can be essential to the amounts included in the financial statements. If deemed necessary, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the associated assumptions, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

The functional currency of the Sub-fund is the euro. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. Amounts in whole euros are denoted with a euro symbol (€).

3.4.2 Change in valuation from bid price to mid price

Following the decision by GSAM to globally align the valuation method of the financial instruments, the valuation of the bonds and other fixed-income securities in the GSAM BV funds changed from bid price, as used in the 2023 financial statements, to valuation against mid price in the 2024 financial statements. The impact of this change is less than 10 basis points on the net asset value of the Sub-fund. The comparative figures for 2023 as included in the financial statements have not been adjusted as a result of this change in valuation.

3.4.3 Continuity management

The objective of the continuity management of the manager is to ensure the continuity of its operations, establish trust, protect assets and entrusted resources, fulfil obligations, comply with internal and external regulations, prevent or mitigate damage and risk, and identify and manage risks to an acceptable level.

Liquidity monitoring

GSAM BV actively engages in liquidity monitoring to mitigate and manage liquidity risks within the Sub-funds it manages. More specifically, the risk of not being able to service redemption requests within the timelines disclosed in the prospectus. At GSAM BV, liquidity risk management follows the so-called 'Three lines of defence' model, whereby the Portfolio Management teams are responsible for managing Sub-funds in line with risk appetite, Risk Management provides independent liquidity risk modelling and oversight, and Internal Audit functions review whether these activities are performed in line with regulatory and client expectations. Risk Management (RM) manages liquidity risks in the Sub-funds on an ongoing basis by measuring, monitoring and reporting.

The GSAM BV Control Framework includes liquidity on the asset side, liquidity on the liability side and the coverage ratio which indicates how many times we expect that liquid assets are able to cover potential liabilities from redemptions. Liquidity risk is also modelled as a stress version in accordance with the ESMA guidelines for liquidity stress testing (where applicable).

The manager has the ability to use the following liquidity instruments in cases of exceptional subscriptions or redemptions within a fund. An exceptional subscription or redemption is one that is expected to have a market impact. The ultimate goal of these tools is to act in the best interest of the shareholders in the Sub-fund when executing such exceptional transactions.

- Subscription and redemption fee: This fee serves to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund by compensating for the purchase or sale costs (transaction costs) of the underlying 'physical' investments.
- Short term loans: To allow the Sub-fund to temporarily borrow (by utilizing the overdraft facility provided by the Sub-fund's custodian) in order to meet obligations. For UCITS funds, this is capped at a maximum of 10%.
- Suspension of NAV calculation and/or order processing: This prevents investors in the Sub-funds of the Fund from withdrawing their assets.

GSAM BV as a regulated entity is subject to two liquidity requirements:

- The liquidity requirement for investment firms based on Article 43(1) of the IFR is equal to one third of the fixed cost requirement. According to this requirement, GSAM BV holds an amount of liquid assets equivalent to at least one third of the fixed overhead requirement. These liquid assets consist of cash, cash pool receivables, and other receivables from trade debtors.
- The liquidity requirement for an AIF manager based on Article 9(8) of the AIFMD and Article 63b (2) of the Decree on prudential rules for financial undertakings operating in the financial markets (Besluit prudentiële regels Wft), where the entire regulatory capital must be held in liquid assets.

This is periodically reported to the DNB, noting that these requirements apply to GSAM BV and not to the funds it has under management.

Investments

The Sub-fund primarily invests in liquid assets. As a result, no issues related to marketability occurred during the reporting period. The available cash position within the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage capital inflows and outflows during the reporting period.

Conclusion

Currently, we do not foresee any impact on the continuity of the Sub-fund, nor that of the manager over the next 12 months. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

3.4.4 Tax aspects

The Sub-fund is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V., which has the status of a tax-exempt investment institution as referred to in Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969. As a tax-exempt investment institution within the meaning of Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969, the Fund will be exempt from corporate income tax on the investment income it receives if certain conditions (open-end character, collective investment, investment in financial instruments with risk diversification) are met.

Dividends distributed on foreign investments will often be subject to withholding tax in the respective country. Interest payments may also be subject to foreign withholding tax. Foreign and Dutch withholding tax withheld on behalf of the Fund generally cannot be reclaimed or offset. As a tax-exempt investment institution, the Fund cannot generally benefit from Dutch double taxation treaties.

The Fund is exempt from withholding tax on all its distributions.

3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

3.4.6 Securities lending

The Sub-fund is allowed to engage in securities lending techniques to generate additional income. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund did not engage in securities lending.

3.4.7 Accounting policies

General

The valuation principles included in this paragraph provide an overview of all valuation principles of the GSAM BV funds, which, in the management's opinion, are the most critical for representing the financial position and require estimates and assumptions by the GSAM BV funds.

Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities are recorded at historical cost.

An asset is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Sub-fund and its value can be reliably measured. A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that its settlement will result in an outflow of resources, and the amount can be reliably measured.

An asset or liability is no longer recognised in the balance sheet if a transaction results in the transfer of all or virtually all rights to economic benefits and all or virtually all risks related to the asset or liability to a third party.

Offsetting an asset and a liability occurs only if there is a legal right to settle the asset and liability simultaneously, and the Sub-fund has the firm intention to do so.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the calculation date. All transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the last known mid-market rate on the transaction date.

Investments

All financial instruments, as categorised in this report under investments or investments with a negative market value, are included in the balance sheet for the period during which the economic risk is attributable to the Sub-fund.

All investments are held for trading purposes and are valued at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, including (negative) share premium and directly attributable transaction costs. In subsequent valuations at fair value with changes recognised in the profit and loss statement, as is the case for investments held for trading purposes, directly attributable transaction costs are directly recognised in the profit and loss statement.

After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued as follows:

- Equities are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- Bonds and other fixed-income securities are valued at the last known mid price at the end of the reporting period.
- Deposits and commercial paper are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve data from active markets.
- Investments in other GSAM BV funds are valued at the intrinsic value of the same day.
- Investments in externally managed investment funds are valued at the last known intrinsic value.
- Options are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and volatility data from active markets.
- The fair value of forward currency contracts is determined daily using market-standard valuation models, calculated based on the discount curve of the relevant currency.
- Futures are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on the present value of the expected cash flows at the end of the reporting period, discounted at the market interest rate at the end of the reporting period. The net present value calculation uses the OIS curve (Overnight Indexed Swap) or another relevant interest rate curve.
- Inflation-linked swaps are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and inflation data from active markets.
- Total return swaps are valued at market value, based on the present value of the expected underlying cash flows, minus any interest earned or owed at the balance sheet date.
- Credit derivatives are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service and consisting of a theoretical value using yield curve and spread data from active markets for credit derivatives not listed on an exchange, and the exchange value for credit derivatives that are listed (CDX).

For investments that do not have a stock exchange or other market listing or if the pricing is not considered representative (for example, in times of high volatility in the financial markets), the manager determines the value. This determination is made using objective and recent market information and/or commonly accepted calculation models.

Other financial instruments considered as investments are valued at market value derived from third-party market quotations and market information. If no objective market quotation is available for such financial instruments, they are valued at theoretical value calculated using objective and broadly accepted mathematical models and considering standards deemed appropriate by the manager for the respective investments.

Security Lending

In securities lending, there is a temporary transfer of legal ownership to third parties. The economic rights and obligations remain with the Sub-fund, allowing the Sub-fund to retain the indirect investment results of the lent securities and receive compensation for any missed direct investment returns. As a result, these securities remain part of the investment portfolio as presented in the balance sheet and the composition of the investments during the period they are lent.

Collateral

Received and provided collateral is accounted for depending on the nature of the collateral:

- Received collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Short-term liabilities.
- Provided collateral in the form of a margin account for futures is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents.
- Provided collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Receivables.
- Collateral in the form of a variation margin for derivatives transacted through the central counterparty (Central counterparty (CCP)) is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions.

Receivables and Short-term Liabilities

All receivables and short-term liabilities have a maturity of less than one year. Receivables and short-term liabilities are initially valued at fair value. After initial recognition, receivables and short-term liabilities are valued at amortised cost, less any provision for recoverability deemed necessary for receivables.

Other Assets

Other assets relate to Cash and cash equivalents, which are valued at nominal value.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

The manager may deviate from the principles of net asset value determination described above if, in their opinion, special circumstances make the determination of the net asset value as described practically impossible or clearly unreasonable (for example, during times of high volatility in the financial markets). In such cases, net asset value determination will be based on indices or other acceptable valuation principles.

Amounts contributed and repurchased by shareholders above the nominal share capital are recorded as share premium. If the calculation of the share premium reserve through share repurchase results in a negative outcome, this negative amount will be recognised under other reserves.

The revaluation reserve consists of the total unrealised positive revaluation on OTC derivatives for which no frequent market quotation is available as of the balance sheet date.

3.4.8 Income and expense recognition

General

Operating income and expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Dividend

Dividends on investments are recognised as income at the time the respective share is quoted ex-dividend.

Interest

Interest is attributed to the period to which it relates.

Revaluation of investments

Realised and unrealised changes in the fair value of investments, including foreign currency gains and losses, are included in the profit and loss statement under revaluation of investments. Foreign currency results on other balance sheet items are reported in the profit and loss statement under 'Currency exchange rate differences'.

The realised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the difference between the selling price and the average historical cost. The unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the movement in the unrealised fair value of investments and foreign currency results during the reporting period. The reversal of the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results of prior years are included in the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results when realised.

Subscription and redemption fee

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share. Whether a subscription or redemption fee is applied depends on whether the Sub-fund, encompassing all share classes, has a net inflow (leading to a subscription fee) or outflow (leading to a redemption fee) of capital. Any difference between the actual costs of the Sub-fund and the aforementioned subscription or redemption fees will benefit or burden the Sub-fund.

Result per share class

The result of a Share Class consists of revaluation of the investments, the interest received and paid, and security lending fees during the period, the declared dividends and the expenses that are attributable to the financial period. When determining the interest gains, the interest receivable on bank deposits is taken into account. Direct income and expenses are allocated to each Share Class and attributed to the relating financial period.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs of investments are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds of the relevant investments.

3.4.9 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement provides insights into cash and cash equivalents originated by the Sub-fund during the reporting period and the way in which this has been used. Cash flows are split into investment activities and financing activities.

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the direct method. The cash flow statement distinguishes between cashflows from financing activities, which relate to transactions with shareholders, and cashflows from investment activities, which relate to the operational activities of the Sub-fund.

The cash and cash equivalents consist of freely available positions at banks including, if applicable, the margin accounts related to transactions in derivative instruments.

3.5 Notes to the balance sheet

The presented movement schedules cover the period from 1 January through 31 December

3.5.1 Bonds and other fixed income securities

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	35,022	12,224
Purchases	3,167	26,670
Sales and repayments	-3,216	-4,918
Revaluation	794	1,046
Closing balance	35,767	35,022

The Composition of investments section that is part of this report, shows the individual bonds and other fixed-income securities included in the portfolio at the end of the reporting period.

3.5.2 Investment funds

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	78,853	15,367
Purchases	165,991	280,482
Sales	-196,942	-218,652
Revaluation	2,155	1,656
Closing balance	50,057	78,853

Overview of investment funds

The below table shows the investment funds in which the Sub-fund was invested at the end of the reporting period. The participation percentage included herein represents the interest in the respective Share Class of the investment fund in which the Sub-fund participates.

At 31 December 2024

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	404	10,559.74	0.6%	4,264
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR	4,144	1,072.53	0.3%	4,445
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR*	38,809	1,065.43	1.9%	41,348
Closing balance				50,057

At 31 December 2023

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	653	10,173.37	0.0%	6,639
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR	4,144	1,030.93	0.3%	4,272
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR*	66,286	1,024.97	3.1%	67,942
Closing balance				78,853

* Further information about this investment fund is provided in the notes to the Indirect Investments.

3.5.3 Interest futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-310	103
Expiration	-1,041	-181
Revaluation	876	-232
Closing balance	-475	-310
Interest futures with positive market value	282	254
Interest futures with negative market value	-757	-564
Closing balance	-475	-310

3.5.4 Interest rate swaps

Amounts x € 1.000	2024	2023
Opening balance	14,080	-5,866
Opening of positions	-31,763	13,148
Revaluation	2,946	6,798
Closing balance	-14,737	14,080
Interest rate swaps with positive market value	-	14,282
Interest rate swaps with negative market value	-14,737	-202
Closing balance	-14,737	14,080

3.5.5 Risk relating to financial instruments

Investing involves entering into transactions with financial instruments. Investing in the Sub-fund, and therefore the use of financial instruments, means both seizing opportunities and taking risks. Managing risks that are related to investing should always be seen in conjunction with the opportunities, eventually expressed in the performance. Therefore, risk management is not solely focused on mitigating risks but to create an optimal balance between performance and risk, all within acceptable limits.

The disclosures of the risks that are included in this section relate to the investments in financial instruments of the Sub-fund. The Sub-fund also invests in investment funds. For detailed risk disclosures on these investments, please refer to the annual reports of these funds.

3.5.5.1 Market risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to the risk of changes in valuation of its investments due to fluctuations in interest rates and prices in the fixed-income markets. Additionally, the prices of individual bonds and other fixed-income securities in which the Sub-fund invests can also fluctuate. The Sub-fund may use derivatives for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management, and increasing returns. The use of derivatives may involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

The Sub-fund invests in investment funds and, through these funds, is indirectly exposed to market risk. The market risk described below relates to the Sub-fund's own investments in bonds and other fixed-income securities, as well as derivatives.

Insights into these risks in the report can be obtained as follows:

- The composition of investments provides information on the degree of diversification of investments by individual name and currency, as well as interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment. Additionally, the market risk section includes the allocation by country.
- The Sub-fund has provided collateral for the use of futures in the form of a margin account. The amount of the margin account is detailed in the notes on Other Assets. The justification for the futures contracts and the associated exposure is further explained in the notes to the balance sheet.

- The details of other derivatives contracts as of the end of the reporting period and the associated exposure are further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.
- The process for selecting counterparties for derivative transactions is further explained in the 'Counterparty Risk' section.
- For derivative transactions that take place through a central counterparty (CCP), collateral has been provided in the form of a variation margin and an initial margin. The amount of the variation margin is detailed in the notes on Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions. The initial margin is further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.

Country breakdown

The table below shows the country allocation of the bonds and other fixed income securities.

Country	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2024	% Net asset value	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2023	% Net asset value
Germany	14,222	16.1	13,757	12.4
Supranational	11,762	13.3	11,736	10.6
Netherlands	9,783	11.1	9,529	8.6
Total	35,767	40.5	35,022	31.6

3.5.5.2 Interest rate risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk arises when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will increase. Conversely, when interest rates rise, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will decrease.

The composition of investments section includes information on bonds and other fixed-income securities regarding interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment in which the Sub-fund is directly invested.

Composition of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio by remaining maturity

At 31 December 2024

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	11,616	24,151	-	-	35,767
Interest futures	-	10,627	-5,738	10,482	15,371
Interest rate swaps floating*	70,000	-71,208	-	-	-1,208
Interest rate swaps fixed**	-311,900	-	-	298,371	-13,529
Total	-230,284	-36,430	-5,738	308,853	36,401

At 31 December 2023

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	-	35,022	-	-	35,022
Interest futures	-	-67,637	4,528	2,834	-60,275
Interest rate swaps fixed**	-289,900	-	76,412	227,568	14,080
Total	-289,900	-32,615	80,940	230,402	-11,173

* These are interest rate swaps where variable interest is received, and fixed interest is paid.

** These are interest rate swaps where fixed interest is received, and variable interest is paid.

The above tables show the exposure of the derivative positions, categorised by remaining maturity. Additionally, the Sub-fund invests in investment funds that hold fixed-income securities, which also exposes these investments to interest rate risk. For insights into the interest rate risk of these investment funds, we refer to the financial statements of these funds.

Interest rate swaps

These interest rate swaps are all traded through a Central counterparty (CCP).

Initial margin CCP

At 31 December 2024 collateral was provided as initial margin for interest rate swaps that are traded through the Central counterparty (CCP). This collateral was provided in the form of bonds.

Collateral related to initial margin for interest rates swaps at 31 December 2024

Currency	Nominal x 1.000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1.000
EUR	10,109	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 10/10/25	9,944
EUR	7,780	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT BOND 15/01/26	7,610
EUR	2,450	1.300	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/10/27	2,412
EUR	5,675	0.000	EUROPE 02/06/28	5,241
Total				25,207

Duration

The duration of the bonds and other fixed-income securities portfolio, including derivatives where applicable, at the end of the reporting period is 53.65 (2023: 41.24). This value is determined using the effective duration method. Effective duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates, taking into account any embedded options associated with the bond.

Interest futures

At 31 December 2024 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BOBL	-105	100,000	EUR	117.86	6-3-25	-12,375	142
EURO-BUND	-43	100,000	EUR	133.44	6-3-25	-5,738	140
Interest futures with positive market value						-18,113	282
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	79	100,000	EUR	132.68	6-3-25	10,482	-693
EURO-SCHATZ	215	100,000	EUR	106.99	6-3-25	23,002	-64
Interest futures with negative market value						33,484	-757
Closing balance						15,371	-475

At 31 December 2023 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BUND	33	100,000	EUR	137.22	7-3-24	4,528	43
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	20	100,000	EUR	141.72	7-3-24	2,834	211
Interest futures with positive market value						7,362	254
EURO-BOBL	-216	100,000	EUR	119.28	7-3-24	-25,764	-311
EURO-SCHATZ	-393	100,000	EUR	106.55	7-3-24	-41,873	-253
Interest futures with negative market value						-67,637	-564
Closing balance						-60,275	-310

3.5.5.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The overview of the currency position provides the breakdown of the net asset value of the Sub-fund to the various currencies, including, where applicable, positions in derivatives like forward currency contracts that are used to manage the currency position.

Currency position

The currency position includes, where applicable, the currency position of (the Sub-fund's interest in) the underlying investment funds as of the end of the reporting period. An amount listed under currency forward contracts represents the net amount of the contracts entered into in the respective currency.

At 31 December 2024

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	88,234	-	88,234	88,234	100.0%
Total				88,234	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	110,926	-	110,926	110,926	100.0%
Total				110,926	100.0%

3.5.5.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the fact that a specific counterparty may not be able to fulfil its obligations under contracts relating to financial instruments. The Sub-fund invests directly and indirectly through underlying investment funds in bonds and other fixed income securities.

The total amount of the maximum credit risk of the Sub-fund is 103,818 (2023: 129,223).

Credit ratings of the bonds and other fixed income securities portfolio in percentage

Rating class	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
AAA	100.0%	100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The credit ratings provided are based on the distribution of the portfolio, including the underlying portfolios of the investment funds. These credit ratings are derived from the long-term ratings of S&P, Moody's, and Fitch, using the method of recording the second-highest rating for each investment. If a particular debt security has been rated by only one of the aforementioned rating agencies, that rating will be used. Investments related to cash management are excluded from this assessment.

Securities lending

Securities may be lent out. There is no restriction on the percentage of securities that can be lent. The Sub-fund incurs a settlement risk from lending securities, as described above under credit risk.

As of the balance sheet date, no bonds and other fixed-income securities have been lent out.

3.5.5.5 Counterparty risk

The Sub-fund is inherently exposed to counterparty risk concerning all assets on the balance sheet. For the various assets with a substantial financial interest, the following can be explained:

- Investments in listed securities are held by The Bank of New York Mellon, which serves as the custodian.
- Derivatives can be exposed to risks related to the solvency and liquidity of counterparties and their ability to fulfil contract terms. The Sub-fund may use derivatives that carry the risk of the counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations. The counterparty risk associated with all share classes of the Sub-fund is borne by the Sub-fund as a whole. To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund will ensure that trading in bilateral OTC derivatives meets the following criteria:
 - Generally, only high-quality counterparties will be approved for trading bilateral OTC derivatives. In principle, a bilateral OTC derivatives counterparty should have at least an investment-grade rating from Fitch, Moody's, and/or Standard & Poor's;
 - Bilateral OTC derivatives must be traded based on a solid legal framework, typically an International Swap and Derivative Association Inc. (ISDA) agreement with a Credit Support Annex (CSA);
 - All bilateral OTC derivatives are secured by collateral under a daily process as described in the section 'Collateral';
 - The credit rating of bilateral OTC derivatives counterparties is evaluated at least annually;
 - All policies related to bilateral OTC derivatives trading are reviewed and adjusted if necessary, at least annually;
- The notes to the balance sheet include information on the exposure of derivative contracts and lent securities. In the event that a derivative transaction takes place via a CCP, the counterparty risk will transfer to this central counterparty. If applicable, this is also explained.
- For the counterparty risk related to investments in investment funds, we refer to the annual report of the respective investment fund.
- Cash and cash equivalents are held with banks that generally have at least an investment-grade rating.

3.5.5.6 Collateral

To mitigate counterparty risk for the Sub-fund, a collateral arrangement with the counterparty can be established for certain assets. The Sub-fund must determine the value of the received collateral on a daily basis and verify if additional collateral needs to be exchanged.

The collateral is typically provided in the form of:

- Cash and cash equivalents, usually referred to as cash collateral;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by highly rated countries;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by prominent issuers and for which there is a sufficiently liquid market. Bonds issued by financial sector issuers are excluded due to correlation risk; or
- Equities admitted to or traded on a regulated market, provided that these equities are included in a major index.

The Sub-fund must ensure that it is able to enforce its rights to the collateral if an event occurs that requires its exercise. Therefore, the collateral must be available at all times, either directly or through the mediation of a prominent financial institution or a wholly-owned subsidiary of that institution, so that the Sub-fund can immediately seize or liquidate the collateralised assets if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations.

The Sub-fund will ensure that the collateral received from transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions meets the following conditions:

- The collateralised assets received are valued at market prices. To mitigate the risk of the collateral's value held by a Sub-fund being lower than the claim on the counterparty, a conservative markdown policy is applied. This collateral haircut is applied to collateral received in relation to (i) OTC derivatives, (ii) securities lending, and (iii) repo transactions. A markdown is a reduction applied to the value of collateralised assets and aims to absorb the volatility in the value of the collateral between two margin calls or during the required time to liquidate the collateral. This process includes a liquidity element in terms of remaining maturity and a credit quality element in terms of the rating of the security. The markdown policy takes into account the characteristics of the asset class involved, including the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, the volatility of collateral prices, and potential currency mismatches. Markdowns applied to cash, high-quality government bonds, and corporate bonds typically range between 0% to 15%, and markdowns on equities range from 10% to 15%. Regulation also requires an additional 8% markdown to be applied when the currency unit of the collateral, if the collateral is a bond, differs from the permitted currency units in the legal documentation for bilateral derivative transactions. In exceptional market conditions, a different markdown level may be applied. Under the agreement with the respective counterparty, which may or may not involve minimum booking amounts, it is intended that, for the purpose of the collateral haircut and if applicable, each received collateral is valued at an amount equal to or higher than the respective exposure of the counterparty;
- The received collateral for OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions must be sufficiently liquid so that they can be quickly sold at a price that deviates little from the pre-sale valuation;
- The collateralised assets are held by the Sub-fund's custodian or by a sub-custodian provided that the Sub-fund's custodian has transferred the custody of the collateral to such sub-custodian and that the custodian remains liable for the collateral if the sub-custodian loses it;
- Collateral received in the context of transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions cannot be sold or provided as security to a third party during the term of the agreement. However, received cash collateral can be reinvested.

Overview collateral at 31 December 2024

- The margin account related to futures contracts is detailed in the notes on cash and cash equivalents.
- The variation margin for interest rate swaps processed through a central counterparty (CCP) is included in the notes to the cash and cash equivalents and/or payable to credit institutions.
- An overview of the initial margin for interest rate swaps processed through the CCP is provided in the 'interest rate risk' section.

3.5.5.7 Investment by valuation method

Below is the breakdown of the investment portfolio by valuation method:

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Quoted market prices	35,292	34,712
Net present value calculation	-14,737	14,080
Other method*	50,057	78,853
Closing balance	70,612	127,645

* Under 'Other Method,' investments in other (non-listed) investment funds are included. These investments are valued daily at intrinsic value. The presented figure is the value at year-end. This also applies to third-party managed investment funds in which the Fund invests.

3.5.6 Receivables

All receivables have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Interest receivable

Interest receivables are accrued, not yet received, interest payments on investments.

3.5.7 Other assets**Cash and cash equivalents**

This concerns freely available bank accounts, including a margin account 748 (2023: 719) related to future contracts. For the duration of the future contracts, the margin account is not fully available for use. The restricted amount is 747 (2023: 687). The balance of the margin account varies depending on changes in the underlying value. The variation margin amounts to 16,953 (2023: nil) for interest rate swaps that are settled through the central counterparty (CCP).

3.5.8 Shareholders' equity

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class I	Total
Issued capital		
Opening balance	734	734
Subscriptions	36	36
Redemptions	-207	-207
Closing balance	563	563
Share premium		
Opening balance	162,642	162,642
Subscriptions	5,021	5,021
Redemptions	-32,206	-32,206
Closing balance	135,457	135,457
Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	12,897	12,897
Change through Other reserves	-12,784	-12,784
Closing balance	113	113

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class I	Total
Other reserves		
Opening balance	-73,850	-73,850
Change in Revaluation reserve	12,784	12,784
Transfer from Undistributed result	8,503	8,503
Closing balance	-52,563	-52,563
Undistributed result		
Opening balance	8,503	8,503
Transfer to Other reserves	-8,503	-8,503
Net result for the period	4,664	4,664
Closing balance	4,664	4,664
Total shareholders' equity	88,234	88,234

The nominal value per share at the end of the reporting period for all Share Classes of the Sub-fund is € 0.20.

The revaluation reserve concerns a legal reserve and is therefore not freely distributable to shareholders.

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Class I	Total
Issued capital		
Opening balance	201	201
Subscriptions	565	565
Redemptions	-32	-32
Closing balance	734	734
Share premium		
Opening balance	87,736	87,736
Subscriptions	79,426	79,426
Redemptions	-4,520	-4,520
Closing balance	162,642	162,642
Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	49	49
Change through Other reserves	12,848	12,848
Closing balance	12,897	12,897
Other reserves		
Opening balance	-4,561	-4,561
Change in Revaluation reserve	-12,848	-12,848
Transfer from Undistributed result	-56,441	-56,441
Closing balance	-73,850	-73,850
Undistributed result		
Opening balance	-56,441	-56,441
Transfer to Other reserves	56,441	56,441
Net result for the period	8,503	8,503
Closing balance	8,503	8,503
Total shareholders' equity	110,926	110,926

3.5.9 Short term liabilities

All short term liabilities have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Payable to credit institutions

This concerns the negative balances on bank accounts. The interest payable on this balance is based on market interest rates. This includes the variation margin related to Interest Rate Swaps ad nil (2023: 17,125) settled through the Central Counterparty ('CCP').

Interest payable

Interest payable is the amount payable on investments.

Other short term liabilities

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12 -2024	31-12-2023
Accrued expenses	56	65
Closing balance	56	65

3.5.10 Off-balance sheet rights and obligations

At the reporting date, there are no off-balance sheet rights and obligations.

3.6 Notes to the profit and loss statement

3.6.1 Investment income

Interest from investments

Interest from investments concerns interest income from investments in financial instruments.

3.6.2 Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Realised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	181	-
Unrealised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	723	1,606
Realised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-	-560
Unrealised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-110	-
Realised gains investment funds	1,891	1,097
Unrealised gains investment funds	311	560
Unrealised losses investment funds	-47	-1
Realised gains interest futures	2,491	2,072
Unrealised gains interest futures	846	503
Realised losses interest futures	-1,450	-1,891
Unrealised losses interest futures	-1,011	-916
Realised gains interest rate swaps	37,741	20,731
Unrealised gains interest rate swaps	674	19,199
Realised losses interest rate swaps	-12,862	-32,521
Unrealised losses interest rate swaps	-22,607	-611
Total revaluation of investments	6,771	9,268
Realised revaluation of investments	27,992	-11,072
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-21,221	20,340
Total revaluation of investments	6,771	9,268

3.6.3 Other result

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and margin account during the reporting period.

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription and redemption fee relates to the fees charged to shareholders for the subscription or redemption of shares in a Sub-fund. This fee is calculated as a percentage-based entry or exit fee on the net asset value per share to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficiary to the Sub-fund and are reimbursed for Share Classes with an all-in fee, as these costs are already included in the all-in fee of the respective Share Class.

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Subscription and redemption fee	43	84

The applicable subscriptions and redemption fees during the reporting period are included in the schedule below.

Subscription and redemption fee	Percentage	Applicable from	Valid through
Subscription fee	0.12%	1 January 2024	16 December 2024
	0.13%	16 December 2024	31 December 2024
Redemption fee	0.12%	1 January 2024	16 December 2024
	0.13%	16 December 2024	31 December 2024

3.6.4 Operating expenses

Operating costs

The operating costs consist of the management fee and other costs. These costs are further explained in the notes for each Share Class, included in this annual report.

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest accrued during the reporting period on payables to credit institutions and margin account.

3.7 Indirect investments

In accordance with Article 122, 123 and 124 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises, the financial statements must include a disclosure regarding investments in other investment funds. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund invested an average of more than 20% of its assets in one or more investment funds.

Below is an overview providing detailed information on each indirect investment.

3.7.1 Liquid Euro - Zz Cap Eur

General information	
Launch of Sub-fund	02-05-2002
Launch Share Class	04-10-2016
Type of investments	Money market
Index	Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)
Country of domicile	Luxembourg
Supervisor	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)
Annual report available from	Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Website	https://am.gs.com

General

At 31 December 2024, Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) participates in Share Class Zz Cap EUR of Liquid Euro. Liquid Euro is part of Goldman Sachs Funds VI. The information included under indirect investments relates to Liquid Euro unless otherwise indicated.

Reporting period

The reporting period for Liquid Euro runs from 1 July to 30 June. The data provided relates to 30 June and the period from 1 July to 30 June of the respective year, unless otherwise stated.

Investment policy

This short-term money market fund with a variable net asset value aims to provide investors with a stable return at low risk. Liquid Euro invests in all types of euro-denominated money market instruments, such as commercial paper, floating rate notes (bonds with variable interest rates), short-term treasury bills, short-term bonds, deposits, and certificates of deposit. Liquid Euro limits the weighted average interest rate duration to 60 days and the weighted average maturity (the average time until principal repayment) to 120 days. Our goal is to outperform the index by forming a strategic view on interest rate developments and responding proactively. Additionally, we selectively invest in attractively priced credit instruments.

Investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Investment income	209,605	81,487
Operating expenses	-3,933	-3,625
Revaluation	-497	4,432
Currency exchange rate differences	-	308
Total investment result	205,175	82,602
Ongoing Charges Figure Share Class Zz Cap EUR	0.00%	0.01%

Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Realised gains investment funds	1	1,375
Realised losses investment funds	-19	-299
Unrealised gains and losses investment funds	-479	3,356
Total revaluation of investments	-497	4,432
Realised revaluation of investments	-18	1,076
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-479	3,356
Total revaluation of investments	-497	4,432

Asset information

The table below provides the asset details of Share Class Zz Cap Eur of Liquid Euro in which the Sub-fund has participated.

	30-06-2024	30-06-2023	30-06-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	1,937,447	1,854,301	1,700,685
Shares outstanding (number)	1,852,571	1,844,874	1,720,575
Net asset value per share (in €)	1,045.81	1,005.11	988,44

Shareholders interest

The participation outlined below refers to a shareholders' interest in Liquid Euro in which Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) has invested. The relative interest relates to the relative stake of Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) in Liquid Euro at 1 January and 31 December.

At 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	41,348	0.8%
Interest other shareholders	5,462,431	99.2%
Total	5,503,779	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)	67,942	1.2%
Interest other shareholders	5,617,890	98.8%
Total	5,685,532	100.0%

Composition of investments

Amounts x € 1,000

Type of investment	30-06-2024	30-06-2023
Money markets	4,502,086	4,056,439
Total investments	4,502,086	4,056,439

For more detailed information on the composition of the investments, please refer to the annual report of the respective fund. This annual report is available on the manager's website.

3.8 Other general notes

3.8.1 Transaction costs

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Quantifiable transaction costs charged to the Sub-fund	6	3

This relates to the costs incurred when buying and selling investments. The transaction costs are included in the purchase cost of acquisitions and the sale proceeds of disposals and are recognised in the results through changes in the value of investments. In transactions involving fixed-income securities, costs are generally an integral part of the transaction price and therefore cannot be identified separately. Non-quantifiable costs, which may be embedded in transactions involving other derivative financial instruments, are not included in the above amounts. Any transaction costs mentioned above refers to costs incurred with futures transactions and transactions via the CCP.

No costs are involved with transactions in Liquid Euro, Liquid Euribor 3M and Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund.

3.8.2 Portfolio turnover ratio

	2024	2023
Purchases of investments	169,158	320,300
Sales of investments	232,962	223,751
Total of investment transactions	402,120	544,051
Subscriptions	5,057	79,991
Redemptions	32,413	4,552
Total of subscription and redemption of shares	37,470	84,543
Portfolio turnover	364,650	459,508
Average net asset value of the Sub-fund	91,343	81,773
Portfolio turnover ratio	399	562

The portfolio turnover ratio (PTR) expresses the ratio between the total volume of investment transactions and the average net asset value of the Sub-fund. The ratio aims to indicate the turnover rate of the portfolio of an investment fund and serves as a measure of both the level of active portfolio management and the resulting transaction costs.

In calculating the total volume of investment transactions, the sum of purchases and sales of investments is reduced by the sum of subscriptions and redemptions of shares. All investment categories are included except for deposits.. The average net asset value of the Sub-fund is determined as the weighted average of the net assets on a daily basis, based on the number of days the net asset value calculation takes place during the reporting period.

3.8.3 Related parties

As part of the investment policy of a Sub-fund, related parties may be engaged to provide services.

Related parties in this context refer to all companies and other business units that are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

This includes, among other things, the management of a Sub-fund, the execution of investment transactions, the placement and raising of liquid assets, the taking out of loans, and the execution of securities lending activities. These services are provided at arm's length.

During the reporting period, the following services from related parties were utilised:

- Management fees are charged for the management activities of Share Class I. For details on the percentage, please refer to the information per share class in this annual report.
- In executing the investment policy, the Sub-fund may engage buy and sell transactions in other GSAM BV funds, as further detailed in the balance sheet notes. The total of these transactions for the reporting period amounts to 90.3% of the total transaction volume for the reporting period.
- The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI) which is established in the United Kingdom, as explained in 3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities.

3.8.4 Trailer fee, soft dollar arrangements and commission sharing agreements

Trailer fee

During the reporting period, no specific agreements regarding trailer fees were in effect, and no amounts were credited to the manager of the Sub-fund in this regard.

Soft dollar arrangements

A soft dollar arrangement occurs when a financial service provider supplies products, such as research information, to the asset manager as part of the services related to executing investment transactions. GSAM BV does not use these arrangements. GSAM BV itself covers the costs of the necessary research for the funds it fully manages. This also applies to directly affiliated entities with GSAM BV within Europe. For other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties involved in managing the funds, they may, under certain circumstances, use soft dollar arrangements. When an affiliated entity or a third party receives such information in their work for our funds, there may not be an underlying contractual agreement.

Commission sharing agreements

GSAM BV does not use commission sharing agreements for the Sub-funds that are fully managed by GSAM BV or its directly affiliated entities within Europe. The same applies for other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties Goldman Sachs Asset Management as described in the paragraph soft dollar arrangements.

3.8.5 Appropriation of the result

In the upcoming general meeting, it will be proposed to add the net result of Share Class I of the Sub-fund to the other reserves.

3.8.6 Subsequent events

There have been no significant subsequent events after balance sheet date.

3.9 Notes to Share Class I

3.9.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-1,674	-427
Revaluation of investments	6,771	9,268
Other results		
Interest other	21	29
Subscription and redemption fee	43	84
Total operating result	5,161	8,954
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	497	450
Interest other	-	1
Total operating expenses	497	451
Net result	4,664	8,503

3.9.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	88,234	110,926	26,984
Shares outstanding (number)	2,815,198	3,670,037	1,006,602
Net asset value per share (in €)	31.34	30.22	26.81

3.9.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	3.70	12.75	-71.42
Performance of the index (%)*	3.82	12.50	-70.69
Relative performance (%)	-0.12	0.25	-0.73

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2021 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.9.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	413	368
Other costs	84	82
Total operating costs Share Class I	497	450

The management fee for Share Class I of the Sub-fund is 0.45% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The other costs concern regular and/or recurring expenses as well as non-recurring and extraordinary expenses of the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent.

The other costs also include regular and/or ongoing costs of 20 (2023: 18) for investing in GSAM BV funds.

For 2023, an amount of 3 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class I for 2024 amount to 14 (2023: 11) for the audit of the financial statements and 4 (2023: 3) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those incurred according to the prospectus, categorised by type. Since the management fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, the prospectus does not specify an absolute level for these costs. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

For Share Class I, the other costs are based on the actual expenses charged to the share class. Due to the relatively small size of these costs, they are not quantified separately in the prospectus. For this reason, a comparative overview with the cost level indicated in the prospectus is not included in this annual report.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period

	2024	2023
Management fee	0.45%	0.45%
Other costs	0.10%	0.11%
Total Share Class I	0.55%	0.56%

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'. Additionally, the costs included in the value of investment funds in which the Sub-fund participated during the reporting period are noted below. The ongoing charges embedded in the value of investment funds for this Share Class during the reporting period is 0.01% (2023: 0.01%).

3.10 Composition of investments

At 31 December 2024

The following breakdown of the investments provides a detailed overview of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio.

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	11,809	0.000	BUNDES OblIGATION 10/10/2025	11,616
EUR	200	2.100	BUNDES OblIGATION 12/04/2029	200
EUR	2,450	1.300	BUNDES OblIGATION 15/10/2027	2,406
EUR	9,525	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 02/06/2028	8,802
EUR	3,300	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 04/07/2029	2,960
EUR	10,000	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2026	9,783
Total				35,767
Investment funds				50,057
Interest futures				-475
Interest rate swaps				-14,737
Total of investments				70,612

For the composition of investments at 31 December 2023, please refer to the 2023 annual report of the Sub-fund. This annual report is available on the website of the manager.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included in the appendix to this annual report.

4.2 Statutory provisions regarding appropriation of results

According to Article 23 of the Articles of Association of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. the Management Board decides for each type of shares what part of the balance will be allocated to the additional reserve maintained for the relevant type. After the aforementioned addition, a dividend, in so far as possible, is paid on the priority shares equal to six per cent (6%) of the nominal value of these shares. There is no further distribution of profit on the priority shares. The remainder is distributed to the holders of ordinary shares of the relevant type, unless the general meeting decides otherwise.

If the aforementioned balance of income and expenses is negative, the amount is deducted from the additional reserve that is maintained for the relevant type of shares.

4.3 Management interest

At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024, the Board members of GSAM BV had no personal interest in (an investment of) the Sub-fund.

4.4 Independent auditor's report

The report of the independent auditor is included on the next page.



Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders of Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) and the meeting of holders of priority shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) ('the Fund') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2024 of Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL), The Hague, included in this annual report.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the profit and loss statement for the period 1 January through 31 December 2024; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Independence

We are independent of Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures with respect to fraud and going concern and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on these matters.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL) and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the Manager's risk assessment process, the Manager's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system. We refer to section 'Principal risks and uncertainties' of the management board report for the Manager's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct and whistleblower procedures. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked members of the management board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. ('the Manager'), as well as other officers of the Manager, including the head officers of the legal affairs and compliance departments on whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement. In addition, we conducted interviews to gain insight into the Manager's fraud risk assessment and the processes for identifying and responding to fraud risks and the internal controls the Manager has put in place to mitigate those risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud and misappropriation of assets. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.



The management override of controls and the risk of fraud in revenue recognition are perceived risks of fraud. The Manager is inherently in a unique position to commit fraud, due to the ability to manipulate accounting data and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

We addressed this risk by evaluating whether there were indications of bias in the Manager's estimates, which could pose a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. With respect to the investments that are measured at fair value, we determined on the basis of external (market) information that the valuation as prepared by the fund falls within the range that we consider acceptable. We determined that there are no indications of bias in the estimates made by the Manager.

The audit procedures included, among other things, the evaluation of the design and implementation of internal controls intended to mitigate the risk of management override of controls. We obtained amongst others audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls at both the Manager and the fund administrator by reviewing the ISAE type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the fund administrator. We furthermore selected journal entries based on risk criteria, as well as other journal entries and adjustments made at the end of the reporting period and conducted specific procedures for these entries. These procedures include procedures such as validation of these entries with support obtained during our audit or with source documentation. We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business. Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.

The risk of fraud in revenue recognition is assessed by considering factors such as complexity, systematic nature, estimation uncertainty, and susceptibility to management bias. We did not identify any revenue associated with these risk factors for our audit.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. We also reviewed correspondence with regulators. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. If this was the case, we have re-evaluated our evaluation of the risk of fraud and its implications for our audit work.



Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in section 'Continuity Management' in the notes to the financial statements the management board performed their assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks).

Our procedures to evaluate the management board's going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considered whether the Manager's going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit, obtained additional substantiation and inquired with the Manager regarding the Manager's most important assumptions and inputs underlying its going-concern assessment;
- assessed the redemptions of shares after the end of the financial year and assessed whether these may give rise to continuity risks;
- reviewed the prospectus, which outlines the option for the Manager to temporarily suspend or limit requests for the redemption of shares in exceptional cases and;
- performed inquiries with the Manager as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the Manager's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the Manager's assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the management board report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The management board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board

The management board is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.



Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Amsterdam, 23 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original signed by H. Elwakiel RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2024 of the Fund

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

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

We communicate with the management board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

5. APPENDIX – MODEL FOR PERIODIC DISCLOSURES FOR FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included on the next page.

**Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in
Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088
and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852**

Product name:
Duration Matching Fund (L) Plus (NL)

Legal entity identifier:
549300I0NT7A1D2IG574

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
☒ ☐ Yes	☒ ☐ No
☐ It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It made sustainable investments with a social objective: __%	☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Fund/Sub-Fund promoted environmental and social characteristics during the reporting period. More specifically:

- Investment in green, social or sustainable bonds based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework. During the reporting period, the Fund/Sub-Fund invested at least 5% in green, social or sustainable bonds.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Percentage of investments in green, social or sustainable bonds".

- Excluding countries.

During the reporting period, no investments have been made in countries against which arms embargoes have been imposed by the United Nations Security Council. Similarly, investments are not made in countries included in the Financial Action Task Force list, which are subject to a 'Call for Action'.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'".

As part of ongoing efforts to optimize businesses and operations of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International has been appointed to provide portfolio management services to the Fund/Sub-Fund.



**Sustainability
Indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund/Sub-Fund used sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund. These sustainability indicators have performed as follows:

- The Fund/Sub-Fund invested 29.20% in green, social or sustainable bonds.
 - Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'.
- These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question.

... and compared to previous periods ?

Sustainability Indicator	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	Unit
Percentage invested in green, social or sustainable bonds	23	29.20	%
Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	N/A
<i>(as outlined above)</i>			

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not Applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG criteria outlined in the prospectus. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. The PAIs considered by this Fund/Sub-Fund included:

PAI CATEGORY	PAI
Mandatory Climate PAIs	• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector • Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas

Mandatory Social PAIs	- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Board gender diversity - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) - Investee countries subject to social violations



The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2024-12-31

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
GOLDMAN SACHS FUNDS VI - LIQUID EURO	Mutual fund	39.83%	NL
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13.71%	DE



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

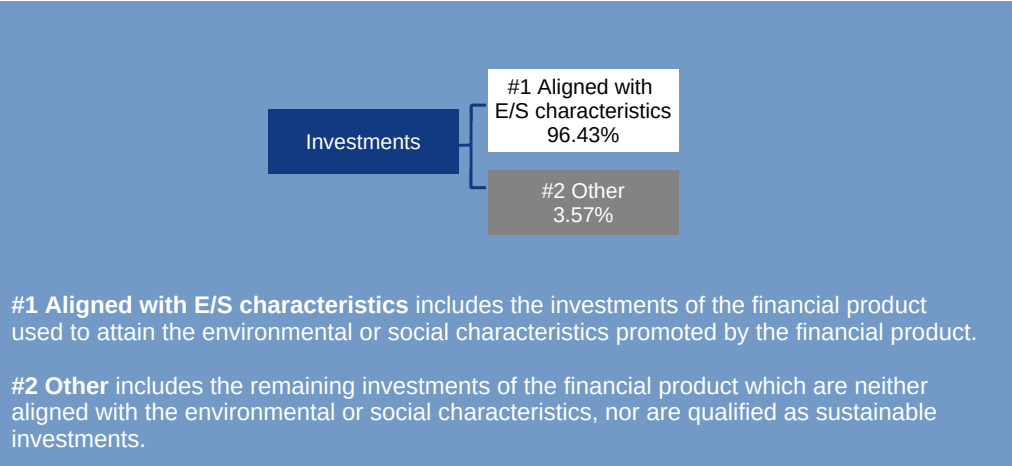
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Over the reference period, 96.43% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.

What was the asset allocation?

Over the reference period, 96.43% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.
 3.57% of investments were held cash for liquidity purposes; derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes; and/or investments in UCITS and other collective investment schemes in order to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Over the reference period, a minimum of 95% of the Fund/Sub-Fund’s investments were consistently aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics described above.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub Sector	% of NAV as at December 31, 2024
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	11.33%
Cash	Cash	-0.03%
	Term	16.59%
Derivatives	Futures	14.81%

Derivatives	Swap	-14.05%
Mutual fund	MONEY MARKET	48.22%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	23.13%



To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in any “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy was 0%.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy’?

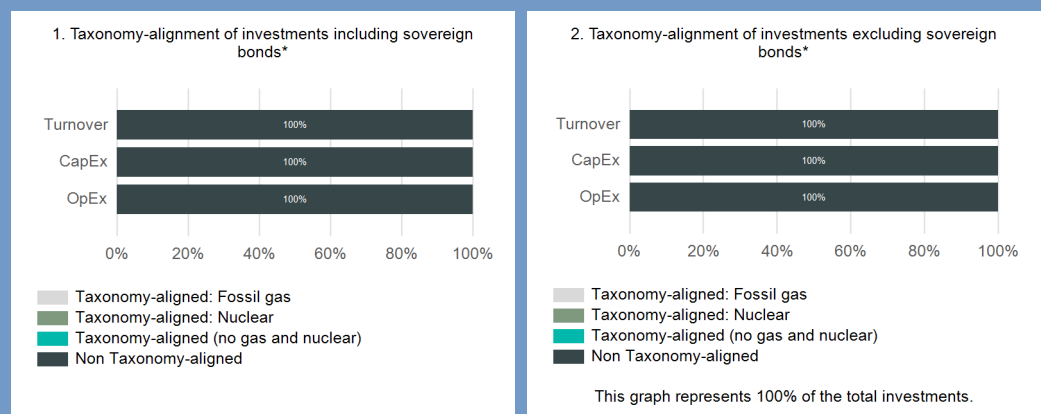
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in blue the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy was also 0%.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

There have been no changes compared with previous reference periods.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Fund/Sub-Fund did not make socially sustainable investments.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under 'other' were cash used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes and investments in UCITS and UCIs needed to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

These investments were not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Management Company has taken actions to ensure that the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund were met during the reference period. The sustainability indicators of the Fund/Sub-Fund were measured and evaluated on an ongoing basis.

GSAM used proprietary firm and third-party systems to monitor compliance with binding environmental or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund contained within the investment guidelines in line with the GSAM Investment Guidelines Policy.

Breaches or errors regarding investment guidelines (including breaches or errors regarding the binding environmental or social characteristics and minimum sustainable investment commitments of the Fund/Sub-Fund) were handled in accordance with the Management Company's Policy on Breaches and Errors and the Policy on GSAM Error Handling which also requires that employees promptly report any incidents (whether resulting from action or inaction) to their GSAM supervisors as well as GSAM Compliance. The information gathered in the incident reporting process is to ensure that clients are appropriately compensated, to assist in improving business practices and help prevent further occurrences.

Additionally, assessing and promoting effective stewardship among the companies and issuers represented in the Fund/Sub-Fund was a key part of the investment process.

The Management Company has engaged with corporate issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that the Management Company believed to have low ESG credentials or involvement in sustainability related controversies, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a corporate issuer prior to or without engaging with such corporate issuer. Where applicable, the Management Company has engaged with sovereign issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that have a low E-score with the objective to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a sovereign issuer, where applicable, prior to or without engaging with such sovereign issuer.

The Global Stewardship Team focus on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. The engagements conducted by the Global Stewardship Team were designed to complement the engagements conducted by our investment teams. The Fixed Income Team regularly engaged with companies including in one-on-one and investor group settings to corporate issuers that the Management Company believed to have had low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. Engagement with management teams was an important component of the fixed income research process, which often informed investment selection. It gave a unique insight into management quality, business model, financial performance and strategy and future business prospects.

The engagement initiatives were continually reviewed, enhanced, and monitored to ensure they incorporated current issues, evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics and sustainability-related controversies. To guide engagement at the firmwide-level, the Global Stewardship Team leverages our stewardship framework, which reflects thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts, and will include environmental, social and governance matters that are considered to be principal in terms of potential adverse impacts.



How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial products attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund.

DURATION MATCHING FUND (XL) (NL)

Annual Report 2024

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(Sub-fund of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.)

Management Board

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Prinses Beatrixlaan 35
2595 AK The Hague, The Netherlands
Internet: <https://am.gs.com>

Members of the Management Board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

P. den Besten
M.C.M. Canisius
G.E.M. Cartigny
B.G.J. van Overbeek
E.J. Siermann

Depository

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Independent auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5
1066 JR Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Banker

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV
Boulevard Anspachlaan 1
1000 B-Brussels
Belgium

Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon NV/SA, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

2. MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

2.1 Key figures Share Class N

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value* (x 1,000)	€	30,331	50,086	44,274	99,026	106,663
Shares outstanding (number)		216,594	384,897	351,434	387,274	344,245
Net asset value per share	€	140.04	130.13	125.98	255.70	309.85
Transaction price	€	140.16	130.25	126.09	255.55	309.66
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	7.61	3.29	-50.73	-17.48	28.53
Performance of the index**	%	7.46	2.09	-50.24	-17.43	28.39
Relative performance	%	0.15	1.20	-0.49	-0.05	0.14

* Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

** The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-308	-101	669	1,404	2,080
Revaluation of investments	2,618	2,831	-42,733	-19,561	40,048
Operating expenses	-73	-103	-151	-234	-355
Total investment result	2,237	2,627	-42,215	-18,391	41,773

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-1.39	-0.29	1.95	4.01	4.36
Revaluation of investments	11.78	8.11	-124.46	-55.88	83.86
Operating expenses	-0.33	-0.30	-0.44	-0.67	-0.74
Total investment result	10.06	7.52	-122.95	-52.54	87.48

2.2 Key figures Share Class I

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	637,431	597,083	412,413	777,077	2,446,605
Shares outstanding (number)		3,008,837	3,031,403	2,162,433	2,006,315	5,208,793
Net asset value per share	€	211.85	196.97	190.72	387.32	469.71
Transaction price	€	212.04	197.14	190.89	387.08	469.42
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	7.56	3.28	-50.76	-17.54	28.45
Performance of the index*	%	7.46	2.09	-50.24	-17.43	28.39
Relative performance	%	0.10	1.19	-0.52	-0.11	0.06

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-5,945	-1,246	5,857	17,740	33,371
Revaluation of investments	52,495	19,557	-396,416	-438,707	514,239
Operating expenses	-1,786	-1,502	-1,578	-3,490	-6,974
Total investment result	44,764	16,809	-392,137	-424,457	540,636

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-1.95	-0.43	2.91	6.20	6.39
Revaluation of investments	17.21	6.78	-196.75	-153.33	98.41
Operating expenses	-0.59	-0.52	-0.78	-1.22	-1.33
Total investment result	14.67	5.83	-194.62	-148.35	103.47

2.3 Key figures Share Class U

		2024	2023	2022	2021
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	25,084	59,101	36,125	25,331
Shares outstanding (number)		444,840	1,128,143	712,344	246,151
Net asset value per share	€	56.39	52.39	50.71	102.91
Transaction price	€	56.44	52.44	50.76	102.85
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	7.64	3.30	-50.72	2.91
Performance of the index*	%	7.46	2.09	-50.24	-17.43
Relative performance	%	0.18	1.21	-0.48	20.34

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x €1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021
Investment income and other results	-386	-139	345	169
Revaluation of investments	2,268	4,306	-22,439	-419
Operating expenses	-73	-98	-77	-27
Total investment result	1,809	4,069	-22,171	-277

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021
Investment income and other results	-0.63	-0.16	0.68	1.08
Revaluation of investments	3.73	4.81	-44.47	-2.67
Operating expenses	-0.12	-0.11	-0.15	-0.17
Total investment result	2.98	4.54	-43.94	-1.76

2.4 Key figures Share Class D

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	284,492	285,141	257,323	254,790	272,384
Shares outstanding (number)		335,125	362,377	338,765	165,678	146,533
Net asset value per share	€	848.91	786.86	759.59	1,537.86	1,858.86
Transaction price	€	849.68	787.57	760.28	1,536.94	1,857.74
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	7.89	3.59	-50.61	-17.27	28.85
Performance of the index*	%	7.46	2.09	-50.24	-17.43	28.39
Relative performance	%	0.43	1.50	-0.37	0.16	0.46

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-2,790	-537	2,449	3,740	3,705
Revaluation of investments	24,068	10,953	-167,105	-46,118	56,230
Operating expenses	-2	-8	-8	-2	0
Total investment result	21,276	10,408	-164,664	-42,380	59,935

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-7.85	-1.54	10.86	24.11	25.39
Revaluation of investments	67.73	31.32	-740.88	-297.31	385.37
Operating expenses	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01	0.00
Total investment result	59.87	29.76	-730.06	-273.21	410.76

2.5 Key figures Share Class T

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	279,111	595,172	302,038	226,675	119,469
Shares outstanding (number)		3,260,624	7,489,880	3,930,903	1,454,936	633,455
Net asset value per share	€	85.60	79.46	76.84	155.80	188.60
Transaction price	€	85.68	79.54	76.91	155.70	188.49
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	7.72	3.42	-50.68	-17.39	28.65
Performance of the index*	%	7.46	2.09	-50.24	-17.43	28.39
Relative performance	%	0.26	1.33	-0.44	0.04	0.26

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-3,428	-1,513	2,585	2,322	1,000
Revaluation of investments	13,055	40,488	-175,102	-29,063	7,560
Operating expenses	-440	-633	-378	-233	-103
Total investment result	9,187	38,342	-172,895	-26,974	8,457

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	-0.94	-0.26	1.06	2.42	2.70
Revaluation of investments	3.58	6.94	-71.66	-30.33	20.40
Operating expenses	-0.12	-0.11	-0.15	-0.24	-0.28
Total investment result	2.52	6.57	-70.75	-28.15	22.82

2.6 Notes to the key figures

2.6.1 Reporting period

The key figures relate to the positions at 31 December and the period from 1 January through 31 December, unless stated otherwise.

Share Class U of the Sub-fund commenced on 6 May 2021. The key figures 2021 for this Share Class relate to the positions at 31 December 2021 and the period from 6 May 2021 through 31 December 2021.

2.6.2 Net asset value per share

The net asset value of each Share Class of the Sub-fund will be determined by the manager. The manager calculates the net asset value per Share Class each business day. The net asset value per share of each Share Class is determined by dividing the net asset value of a Share Class by the number of outstanding shares of that Share Class at the calculation date.

2.6.3 Transaction price

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

2.6.4 Net performance

The net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is based on the net asset value per share, taking into account any dividend distributions. The relative performance is the difference between the net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund and the performance of the index.

2.6.5 Index

Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3 Yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant with a derivatives overlay to increase duration.

2.6.6 Average number of shares outstanding

The average number of outstanding shares, used for the calculation of the investment result per share, is based on the weighted average of the outstanding shares on a daily basis. This is in line with the number of days that the calculation of the net asset value takes place during the reporting period.

2.6.7 Key figures per share

Due to the timing and volume of subscriptions and redemptions in combination with the volatility of the results during the reporting period, the calculation of the key figures per share can provide a different outcome compared to the development of the net asset value per share during the reporting period.

2.7 General information

Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) ('the Sub-fund') is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (refer to paragraph 2.12 Structure for more information). The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Fund') is available on the website of the manager.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. (hereafter: 'GSAM BV' or 'the manager'), located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund and is licensed by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets ('Stichting Autoriteit Financiële Markten', also referred to as 'AFM') under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act ('Wet op het financieel toezicht', also referred to as 'Wft'). The Management Board of the Fund is formed by GSAM BV. All shares in GSAM BV are held by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. Both entities are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as 'Goldman Sachs').

The AFM and the central bank of the Netherlands ('De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.', also referred to as 'DNB') act as supervisors. The AFM oversees conduct supervision under the Wft. Prudential supervision is performed by DNB.

The Sub-fund participates for more than 20% in another GSAM BV managed fund. The notes to the balance sheet include further information on this GSAM BV fund. This provides further insight in the actual investments in which the Sub-fund participates.

2.8 Objective

The Sub-fund is actively managed to achieve a return in line with the index. In addition, the Sub-fund invests in a derivatives book that increases its interest rate sensitivity.

2.9 Investment policy

The Sub-fund invests primarily in money market instruments, money market funds and fixed-income securities denominated in euros as well as interest rate derivatives, such as interest rate swaps and bond futures. The Sub-fund has a very long duration as its objective. Duration is a measure of interest rate sensitivity. The very long duration is mainly achieved by using interest rate derivatives.

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, which regulation may be amended or supplemented from time to time).

The Sub-fund applies stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and exclusion criteria in relation to various activities. Additional information can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund considers the principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors mainly through stewardship. Information regarding the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund can hold the investments both directly and indirectly – such as by taking on exposure to the relevant financial instruments via derivatives or investments in other investment funds – whereby index divergence limits are applied. The composition of the Sub-fund may vary materially from that of the index. The index is broadly representative of the investment universe.

The Sub-fund may invest in securities that are not part of the index. The manager seeks to invest in investment funds that are established in the Netherlands or Luxembourg.

The Sub-fund may make use of derivatives such as options, futures, warrants, swaps and forward currency transactions. They may be used for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. These instruments may be leveraged, which will increase the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market fluctuations. When using derivatives, care will be taken to ensure that the portfolio as a whole remains within the investment restrictions.

The risk profile associated with the type of investor that the Sub-fund focuses on does not change as a result of the use of these instruments.

In addition to the above, the following applies with respect to the investment policy of the Sub-fund:

- In so far as the assets are not invested in the aforementioned financial instruments, the assets may be invested in certain money market instruments (such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper) or money market funds or held in the form of cash;
- Additional income may be generated by entering into “lending transactions” (the lending of securities from the investment portfolio);
- The Sub-fund may enter into repurchase agreements. In this respect, the Sub-fund may act as the buyer (reverse repo) or the seller (repo);
- With due regard for the provisions in the prospectus, the gross leverage of the Sub-fund is a maximum of 500% and the net leverage is a maximum of 500%;
- The manager seeks to invest only in liquid assets, for which no special arrangements, as referred to in the prospectus, apply;
- The manager of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is authorised to enter into short-term loans, as debtor, for the benefit of the Sub-fund;
- Transactions with affiliates will take place on the basis of conditions which are in line with generally accepted market practice;
- In line with the investment policy, the Sub-fund invests worldwide in financial instruments with counterparties approved by the manager.

2.10 Dividend policy

The Sub-fund does not distribute dividends.

2.11 Outsourcing

Outsourcing of fund accounting

The manager of the Fund has outsourced the accounting function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV. This outsourcing involves the calculation of the net asset value, maintaining accounting records and processing and executing payments. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of these services.

Outsourcing of financial reporting

The manager of the Fund, has outsourced the preparation of multiple financial reports, including the (semi-)annual reports of the Dutch GSAM BV funds, to DM Financial Netherlands B.V. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of all financial reports.

Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

2.12 Structure

The Fund is an open-end investment company with variable capital as described in Article 76a of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Except in special circumstances, the Fund may in principle issue or redeem shares on any business day.

The Fund is an investment institution as defined in Article 1:1 of the Wet op het financieel toezicht ('Wft') and as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraph a of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD') in the form of an open-ended investment company. GSAM BV acts as manager of the Fund. In this capacity GSAM BV has a license, as defined in Section 2:65(1), preamble and (a) of the Wft from the AFM.

The Fund has an umbrella structure, which means that the ordinary shares are divided into various series of shares, with each series of shares corresponding to a separate Sub-fund. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets held by the individual Sub-funds.

A Sub-fund is a segregated part of the capital of the Fund for which a separate investment policy is pursued. The Wft states that all standards directed in whole or in part towards the Fund are also applicable to the Sub-funds. The part of the assets of the Sub-fund to be paid into, or allocated to, each Sub-fund is invested separately in accordance with a specific investment policy. Both gains and losses in the investment portfolio of a Sub-fund are credited or charged to the relevant Sub-fund.

The capital of a Sub-fund is segregated and subject to a statutory priority arrangement. Consequently, the assets of a Sub-fund may only be used to pay liabilities connected to the management and safe-keeping of the Sub-fund and the shares in that Sub-fund.

A Sub-fund is divided into one or more Share Classes. The Share Classes within the Sub-fund may differ in terms of cost and fee structure, the minimum amount of initial investment, demands on the quality of the investors, the currency in which the net asset value is expressed, etc.

Summary of the main characteristics per Share Class at 31-12-2024

Share Class N

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for pension providers for the purpose of capital accumulation in the context of pension agreements by virtue of the Pensions Act (Pensioenwet).
Legal Name	Liability Matching Fund (XL) (NL) - N
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (XL) (NL)
ISIN code	NL0010290565
Management fee	0.15%
Fixed service fee	0.10%

Share Class I

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for professional investors.
Legal name	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) - I
Commercial name	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) - I
ISIN code	NL0010622502
Management fee	0.25%

Share Class U

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for insurers approved by the manager and related products for the purpose of capital accumulation.
Legal Name	Liability Matching Fund (XL) (NL) - U
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (XL) (NL) - U
ISIN code	NL00150007W4
All-in fee	0.23%

Summary of the main characteristics per Share Class at 31-12-2024

Share Class D

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for professional investors which, under an agreement with the manager, pay the management fee and other costs to the manager itself.	
Legal name	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) - D	
Commercial name	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) - D	
ISIN code	NL0012817050	

Share Class T

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for other UCITs and collective investment schemes managed by the manager or parties approved by the manager.	
Legal name	Liability Matching Fund (XL) (NL) - T	
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (XL) (NL) - T	
ISIN code	NL0013040363	
All-in fee	0.15%	

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription fee	0.09%
Redemption fee	0.09%
Maximum subscription fee	1.50%
Maximum redemption fee	1.50%

Fees**Management fee**

An annual management fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

All-in fee

An annual All-in fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

Fixed service fee

In addition to the management fee, an annual fixed service fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

Other costs

Other costs may be charged to the Share Class. These costs, if applicable, are further explained in the notes to the respective Share Class as included in the financial statements.

Subscription and redemption fee

This concerns the fee charged to shareholders upon the purchase or sale of shares in the Sub-fund. The fee is calculated as a percentage markup or markdown on the net asset value per share, serves to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund.

The actual percentage of the subscription and redemption fee can fluctuate and is published on the manager's website. This percentage may be changed without prior notice if the manager deems it necessary to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund.

Maximum subscription and redemption fee

For transparency reasons, the manager has set a maximum percentage of the net asset value of the shares for the subscription and redemption fee. In exceptional market conditions, at the discretion of the manager, the manager may, in the interest of the existing investors of the Sub-fund, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time. In addition, the manager may, in the interest of the existing shareholders, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time in the event of exceptionally large orders to buy and sell shares in the Sub-fund, to compensate for the related additional transaction costs.

2.13 Transfer Agent

Shares of Share Classes N, I, U, D and T can be bought and sold through the mediation of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium. The costs associated with the safe-keeping of shares of investors by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium are charged by the manager to the relevant Share Classes. The Transfer Agent, i.e. The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, is responsible for the evaluation and the acceptance of the buy and sell orders concerning shares of the relevant Share Classes as entered in the order book, subject to the conditions stated in the prospectus.

The Transfer Agent will only accept orders which have been entered on the basis of a settlement deadline which is in line with generally accepted market practice. After closure of the order book, the Transfer Agent will forward the balance of all buy and sell orders to the Fund. The transaction price at which these buy and sell orders are executed on the following business day is to be published by the manager.

2.14 Depositary of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

The assets of the Fund are in the safe-keeping of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch, as the depositary of the Fund (the 'depositary').

The shareholders' equity of the depositary amounts to at least € 730,000.

The manager and depositary of the Fund have entered into a written agreement relating to management and depositary services. The main elements of this agreement are the following:

- The depositary ensures that the cash flows of the Fund are properly controlled and in particular that all payments by or on behalf of investors during the subscription for shares have been received and that all cash of the Fund has been entered on cash accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust acting on behalf of the Fund or in the name of the depositary acting on behalf of the Fund, opened with, in principle, an entity as described in Article 18(1)(a), (b) and (c) of European Directive 2006/73/EC (a credit institution or a bank authorised in a third country).
- The assets of the Fund consisting of financial instruments, are entrusted to the depositary. The depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be registered on a financial instruments account in the books of the depositary, on separate accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust for the benefit of the Fund. In addition, the depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the depositary.
- The depositary ensures that the sale, issue, redemption and repayment of shares take place in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the value of the shares in the Fund is calculated in accordance with Dutch law, the regulations of the Fund and the relevant procedures.
- The depositary carries out the instructions of the manager, unless they conflict with Dutch law or the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the equivalent value of the transactions involving the assets of the Fund is transferred to the Fund by the usual deadlines.
- The depositary ensures that the income of the Fund is allocated in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.

In the context of depositary services, the depositary acts in the interests of the investors in the Fund.

2.15 Principal risks and uncertainties

Investing in the Sub-fund entails financial opportunities as well as financial risks. The value of investments can both rise and fall, and shareholders of the Sub-fund may receive less than they invested. Diversification of investments is expected to have a mitigating effect on these risks.

A comprehensive overview of the risks, categorised as 'high, medium, and low' risks, associated with the Sub-fund is provided in the prospectus. In the event of new regulations regarding risk management, additional information will be included. The main risks faced by the Sub-fund are:

Market risk

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets such as equities or fixed-income markets (market risk). Additionally, prices of individual instruments in which the Sub-fund invests may also fluctuate. If the Sub-fund utilises derivatives as described under 'Investment Policy', these may be employed for both hedging risks and efficient portfolio management. This may involve leveraging, thereby increasing the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

To mitigate market risks, investments are diversified across various countries, sectors, and/or companies. An overview of the portfolio composition as of each balance sheet date is provided in the Composition of Investments.

The section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024' of the management report includes further details on the potential use of derivatives during the reporting period.

Volatility is expressed as the standard deviation, which is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. A large standard deviation (= high volatility) indicates a broad range of possible outcomes. The standard deviation was 32.11% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 32.56%).

Tracking error is a risk measure that indicates the extent to which the portfolio's return deviates from the return of the index. Tracking error is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. The tracking error was 0.45% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 0.44%).

Interest rate risk

When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Currency risk

If investments can be made in securities denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the Sub-fund is denominated, currency fluctuations can have both positive and negative effects on the investment result.

The section 'currency risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the currency positions in the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks may arise when a particular underlying investment is difficult to sell. Since the Sub-fund may invest in illiquid securities, there is a risk that the Sub-fund may not have the ability to release financial resources that may be needed to meet certain obligations.

During the reporting period, there were no issues regarding liquidity. The liquidity position of the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage the inflow and outflow of capital during the reporting period. It is expected that this will also be the case in the upcoming reporting period.

Credit risk

Investors should be fully aware that every investment carries credit risks. Bonds and debt instruments entail actual credit risk on the issuer. This risk can be measured based on the issuer's credit rating. Bonds and debt instruments issued by lower-rated issuers typically carry higher credit risk and a greater chance of default than those issued by higher-rated issuers. If the issuer of bonds or debt instruments encounters financial or economic difficulties, leading to an increase in credit risk and likely downgrade of the rating, it can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (which may lose their value entirely).

The section 'credit risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the rating positions of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Solvency and financing needs

Due to the nature and activities of the Sub-fund, there are no solvency issues or financing needs. This is due to the fact that the Sub-fund will only pay investors for redemptions based on the net asset value. In addition, no external funding will be attracted. The provisions in the prospectus allow the Sub-fund to withhold redemption payments in situation where the Sub-fund is unable to convert investments into readily available cash.

Operational and compliance risk

The Sub-fund operates based on a control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period.

An assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed annually. No relevant findings have emerged from this assessment, which means that no significant operational or compliance risks have occurred during the reporting period which have impaired GSAM BV's license.

Fraud risks and corruption

Fraud is any intentional act or omission to mislead others, causing loss to the victim and/or profit to the perpetrator. Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for personal gain, including bribery. A lack of controls in the payment process for example increases the likelihood and therefore creates the opportunity for fraud.

The asset management industry is characterised by the management of third party assets. Having access to these assets increases GSAM BV's inherent fraud and corruption risk profile. To manage this risk, GSAM BV conducts an annual fraud and corruption risk assessment to determine the identification, exposure to and management of these risks. GSAM BV concludes in its annual risk assessment that there are no high residual risks in the context of fraud and corruption. The main inherent risks identified by GSAM BV in the annual risk assessment are the following:

- Cyber risks;
- Unauthorised withdrawal of funds;
- Fraudulent invoices;
- Insider trading risk;
- Bribery.

The following measures have been taken to mitigate these inherent risks:

Cyber risks, cyber risk is recognised as a collective term which, knowingly (e.g. ransomware) or unknowingly (e.g. hacking), can lead to a withdrawal of assets. The range of techniques that a malicious person can use is extensive. That is why it is important for GSAM BV to be aware of these techniques and to test its own environment accordingly.

Unauthorised withdrawal of funds, is prevented by having authorization limits and a four (or more) eyes principles, whereby modern techniques such as 2 factor authentication are required.

Fraudulent invoices, the payment of invoices at the expense of an investment fund is only permitted if this corresponds with the prospectus. The beneficiary as well as the correctness of the amounts charged are often verifiable, through a link with the assets. Invoices must be assessed and approved in advance by budget holders, in accordance with the procurement policy. Within this process, a separation of functions has been made between ordering, entering and approving.

Insider trading risk, involves misusing information for personal gain, or having orders executed in such a way that self-enrichment can be achieved at the expense of the Sub-fund. The measures taken to prevent this are diverse, including best execution review, mandatory periodic reporting on personal investment portfolios, education in the form of mandatory training and pre-employment screening.

Bribery involves having a tender being influenced by, for example, bribes, dinners, travel and gifts. To mitigate this, GSAM BV has a strict policy, whereby anything with a value of more than fifty euros may not be accepted. Furthermore, in the context of broker execution, price and quality assessments are carried out periodically, the outcome of which is indicative of the extent to which orders are allocated to these brokers.

The residual risk, following from the risks described above, is determined by GSAM BV as 'medium' and is accepted through a formal risk acceptance.

Furthermore, there is a clear legal and operational separation between the asset manager, the external administrator, the Sub-fund and the custodian. This segregation of duties has an important preventive effect on the risk of fraud and corruption.

The aforementioned control measures are part of a larger control framework, of which various parts are periodically assessed by an external auditor via the GSAM BV ISAE 3402 report. Furthermore, GSAM BV applies the 3-lines of defence mechanism, in which risk management and internal audit continuously test and monitor the effectiveness of the administrative organization and internal control. GSAM BV also implemented various soft controls, such as tone at the top, e-learning, code of ethics and a whistleblower policy.

Goldman Sachs Group maintains a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, supplemented by 14 Business Principles, and a compendium of internal policies to inform and guide employees in their roles. The company endorses Goldman Sachs Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics set out on the Goldman Sachs public website and looks to conduct its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk is defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation") as an environmental, social or governance event or condition, that if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Additional details of risks not disclosed in the financial statements can be found in the prospectus.

Issuer default risk

In addition to general trends in the financial markets, specific developments related to the issuer can also impact the value of an investment. Even careful security selection, for example, cannot eliminate the risk of loss due to a decline in value of the issuer's assets.

Risk perception

The willingness to take risks or guarantees (risk appetite) is an integral part of the investment policy carried out during the reporting period, and as outlined in the section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024'.

Insight into relevant risks during the reporting period is obtained as follows:

- In the notes to the investment policy during the reporting period, the section 'risk appetite and risk policy within the Investment Policy' highlights the main developments, considerations, and decisions regarding the risk management policy.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide detail on specific risks related to the use of financial instruments.
- The Composition of investments overview provides information on the diversification of investments in terms of regions and currencies, as well as by individual holdings. It also includes details on interest rates and remaining maturity for fixed-income investments, offering an indication of price risks at reporting date.
- For derivative financial instruments in the portfolio at the reporting date, additional information is provided in the notes to the financial statements.
- Counterparty risk is disclosed in the notes to the balance sheet. Where applicable, information regarding the use of collateral is included.
- The Management Board report contains details regarding leverage. Leverage refers to the method used by the manager to increase the Sub-fund's position through borrowed funds or securities, with leverage in the form of derivative positions or otherwise.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide information on the portfolio's duration and credit ratings. Duration measures the sensitivity of fixed-income portfolios to changes in market interest rates.
- The currency position, as included in the notes to the balance sheet, gives insight into the extent to which the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in euros or other currencies, including derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, which help guide currency management.
- If the Sub-fund engages in securities lending, additional information is provided in the notes to the balance sheet and the notes to the profit and loss statement, by providing details on specific risks and their management.
- The Sub-fund holds more than 20% of another investment fund. Information about this investment fund is included in the indirect investments.

2.16 Risk management

The manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework concerning the design of the administrative organization and internal control. The GSAM BV Control Framework includes all core processes, along with the key risks associated with each process. For each of these risks, the critical controls are defined, which are regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure compliance with internal and external regulations. Significant risks are systematically identified periodically. The existing system of internal control measures mitigates these risks.

The manager's operations, insofar as they apply to the activities of the investment fund, are also focused on managing financial and operational risks. The section 'In control statement' provides further details on how the manager's operations are structured.

GSAM BV, the manager, uses a system of risk management measures to ensure that the Sub-fund, in general, and the investment portfolio, in particular, continually comply with the conditions set forth in the prospectus, the legal frameworks, and the more fund-specific internal execution guidelines. These guidelines cover aspects such as portfolio diversification, the creditworthiness of debtors, the quality of counterparties, and the liquidity of investments.

A broad and well-diversified portfolio is expected to have a stabilizing effect on identified price risks, while selection based on creditworthiness and limit monitoring enables the management of credit risks. Liquidity risks can be limited by primarily investing in liquid, publicly traded securities.

The Sub-fund may use derivative financial instruments to hedge or manage price risks, such as currency and interest rate risks. These instruments also offer opportunities for efficient portfolio management, for example, in anticipation of inflows and outflows. These derivatives can be used for risk hedging, efficient portfolio management, and enhancing returns. This may also involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements. Additionally, derivatives will be used in a manner that ensures the overall portfolio remains within the investment restrictions.

2.17 Leverage and Value-at-Risk

Leverage refers to the method by which the manager increases the position of a Sub-fund using borrowed money, securities lending, or leverage through derivative positions.

The conditions under which a Sub-fund may use leverage, the permitted types and sources of leverage, and the associated risks, as well as any limitations on the use of leverage, collateral arrangements, and the reuse of assets, the maximum leverage that the manager can employ for the Sub-fund, and any potential changes to the maximum leverage allowed for the Sub-fund, along with any rights related to the reuse of collateral or guarantees provided under the leverage arrangement, are described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund. This information will be updated as necessary.

The expected maximum leverage is expressed as the ratio of the Sub-fund's economic position to its net asset value.

The allowed maximum leverage for the Sub-fund is calculated as a percentage of the net asset value, using: i) the commitment method (net leverage), and ii) based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives (gross leverage).

Leverage calculation according to the net-method accounts for risk-reducing measures like netting and hedging, in accordance with the relevant guideline, while the leverage calculation according to the gross-method does not take such measures into account.

While the calculated leverage serves as an indicator, it is not an official restriction. The leverage in the Sub-fund may exceed the level mentioned in the prospectus if it aligns with the risk profile and Value-at-Risk limits. Depending on market movements, the expected leverage level may vary over time, but in no case shall the use of derivatives or other financial instruments lead to deviations from the investment policy as described in the prospectus.

When the leverage calculation is larger than 100%, there is leverage in the Sub-fund. A leverage of 100% implies that there is no leverage and that the economic position of the Sub-fund is equal to its net asset value. The net leverage is a risk factor but does not fully represent the Sub-fund's risk profile. A complete investment- and risk profile can be found in the prospectus.

The use of derivatives can introduce leverage when a relatively small amount is invested compared to the cost of directly acquiring the underlying assets. The greater the leverage, the more sensitive the derivative becomes to price movements in the underlying asset. The potential gains and risks of derivatives will increase when there is an increase in leverage. In addition, derivatives can also be used to improve risk management. There is however no guarantee that using derivatives will help to achieve the objectives.

The below table provides information on the level of leverage.

	2024	2023
Name umbrella fund	Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.	
Name Sub-fund	Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	
Maximum expected net leverage level	500.0%	500.0%
Average net leverage level*	205.5%	210.5%
Maximum expected gross leverage level	500.0%	500.0%
Average gross leverage level**	378.1%	391.7%

* The net leverage level is determined according to the commitment method taking into account netting and/or hedging.

** The gross leverage level is determined based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives without considering netting and/or hedging.

2.18 Developments during the reporting period

2.18.1 General financial and economic developments in 2024

Macro

Risk assets ended 2023 with strong performance as the goldilocks macro backdrop of resilient growth in the US alongside continued disinflation across major economies continued, as well as a more dovish shift from the US Federal Reserve (Fed) towards potential rate cuts. In the first half of 2024, continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing data, robust labour markets, a resilient US economy, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks further supported investor risk appetite. Early in the first half of 2024, while the growth outlook remained benign, inflation, especially in the US, raised some concerns due to a few downside surprises in key inflation prints. However, the US began to see disinflationary progress once again in the second quarter of 2024, providing both the Fed and investors with renewed confidence in the path ahead following the string of higher-than-expected prints to start of the year. US Core PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index, Excluding Food and Energy) averaged 0.17% in April and May versus an average reading of 0.37% in the first quarter of 2024. This progress, combined with strong earnings growth, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks supported momentum in risk assets.

In July, the macro backdrop remained fluid with slight moderation in global manufacturing/services activity, but continued disinflation progress in the US. Then, in August, financial markets were jolted by a weaker than expected US jobs print in August. The print, headlined by the US national unemployment rate (U3) rising from 4.1% to 4.3%, triggered the Sahm Rule, which indicates that the US economy has moved into recession territory whenever the 3-month moving average of the U3 unemployment rate rises by more than 0.5% from its 12-month low. As a result, panic ensued among market participants, leading to sell-off in equities and rally in safe-haven assets like US treasuries and the Japanese Yen. However, the shock proved to be short-lived as a string of data releases over the next few days and weeks provided better comfort around the strength of the US economy and labour market. September was an eventful month, as two of the biggest central banks, the Fed and People's Bank of China (PBoC), helped ease monetary policy by lowering interest rates to support domestic economies. The Fed cut its policy rate by 50bps, marking the first US rate cut since March 2020.

October was characterised by strong growth, moderating inflation, and a cooling labour market in the US. In November, the key market driver was the outcome of the US Presidential Elections, which saw Donald Trump and the Republican party register a clean sweep by winning the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives. Tariffs on exports to the US, clampdown on illegal immigration, extension of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), boosts to US gas and oil drilling, and deregulation were the key pillars of Trump's economic and foreign policy throughout the US election campaign. This policy mix, if implemented, could potentially lead to the US growth outperformance vs. the rest of the world as higher trade uncertainty could weigh on Asian and European economies, which are more trade dependent than the US economy.

In December, global PMIs continued to point to two key themes – i) activity remains resilient as global composite PMI inched up modestly from 52.3 to 52.4, and ii) US growth relative outperformance vs. the rest of the world, largely due to the weakness in Euro Area. While the US labour market data remained mixed, it continued to show incremental signs of stabilization. The unemployment rate ticked up to 4.2% from 4.1% but other labour market indicators improved sequentially. Upside risks to inflation from any potential tariffs on exports to the US were enough for some Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members to revise up their inflation and policy rate expectations.

Monetary Policy

2023 ended with a noticeable slowdown in global inflation, leading to a somewhat dovish stance from major central banks. Strong disinflation progress and continued resilience in the labour market led many to gain further confidence in the possibility of a soft landing. Despite many investors coming into the year with expectations for an earlier and swifter start to central bank easing cycles, many of these central banks, including the Fed, tilted hawkish at the start of 2024 as inflation surprised to the upside and the strong economy gave policymakers the option to be patient around the onset of their policy easing cycle. Elsewhere, the Swiss National Bank surprised markets in March and cut policy rates by 25bps, becoming the first G10 central bank to start easing. In Asia, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) paved its own path and decided to end its negative interest rate policy at its March meeting.

In June of 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Canada started their respective easing cycles, both cutting their respective policy rates by 25bps. Continued moderation in the US inflation over the summer, paired with added stress around the sustainability of the US labour market, meant that the Fed could start its much-awaited easing cycle in September. The post-meeting statement indicated that the FOMC was “strongly committed to supporting maximum employment” alongside the 2% inflation target and that the risks to the Committee’s dual-mandate goals were roughly in balance.

In Europe, the ECB continued its rate cutting cycle in September and October. Elsewhere, in China, the PBoC announced a slew of policy measures in September to boost activity in general and property market in particular. Activity data in November offered early signs of green shoots following China’s recent policy pivot and subsequent stimulus programs. Amid all the easing, the BoJ, which had been gradually tightening monetary policy, decided to leave policy rate unchanged in September and October.

The FOMC lowered its policy rate further by 25bps in November. The Committee did not provide any strong forward guidance and refrained to comment on the implications of the new US government policies on potential monetary policy path going forward. However, Chair Powell did highlight that as the FOMC approaches levels that are close to neutral, it may be appropriate to slow down the pace of easing. In December, Powell highlighted that while the policy is still restrictive, it is getting closer to short-term neutral estimates. As a result, the FOMC is likely to be very cautious and gradual going forward in terms of pace of easing. This gradual approach was similar to the Bank of Canada, which cut rates by 50bps in December as expected but removed explicit easing bias and signalled a data dependent approach going forward.

Elsewhere in Europe, the European Central Bank lowered its growth and inflation projections at its December meeting. The policy rate was reduced by 25bps as widely expected by the markets. On the other hand, after cutting in November, the Bank of England held rates in December and reiterated that a “gradual approach” to removing policy restriction remains appropriate.

Bond Markets

Bond yields climbed higher at the start of 2024 as recession fears continued to ease and US inflation surprised to the upside. The US 10Y yield rose by 35bps to 4.2% in 1Q 2024, following a decline of 70bps in 4Q 2023. Yields were modestly higher in the second quarter of 2024, with the yield on the US 10Y up by 15bps. This increase was largely concentrated in April in response to strong labour market and inflation data. Subsequently, as inflation and activity data moderated, the yield on the 10Y declined in May and June. In France, the 10Y yield was 55bps in the second quarter of 2024 as the market priced in a higher term premium given increased political uncertainty.

In rates, yields declined in July on the back of weaker US inflation data and a softening labour market. The US 10Y yield was down by 25bps whereas German and UK 10Y yields were down 20bps each. The US 10Y yield went as low as 3.65% in September following the weak jobs numbers leading the market to price in a greater probability of a 50bps cut in September and more than 100bps of cuts in 2024. Nonetheless, the US 10Y yield rebounded following the Fed’s September meeting on the back of a string of more optimistic economic prints.

Fixed Income markets across major economies sold-off in October with the US underperforming, alongside election-related uncertainties remaining elevated. In November, developed market yields declined with US 10Y down from 4.28% to 4.19%, a decline of ~10bps. UK and German 10Y yields declined by 20bps and 30bps respectively. However, the Japanese 10Y yield went up by 10bps. In summary, bond markets witnessed some dispersion. Interestingly, US 10Y yield had risen from 4.28% to 4.44% by November 21 as the market baked in expectations of less easing from the FOMC on the back of potentially higher fiscal deficits under a Republican sweep. However, the trend reversed on the nomination of Scott Bessent as the next potential US Treasury Secretary under the incoming Trump administration.

In December, developed market bond yields went up with the US and the UK 10Y yield rising by 35bps each. German 10Y yield was up 25bps whereas Japanese 10Y yield was up a modest 6bps. The main driver of higher US 10Y nominal yield was the 30bps rise in real yield whereas the breakeven inflation rose by a modest 5bps. Overall, the key driver sell-off in December was the FOMC’s pivot towards higher inflation expectation and fewer cuts in 2025 than previously thought.

2.18.2 Sub-fund specific developments in 2024

Investment policy

The performance included in the key figures is the net performance over the reporting period of the Sub-Fund after deduction of costs. The report on the executed investment policy as described below, is based on the gross performance over the reporting period of the Sub-Fund before deduction of costs.

The Sub-fund invests in a combination of high-quality euro government bonds and derivatives and has a weighted average term (duration) of approximately 40 years. The starting point for the Sub-fund is a duration profile based on a representative set of cash flow profiles of more than 100 pension funds in the segment of 30 years and above.

Given the duration profile of the Sub-fund – the fund duration was around 40 years throughout the year – the falling long-term interest rate in 2024 made a positive contribution to the performance.

The 30-year euro swap rate fell by approximately 0.2 percentage points from 2.34% at the beginning of 2024 to 2.14% at the end of the year. During the first half of 2024 rates increased as inflation surprised to the upside. In the second half of the year, rates started to decrease as the ECB started their cutting cycle on the back of economic slowdown and inflation coming down. Through a large part of the year swaps showed higher yields than German treasury bonds. Spread positioning contributed positively to the relative performance of the Sub-fund.

Risk appetite and risk policy within the investment policy

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets, predominantly fixed-income markets. When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases. The interest rate risk is intended as the Sub-fund is used to hedge against liabilities or duration profile which are also sensitive to interest rate risk.

Derivatives

The Sub-fund uses futures and interest rate swaps for efficient portfolio management and to increase duration.

Outlook

The global expansion is at the start of 2025 continuing, led by the US and powered by consumer spending. Corporate balance sheets remain in good shape, underpinning continued income potential across corporate credit. However, the US has ushered in a new President and a new source of market volatility. Heightened uncertainty around US trade policy, coupled with structural themes such as deglobalization and destabilization in geopolitics are likely to have an impact on business confidence, economic growth and inflation in Europe. On the other hand, European countries are reacting to this new environment by planning to increase fiscal spending, especially on defence. As a result, the longer-term prospects for European growth and inflation are balanced, albeit with elevated uncertainty.

The ECB is expected to cut rates a few more times to neutral, around 2%, as core-inflation looks like it will drop to around 2% in the second half of the year. Government-bond yields with maturities longer than 5 years are expected to remain more or less unchanged over the next twelve months but with significant risks on both sides.

Since year-end, global markets have experienced a significant increase in volatility across all financial instruments as a result of a range of trade tariffs imposed by the Trump administration. The situation has not led to any significant impact on liquidity, nor on the operations of the Sub-fund. The market volatility has been deemed a non-adjusting event, and as such its post year end impact has not been taken into account in the recognition and measurement of the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024.

2.18.3 Other aspects

Subsequent events

On 15 April 2025 the last shareholder of Share Class U switched for € 21.8 million to Share Class T within the Sub-Fund. As of this date, Share Class U has no activities anymore.

2.19 Remuneration during the reporting period

Introduction

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the AIFMD (2011/61/EU) and UCITS Directive (2014/91/EU) and further guidance included in the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD (3 July 2013/ESMA/2013/232) and UCITS Directive (14 October 2016/ESMA/2016/575). The full and detailed remuneration disclosure can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.1 Remuneration Programme Philosophy

Retention of talented employees is critical to executing the firm's business strategy successfully. Remuneration is, therefore, a key component of the costs the firm incurs to generate revenues, similar to the cost of goods sold or manufacturing costs in other industries.

The remuneration philosophy and the objectives of the remuneration programme for the firm are reflected in the Compensation Principles for The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("GS Group"), as posted on the Goldman Sachs public website (<http://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-documents/compensation-principles.pdf>).

2.19.2 Firmwide Compensation Frameworks

The Firmwide Performance Management and Incentive Compensation Framework, as amended from time to time ("Firmwide PM-IC Framework"), formalises the variable remuneration practices of the firm.

The primary purpose of this Firmwide PM-IC Framework is to assist The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("the firm" or "Goldman Sachs Group") in assuring that its variable compensation programme does not provide "covered employees" (i.e., senior executives as well as other employees of the firm, who, either individually or as part of a group, have the ability to expose the firm to material amounts of risk) with incentives to take imprudent risks and is consistent with the safety and soundness of the firm.

In addition, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV Compensation Policy supplements the firm's remuneration programmes and frameworks in alignment with applicable local laws, rules and regulations. No material changes were made to GSAM BV compensation policies during the year.

2.19.3 Remuneration Governance

The Board of Directors of Goldman Sachs Group (the "Group Board") oversees the development, implementation and effectiveness of the firm's global remuneration practices, and it generally exercises this responsibility directly or through delegation to the Compensation Committee of the Group Board (the "Board Compensation Committee").

The Board Compensation Committee recognises the importance of using a remuneration consultant that is appropriately qualified and is determined to be independent. The independence of the remuneration consultant is reviewed and confirmed annually by the Board Compensation Committee. For 2024, the Board Compensation Committee received the advice of a remuneration consultant from Frederic W. Cook & Co. ("FW Cook").

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee (the "GSAM BV Compensation Committee") operates in line with GS Group policies and practices. The GSAM BV Compensation Committee held 8 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee oversees the development and implementation of those remuneration policies and practices of GSAM BV that are required to supplement the global Compensation Policy of Goldman Sachs Group in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee works alongside the GSAM BV Compensation Committee. The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee held 6 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

Further information with regards to Remuneration Governance, the Board Compensation Committee, the GSAM BV Compensation Committee and the GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee, can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.4 Link between Pay and Performance

In 2024, annual remuneration for employees comprised fixed remuneration (including base salary) and variable remuneration. The firm's remuneration practices provide for variable remuneration determinations to be made on a discretionary basis. Variable remuneration is based on multiple factors and is not set as a fixed percentage of revenue or by reference to any other formula, consistent with the process outlined in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework. Firmwide performance is a key factor in determining variable remuneration.

The firm is committed to aligning variable remuneration with performance, across several financial and non-financial factors. These factors include business-specific performance (as applicable), along with the performance of the firm and the individual, over the past year, as well as over prior years.

Further information with regards to the Link between Pay and Performance can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.5 Selection and remuneration of Identified Staff

GSAM BV selects Identified Staff (staff whose professional activities have material impact on the risk profile of Goldman Sachs Asset Management) on the basis of both AIFMD and UCITS (being staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Dutch licensed AIF(s), and/or the UCITS and/or GSAM BV, as applicable). AIFMD and UCITS Identified Staff are selected in accordance with ESMA guidelines 2013/232 and 2016/575. Under its selection methodology, GSAM BV considers the categories as detailed in the ESMA guidelines and conducts a review of employees who have a material impact and whose total remuneration takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior managers and risk takers.

The applied selection methodology and selection criteria for GSAM BV Identified Staff were approved by the GSAM BV Compensation Committee.

2.19.6 Performance Measurement

Performance is measured at the firmwide, business, business unit, desk and individual level as applicable. Employees are evaluated annually as part of the performance review feedback process. The process reflects evaluation of employee objectives and performance focusing on matters including but not limited to teamwork and collaboration. Further information with regards to the Performance Measurement can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.7 Risk Adjustment

Prudent risk management is a hallmark of the firm's culture and sensitivity to risk and risk management are key elements in assessing employee performance and variable remuneration, including as part of the performance review feedback process noted above.

The firm takes risk, including conduct risk, into account both on an ex-ante and ex-post basis when setting the amount and form of variable remuneration for employees. As indicated in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework, different lines of business have different risk profiles that inform remuneration decisions. These include credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational, legal, compliance and conduct risks.

Guidelines are provided to assist remuneration managers when exercising discretion during the remuneration process to promote appropriate consideration of the different risks presented by the firm's businesses. Further, to ensure the independence of control function employees, remuneration for those employees is not determined by individuals in revenue-producing positions but rather by the management of the relevant control function.

Consistent with prior years, for 2024 certain employees received a portion of their variable remuneration as an equity-based award that is subject to a number of terms and conditions that could result in forfeiture or recapture.

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee also reviewed the annual compensation-related risk assessment with respect to GSAM BV. Further information with regards to Risk Adjustment can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.8 Structure of Remuneration

Fixed Remuneration

The firm has a global salary approach to ensure consistency in salary levels and to achieve an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration.

Variable Remuneration

For employees with total remuneration and variable remuneration above specific thresholds, variable remuneration is generally paid in a combination of cash and equity-based remuneration. In general, the portion paid in the form of an equity-based award increases as variable remuneration increases and, for Identified Staff, is set to ensure compliance with the applicable rules of the AIFMD and UCITS Directive.

The variable remuneration programme is flexible to allow the firm to respond to changes in market conditions and to maintain its pay-for-performance approach. Variable remuneration is discretionary (even if paid consistently over a period of years).

Equity-based Remuneration

The firm believes that remuneration should encourage a long-term, firmwide approach to performance and discourage imprudent risk-taking. One way the firm achieves this approach is to pay a significant portion of variable remuneration in the form of equity-based remuneration that delivers over time, changes in value according to the price of GS Group shares of common stock and/or the performance of GSAM BV funds, and is subject to forfeiture or recapture. This approach encourages a long-term, firmwide focus because the value of the equity-based remuneration is realised with a dependency on long-term responsible behaviour and the financial performance of the firm.

To ensure continued alignment to the investment activities of GSAM BV, staff eligible for equity-based remuneration (including GSAM BV Identified Staff) are generally awarded both GS Group Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Phantom Units under the Goldman Sachs Phantom Investment Plan ("GSAM BV Phantom Unit Plan"). Further information with regards to the Equity-based remuneration can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.19.9 Remuneration over 2024

Over 2024, GSAM BV has awarded a total amount of € 117.21 million to all employees. This amount consists of fixed remuneration of € 86.96 million, and variable remuneration of € 30.25 million. Per 31 December 2024 this concerned 709 employees and 5 board members of GSAM BV. The majority of employees spend their time on activities that are directly or indirectly related to the management of the funds. In total GSAM BV awarded remuneration exceeding € 1 million to 2 employees.

From the above mentioned amounts, total remuneration for the board members is € 3.77 million, of which fixed remuneration is € 1.79 million and variable remuneration is € 1.98 million.

Remuneration paid or awarded for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 comprised fixed remuneration (salaries, allowances and director fees) and variable remuneration. Information of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration is not administered on fund level, resulting in the costs above to be disclosed on aggregated total management company level.

Aggregated fixed and variable remuneration over 2024 and 2023

The following tables show aggregate quantitative remuneration information for all GSAM BV Identified Staff selected on the basis of AIFMD and/or UCITS for the performance year 2024.

Table 1: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2024

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	26
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,786	7,736
Variable remuneration (2)	1,980	7,936
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,766	15,672

Table 2: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2023

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	28
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,582	7,981
Variable remuneration (2)	1,430	7,014
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,012	14,995

1) Fixed remuneration per the fiscal year-end for contractual working hours. Fixed remuneration includes allowances, which includes elements such as holiday pay, and pension allowance and excludes benefits.

2) Variable remuneration includes all payments processed through payroll per respectively January 2025 (performance year 2024) or January 2024 (performance year 2023) and all conditional and unconditional awards in relation to the respective performance year, including RSUs, GSAM BV Phantom Units (a reference to the allocated Funds is not available) and carried interest.

Remuneration information third parties

GSAM BV has (partly) outsourced its portfolio management activities to third parties. For each of these parties a Portfolio Management Agreement (PMA) has been arranged. The PMA guarantees efficient and effective services in accordance with the set agreements with these third parties. The services offered by these third parties based on the PMA are evaluated annually by GSAM BV.

The transparency that GSAM BV maintains with regard to the applied remuneration policy also includes transparency regarding the remuneration policy of third parties who carry out portfolio management activities for GSAM BV. By doing this GSAM BV is aligned with the guidance from the European regulator (ESMA). GSAM BV annually requests information from third parties in order to be able to evaluate the services and information about the applied remuneration policy by the third party is included in this request.

The overview below provides information on the remuneration policy from the parties to whom Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV has (partly) delegated portfolio management activities for AIFs and UCITS.

This includes delegated portfolio management services provided by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., for which the services have been considered on an AIF/UCITS by AIF/UCITS basis and an estimated split for each AIF/UCITS has been incorporated into the calculations below. The pro rata remuneration is calculated by dividing the assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager on behalf of the AIF(s)/UCITS managed by GSAM BV by the total (strategy) assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager.

Delegated portfolio management (3)	Number of beneficiaries	Fixed pay (USD)	Variable pay (USD)	Total pay (USD)
Pro rata remuneration	376.6 – 381.6	1,342,112.89	359,033.68	1,701,146.57

- 3) The delegated portfolio management services have been provided by Danske Bank A/S, Nomura Asset Management Co. Ltd, J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Irish Life Investment Management Limited, State Street Global Advisors UK, Triodos Investment Management B.V., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Where information for FY2024 was not available, FY2023 figures have been included.

2.20 In control statement

As manager of Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) it is, in accordance with 115y lid 5 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises pursuant to the Act on Financial Supervision ('Besluit gedragstoezicht financiële ondernemingen' or 'Bgfo'), our responsibility to declare that for Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) we have a description of the control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements and that the control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period from 1 January until 31 December 2024 and in accordance with the description.

Below we present our view on the design of the business operations of the manager related to the activities of the Fund. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework is unable to provide absolute certainty that exceptions will never occur, but is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls and the risks related to the activities of the manager. The assessment of the effectiveness of the control framework is the responsibility of the manager.

With regard to the design of the administrative organisation and internal control environment (overall named 'control framework'), the manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework. The significant risks are determined periodically in a systematic manner. The existing system of internal controls mitigates these risks.

The description of the control framework has been evaluated and is in line with legal requirements. This means that the significant risks and controls of the relevant processes have been reviewed and updated.

In practice, the assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed in different ways. Management is periodically informed by means of performance indicators, which are based on process descriptions and their control measures. In addition, there is an incident and complaints procedure. In the reporting period, the effective functioning of the control framework is reviewed and tested for its operational efficiency. This concerns generic testing, which has been implemented in a process-oriented manner for the different investment funds managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. Therefore, the executed test work can be different at the level of the individual funds. Controls are self-assessed by management for those controls in scope of the assurance report. The tests are carried out by the independent auditor. In the context of this annual report, no relevant findings have emerged.

Reporting on business operations

During the reporting period, we have reviewed the various aspects of the control framework. During our review work, we have no observations based on which it should be concluded that the description of the design of the control framework, as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, does not meet the requirements as stated in the Bgfo and related regulations. We have not found internal control measures that were not effective or were not operating in accordance with their description. Based on this we, as manager for Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) declare to have a description of the control framework as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, which meets the requirements of the Bgfo and we declare with a reasonable degree of certainty that the business operations during the reporting period have operated effectively and in accordance with the description.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

(For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024)

3.1 Balance sheet

Before appropriation of the result

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Investments			
Bonds and other fixed income securities	3.5.1	410,893	516,263
Investment funds	3.5.2	815,089	1,127,676
Interest futures	3.5.3	2,376	3,439
Interest rate swaps	3.5.4	9,715	221,469
Total investments		1,238,073	1,868,847
Receivables			
	3.5.6		
Receivable from investment transactions		24,693	-
Interest receivable		136	674
Receivable from shareholders		9	895
Other receivables		24	37
Total receivables		24,862	1,606
Other assets			
	3.5.7		
Cash and cash equivalents		142,137	9,353
Total other assets		142,137	9,353
Total assets		1,405,072	1,879,806
Shareholders' equity			
	3.5.8		
Issued capital		1,453	2,479
Share premium		1,097,364	1,486,966
Revaluation reserve		3,406	214,095
Other reserves		74,953	-189,212
Undistributed result		79,273	72,255
Shareholders' equity		1,256,449	1,586,583
Investments with negative market value			
Interest futures	3.5.3	8,152	6,577
Interest rate swaps	3.5.4	136,717	50,147
Total investments with negative market value		144,869	56,724
Short term liabilities			
	3.5.9		
Payable for investment transactions		3,284	22,627
Payable to credit institutions		-	203,795
Payable to shareholders		129	33
Interest payable		-	9,685
Other short term liabilities		341	359
Total short term liabilities		3,754	236,499
Total liabilities		1,405,072	1,879,806

3.2 Profit and loss statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME			
Investment income	3.6.1		
Interest from investments		-13,577	-4,446
Revaluation of investments	3.6.2		
Realised revaluation of investments		344,877	-371,070
Unrealised revaluation of investments		-250,373	449,205
Other results	3.6.3		
Interest other		164	286
Subscription and redemption fee		513	541
Other income		43	83
Total operating income		81,647	74,599
OPERATING EXPENSES			
	3.6.4		
Operating costs		2,366	2,338
Interest other		8	6
Total operating expenses		2,374	2,344
Net result		79,273	72,255

3.3 Cash flow statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investments		-1,874,852	-3,731,300
Sales of investments		2,644,239	2,891,014
Interest on investments received		24	8,047
Interest on investments paid		-22,748	-
Other results		220	346
Other interest paid		-8	128
Operating costs paid		-2,384	-2,412
Total cashflow from investments activities		744,491	-834,177
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from subscriptions of shares		192,501	563,540
Payments for redemptions of shares		-600,926	-101,970
Subscription and redemption fee received		513	541
Total cashflow from financing activities		-407,912	462,111
NET CASH FLOW		336,579	-372,066
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		-194,442	177,624
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	3.5.7	142,137	-194,442
Summary of total position of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		142,137	-194,442
Money market investment funds		815,089	1,127,676
Total position of cash and cash equivalents		957,226	933,234

3.4 Notes to the financial statements

3.4.1 General notes

The annual report has been prepared in English to accommodate a broader international audience and ensure accessibility for all stakeholders. This change pertains solely to the language of the report and does not affect the financial statements, the accounting policies, or any of the disclosures.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. GSAM BV, located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund.

The financial statements are prepared under going concern principles and in accordance with the financial statement models for investment institutions as established by the legislator. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards. Wording may be used that deviates from these models to better reflect the contents of the specific items. The 2024 annual financial statements are prepared according to the same principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities, determination of results and cash flow statement as used for the 2023 financial statements, with the exception of the change disclosed in section 3.4.2.

Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is a variable capital investment company. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. has its head office in The Hague, has its registered office in Amsterdam and is listed in the trade register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is an open-end investment company structured as an umbrella fund, where the ordinary shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. are divided into various series, known as 'Sub-funds', in which investments can be made separately. For further details, please refer to the 'Structure' section in the Management Board Report.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets allocated to the individual Sub-funds. The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is available on the website of the manager.

When preparing the financial statements, the manager uses estimates and judgments that can be essential to the amounts included in the financial statements. If deemed necessary, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the associated assumptions, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

The functional currency of the Sub-fund is the euro. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. Amounts in whole euros are denoted with a euro symbol (€).

3.4.2 Change in valuation from bid price to mid price

Following the decision by GSAM to globally align the valuation method of the financial instruments, the valuation of the bonds and other fixed-income securities in the GSAM BV funds changed from bid price, as used in the 2023 financial statements, to valuation against mid price in the 2024 financial statements. The impact of this change is less than 10 basis points on the net asset value of the Sub-fund. The comparative figures for 2023 as included in the financial statements have not been adjusted as a result of this change in valuation.

3.4.3 Continuity management

The objective of the continuity management of the manager is to ensure the continuity of its operations, establish trust, protect assets and entrusted resources, fulfil obligations, comply with internal and external regulations, prevent or mitigate damage and risk, and identify and manage risks to an acceptable level.

Liquidity monitoring

GSAM BV actively engages in liquidity monitoring to mitigate and manage liquidity risks within the Sub-funds it manages. More specifically, the risk of not being able to service redemption requests within the timelines disclosed in the prospectus. At GSAM BV, liquidity risk management follows the so-called 'Three lines of defence' model, whereby the Portfolio Management teams are responsible for managing Sub-funds in line with risk appetite, Risk Management provides independent liquidity risk modelling and oversight, and Internal Audit functions review whether these activities are performed in line with regulatory and client expectations. Risk Management (RM) manages liquidity risks in the Sub-funds on an ongoing basis by measuring, monitoring and reporting.

The GSAM BV Control Framework includes liquidity on the asset side, liquidity on the liability side and the coverage ratio which indicates how many times we expect that liquid assets are able to cover potential liabilities from redemptions. Liquidity risk is also modelled as a stress version in accordance with the ESMA guidelines for liquidity stress testing (where applicable).

The manager has the ability to use the following liquidity instruments in cases of exceptional subscriptions or redemptions within a fund. An exceptional subscription or redemption is one that is expected to have a market impact. The ultimate goal of these tools is to act in the best interest of the shareholders in the Sub-fund when executing such exceptional transactions.

- Subscription and redemption fee: This fee serves to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund by compensating for the purchase or sale costs (transaction costs) of the underlying 'physical' investments.
- Short term loans: To allow the Sub-fund to temporarily borrow (by utilizing the overdraft facility provided by the Sub-fund's custodian) in order to meet obligations. For UCITS funds, this is capped at a maximum of 10%.
- Suspension of NAV calculation and/or order processing: This prevents investors in the Sub-funds of the Fund from withdrawing their assets.

GSAM BV as a regulated entity is subject to two liquidity requirements:

- The liquidity requirement for investment firms based on Article 43(1) of the IFR is equal to one third of the fixed cost requirement. According to this requirement, GSAM BV hold an amount of liquid assets equivalent to at least one third of the fixed overhead requirement. These liquid assets consist of cash, cash pool receivables, and other receivables from trade debtors.
- The liquidity requirement for an AIF manager based on Article 9(8) of the AIFMD and Article 63b (2) of the Decree on prudential rules for financial undertakings operating in the financial markets (Besluit prudentiële regels Wft), where the entire regulatory capital must be held in liquid assets.

This is periodically reported to the DNB, noting that these requirements apply to GSAM BV and not to the funds it has under management.

Investments

The Sub-fund primarily invests in liquid assets. As a result, no issues related to marketability occurred during the reporting period. The available cash position within the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage capital inflows and outflows during the reporting period.

Conclusion

Currently, we do not foresee any impact on the continuity of the Sub-fund, nor that of the manager over the next 12 months. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

3.4.4 Tax aspects

The Sub-fund is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V., which has the status of a tax-exempt investment institution as referred to in Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969. As a tax-exempt investment institution within the meaning of Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969, the Fund will be exempt from corporate income tax on the investment income it receives if certain conditions (open-end character, collective investment, investment in financial instruments with risk diversification) are met.

Dividends distributed on foreign investments will often be subject to withholding tax in the respective country. Interest payments may also be subject to foreign withholding tax. Foreign and Dutch withholding tax withheld on behalf of the Fund generally cannot be reclaimed or offset. As a tax-exempt investment institution, the Fund cannot generally benefit from Dutch double taxation treaties.

The Fund is exempt from withholding tax on all its distributions.

3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

3.4.6 Securities lending

The Sub-fund is allowed to engage in securities lending techniques to generate additional income. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund did not engage in securities lending.

3.4.7 Accounting policies

General

The valuation principles included in this paragraph provide an overview of all valuation principles of the GSAM BV funds, which, in the management's opinion, are the most critical for representing the financial position and require estimates and assumptions by the GSAM BV funds.

Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities are recorded at historical cost.

An asset is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Sub-fund and its value can be reliably measured. A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that its settlement will result in an outflow of resources, and the amount can be reliably measured.

An asset or liability is no longer recognised in the balance sheet if a transaction results in the transfer of all or virtually all rights to economic benefits and all or virtually all risks related to the asset or liability to a third party.

Offsetting an asset and a liability occurs only if there is a legal right to settle the asset and liability simultaneously, and the Sub-fund has the firm intention to do so.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the calculation date. All transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the last known mid-market rate on the transaction date.

Investments

All financial instruments, as categorised in this report under investments or investments with a negative market value, are included in the balance sheet for the period during which the economic risk is attributable to the Sub-fund.

All investments are held for trading purposes and are valued at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, including (negative) share premium and directly attributable transaction costs. In subsequent valuations at fair value with changes recognised in the profit and loss statement, as is the case for investments held for trading purposes, directly attributable transaction costs are directly recognised in the profit and loss statement.

After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued as follows:

- Equities are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- Bonds and other fixed-income securities are valued at the last known mid price at the end of the reporting period.
- Deposits and commercial paper are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve data from active markets.
- Investments in other GSAM BV funds are valued at the intrinsic value of the same day.
- Investments in externally managed investment funds are valued at the last known intrinsic value.
- Options are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and volatility data from active markets.
- The fair value of forward currency contracts is determined daily using market-standard valuation models, calculated based on the discount curve of the relevant currency.
- Futures are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on the present value of the expected cash flows at the end of the reporting period, discounted at the market interest rate at the end of the reporting period. The net present value calculation uses the OIS curve (Overnight Indexed Swap) or another relevant interest rate curve.
- Inflation-linked swaps are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and inflation data from active markets.
- Total return swaps are valued at market value, based on the present value of the expected underlying cash flows, minus any interest earned or owed at the balance sheet date.
- Credit derivatives are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service and consisting of a theoretical value using yield curve and spread data from active markets for credit derivatives not listed on an exchange, and the exchange value for credit derivatives that are listed (CDX).

For investments that do not have a stock exchange or other market listing or if the pricing is not considered representative (for example, in times of high volatility in the financial markets), the manager determines the value. This determination is made using objective and recent market information and/or commonly accepted calculation models.

Other financial instruments considered as investments are valued at market value derived from third-party market quotations and market information. If no objective market quotation is available for such financial instruments, they are valued at theoretical value calculated using objective and broadly accepted mathematical models and considering standards deemed appropriate by the manager for the respective investments.

Security Lending

In securities lending, there is a temporary transfer of legal ownership to third parties. The economic rights and obligations remain with the Sub-fund, allowing the Sub-fund to retain the indirect investment results of the lent securities and receive compensation for any missed direct investment returns. As a result, these securities remain part of the investment portfolio as presented in the balance sheet and the composition of the investments during the period they are lent.

Collateral

Received and provided collateral is accounted for depending on the nature of the collateral:

- Received collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Short-term liabilities.
- Provided collateral in the form of a margin account for futures is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents.
- Provided collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Receivables.
- Collateral in the form of a variation margin for derivatives transacted through the central counterparty (Central counterparty (CCP)) is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions.

Receivables and Short-term Liabilities

All receivables and short-term liabilities have a maturity of less than one year. Receivables and short-term liabilities are initially valued at fair value. After initial recognition, receivables and short-term liabilities are valued at amortised cost, less any provision for recoverability deemed necessary for receivables.

Other Assets

Other assets relate to Cash and cash equivalents, which are valued at nominal value.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

The manager may deviate from the principles of net asset value determination described above if, in their opinion, special circumstances make the determination of the net asset value as described practically impossible or clearly unreasonable (for example, during times of high volatility in the financial markets). In such cases, net asset value determination will be based on indices or other acceptable valuation principles.

Amounts contributed and repurchased by shareholders above the nominal value are recorded as share premium. If the calculation of the share premium reserve through share repurchase results in a negative outcome, this negative amount will be recognised under other reserves.

The revaluation reserve consists of the total unrealised positive revaluation on OTC derivatives for which no frequent market quotation is available as of the balance sheet date.

3.4.8 Income and expense recognition

General

Operating income and expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Dividend

Dividends on investments are recognised as income at the time the respective share is quoted ex-dividend.

Interest

Interest is attributed to the period to which it relates.

Revaluation of investments

Realised and unrealised changes in the fair value of investments, including foreign currency gains and losses, are included in the profit and loss statement under revaluation of investments. Foreign currency results on other balance sheet items are reported in the profit and loss statement under 'Currency exchange rate differences'.

The realised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the difference between the selling price and the average historical cost. The unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the movement in the unrealised fair value of investments and foreign currency results during the reporting period. The reversal of the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results of prior years are included in the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results when realised.

Subscription and redemption fee

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

Whether a subscription or redemption fee is applied depends on whether the Sub-fund, encompassing all share classes, has a net inflow (leading to a subscription fee) or outflow (leading to a redemption fee) of capital. Any difference between the actual costs of the Sub-fund and the aforementioned subscription or redemption fees will benefit or burden the Sub-fund.

Result per share class

The result of a Share Class consists of revaluation of the investments, the interest received and paid, and security lending fees during the period, the declared dividends and the expenses that are attributable to the financial period. When determining the interest gains, the interest receivable on bank deposits is taken into account. Direct income and expenses are allocated to each Share Class and attributed to the relating financial period.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs of investments are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds of the relevant investments.

3.4.9 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement provides insights into cash and cash equivalents originated by the Sub-fund during the reporting period and the way in which this has been used. Cash flows are split into investment activities and financing activities.

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the direct method. The cash flow statement distinguishes between cashflows from financing activities, which relate to transactions with shareholders, and cashflows from investment activities, which relate to the operational activities of the Sub-fund.

The cash and cash equivalents consist of freely available positions at banks including, if applicable, the margin accounts related to transactions in derivative instruments.

3.5 Notes to the balance sheet

The presented movement schedules cover the period from 1 January through 31 December

3.5.1 Bonds and other fixed income securities

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	516,263	478,539
Purchases	137,139	350,360
Sales and repayments	-250,415	-325,506
Revaluation	7,906	12,870
Closing balance	410,893	516,263

The Composition of investments section that is part of this report, shows the individual bonds and other fixed-income securities included in the portfolio at the end of the reporting period.

3.5.2 Investment funds

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	1,127,676	591,797
Purchases	1,718,370	3,051,015
Sales	-2,062,654	-2,539,924
Revaluation	31,697	24,788
Closing balance	815,089	1,127,676

Overview of investment funds

The below table shows the investment funds in which the Sub-fund was invested at the end of the reporting period. The participation percentage included herein represents the interest in the respective Share Class of the investment fund in which the Sub-fund participates. These funds are held for cash management purposes.

At 31 December 2024

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	5,878	10,559.74	8.2%	62,066
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR	152,848	1,072.53	10.9%	163,934
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR*	552,912	1,065.43	27.6%	589,089
Closing balance				815,089

At 31 December 2023

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	24,533	10,173.37	31.7%	249,584
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR	191,945	1,030.93	12.7%	197,882
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR*	663,639	1,024.97	31.2%	680,210
Closing balance				1,127,676

* Further information about this investment fund is provided in the notes to the Indirect investments.

3.5.3 Interest futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-3,138	4,481
Expiration	-9,632	-4,908
Revaluation	6,994	-2,711
Closing balance	-5,776	-3,138
Interest futures with positive market value	2,376	3,439
Interest futures with negative market value	-8,152	-6,577
Closing balance	-5,776	-3,138

3.5.4 Interest rate swaps

Amounts x € 1.000	2024	2023
Opening balance	171,322	-209,112
Opening of positions	-346,231	337,246
Revaluation	47,907	43,188
Closing balance	-127,002	171,322
Interest rate swaps with positive market value	9,715	221,469
Interest rate swaps with negative market value	-136,717	-50,147
Closing balance	-127,002	171,322

3.5.5 Risk relating to financial instruments

Investing involves entering into transactions with financial instruments. Investing in the Sub-fund, and therefore the use of financial instruments, means both seizing opportunities and taking risks. Managing risks that are related to investing should always be seen in conjunction with the opportunities, eventually expressed in the performance. Therefore, risk management is not solely focused on mitigating risks but to create an optimal balance between performance and risk, all within acceptable limits.

The disclosures of the risks that are included in this section relate to the investments in financial instruments of the Sub-fund. The Sub-fund also invests in investment funds. For detailed risk disclosures on these investments, please refer to the annual reports of these funds.

3.5.5.1 Market risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to the risk of changes in valuation of its investments due to fluctuations in interest rates and prices in the fixed-income markets. Additionally, the prices of individual bonds and other fixed-income securities in which the Sub-fund invests can also fluctuate. The Sub-fund may use derivatives for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management, and increasing returns. The use of derivatives may involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

The Sub-fund invests in investment funds and, through these funds, is indirectly exposed to market risk. The market risk described below relates to the Sub-fund's own investments in bonds, and other fixed-income securities, as well as derivatives.

Insights into these risks in the report can be obtained as follows:

- The composition of investments provides information on the degree of diversification of investments by individual name and currency, as well as interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment. Additionally, the market risk section includes the allocation by country.
- The Sub-fund has provided collateral for the use of futures in the form of a margin account. The amount of the margin account is detailed in the notes on Other Assets. The justification for the futures contracts and the associated exposure is further explained in the notes to the balance sheet.

- The details of other derivatives contracts as of the end of the reporting period and the associated exposure are further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.
- The process for selecting counterparties for derivative transactions is further explained in the 'Counterparty Risk' section.
- For derivative transactions that take place through a central counterparty (CCP), collateral has been provided in the form of a variation margin and an initial margin. The amount of the variation margin is detailed in the notes on Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions. The initial margin is further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.

Country breakdown

The table below shows the country allocation of the bonds and other fixed income securities.

Country	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2024	% Net asset value	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2023	% Net asset value
Supranational	208,706	16.6	201,175	12.7
Germany	156,795	12.5	210,301	13.3
Netherlands	45,392	3.6	104,787	6.6
Total	410,893	32.7	516,263	32.6

3.5.5.2 Interest rate risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk arises when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will increase. Conversely, when interest rates rise, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will decrease.

The composition of investments section includes information on bonds and other fixed-income securities regarding interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment in which the Sub-fund is directly invested.

Composition of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio by remaining maturity

At 31 December 2024

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	114,157	296,736	-	-	410,893
Interest futures	-	73,917	-88,337	130,955	116,535
Interest rate swaps floating*	761,000	-457,766	-	-301,285	1,949
Interest rate swaps fixed**	-2,227,500	-	-	2,098,549	-128,951
Total	-1,352,343	-87,113	-88,337	1,928,219	400,426

At 31 December 2023

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	52,613	463,650	-	-	516,263
Interest futures	-	-549,809	-108,815	49,602	-609,022
Interest rate swaps floating*	566,750	-	-616,897	-	-50,147
Interest rate swaps fixed**	-2,924,350	-	739,080	2,406,739	221,469
Total	-2,304,987	-86,159	13,368	2,456,341	78,563

* These are interest rate swaps where variable interest is received, and fixed interest is paid.

** These are interest rate swaps where fixed interest is received, and variable interest is paid.

The above tables show the exposure of the derivative positions, categorised by remaining maturity. Additionally, the Sub-fund invests in investment funds that hold fixed-income securities, which also exposes these investments to interest rate risk. For insights into the interest rate risk of these investment funds, we refer to the financial statements of these funds.

Interest rate swaps

These interest rate swaps are all traded through a Central counterparty (CCP).

Initial margin CCP

At 31 December 2024 collateral was provided as initial margin for interest rate swaps that are traded through the Central counterparty (CCP). This collateral was provided in the form of bonds.

Collateral related to initial margin for interest rates swaps at 31 December 2024

Currency	Nominal x 1.000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1.000
EUR	80,000	0.000	BUNDES OblIGATION 10/10/25	78,678
EUR	34,800	1.300	BUNDES OblIGATION 15/10/27	34,241
EUR	45,400	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/26	44,403
EUR	80,000	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 07/04/29	71,679
EUR	37,700	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 02/06/28	34,819
Total				263,820

Duration

The duration of the bonds and other fixed-income securities portfolio, including derivatives where applicable, at the end of the reporting period is 40.56 (2023: 39.9). This value is determined using the effective duration method. Effective duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates, taking into account any embedded options associated with the bond.

Interest futures

At 31 December 2024 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BOBL	-355	100,000	EUR	117.86	6/3/25	-41,840	108
EURO-BUND	-662	100,000	EUR	133.44	6/3/25	-88,337	2,268
Interest futures with positive market value						-130,177	2,376
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	987	100,000	EUR	132.68	6/3/25	130,954	-7,733
EURO-SCHATZ	1,082	100,000	EUR	106.99	6/3/25	115,758	-419
Interest futures with negative market value						246,712	-8,152
Closing balance						116,535	-5,776

At 31 December 2023 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	350	100,000	EUR	141.72	7/3/24	49,602	3,439
Interest futures with positive market value						49,602	3,439
EURO-BOBL	-714	100,000	EUR	119.28	7/3/24	-85,166	-744
EURO-BUND	-793	100,000	EUR	137.22	7/3/24	-108,815	-3,073
EURO-SCHATZ	-4,361	100,000	EUR	106.55	7/3/24	-464,643	-2,760
Interest futures with negative market value						-658,624	-6,577
Closing balance						-609,022	-3,138

3.5.5.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The overview of the currency position provides the breakdown of the net asset value of the Sub-fund to the various currencies, including, where applicable, positions in derivatives like forward currency contracts that are used to manage the currency position.

Currency position

The currency position includes, where applicable, the currency position of (the Sub-fund's interest in) the underlying investment funds as of the end of the reporting period. An amount listed under currency forward contracts represents the net amount of the contracts entered into in the respective currency.

At 31 December 2024

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	1,256,449	-	1,256,449	1,256,449	100.0%
Total				1,256,449	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	1,586,583	-	1,586,583	1,586,583	100.0%
Total				1,586,583	100.0%

3.5.5.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the fact that a specific counterparty may not be able to fulfil its obligations under contracts relating to financial instruments. The Sub-fund invests directly and indirectly through underlying investment funds in bonds and other fixed income securities.

The total amount of the maximum credit risk of the Sub-fund is 1,409,819 (2023: 1,879,806).

Credit ratings of the bonds and other fixed income securities portfolio in percentage

Rating class	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
AAA	100.0%	100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The credit ratings provided are based on the distribution of the portfolio, including the underlying portfolios of the investment funds. These credit ratings are derived from the long-term ratings of S&P, Moody's, and Fitch, using the method of recording the second-highest rating for each investment. If a particular debt security has been rated by only one of the aforementioned rating agencies, that rating will be used. Investments related to cash management are excluded from this assessment.

Securities lending

Securities may be lent out. There is no restriction on the percentage of securities that can be lent. The Sub-fund incurs a settlement risk from lending securities, as described above under credit risk.

As of the balance sheet date, no bonds and other fixed-income securities have been lent out.

3.5.5.5 Counterparty risk

The Sub-fund is inherently exposed to counterparty risk concerning all assets on the balance sheet. For the various assets with a substantial financial interest, the following can be explained:

- Investments in listed securities are held by The Bank of New York Mellon, which serves as the custodian.
- Derivatives can be exposed to risks related to the solvency and liquidity of counterparties and their ability to fulfil contract terms. The Sub-fund may use derivatives that carry the risk of the counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations. The counterparty risk associated with all share classes of the Sub-fund is borne by the Sub-fund as a whole. To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund will ensure that trading in bilateral OTC derivatives meets the following criteria:
 - Generally, only high-quality counterparties will be approved for trading bilateral OTC derivatives. In principle, a bilateral OTC derivatives counterparty should have at least an investment-grade rating from Fitch, Moody's, and/or Standard & Poor's;
 - Bilateral OTC derivatives must be traded based on a solid legal framework, typically an International Swap and Derivative Association Inc. (ISDA) agreement with a Credit Support Annex (CSA);
 - All bilateral OTC derivatives are secured by collateral under a daily process as described in the section 'Collateral';
 - The credit rating of bilateral OTC derivatives counterparties is evaluated at least annually;
 - All policies related to bilateral OTC derivatives trading are reviewed and adjusted if necessary, at least annually;
- The notes to the balance sheet include information on the exposure of derivative contracts and lent securities. In the event that a derivative transaction takes place via a CCP, the counterparty risk will transfer to this central counterparty. If applicable, this is also explained.
- For the counterparty risk related to investments in investment funds, we refer to the annual report of the respective investment fund.
- Cash and cash equivalents are held with banks that generally have at least an investment-grade rating.

3.5.5.6 Collateral

To mitigate counterparty risk for the Sub-fund, a collateral arrangement with the counterparty can be established for certain assets. The Sub-fund must determine the value of the received collateral on a daily basis and verify if additional collateral needs to be exchanged.

The collateral is typically provided in the form of:

- Cash and cash equivalents, usually referred to as cash collateral;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by highly rated countries;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by prominent issuers and for which there is a sufficiently liquid market. Bonds issued by financial sector issuers are excluded due to correlation risk; or
- Equities admitted to or traded on a regulated market, provided that these equities are included in a major index.

The Sub-fund must ensure that it is able to enforce its rights to the collateral if an event occurs that requires its exercise. Therefore, the collateral must be available at all times, either directly or through the mediation of a prominent financial institution or a wholly-owned subsidiary of that institution, so that the Sub-fund can immediately seize or liquidate the collateralised assets if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations.

The Sub-fund will ensure that the collateral received from transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions meets the following conditions:

- The collateralised assets received are valued at market prices. To mitigate the risk of the collateral's value held by a Sub-fund being lower than the claim on the counterparty, a conservative markdown policy is applied. This collateral haircut is applied to collateral received in relation to (i) OTC derivatives, (ii) securities lending, and (iii) repo transactions. A markdown is a reduction applied to the value of collateralised assets and aims to absorb the volatility in the value of the collateral between two margin calls or during the required time to liquidate the collateral. This process includes a liquidity element in terms of remaining maturity and a credit quality element in terms of the rating of the security. The markdown policy takes into account the characteristics of the asset class involved, including the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, the volatility of collateral prices, and potential currency mismatches. Markdowns applied to cash, high-quality government bonds, and corporate bonds typically range between 0% to 15%, and markdowns on equities range from 10% to 15%. Regulation also requires an additional 8% markdown to be applied when the currency unit of the collateral, if the collateral is a bond, differs from the permitted currency units in the legal documentation for bilateral derivative transactions. In exceptional market conditions, a different markdown level may be applied. Under the agreement with the respective counterparty, which may or may not involve minimum booking amounts, it is intended that, for the purpose of the collateral haircut and if applicable, each received collateral is valued at an amount equal to or higher than the respective exposure of the counterparty;
- The received collateral for OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions must be sufficiently liquid so that they can be quickly sold at a price that deviates little from the pre-sale valuation;
- The collateralised assets are held by the Sub-fund's custodian or by a sub-custodian provided that the Sub-fund's custodian has transferred the custody of the collateral to such sub-custodian and that the custodian remains liable for the collateral if the sub-custodian loses it;
- Collateral received in the context of transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions cannot be sold or provided as security to a third party during the term of the agreement. However, received cash collateral can be reinvested.

Overview collateral at 31 December 2024

- The margin account related to futures contracts is detailed in the notes on cash and cash equivalents.
- The variation margin for interest rate swaps processed through a central counterparty (CCP) is included in the notes to the cash and cash equivalents and/or payable to credit institutions.
- An overview of the initial margin for interest rate swaps processed through the CCP is provided in the 'interest rate risk' section.

3.5.5.7 Investment by valuation method

Below is the breakdown of the investment portfolio by valuation method:

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Quoted market prices	405,117	513,125
Net present value calculation	-127,002	171,322
Other method*	815,089	1,127,676
Closing balance	1,093,204	1,812,123

* Under 'Other Method,' investments in other (non-listed) investment funds are included. These investments are valued daily at intrinsic value. The presented figure is the value at year-end. This also applies to third-party managed investment funds in which the Fund invests.

3.5.6 Receivables

All receivables have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Receivable for investment transactions

These receivables arise due to the fact that there are a few days between the sale date and the receipt date of the payment for investment transactions.

Interest receivable

Interest receivables are accrued, not yet received, interest payments on investments.

Receivable from shareholders

Receivables from shareholders are accrued, not yet received, amounts receivable from shareholders for subscription to shares.

Other receivables

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Other receivables	24	37
Closing balance	24	37

3.5.7 Other assets

Cash and cash equivalents

This concerns freely available bank accounts, including a margin account 9,292 (2023: 9,171) related to future contracts. For the duration of the future contracts, the margin account is not fully available for use. The restricted amount is 9,292 (2023: 7,324). The balance of the margin account varies depending on changes in the underlying value. The variation margin amounts to 126,292 (2023: nil) for interest rate swaps that are settled through the central counterparty (CCP).

3.5.8 Shareholders' equity

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class N	Class I	Class U	Class D	Class T	Total
Issued capital						
Opening balance	77	606	226	72	1,498	2,479
Subscriptions	18	32	24	-	365	439
Redemptions	-52	-36	-161	-5	-1,211	-1,465
Closing balance	43	602	89	67	652	1,453
Share premium						
Opening balance	3,179	306,175	77,254	357,682	742,676	1,486,966
Subscriptions	11,425	29,867	6,482	76	143,326	191,176
Redemptions	-14,604	-34,279	-42,171	-21,996	-467,728	-580,778
Closing balance	-	301,763	41,565	335,762	418,274	1,097,364
Revaluation reserve						
Opening balance	6,759	80,571	7,975	38,477	80,313	214,095
Change through Other reserves	-6,677	-78,843	-7,907	-37,706	-79,556	-210,689
Closing balance	82	1,728	68	771	757	3,406

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class N	Class I	Class U	Class D	Class T	Total
Other reserves						
Opening balance	37,444	192,922	-30,423	-121,498	-267,657	-189,212
Redemptions	-18,779	-	-	-	-	-18,779
Change in Revaluation reserve	6,677	78,843	7,907	37,706	79,556	210,689
Transfer from Undistributed result	2,627	16,809	4,069	10,408	38,342	72,255
Closing balance	27,969	288,574	-18,447	-73,384	-149,759	74,953
Undistributed result						
Opening balance	2,627	16,809	4,069	10,408	38,342	72,255
Transfer to Other reserves	-2,627	-16,809	-4,069	-10,408	-38,342	-72,255
Net result for the period	2,237	44,764	1,809	21,276	9,187	79,273
Closing balance	2,237	44,764	1,809	21,276	9,187	79,273
Total shareholders' equity	30,331	637,431	25,084	284,492	279,111	1,256,449

The nominal value per share at the end of the reporting period for all Share Classes of the Sub-fund is € 0.20.

The revaluation reserve concerns a legal reserve and is therefore not freely distributable to shareholders.

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Class N	Class I	Class U	Class D	Class T	Total
Issued capital						
Opening balance	70	432	142	68	786	1,498
Subscriptions	31	183	101	8	887	1,210
Redemptions	-24	-9	-17	-4	-175	-229
Closing balance	77	606	226	72	1,498	2,479
Share premium						
Opening balance	1	138,488	58,431	340,276	488,596	1,025,792
Subscriptions	18,010	175,437	22,913	31,150	315,420	562,930
Redemptions	-14,832	-7,750	-4,090	-13,744	-61,340	-101,756
Closing balance	3,179	306,175	77,254	357,682	742,676	1,486,966
Revaluation reserve						
Opening balance	16	152	13	95	111	387
Change through Other reserves	6,743	80,419	7,962	38,382	80,202	213,708
Closing balance	6,759	80,571	7,975	38,477	80,313	214,095
Other reserves						
Opening balance	86,402	665,478	-290	81,548	-14,560	818,578
Change in Revaluation reserve	-6,743	-80,419	-7,962	-38,382	-80,202	-213,708
Transfer from Undistributed result	-42,215	-392,137	-22,171	-164,664	-172,895	-794,082
Closing balance	37,444	192,922	-30,423	-121,498	-267,657	-189,212
Undistributed result						
Opening balance	-42,215	-392,137	-22,171	-164,664	-172,895	-794,082
Transfer to Other reserves	42,215	392,137	22,171	164,664	172,895	794,082
Net result for the period	2,627	16,809	4,069	10,408	38,342	72,255
Closing balance	2,627	16,809	4,069	10,408	38,342	72,255
Total shareholders' equity	50,086	597,083	59,101	285,141	595,172	1,586,583

3.5.9 Short term liabilities

All short term liabilities have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Payable for investment transactions

This is a payable arising from the fact that there are several days between the transaction date and the payment date for investment transactions.

Payable to credit institutions

This concerns the negative balances on bank accounts. The interest payable on this balance is based on market interest rates.

Payable to shareholders

Payable to shareholders is the amount payable for redemptions of shares.

Interest payable

Interest payable is the amount payable on investments.

Other short term liabilities

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Accrued expenses	341	359
Closing balance	341	359

3.5.10 Off-balance sheet rights and obligations

At the reporting date, there are no off-balance sheet rights and obligations.

3.6 Notes to the profit and loss statement

3.6.1 Investment income

Interest from investments

Interest from investments concerns interest income from investments in financial instruments.

3.6.2 Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1.000	2024	2023
Realised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	5,408	218
Unrealised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	7,892	35,538
Realised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-2,893	-22,886
Unrealised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-2,501	-
Realised gains investment funds	15,654	12,005
Unrealised gains investment funds	16,680	12,902
Unrealised losses investment funds	-637	-119
Realised gains interest futures	22,686	25,593
Unrealised gains interest futures	8,952	8,964
Realised losses interest futures	-13,054	-20,685
Unrealised losses interest futures	-11,590	-16,583
Realised gains interest rate swaps	444,398	42,706
Unrealised gains interest rate swaps	39,217	444,702
Realised losses interest rate swaps	-127,322	-408,021
Unrealised losses interest rate swaps	-308,386	-36,199
Total revaluation of investments	94,504	78,135
Realised revaluation of investments	344,877	-371,070
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-250,373	449,205
Total revaluation of investments	94,504	78,135

3.6.3 Other result

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and margin account during the reporting period.

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription and redemption fee relates to the fees charged to shareholders for the subscription or redemption of shares in a Sub-fund. This fee is calculated as a percentage-based entry or exit fee on the net asset value per share to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficiary to the Sub-fund.

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Subscription and redemption fee	513	541

The applicable subscriptions and redemption fees during the reporting period are included in the schedule below.

Subscription and redemption fee	Percentage	Applicable from	Valid through
Subscription fee	0.09%	1 January 2024	31 December 2024
Redemption fee	0.09%	1 January 2024	31 December 2024

Other income

Other income includes all income items that are not generated from investments. This also includes reimbursements of allocated costs related to investments in other investment funds. These allocated costs are included in the (un)realised revaluation of the underlying investment funds and are reimbursed for Share Classes with a fixed service fee or all-in fee, as these costs are already included in the fixed service fee or all-in fee of the respective Share Class. For Share Class D, these costs are reimbursed as further explained in the notes to Share Class D.

3.6.4 Operating expenses

Operating costs

The operating costs consist of the management fee, the fixed service fee, all-in fee and other costs. These costs are further explained in the notes for each Share Class, included in this annual report.

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest accrued during the reporting period on payables to credit institutions and margin account.

3.7 Indirect investments

In accordance with Article 122, 123 and 124 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises, the financial statements must include a disclosure regarding investments in other investment funds. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund invested an average of more than 20% of its assets in one or more investment funds.

Below is an overview providing detailed information on each indirect investment.

3.7.1 Liquid Euro - Zz Cap Eur

General information	
Launch of Sub-fund	02-05-2002
Launch Share Class	04-10-2016
Type of investments	Money market
Index	Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)
Country of domicile	Luxembourg
Supervisor	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)
Annual report available from	Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Website	https://am.gs.com

General

At 31 December 2024, Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) participates in Share Class Zz Cap EUR of Liquid Euro. Liquid Euro is part of Goldman Sachs Funds VI. The information included under indirect investments relates to Liquid Euro unless otherwise indicated.

Reporting period

The reporting period for Liquid Euro runs from 1 July to 30 June. The data provided relates to 30 June and the period from 1 July to 30 June of the respective year, unless otherwise stated.

Investment policy

This short-term money market fund with a variable net asset value aims to provide investors with a stable return at low risk. Liquid Euro invests in all types of euro-denominated money market instruments, such as commercial paper, floating rate notes (bonds with variable interest rates), short-term treasury bills, short-term bonds, deposits, and certificates of deposit. Liquid Euro limits the weighted average interest rate duration to 60 days and the weighted average maturity (the average time until principal repayment) to 120 days. Our goal is to outperform the index by forming a strategic view on interest rate developments and responding proactively. Additionally, we selectively invest in attractively priced credit instruments.

Investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Investment income	209,605	81,487
Operating expenses	-3,933	-3,625
Revaluation	-497	4,432
Currency exchange rate differences	-	308
Total investment result	205,175	82,602
Ongoing Charges Figure	0.04%	0.01%

The costs of the participation in Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR are included in the fixed service fee of Share Class N and the all-in fee of Share Class U and T of the Sub-fund and are therefore not additionally charged to this Share Class. For Share Class D, these costs are reimbursed as further explained in the notes to Share Class D.

Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Realised gains investment funds	1	1,375
Realised losses investment funds	-19	-299
Unrealised gains and losses investment funds	-479	3,356
Total revaluation of investments	-497	4,432
Realised revaluation of investments	-18	1,076
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-479	3,356
Total revaluation of investments	-497	4,432

Asset information

The table below provides the asset details of Share Class Zz Cap Eur of Liquid Euro in which the Sub-fund has participated.

	30-06-2024	30-06-2023	30-06-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	1,936,140	1,854,301	1,700,685
Shares outstanding (number)	1,852,571	1,844,874	1,720,575
Net asset value per share (in €)	1,045.11	1,005.11	988,44

Shareholders interest

The participation outlined below refers to a shareholders' interest in Liquid Euro in which Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) has invested. The relative interest relates to the relative stake of Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) in Liquid Euro at 1 January and 31 December.

At 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	589,089	10.7%
Interest other shareholders	4,914,690	89.3%
Total	5,503,779	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)	680,210	12.0%
Interest other shareholders	5,005,622	88.0%
Total	5,685,832	100.0%

Composition of investments

Amounts x € 1,000

Type of investment	30-06-2024	30-06-2023
Money markets	4,502,086	4,056,439
Total investments	4,502,086	4,056,439

For more detailed information on the composition of the investments, please refer to the annual report of the respective fund. This annual report is available on the manager's website.

3.8 Other general notes

3.8.1 Transaction costs

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Quantifiable transaction costs charged to the Sub-fund	48	37

This relates to the costs incurred when buying and selling investments. The transaction costs are included in the purchase cost of acquisitions and the sale proceeds of disposals and are recognised in the results through changes in the value of investments. In transactions involving fixed-income securities, costs are generally an integral part of the transaction price and therefore cannot be identified separately. Non-quantifiable costs, which may be embedded in transactions involving other derivative financial instruments, are not included in the above amounts. Any transaction costs mentioned above refers to costs incurred with futures transactions and transactions via the CCP.

No costs are involved with transactions in Liquid Euro, Liquid Euribor 3M and Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund.

3.8.2 Portfolio turnover ratio

	2024	2023
Purchases of investments	1,855,509	3,738,621
Sales of investments	2,668,932	2,870,338
Total of investment transactions	4,524,441	6,608,959
Subscriptions	191,615	564,140
Redemptions	601,022	101,985
Total of subscription and redemption of shares	792,637	666,125
Portfolio turnover	3,731,804	5,942,834
Average net asset value of the Sub-fund	1,229,766	1,248,379
Portfolio turnover ratio	303	476

The portfolio turnover ratio (PTR) expresses the ratio between the total volume of investment transactions and the average net asset value of the Sub-fund. The ratio aims to indicate the turnover rate of the portfolio of an investment fund and serves as a measure of both the level of active portfolio management and the resulting transaction costs.

In calculating the total volume of investment transactions, the sum of purchases and sales of investments is reduced by the sum of subscriptions and redemptions of shares. All investment categories are included except for deposits. The average net asset value of the Sub-fund is determined as the weighted average of the net assets on a daily basis, based on the number of days the net asset value calculation takes place during the reporting period.

3.8.3 Related parties

As part of the investment policy of a Sub-fund, related parties may be engaged to provide services.

Related parties in this context refer to all companies and other business units that are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

This includes, among other things, the management of a Sub-fund, the execution of investment transactions, the placement and raising of liquid assets, the taking out of loans, and the execution of securities lending activities. These services are provided at arm's length.

During the reporting period, the following services from related parties were utilised:

- Management fees are charged for the management activities of Share Classes N, I, U, and T. For Share Class U and T, this management fee is included in the all-in fee. For details on the percentage, please refer to the information per share class in this annual report.
- In executing the investment policy, the Sub-fund may engage buy and sell transactions in other GSAM BV funds, as further detailed in the balance sheet notes. The total of these transactions for the reporting period amounts to 83.6% of the total transaction volume for the reporting period.
- The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI) which is established in the United Kingdom, as explained in 3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities.

3.8.4 Trailer fee, soft dollar arrangements and commission sharing agreements

Trailer fee

During the reporting period, no specific agreements regarding trailer fees were in effect, and no amounts were credited to the manager of the Sub-fund in this regard.

Soft dollar arrangements

A soft dollar arrangement occurs when a financial service provider supplies products, such as research information, to the asset manager as part of the services related to executing investment transactions. GSAM BV does not use these arrangements. GSAM BV itself covers the costs of the necessary research for the funds it fully manages. This also applies to directly affiliated entities with GSAM BV within Europe. For other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties involved in managing the funds, they may, under certain circumstances, use soft dollar arrangements. When an affiliated entity or a third party receives such information in their work for our funds, there may not be an underlying contractual agreement.

Commission sharing agreements

GSAM BV does not use commission sharing agreements for the Sub-funds that are fully managed by GSAM BV or its directly affiliated entities within Europe. The same applies for other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties Goldman Sachs Asset Management as described in the paragraph soft dollar arrangements.

3.8.5 Appropriation of the result

In the upcoming general meeting, it will be proposed to add the net result of Share Classes N, I, U, D and T of the Sub-fund to the other reserves.

3.8.6 Subsequent events

On 15 April 2025 the last shareholder of Share Class U switched for € 21.8 million to Share Class T within the Sub-Fund. As of this date, Share Class U has no activities anymore.

3.9 Notes to Share Class N

3.9.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-325	-133
Revaluation of investment	2,618	2,831
Other results		
Interest other	4	9
Subscription and redemption fee	11	18
Other income	2	5
Total operating result	2,310	2,730
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	73	103
Total operating expenses	73	103
Net result	2,237	2,627

3.9.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	30,331	50,086	44,274
Shares outstanding (number)	216,594	384,897	351,434
Net asset value per share (in €)	140.04	130.13	125.98

3.9.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	7.61	3.29	-50.73
Performance of the index (%)*	7.46	2.09	-50.24
Relative performance (%)	0.15	1.20	-0.49

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.9.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	44	61
Fixed service fee	29	41
Other costs	-	1
Total operating costs Share Class N	73	103

The management fee for Share Class N of the Sub-fund is 0.15% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The fixed service fee for Share Class N of the Sub-fund is 0.10% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The fixed service fee serves to compensate for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the fixed service fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

For 2023, an amount of 1 included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class I for 2024 are included in the fixed service fee and amount to <1 (2023: <1) for the audit of the financial statements and <1 (2023: <1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those incurred according to the prospectus, categorised by type. Since the management fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, the prospectus does not specify an absolute level for these costs. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

In addition to the management fee, a fixed service fee is charged to the Share Class N, which is also calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class. For this reason, a comparative overview of the cost level with that specified in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

In addition to the fixed service fee, incidental and extraordinary costs related to the implementation of significant changes in applicable regulations have been charged to the Sub-fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the net asset value on an annual basis. The allocated costs are below 0.02%.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class N of the Sub-fund, these costs are included in the fixed service fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
Management fee	0.15%	0.15%
Other costs	0.10%	0.10%
Total Share Class N	0.25%	0.25%

The component 'Other costs' includes the fixed service fee and other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'.

3.10 Notes to Share Class I

3.10.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-6,271	-1,593
Revaluation of investments	52,495	19,557
Other results		
Interest other	81	118
Subscription and redemption fee	245	229
Total operating result	46,550	18,311
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	1,782	1,499
Interest other	4	3
Total operating expenses	1,786	1,502
Net result	44,764	16,809

3.10.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	637,431	597,083	412,413
Shares outstanding (number)	3,008,837	3,031,403	2,162,433
Net asset value per share (in €)	211.85	196.97	190.72

3.10.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	7.56	3.28	-50.76
Performance of the index (%)*	7.46	2.09	-50.24
Relative performance (%)	0.10	1.19	-0.52

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.10.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	1,510	1,268
Other costs	272	231
Total operating costs Share Class I	1,782	1,499

The management fee for Share Class I of the Sub-fund is 0.25% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

The other costs concern regular and/or recurring expenses as well as non-recurring and extraordinary expenses of the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent.

The other costs also include regular and/or ongoing costs of 141 (2023: 88) for investing in GSAM BV funds.

For 2023, an amount of 15 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class I for 2024 amount to 7 (2023: 5) for the audit of the financial statements and 2 (2023: 1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those incurred according to the prospectus, categorised by type. Since the management fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, the prospectus does not specify an absolute level for these costs. The percentage used during the reporting period is the same as the percentage stated in the prospectus.

For Share Class I, the other costs are based on the actual expenses charged to the share class. Due to the relatively small size of these costs, they are not quantified separately in the prospectus. For this reason, a comparative overview with the cost level indicated in the prospectus is not included in this annual report.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Class I shares of the Sub-fund, these costs are incorporated into the all-in fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period

	2024	2023
Management fee	0.25%	0.25%
Other costs	0.05%	0.06%
Total Share Class I	0.30%	0.31%

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'. Additionally, the costs included in the value of investment funds in which the Sub-fund participated during the reporting period are noted below. The ongoing charges embedded in the value of investment funds for this Share Class during the reporting period is 0.01% (2023: <0.01%).

3.11 Notes to Share Class U

3.11.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-406	-171
Revaluation of investments	2,268	4,306
Other results		
Interest other	4	9
Subscription and redemption fee	14	18
Other income	2	5
Total operating result	1,882	4,167
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	73	98
Total operating expenses	73	98
Net result	1,809	4,069

3.11.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	25,084	59,101	36,125
Shares outstanding (number)	444,840	1,128,143	712,344
Net asset value per share (in €)	56.39	52.39	50.71

3.11.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	7.64	3.30	-50.72
Performance of the index (%)*	7.46	2.09	-50.24
Relative performance (%)	0.18	1.21	-0.48

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.11.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
All-in fee	73	96
Other costs	-	2
Total operating costs Share Class U	73	98

The all-in fee for Share Class U of the Sub-fund is 0.23% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

This all-in fee serves to compensate the management fee as well as for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the all-in fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

For 2023, an amount of 2 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class U for 2024 are included in the all-in fee and amount to <1 (2023:<1) for the audit of the financial statements and <1(2023:<1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are the costs that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class U of the Sub-fund, an all-in fee applies. Since the all-in fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, no specific absolute level for these costs is provided in the prospectus. Therefore, a comparative overview with the cost level outlined in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage applied during the reporting period is the same as that specified in the prospectus.

In addition to the All-in fee, incidental and extraordinary costs related to the implementation of significant changes in applicable regulations have been charged to the Sub-fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the average assets on an annual basis. The allocated costs are below 0.02%.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class U of the Sub-fund, these costs are incorporated into the all-in fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
All-in fee	0.23%	0.23%
Other costs	0.00%	0.00%
Total Share Class U	0.23%	0.23%

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as detailed in the section 'Expenses'.

3.12 Notes to Share Class D

3.12.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-2,961	-733
Revaluation of investments	24,068	10,953
Other results		
Interest other	37	58
Subscription and redemption fee	115	110
Other income	19	28
Total operating result	21,278	10,416
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	-	7
Interest other	2	1
Total operating costs	2	8
Net result	21,276	10,408

3.12.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	284,492	285,141	257,323
Shares outstanding (number)	335,125	362,377	338,765
Net asset value per share (in €)	848.91	786.86	759.59

3.12.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	7.89	3.59	-50.61
Performance of the index (%)*	7.46	2.09	-50.24
Relative performance (%)	0.43	1.50	-0.37

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.12.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Other costs	-	7
Total operating costs Share Class D	-	7

Costs incurred by Share Class D are reimbursed to Share Class D by the manager, resulting in the costs for Share Class D of the Sub-fund being essentially netted out to zero.

For 2023, an amount of 7 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class D for 2024 include an amount of 3 (2023: 2) for the audit of the financial statements and 1 (2023: 1) for other audit-related services. There are no auditors' fees related to advisory or other non-audit services. These costs have been reimbursed to the Share Class as indicated above.

Cost comparison

In accordance with RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class D of the Sub-fund, no direct or ongoing regular costs are recorded, except for costs related to the implementation of SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) as allocated in 2023. For this reason, a comparative overview with the cost levels specified in the prospectus is not included in this annual report.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

Since the costs for Share Class D of the Sub-fund are essentially zero (see the 'Expenses' section for details), the ongoing charges figure for Share Class D is 0.00% (2023: 0.00%).

As further detailed in the 'Expenses' section, costs, with the exception of those related to the implementation of SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation, are covered. The impact of these costs is less than 0.005%, resulting in an ongoing charges figure for both 2024 and 2023, rounded to two decimal places, of 0.00%.

3.13 Notes to Share Class T

3.13.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	-3,614	-1,816
Revaluation of investments	13,055	40,488
Other results		
Interest other	38	92
Subscription and redemption fee	128	166
Other income	20	45
Total operating result	9,627	38,975
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	438	631
Interest other	2	2
Total operating expenses	440	633
Net result	9,187	38,342

3.13.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	279,111	595,172	302,038
Shares outstanding (number)	3,260,624	7,489,880	3,930,903
Net asset value per share (in €)	85.60	79.46	76.84

3.13.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	7.72	3.42	-50.68
Performance of the index (%)*	7.46	2.09	-50.24
Relative performance (%)	0.26	1.33	-0.44

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.13.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
All-in fee	438	616
Other costs	-	15
Total operating costs Share Class T	438	631

The all-in fee for Share Class T of the Sub-fund is 0.15% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

This all-in fee serves to compensate the management fee as well as for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the all-in fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

For 2023, an amount of 15 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation

The audit fees attributable to Share Class T for 2024 are included in the all-in fee and amount to 3 (2023: 4) for the audit of the financial statements and 1 (2023: 1) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are the costs that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class T of the Sub-fund, an all-in fee applies. Since the all-in fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, no specific absolute level for these costs is provided in the prospectus. Therefore, a comparative overview with the cost level outlined in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage applied during the reporting period is the same as that specified in the prospectus.

In addition to the All-in fee, incidental and extraordinary costs related to the implementation of significant changes in applicable regulations have been charged to the Sub-fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the average assets on an annual basis. The allocated costs are below 0.02%.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class T of the Sub-fund, these costs are included in the all-in fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
All-in fee	0.15%	0.15%
Other costs	0.00%	0.00%
Total Share Class T	0.15%	0.15%

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as outlined in the section 'Expenses'.

3.14 Composition of investments

At 31 December 2024

The following breakdown of the investments provides a detailed overview of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio.

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	116,050	0.000	BUNDES OblIGATION 10/10/2025	114,157
EUR	1,000	2.100	BUNDES OblIGATION 12/04/2029	1,000
EUR	42,400	1.300	BUNDES OblIGATION 15/10/2027	41,638
EUR	138,200	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 02/06/2028	127,714
EUR	90,300	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 04/07/2029	80,992
EUR	46,400	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2026	45,392
Total				410,893
Investment funds				815,089
Interest futures				-5,776
Interest rate swaps				-127,002
Total of investments				1,093,204

For the composition of investments at 31 December 2023, please refer to the 2023 annual report of the Sub-fund. This annual report is available on the website of the manager.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included in the appendix to this annual report.

4.2 Statutory provisions regarding appropriation of results

According to Article 23 of the Articles of Association of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. the Management Board decides for each type of shares what part of the balance will be allocated to the additional reserve maintained for the relevant type. After the aforementioned addition, a dividend, in so far as possible, is paid on the priority shares equal to six per cent (6%) of the nominal value of these shares. There is no further distribution of profit on the priority shares. The remainder is distributed to the holders of ordinary shares of the relevant type, unless the general meeting decides otherwise.

If the aforementioned balance of income and expenses is negative, the amount is deducted from the additional reserve that is maintained for the relevant type of shares.

4.3 Management interest

At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024, the Board members of GSAM BV had no personal interest in (an investment of) the Sub-fund.

4.4 Independent auditor's report

The report of the independent auditor is included on the next page.



Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders of Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) and the meeting of holders of priority shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) ('the Fund') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2024 of Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL), The Hague, included in this annual report.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the profit and loss statement for the period 1 January through 31 December 2024; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Independence

We are independent of Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures with respect to fraud and going concern and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on these matters.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL) and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the Manager's risk assessment process, the Manager's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system. We refer to section 'Principal risks and uncertainties' of the management board report for the Manager's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct and whistleblower procedures. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked members of the management board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. ('the Manager'), as well as other officers of the Manager, including the head officers of the legal affairs and compliance departments on whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement. In addition, we conducted interviews to gain insight into the Manager's fraud risk assessment and the processes for identifying and responding to fraud risks and the internal controls the Manager has put in place to mitigate those risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud and misappropriation of assets. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.



The management override of controls and the risk of fraud in revenue recognition are perceived risks of fraud. The Manager is inherently in a unique position to commit fraud, due to the ability to manipulate accounting data and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

We addressed this risk by evaluating whether there were indications of bias in the Manager's estimates, which could pose a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. With respect to the investments that are measured at fair value, we determined on the basis of external (market) information that the valuation as prepared by the fund falls within the range that we consider acceptable. We determined that there are no indications of bias in the estimates made by the Manager.

The audit procedures included, among other things, the evaluation of the design and implementation of internal controls intended to mitigate the risk of management override of controls. We obtained amongst others audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls at both the Manager and the fund administrator by reviewing the ISAE type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the fund administrator. We furthermore selected journal entries based on risk criteria, as well as other journal entries and adjustments made at the end of the reporting period and conducted specific procedures for these entries. These procedures include procedures such as validation of these entries with support obtained during our audit or with source documentation. We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business. Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.

The risk of fraud in revenue recognition is assessed by considering factors such as complexity, systematic nature, estimation uncertainty, and susceptibility to management bias. We did not identify any revenue associated with these risk factors for our audit.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. We also reviewed correspondence with regulators. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. If this was the case, we have re-evaluated our evaluation of the risk of fraud and its implications for our audit work.



Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in section 'Continuity Management' in the notes to the financial statements the management board performed their assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks).

Our procedures to evaluate the management board's going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considered whether the Manager's going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit, obtained additional substantiation and inquired with the Manager regarding the Manager's most important assumptions and inputs underlying its going-concern assessment;
- assessed the redemptions of shares after the end of the financial year and assessed whether these may give rise to continuity risks;
- reviewed the prospectus, which outlines the option for the Manager to temporarily suspend or limit requests for the redemption of shares in exceptional cases and;
- performed inquiries with the Manager as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the Manager's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the Manager's assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the management board report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The management board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board

The management board is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.



Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Amsterdam, 23 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original signed by H. Elwakiel RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2024 of the Fund

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

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

We communicate with the management board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

5. APPENDIX – MODEL FOR PERIODIC DISCLOSURES FOR FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included on the next page.

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Duration Matching Fund (XL) (NL)
Legal entity identifier: 549300MNMNW0XYMGQ235

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?
Yes No
It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %
It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of % of sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Fund/Sub-Fund promoted environmental and social characteristics during the reporting period. More specifically:

- Investment in green, social or sustainable bonds based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework. During the reporting period, the Fund/Sub-Fund invested at least 5% in green, social or sustainable bonds.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Percentage of investments in green, social or sustainable bonds".

- Excluding countries. During the reporting period, no investments have been made in countries against which arms embargoes have been imposed by the United Nations Security Council. Similarly, investments are not made in countries included in the Financial Action Task Force list, which are subject to a 'Call for Action'.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'".

As part of ongoing efforts to optimize businesses and operations of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International has been appointed to provide portfolio management services to the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.
The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



Sustainability Indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund/Sub-Fund used sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund. These sustainability indicators have performed as follows:

- The Fund/Sub-Fund invested 28.57% in green, social or sustainable bonds.
 - Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'.
- These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question.

... and compared to previous periods ?

Sustainability Indicator	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	Unit
Percentage invested in green, social or sustainable bonds	26	28.57	%
Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	N/A
<i>(as outlined above)</i>			

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not Applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG criteria outlined in the prospectus. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. The PAIs considered by this Fund/Sub-Fund included:

PAI CATEGORY	PAI
Mandatory Climate PAIs	• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector • Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas

Mandatory Social PAIs	- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Board gender diversity - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) - Investee countries subject to social violations



The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2024-12-31

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
GOLDMAN SACHS FUNDS VI - LIQUID EURO	Mutual fund	42.82%	NL
EUROPEAN UNION	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	15.17%	BE



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

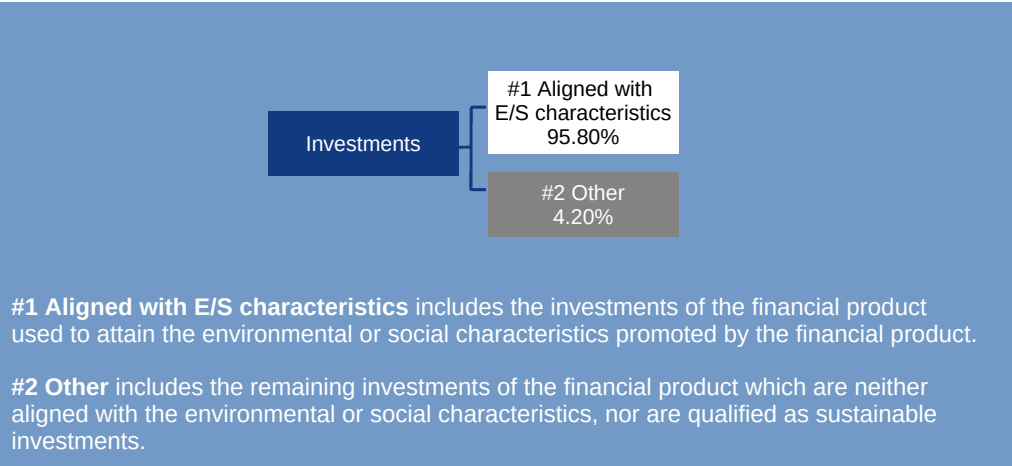
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Over the reference period, 95.80% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.

What was the asset allocation?

Over the reference period, 95.80% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.
 4.20% of investments were held cash for liquidity purposes; derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes;
 and/or investments in UCITS and other collective investment schemes in order to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Over the reference period, a minimum of 95% of the Fund/Sub-Fund's investments were consistently aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics described above.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub Sector	% of NAV as at December 31, 2024
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	15.17%
Cash	Cash	2.03%
	Term	9.44%

Derivatives	Futures	8.47%
	Swap	-9.07%
Mutual fund	MONEY MARKET	59.25%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	14.71%



To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in any “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy was 0%.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

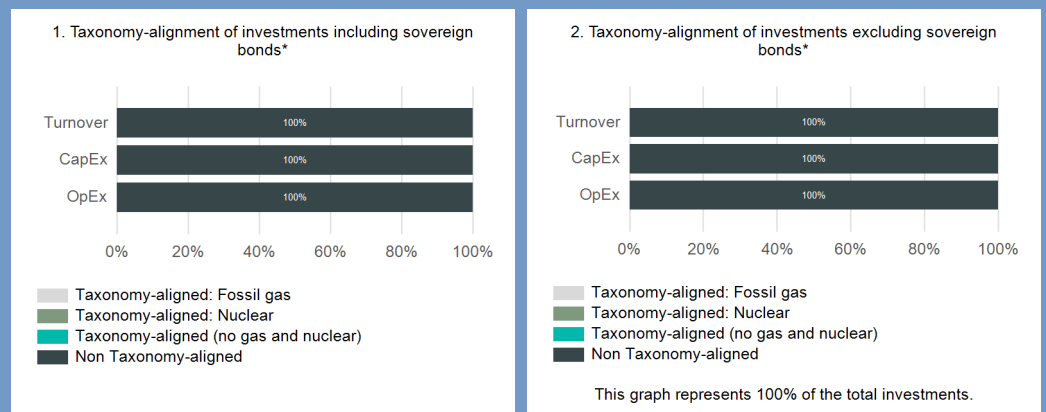
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The two graphs below show in blue the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy was also 0%.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

There have been no changes compared with previous reference periods.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Fund/Sub-Fund did not make socially sustainable investments.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under 'other' were cash used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes and investments in UCITS and UCIs needed to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.
These investments were not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Management Company has taken actions to ensure that the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund were met during the reference period. The sustainability indicators of the Fund/Sub-Fund were measured and evaluated on an ongoing basis.

GSAM used proprietary firm and third-party systems to monitor compliance with binding environmental or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund contained within the investment guidelines in line with the GSAM Investment Guidelines Policy.

Breaches or errors regarding investment guidelines (including breaches or errors regarding the binding environmental or social characteristics and minimum sustainable investment commitments of the Fund/Sub-Fund) were handled in accordance with the Management Company's Policy on Breaches and Errors and the Policy on GSAM Error Handling which also requires that employees promptly report any incidents (whether resulting from action or inaction) to their GSAM supervisors as well as GSAM Compliance. The information gathered in the incident reporting process is to ensure that clients are appropriately compensated, to assist in improving business practices and help prevent further occurrences.

Additionally, assessing and promoting effective stewardship among the companies and issuers represented in the Fund/Sub-Fund was a key part of the investment process.

The Management Company has engaged with corporate issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that the Management Company believed to have low ESG credentials or involvement in sustainability related controversies, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a corporate issuer prior to or without engaging with such corporate issuer. Where applicable, the Management Company has engaged with sovereign issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that have a low E-score with the objective to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a sovereign issuer, where applicable, prior to or without engaging with such sovereign issuer.

The Global Stewardship Team focus on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. The engagements conducted by the Global Stewardship Team were designed to complement the engagements conducted by our investment teams. The Fixed Income Team regularly engaged with companies including in one-on-one and investor group settings to corporate issuers that the Management Company believed to have had low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. Engagement with management teams was an important component of the fixed income research process, which often informed investment selection. It gave a unique insight into management quality, business model, financial performance and strategy and future business prospects.

The engagement initiatives were continually reviewed, enhanced, and monitored to ensure they incorporated current issues, evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics and sustainability-related controversies. To guide engagement at the firmwide-level, the Global Stewardship Team leverages our stewardship framework, which reflects thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts, and will include environmental, social and governance matters that are considered to be principal in terms of potential adverse impacts.



How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial products attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund.

DURATION MATCHING FUND (XXL) (NL)

Annual Report 2024

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(Sub-fund of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.)

Management Board

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Prinses Beatrixlaan 35
2595 AK The Hague, The Netherlands
Internet: <https://am.gs.com>

Members of the Management Board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

P. den Besten
M.C.M. Canisius
G.E.M. Cartigny
B.G.J. van Overbeek
E.J. Siermann

Depository

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Independent auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5
1066 JR Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Banker

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV
Boulevard Anspachlaan 1
1000 B-Brussels
Belgium

Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon NV/SA, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

2. MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

2.1 Key figures Share Class T

		2024
Net asset value* (x 1,000)	€	739,737
Shares outstanding (number)		6,964,498
Net asset value per share	€	106.22
Transaction price	€	106.32
Dividend per share	€	-
Net performance Share Class	%	6.22
Performance of the index	%	5.50
Relative performance	%	0.72

* Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024
Investment income and other results	-6,497
Revaluation of investments	71,875
Operating expenses	-851
Total investment result	64,527

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024
Investment income and other results	-1.04
Revaluation of investments	11.54
Operating expenses	-0.14
Total investment result	10.36

2.2 Notes to the key figures

2.2.1 Reporting period

Share Class T of the Sub-fund started on 2 February 2024. The key figures 2024 for this Share Class relate to the positions at 31 December 2024 and the period from 2 February 2024 through 31 December 2024.

2.2.2 Net asset value per share

The net asset value of each Share Class of the Sub-fund will be determined by the manager. The manager calculates the net asset value per Share Class each business day. The net asset value per share of each Share Class is determined by dividing the net asset value of a Share Class by the number of outstanding shares of that Share Class at the calculation date.

2.2.3 Transaction price

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

2.2.4 Net performance

The net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is based on the net asset value per share, taking into account any dividend distributions. The relative performance is the difference between the net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund and the performance of the index.

2.2.5 Index

Bloomberg Euro Treasury AAA 1-3 Yr Downgrade Maturity Tolerant with a derivatives portfolio to increase duration.

2.2.6 Average number of shares outstanding

The average number of outstanding shares, used for the calculation of the investment result per share, is based on the weighted average of the outstanding shares on a daily basis. This is in line with the number of days that the calculation of the net asset value takes place during the reporting period.

2.2.7 Key figures per share

Due to the timing and volume of subscriptions and redemptions in combination with the volatility of the results during the reporting period, the calculation of the key figures per share can provide a different outcome compared to the development of the net asset value per share during the reporting period.

2.3 General information

Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) ('the Sub-fund') is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (refer to paragraph 2.8 Structure for more information). The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Fund') is available on the website of the manager.

The Sub-fund was launched on 2 February 2024. The reporting period of the Sub-fund is from 2 February 2024 to 31 December 2024.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. (hereafter: 'GSAM BV' or 'the manager'), located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund and is licensed by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets ('Stichting Autoriteit Financiële Markten', also referred to as 'AFM') under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act ('Wet op het financieel toezicht', also referred to as 'Wft'). The Management Board of the Fund is formed by GSAM BV. All shares in GSAM BV are held by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. Both entities are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as 'Goldman Sachs').

The AFM and the central bank of the Netherlands ('De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.', also referred to as 'DNB') act as supervisors. The AFM oversees conduct supervision under the Wft. Prudential supervision is performed by DNB.

The Sub-fund participates for more than 20% in another GSAM BV managed fund. The notes to the balance sheet include further information on this GSAM BV fund. This provides further insight in the actual investments in which the Sub-fund participates.

2.4 Objective

The objective of the Sub-fund is, by means of active management, to achieve a return in line with the index.

2.5 Investment policy

The Sub-fund invests primarily in money market instruments, money market funds and fixed-income securities denominated in euros as well as interest rate derivatives, such as interest rate swaps and bond futures. The Sub-fund has a very long duration as its objective. Duration is a measure of interest rate sensitivity. The very long duration is mainly achieved by using interest rate derivatives. The Sub-fund will strive for a very long duration. The duration will fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes. Once a month, the Sub-fund will rebalance the duration to a level of no higher than 45.

If the duration exceeds 60 at any time, this will be brought back to the level after the last rebalancing. This will take place at the end of the day after the day that the duration has exceeded 60. If the duration exceeds 67 at any time, the duration will immediately be brought back to the level after the last rebalancing.

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, which regulation may be amended or supplemented from time to time).

The Sub-fund applies stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and exclusion criteria in relation to various activities. Additional information can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund considers the principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors mainly through stewardship. Information regarding the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund can hold the investments both directly and indirectly – such as taking on exposure in the relevant financial instruments through derivatives or investments in other investment funds. The manager seeks to invest in investment funds that are established in the Netherlands or Luxembourg if other investment funds are invested in.

The Sub-fund may make use of derivatives such as options, futures, warrants, swaps and forward currency transactions. They may be used for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. These instruments may be leveraged, which will increase the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market fluctuations. When using derivatives, care will be taken to ensure that the portfolio as a whole remains within the investment restrictions. The risk profile associated with the type of investor that the Sub-fund focuses on does not change as a result of the use of these instruments.

In addition to the above, the following applies with respect to the investment policy of the Sub-fund:

- In so far as the assets are not invested in the aforementioned financial instruments, the assets may be invested in certain money market instruments (such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper) or money market funds or held in the form of cash;
- Additional income may be generated by entering into "lending transactions" (the lending of securities from the investment portfolio);
- The Sub-fund may enter into repurchase agreements. In this respect, the Sub-fund may act as the buyer (reverse repo) or the seller (repo);
- With due regard for the provisions in the prospectus, the gross leverage of the Sub-fund is a maximum of 900% and the net leverage is a maximum of 900%;
- The manager seeks to invest only in liquid assets, for which no special arrangements, as referred to in the prospectus, apply;
- The manager of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is authorised to enter into short-term loans, as debtor, for the benefit of the Sub-fund;
- Transactions with affiliates will take place on the basis of conditions which are in line with generally accepted market practice;
- In line with the investment policy, the Sub-fund invests worldwide in financial instruments with counterparties approved by the manager.

2.6 Dividend policy

The Sub-fund does not distribute dividends.

2.7 Outsourcing

Outsourcing of fund accounting

The manager of the Fund has outsourced the accounting function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV. This outsourcing involves the calculation of the net asset value, maintaining accounting records and processing and executing payments. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of these services.

Outsourcing of financial reporting

The manager of the Fund, has outsourced the preparation of multiple financial reports, including the (semi-)annual reports of the Dutch GSAM BV funds, to DM Financial Netherlands B.V. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of all financial reports.

Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

2.8 Structure

The Fund is an open-end investment company with variable capital as described in Article 76a of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Except in special circumstances, the Fund may in principle issue or redeem shares on any business day.

The Fund is an investment institution as defined in Article 1:1 of the Wet op het financieel toezicht ('Wft') and as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraph a of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD') in the form of an open-ended investment company. GSAM BV acts as manager of the Fund. In this capacity GSAM BV has a license, as defined in Section 2:65(1), preamble and (a) of the Wft from the AFM.

The Fund has an umbrella structure, which means that the ordinary shares are divided into various series of shares, with each series of shares corresponding to a separate Sub-fund. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets held by the individual Sub-funds.

A Sub-fund is a segregated part of the capital of the Fund for which a separate investment policy is pursued. The Wft states that all standards directed in whole or in part towards the Fund are also applicable to the Sub-funds. The part of the assets of the Sub-fund to be paid into, or allocated to, each Sub-fund is invested separately in accordance with a specific investment policy. Both gains and losses in the investment portfolio of a Sub-fund are credited or charged to the relevant Sub-fund.

The capital of a Sub-fund is segregated and subject to a statutory priority arrangement. Consequently, the assets of a Sub-fund may only be used to pay liabilities connected to the management and safe-keeping of the Sub-fund and the shares in that Sub-fund.

A Sub-fund is divided into one or more Share Classes. The Share Classes within the Sub-fund may differ in terms of cost and fee structure, the minimum amount of initial investment, demands on the quality of the investors, the currency in which the net asset value is expressed, etc.

Summary of the main characteristics per Share Class at 31-12-2024

Share Class T

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for other UCITSs and collective investment schemes managed by the manager or parties approved by the manager.	
Legal name	Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) - T	
Commercial name	Liability Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) - T	
ISIN code	NL0015001QX5	
All-in fee	0.15%	
Subscription and redemption fee		
Subscription fee	0.10%	
Redemption fee	0.10%	
Maximum subscription fee	1.50%	
Maximum redemption fee	1.50%	

Fees

All-in fee

An annual All-in fee is charged to the Share Class, which is calculated pro-rata on a daily basis by using the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of every day.

Other costs

Other costs may be charged to the Share Class. These costs, if applicable, are further explained in the notes to the respective Share Class as included in the financial statements.

Subscription and redemption fee

This concerns the fee charged to shareholders upon the purchase or sale of shares in the Sub-fund. The fee is calculated as a percentage markup or markdown on the net asset value per share, serves to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund.

The actual percentage of the subscription and redemption fee can fluctuate and is published on the manager's website. This percentage may be changed without prior notice if the manager deems it necessary to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund.

Maximum subscription and redemption fee

For transparency reasons, the manager has set a maximum percentage of the net asset value of the shares for the subscription and redemption fee. In exceptional market conditions, at the discretion of the manager, the manager may, in the interest of the existing investors of the Sub-fund, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time. In addition, the manager may, in the interest of the existing shareholders, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time in the event of exceptionally large orders to buy and sell shares in the Sub-fund, to compensate for the related additional transaction costs.

2.9 Transfer Agent

Shares of Share Class T can be bought and sold through the mediation of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium. The costs associated with the safe-keeping of shares of investors by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium are charged by the manager to the relevant Share Classes. The Transfer Agent, i.e. The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, is responsible for the evaluation and the acceptance of the buy and sell orders concerning shares of the relevant Share Classes as entered in the order book, subject to the conditions stated in the prospectus.

The Transfer Agent will only accept orders which have been entered on the basis of a settlement deadline which is in line with generally accepted market practice. After closure of the order book, the Transfer Agent will forward the balance of all buy and sell orders to the Fund. The transaction price at which these buy and sell orders are executed on the following business day is to be published by the manager.

2.10 Depositary of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

The assets of the Fund are in the safe-keeping of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch, as the depositary of the Fund (the 'depositary').

The shareholders' equity of the depositary amounts to at least € 730,000.

The manager and depositary of the Fund have entered into a written agreement relating to management and depositary services. The main elements of this agreement are the following:

- The depositary ensures that the cash flows of the Fund are properly controlled and in particular that all payments by or on behalf of investors during the subscription for shares have been received and that all cash of the Fund has been entered on cash accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust acting on behalf of the Fund or in the name of the depositary acting on behalf of the Fund, opened with, in principle, an entity as described in Article 18(1)(a), (b) and (c) of European Directive 2006/73/EC (a credit institution or a bank authorised in a third country).
- The assets of the Fund consisting of financial instruments, are entrusted to the depositary. The depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be registered on a financial instruments account in the books of the depositary, on separate accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust for the benefit of the Fund. In addition, the depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the depositary.
- The depositary ensures that the sale, issue, redemption and repayment of shares take place in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the value of the shares in the Fund is calculated in accordance with Dutch law, the regulations of the Fund and the relevant procedures.
- The depositary carries out the instructions of the manager, unless they conflict with Dutch law or the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the equivalent value of the transactions involving the assets of the Fund is transferred to the Fund by the usual deadlines.
- The depositary ensures that the income of the Fund is allocated in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.

In the context of depositary services, the depositary acts in the interests of the investors in the Fund.

2.11 Principal risks and uncertainties

Investing in the Sub-fund entails financial opportunities as well as financial risks. The value of investments can both rise and fall, and shareholders of the Sub-fund may receive less than they invested. Diversification of investments is expected to have a mitigating effect on these risks.

A comprehensive overview of the risks, categorised as 'high, medium, and low' risks, associated with the Sub-fund is provided in the prospectus. In the event of new regulations regarding risk management, additional information will be included. The main risks faced by the Sub-fund are:

Market risk

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets such as equities or fixed-income markets (market risk). Additionally, prices of individual instruments in which the Sub-fund invests may also fluctuate. If the Sub-fund utilises derivatives as described under 'Investment Policy', these may be employed for both hedging risks and efficient portfolio management. This may involve leveraging, thereby increasing the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

To mitigate market risks, investments are diversified across various countries, sectors, and/or companies. An overview of the portfolio composition as of each balance sheet date is provided in the Composition of Investments.

The section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024' of the management report includes further details on the potential use of derivatives during the reporting period.

Interest rate risk

When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Currency risk

If investments can be made in securities denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the Sub-fund is denominated, currency fluctuations can have both positive and negative effects on the investment result.

The section 'currency risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the currency positions in the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks may arise when a particular underlying investment is difficult to sell. Since the Sub-fund may invest in illiquid securities, there is a risk that the Sub-fund may not have the ability to release financial resources that may be needed to meet certain obligations.

During the reporting period, there were no issues regarding liquidity. The liquidity position of the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage the inflow and outflow of capital during the reporting period. It is expected that this will also be the case in the upcoming reporting period.

Credit risk

Investors should be fully aware that every investment carries credit risks. Bonds and debt instruments entail actual credit risk on the issuer. This risk can be measured based on the issuer's credit rating. Bonds and debt instruments issued by lower-rated issuers typically carry higher credit risk and a greater chance of default than those issued by higher-rated issuers. If the issuer of bonds or debt instruments encounters financial or economic difficulties, leading to an increase in credit risk and likely downgrade of the rating, it can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (which may lose their value entirely).

The section 'credit risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the rating positions of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Solvency and financing needs

Due to the nature and activities of the Sub-fund, there are no solvency issues or financing needs. This is due to the fact that the Sub-fund will only pay investors for redemptions based on the net asset value. In addition, no external funding will be attracted. The provisions in the prospectus allow the Sub-fund to withhold redemption payments in situation where the Sub-fund is unable to convert investments into readily available cash.

Operational and compliance risk

The Sub-fund operates based on a control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period.

An assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed annually. No relevant findings have emerged from this assessment, which means that no significant operational or compliance risks have occurred during the reporting period which have impaired GSAM BV's license.

Fraud risks and corruption

Fraud is any intentional act or omission to mislead others, causing loss to the victim and/or profit to the perpetrator. Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for personal gain, including bribery. A lack of controls in the payment process for example increases the likelihood and therefore creates the opportunity for fraud.

The asset management industry is characterised by the management of third party assets. Having access to these assets increases GSAM BV's inherent fraud and corruption risk profile. To manage this risk, GSAM BV conducts an annual fraud and corruption risk assessment to determine the identification, exposure to and management of these risks. GSAM BV concludes in its annual risk assessment that there are no high residual risks in the context of fraud and corruption. The main inherent risks identified by GSAM BV in the annual risk assessment are the following:

- Cyber risks;
- Unauthorised withdrawal of funds;
- Fraudulent invoices;
- Insider trading risk;
- Bribery.

The following measures have been taken to mitigate these inherent risks:

Cyber risks, cyber risk is recognised as a collective term which, knowingly (e.g. ransomware) or unknowingly (e.g. hacking), can lead to a withdrawal of assets. The range of techniques that a malicious person can use is extensive. That is why it is important for GSAM BV to be aware of these techniques and to test its own environment accordingly.

Unauthorised withdrawal of funds, is prevented by having authorization limits and a four (or more) eyes principles, whereby modern techniques such as 2 factor authentication are required.

Fraudulent invoices, the payment of invoices at the expense of an investment fund is only permitted if this corresponds with the prospectus. The beneficiary as well as the correctness of the amounts charged are often verifiable, through a link with the assets. Invoices must be assessed and approved in advance by budget holders, in accordance with the procurement policy. Within this process, a separation of functions has been made between ordering, entering and approving.

Insider trading risk, involves misusing information for personal gain, or having orders executed in such a way that self-enrichment can be achieved at the expense of the Sub-fund. The measures taken to prevent this are diverse, including best execution review, mandatory periodic reporting on personal investment portfolios, education in the form of mandatory training and pre-employment screening.

Bribery involves having a tender being influenced by, for example, bribes, dinners, travel and gifts. To mitigate this, GSAM BV has a strict policy, whereby anything with a value of more than fifty euros may not be accepted. Furthermore, in the context of broker execution, price and quality assessments are carried out periodically, the outcome of which is indicative of the extent to which orders are allocated to these brokers.

The residual risk, following from the risks described above, is determined by GSAM BV as 'medium' and is accepted through a formal risk acceptance.

Furthermore, there is a clear legal and operational separation between the asset manager, the external administrator, the Sub-fund and the custodian. This segregation of duties has an important preventive effect on the risk of fraud and corruption.

The aforementioned control measures are part of a larger control framework, of which various parts are periodically assessed by an external auditor via the GSAM BV ISAE 3402 report. Furthermore, GSAM BV applies the 3-lines of defence mechanism, in which risk management and internal audit continuously test and monitor the effectiveness of the administrative organization and internal control. GSAM BV also implemented various soft controls, such as tone at the top, e-learning, code of ethics and a whistleblower policy.

Goldman Sachs Group maintains a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, supplemented by 14 Business Principles, and a compendium of internal policies to inform and guide employees in their roles. The company endorses Goldman Sachs Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics set out on the Goldman Sachs public website and looks to conduct its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk is defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation") as an environmental, social or governance event or condition, that if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Additional details of risks not disclosed in the financial statements can be found in the prospectus.

Issuer default risk

In addition to general trends in the financial markets, specific developments related to the issuer can also impact the value of an investment. Even careful security selection, for example, cannot eliminate the risk of loss due to a decline in value of the issuer's assets.

Risk perception

The willingness to take risks or guarantees (risk appetite) is an integral part of the investment policy carried out during the reporting period, and as outlined in the section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024'.

Insight into relevant risks during the reporting period is obtained as follows:

- In the notes to the investment policy during the reporting period, the section 'risk appetite and risk policy within the investment policy' highlights the main developments, considerations, and decisions regarding the risk management policy.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide detail on specific risks related to the use of financial instruments.
- The Composition of investments overview provides information on the diversification of investments in terms of regions and currencies, as well as by individual holdings. It also includes details on interest rates and remaining maturity for fixed-income investments, offering an indication of price risks at reporting date.
- For derivative financial instruments in the portfolio at the reporting date, additional information is provided in the notes to the financial statements.
- Counterparty risk is disclosed in the notes to the balance sheet. Where applicable, information regarding the use of collateral is included.
- The Management Board report contains details regarding leverage. Leverage refers to the method used by the manager to increase the Sub-fund's position through borrowed funds or securities, with leverage in the form of derivative positions or otherwise.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide information on the portfolio's duration and credit ratings. Duration measures the sensitivity of fixed-income portfolios to changes in market interest rates.
- The currency position, as included in the notes to the balance sheet, gives insight into the extent to which the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in euros or other currencies, including derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, which help guide currency management.
- If the Sub-fund engages in securities lending, additional information is provided in the notes to the balance sheet and the notes to the profit and loss statement, by providing details on specific risks and their management.
- The Sub-fund holds more than 20% of its assets in another investment fund. Information about this investment fund is included in the indirect investments.

2.12 Risk management

The manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework concerning the design of the administrative organization and internal control. The GSAM BV Control Framework includes all core processes, along with the key risks associated with each process. For each of these risks, the critical controls are defined, which are regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure compliance with internal and external regulations. Significant risks are systematically identified periodically. The existing system of internal control measures mitigates these risks.

The manager's operations, insofar as they apply to the activities of the investment fund, are also focused on managing financial and operational risks. The section 'In control statement' provides further details on how the manager's operations are structured.

GSAM BV, the manager, uses a system of risk management measures to ensure that the Sub-fund, in general, and the investment portfolio, in particular, continually comply with the conditions set forth in the prospectus, the legal frameworks, and the more fund-specific internal execution guidelines. These guidelines cover aspects such as portfolio diversification, the creditworthiness of debtors, the quality of counterparties, and the liquidity of investments.

A broad and well-diversified portfolio is expected to have a stabilizing effect on identified price risks, while selection based on creditworthiness and limit monitoring enables the management of credit risks. Liquidity risks can be limited by primarily investing in liquid, publicly traded securities.

The Sub-fund may use derivative financial instruments to hedge or manage price risks, such as currency and interest rate risks. These instruments also offer opportunities for efficient portfolio management, for example, in anticipation of inflows and outflows. These derivatives can be used for risk hedging, efficient portfolio management, and enhancing returns. This may also involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements. Additionally, derivatives will be used in a manner that ensures the overall portfolio remains within the investment restrictions.

2.13 Leverage and Value-at-Risk

Leverage refers to the method by which the manager increases the position of a Sub-fund using borrowed money, securities lending, or leverage through derivative positions.

The conditions under which a Sub-fund may use leverage, the permitted types and sources of leverage, and the associated risks, as well as any limitations on the use of leverage, collateral arrangements, and the reuse of assets, the maximum leverage that the manager can employ for the Sub-fund, and any potential changes to the maximum leverage allowed for the Sub-fund, along with any rights related to the reuse of collateral or guarantees provided under the leverage arrangement, are described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund. This information will be updated as necessary.

The expected maximum leverage is expressed as the ratio of the Sub-fund's economic position to its net asset value.

The allowed maximum leverage for the Sub-fund is calculated as a percentage of the net asset value, using: i) the commitment method (net leverage), and ii) based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives (gross leverage).

Leverage calculation according to the net-method accounts for risk-reducing measures like netting and hedging, in accordance with the relevant guideline, while the leverage calculation according to the gross-method does not take such measures into account.

While the calculated leverage serves as an indicator, it is not an official restriction. The leverage in the Sub-fund may exceed the level mentioned in the prospectus if it aligns with the risk profile and Value-at-Risk limits. Depending on market movements, the expected leverage level may vary over time, but in no case shall the use of derivatives or other financial instruments lead to deviations from the investment policy as described in the prospectus.

When the leverage calculation is larger than 100%, there is leverage in the Sub-fund. A leverage of 100% implies that there is no leverage and that the economic position of the Sub-fund is equal to its net asset value. The net leverage is a risk factor but does not fully represent the Sub-fund's risk profile. A complete investment and risk profile can be found in the prospectus.

The use of derivatives can introduce leverage when a relatively small amount is invested compared to the cost of directly acquiring the underlying assets. The greater the leverage, the more sensitive the derivative becomes to price movements in the underlying asset. The potential gains and risks of derivatives will increase when there is an increase in leverage. In addition, derivatives can also be used to improve risk management. There is however no guarantee that using derivatives will help to achieve the objectives.

The below table provides information on the level of leverage.

2024	
Name umbrella fund	Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.
Name Sub-fund	Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)
Maximum expected net leverage level	900.0%
Average net leverage level*	359.0%
Maximum expected gross leverage level	900.0%
Average gross leverage level**	478.0%

* The net leverage level is determined according to the commitment method taking into account netting and/or hedging.

** The gross leverage level is determined based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives without considering netting and/or hedging.

2.14 Developments during the reporting period

2.14.1 General financial and economic developments in 2024

Macro

Risk assets ended 2023 with strong performance as the goldilocks macro backdrop of resilient growth in the US alongside continued disinflation across major economies continued, as well as a more dovish shift from the US Federal Reserve (Fed) towards potential rate cuts. In the first half of 2024, continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing data, robust labour markets, a resilient US economy, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks further supported investor risk appetite. Early in the first half of 2024, while the growth outlook remained benign, inflation, especially in the US, raised some concerns due to a few downside surprises in key inflation prints. However, the US began to see disinflationary progress once again in the second quarter of 2024, providing both the Fed and investors with renewed confidence in the path ahead following the string of higher-than-expected prints to start of the year. US Core PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index, Excluding Food and Energy) averaged 0.17% in April and May versus an average reading of 0.37% in the first quarter of 2024. This progress, combined with strong earnings growth, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks supported momentum in risk assets.

In July, the macro backdrop remained fluid with slight moderation in global manufacturing/services activity, but continued disinflation progress in the US. Then, in August, financial markets were jolted by a weaker than expected US jobs print in August. The print, headlined by the US national unemployment rate (U3) rising from 4.1% to 4.3%, triggered the Sahm Rule, which indicates that the US economy has moved into recession territory whenever the 3-month moving average of the U3 unemployment rate rises by more than 0.5% from its 12-month low. As a result, panic ensued among market participants, leading to sell-off in equities and rally in safe-haven assets like US treasuries and the Japanese Yen. However, the shock proved to be short-lived as a string of data releases over the next few days and weeks provided better comfort around the strength of the US economy and labour market. September was an eventful month, as two of the biggest central banks, the Fed and People's Bank of China (PBoC), helped ease monetary policy by lowering interest rates to support domestic economies. The Fed cut its policy rate by 50bps, marking the first US rate cut since March 2020.

October was characterised by strong growth, moderating inflation, and a cooling labour market in the US. In November, the key market driver was the outcome of the US Presidential Elections, which saw Donald Trump and the Republican party register a clean sweep by winning the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives. Tariffs on exports to the US, clampdown on illegal immigration, extension of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), boosts to US gas and oil drilling, and deregulation were the key pillars of Trump's economic and foreign policy throughout the US election campaign. This policy mix, if implemented, could potentially lead to the US growth outperformance vs. the rest of the world as higher trade uncertainty could weigh on Asian and European economies, which are more trade dependent than the US economy.

In December, global PMIs continued to point to two key themes – i) activity remains resilient as global composite PMI inched up modestly from 52.3 to 52.4, and ii) US growth relative outperformance vs. the rest of the world, largely due to the weakness in Euro Area. While the US labour market data remained mixed, it continued to show incremental signs of stabilization. The unemployment rate ticked up to 4.2% from 4.1% but other labour market indicators improved sequentially. Upside risks to inflation from any potential tariffs on exports to the US were enough for some Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members to revise up their inflation and policy rate expectations.

Monetary Policy

2023 ended with a noticeable slowdown in global inflation, leading to a somewhat dovish stance from major central banks. Strong disinflation progress and continued resilience in the labour market led many to gain further confidence in the possibility of a soft landing. Despite many investors coming into the year with expectations for an earlier and swifter start to central bank easing cycles, many of these central banks, including the Fed, tilted hawkish at the start of 2024 as inflation surprised to the upside and the strong economy gave policymakers the option to be patient around the onset of their policy easing cycle. Elsewhere, the Swiss National Bank surprised markets in March and cut policy rates by 25bps, becoming the first G10 central bank to start easing. In Asia, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) paved its own path and decided to end its negative interest rate policy at its March meeting.

In June of 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Canada started their respective easing cycles, both cutting their respective policy rates by 25bps. Continued moderation in the US inflation over the summer, paired with added stress around the sustainability of the US labour market, meant that the Fed could start its much-awaited easing cycle in September. The post-meeting statement indicated that the FOMC was “strongly committed to supporting maximum employment” alongside the 2% inflation target and that the risks to the Committee’s dual-mandate goals were roughly in balance.

In Europe, the ECB continued its rate cutting cycle in September and October. Elsewhere, in China, the PBoC announced a slew of policy measures in September to boost activity in general and property market in particular. Activity data in November offered early signs of green shoots following China’s recent policy pivot and subsequent stimulus programs. Amid all the easing, the BoJ, which had been gradually tightening monetary policy, decided to leave policy rate unchanged in September and October.

The FOMC lowered its policy rate further by 25bps in November. The Committee did not provide any strong forward guidance and refrained to comment on the implications of the new US government policies on potential monetary policy path going forward. However, Chair Powell did highlight that as the FOMC approaches levels that are close to neutral, it may be appropriate to slow down the pace of easing. In December, Powell highlighted that while the policy is still restrictive, it is getting closer to short-term neutral estimates. As a result, the FOMC is likely to be very cautious and gradual going forward in terms of pace of easing. This gradual approach was similar to the Bank of Canada, which cut rates by 50bps in December as expected but removed explicit easing bias and signalled a data dependent approach going forward.

Elsewhere in Europe, the European Central Bank lowered its growth and inflation projections at its December meeting. The policy rate was reduced by 25bps as widely expected by the markets. On the other hand, after cutting in November, the Bank of England held rates in December and reiterated that a “gradual approach” to removing policy restriction remains appropriate.

Bond Markets

Bond yields climbed higher at the start of 2024 as recession fears continued to ease and US inflation surprised to the upside. The US 10Y yield rose by 35bps to 4.2% in 1Q 2024, following a decline of 70bps in 4Q 2023. Yields were modestly higher in the second quarter of 2024, with the yield on the US 10Y up by 15bps. This increase was largely concentrated in April in response to strong labour market and inflation data. Subsequently, as inflation and activity data moderated, the yield on the 10Y declined in May and June. In France, the 10Y yield was 55bps in the second quarter of 2024 as the market priced in a higher term premium given increased political uncertainty.

In rates, yields declined in July on the back of weaker US inflation data and a softening labour market. The US 10Y yield was down by 25bps whereas German and UK 10Y yields were down 20bps each. The US 10Y yield went as low as 3.65% in September following the weak jobs numbers leading the market to price in a greater probability of a 50bps cut in September and more than 100bps of cuts in 2024. Nonetheless, the US 10Y yield rebounded following the Fed’s September meeting on the back of a string of more optimistic economic prints.

Fixed Income markets across major economies sold-off in October with the US underperforming, alongside election-related uncertainties remaining elevated. In November, developed market yields declined with US 10Y down from 4.28% to 4.19%, a decline of ~10bps. UK and German 10Y yields declined by 20bps and 30bps respectively. However, the Japanese 10Y yield went up by 10bps. In summary, bond markets witnessed some dispersion. Interestingly, US 10Y yield had risen from 4.28% to 4.44% by November 21 as the market baked in expectations of less easing from the FOMC on the back of potentially higher fiscal deficits under a Republican sweep. However, the trend reversed on the nomination of Scott Bessent as the next potential US Treasury Secretary under the incoming Trump administration.

In December, developed market bond yields went up with the US and the UK 10Y yield rising by 35bps each. German 10Y yield was up 25bps whereas Japanese 10Y yield was up a modest 6bps. The main driver of higher US 10Y nominal yield was the 30bps rise in real yield whereas the breakeven inflation rose by a modest 5bps. Overall, the key driver sell-off in December was the FOMC’s pivot towards higher inflation expectation and fewer cuts in 2025 than previously thought.

2.14.2 Sub-fund specific developments in 2024

Investment policy

The performance included in the key figures is the net performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund after deduction of costs. The report on the executed investment policy as described below, is based on the gross performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund before deduction of costs.

The Sub-fund invests in a combination of high-quality euro government bonds and derivatives and has a weighted average term (duration) of approximately 45 years. This is achieved by applying higher leverage. The starting point for the Sub-fund is a duration profile based on a representative set of cash flow profiles of more than 100 pension funds in the segment between 8 and 30 years.

Given the duration profile of the Sub-fund – the fund duration was mostly around 45 years throughout the year – the falling interest rates in 2024 made a positive contribution to the performance.

The 10-year euro swap rate fell by approximately 0.14 percentage points from 2.49% at the beginning of 2024 to 2.35% at the end of the year. The 30-year euro swap rate fell by approximately 0.20 percentage points from 2.34% at the beginning of 2024 to 2.14% at the end of the year. During the first half of 2024 rates increased as inflation surprised to the upside. In the second half of the year, rates started to decrease as the ECB started their cutting cycle on the back of economic slowdown and inflation coming down. Through a large part of the year swaps showed higher yields than German treasury bunds. Spread positioning contributed positively to the relative performance of the Sub-fund.

Risk appetite and risk policy within the investment policy

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets, predominantly fixed-income markets. When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases. The interest rate risk is intended as the Sub-fund is used to hedge against liabilities or duration profile which are also sensitive to interest rate risk.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Derivatives

The portfolio uses futures and interest rate swaps for efficient portfolio management and to increase duration.

Outlook

The global expansion is at the start of 2025 continuing, led by the US and powered by consumer spending. Corporate balance sheets remain in good shape, underpinning continued income potential across corporate credit. However, the US has ushered in a new President and a new source of market volatility. Heightened uncertainty around US trade policy, coupled with structural themes such as deglobalization and destabilization in geopolitics are likely to have an impact on business confidence, economic growth and inflation in Europe. On the other hand, European countries are reacting to this new environment by planning to increase fiscal spending, especially on defence. As a result, the longer-term prospects for European growth and inflation are balanced, albeit with elevated uncertainty.

The ECB is expected to cut rates a few more times to neutral, around 2%, as core-inflation looks like it will drop to around 2% in the second half of the year. Government-bond yields with maturities longer than 5 years are expected to remain more or less unchanged over the next twelve months but with significant risks on both sides.

Since year-end, global markets have experienced a significant increase in volatility across all financial instruments as a result of a range of trade tariffs imposed by the Trump administration. The situation has not led to any significant impact on liquidity, nor on the operations of the Sub-fund. The market volatility has been deemed a non-adjusting event, and as such its post year end impact has not been taken into account in the recognition and measurement of the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024.

2.14.3 Other aspects

Subsequent events

There have been no significant subsequent events after balance sheet date.

2.15 Remuneration during the reporting period

Introduction

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the AIFMD (2011/61/EU) and UCITS Directive (2014/91/EU) and further guidance included in the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD (3 July 2013/ESMA/2013/232) and UCITS Directive (14 October 2016/ESMA/2016/575). The full and detailed remuneration disclosure can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.1 Remuneration Programme Philosophy

Retention of talented employees is critical to executing the firm's business strategy successfully. Remuneration is, therefore, a key component of the costs the firm incurs to generate revenues, similar to the cost of goods sold or manufacturing costs in other industries.

The remuneration philosophy and the objectives of the remuneration programme for the firm are reflected in the Compensation Principles for The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("GS Group"), as posted on the Goldman Sachs public website (<http://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-documents/compensation-principles.pdf>).

2.15.2 Firmwide Compensation Frameworks

The Firmwide Performance Management and Incentive Compensation Framework, as amended from time to time ("Firmwide PM-IC Framework"), formalises the variable remuneration practices of the firm.

The primary purpose of this Firmwide PM-IC Framework is to assist The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("the firm" or "Goldman Sachs Group") in assuring that its variable compensation programme does not provide "covered employees" (i.e., senior executives as well as other employees of the firm, who, either individually or as part of a group, have the ability to expose the firm to material amounts of risk) with incentives to take imprudent risks and is consistent with the safety and soundness of the firm.

In addition, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV Compensation Policy supplements the firm's remuneration programmes and frameworks in alignment with applicable local laws, rules and regulations. No material changes were made to GSAM BV compensation policies during the year.

2.15.3 Remuneration Governance

The Board of Directors of Goldman Sachs Group (the "Group Board") oversees the development, implementation and effectiveness of the firm's global remuneration practices, and it generally exercises this responsibility directly or through delegation to the Compensation Committee of the Group Board (the "Board Compensation Committee").

The Board Compensation Committee recognises the importance of using a remuneration consultant that is appropriately qualified and is determined to be independent. The independence of the remuneration consultant is reviewed and confirmed annually by the Board Compensation Committee. For 2024, the Board Compensation Committee received the advice of a remuneration consultant from Frederic W. Cook & Co. ("FW Cook").

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee (the "GSAM BV Compensation Committee") operates in line with GS Group policies and practices. The GSAM BV Compensation Committee held 8 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee oversees the development and implementation of those remuneration policies and practices of GSAM BV that are required to supplement the global Compensation Policy of Goldman Sachs Group in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee works alongside the GSAM BV Compensation Committee. The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee held 6 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

Further information with regards to Remuneration Governance, the Board Compensation Committee, the GSAM BV Compensation Committee and the GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee, can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.4 Link between Pay and Performance

In 2024, annual remuneration for employees comprised fixed remuneration (including base salary) and variable remuneration. The firm's remuneration practices provide for variable remuneration determinations to be made on a discretionary basis. Variable remuneration is based on multiple factors and is not set as a fixed percentage of revenue or by reference to any other formula, consistent with the process outlined in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework. Firmwide performance is a key factor in determining variable remuneration.

The firm is committed to aligning variable remuneration with performance, across several financial and non-financial factors. These factors include business-specific performance (as applicable), along with the performance of the firm and the individual, over the past year, as well as over prior years.

Further information with regards to the Link between Pay and Performance can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.5 Selection and remuneration of Identified Staff

GSAM BV selects Identified Staff (staff whose professional activities have material impact on the risk profile of Goldman Sachs Asset Management) on the basis of both AIFMD and UCITS (being staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Dutch licensed AIF(s), and/or the UCITS and/or GSAM BV, as applicable). AIFMD and UCITS Identified Staff are selected in accordance with ESMA guidelines 2013/232 and 2016/575. Under its selection methodology, GSAM BV considers the categories as detailed in the ESMA guidelines and conducts a review of employees who have a material impact and whose total remuneration takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior managers and risk takers.

The applied selection methodology and selection criteria for GSAM BV Identified Staff were approved by the GSAM BV Compensation Committee.

2.15.6 Performance Measurement

Performance is measured at the firmwide, business, business unit, desk and individual level as applicable. Employees are evaluated annually as part of the performance review feedback process. The process reflects evaluation of employee objectives and performance focusing on matters including but not limited to teamwork and collaboration. Further information with regards to the Performance Measurement can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.7 Risk Adjustment

Prudent risk management is a hallmark of the firm's culture and sensitivity to risk and risk management are key elements in assessing employee performance and variable remuneration, including as part of the performance review feedback process noted above.

The firm takes risk, including conduct risk, into account both on an ex-ante and ex-post basis when setting the amount and form of variable remuneration for employees. As indicated in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework, different lines of business have different risk profiles that inform remuneration decisions. These include credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational, legal, compliance and conduct risks.

Guidelines are provided to assist remuneration managers when exercising discretion during the remuneration process to promote appropriate consideration of the different risks presented by the firm's businesses. Further, to ensure the independence of control function employees, remuneration for those employees is not determined by individuals in revenue-producing positions but rather by the management of the relevant control function.

Consistent with prior years, for 2024 certain employees received a portion of their variable remuneration as an equity-based award that is subject to a number of terms and conditions that could result in forfeiture or recapture.

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee also reviewed the annual compensation-related risk assessment with respect to GSAM BV. Further information with regards to Risk Adjustment can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.8 Structure of Remuneration

Fixed Remuneration

The firm has a global salary approach to ensure consistency in salary levels and to achieve an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration.

Variable Remuneration

For employees with total remuneration and variable remuneration above specific thresholds, variable remuneration is generally paid in a combination of cash and equity-based remuneration. In general, the portion paid in the form of an equity-based award increases as variable remuneration increases and, for Identified Staff, is set to ensure compliance with the applicable rules of the AIFMD and UCITS Directive.

The variable remuneration programme is flexible to allow the firm to respond to changes in market conditions and to maintain its pay-for-performance approach. Variable remuneration is discretionary (even if paid consistently over a period of years).

Equity-based Remuneration

The firm believes that remuneration should encourage a long-term, firmwide approach to performance and discourage imprudent risk-taking. One way the firm achieves this approach is to pay a significant portion of variable remuneration in the form of equity-based remuneration that delivers over time, changes in value according to the price of GS Group shares of common stock and/or the performance of GSAM BV funds, and is subject to forfeiture or recapture. This approach encourages a long-term, firmwide focus because the value of the equity-based remuneration is realised with a dependency on long-term responsible behaviour and the financial performance of the firm.

To ensure continued alignment to the investment activities of GSAM BV, staff eligible for equity-based remuneration (including GSAM BV Identified Staff) are generally awarded both GS Group Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Phantom Units under the Goldman Sachs Phantom Investment Plan ("GSAM BV Phantom Unit Plan"). Further information with regards to the Equity-based remuneration can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.9 Remuneration over 2024

Over 2024, GSAM BV has awarded a total amount of € 117.21 million to all employees. This amount consists of fixed remuneration of € 86.96 million, and variable remuneration of € 30.25 million. Per 31 December 2024 this concerned 709 employees and 5 board members of GSAM BV. The majority of employees spend their time on activities that are directly or indirectly related to the management of the funds. In total GSAM BV awarded remuneration exceeding € 1 million to 2 employees.

From the above mentioned amounts, total remuneration for the board members is € 3.77 million, of which fixed remuneration is € 1.79 million and variable remuneration is € 1.98 million.

Remuneration paid or awarded for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 comprised fixed remuneration (salaries, allowances and director fees) and variable remuneration. Information of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration is not administered on fund level, resulting in the costs above to be disclosed on aggregated total management company level.

Aggregated fixed and variable remuneration over 2024 and 2023

The following tables show aggregate quantitative remuneration information for all GSAM BV Identified Staff selected on the basis of AIFMD and/or UCITS for the performance year 2024.

Table 1: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2024

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	26
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,786	7,736
Variable remuneration (2)	1,980	7,936
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,766	15,672

Table 2: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2023

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	28
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,582	7,981
Variable remuneration (2)	1,430	7,014
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,012	14,995

1) Fixed remuneration per the fiscal year-end for contractual working hours. Fixed remuneration includes allowances, which includes elements such as holiday pay, and pension allowance and excludes benefits.

2) Variable remuneration includes all payments processed through payroll per respectively January 2025 (performance year 2024) or January 2024 (performance year 2023) and all conditional and unconditional awards in relation to the respective performance year, including RSUs, GSAM BV Phantom Units (a reference to the allocated Funds is not available) and carried interest.

Remuneration information third parties

GSAM BV has (partly) outsourced its portfolio management activities to third parties. For each of these parties a Portfolio Management Agreement (PMA) has been arranged. The PMA guarantees efficient and effective services in accordance with the set agreements with these third parties. The services offered by these third parties based on the PMA are evaluated annually by GSAM BV.

The transparency that GSAM BV maintains with regard to the applied remuneration policy also includes transparency regarding the remuneration policy of third parties who carry out portfolio management activities for GSAM BV. By doing this GSAM BV is aligned with the guidance from the European regulator (ESMA). GSAM BV annually requests information from third parties in order to be able to evaluate the services and information about the applied remuneration policy by the third party is included in this request.

The overview below provides information on the remuneration policy from the parties to whom Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV has (partly) delegated portfolio management activities for AIFs and UCITS.

This includes delegated portfolio management services provided by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., for which the services have been considered on an AIF/UCITS by AIF/UCITS basis and an estimated split for each AIF/UCITS has been incorporated into the calculations below. The pro rata remuneration is calculated by dividing the assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager on behalf of the AIF(s)/UCITS managed by GSAM BV by the total (strategy) assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager.

Delegated portfolio management (3)	Number of beneficiaries	Fixed pay (USD)	Variable pay (USD)	Total pay (USD)
Pro rata remuneration	376.6 – 381.6	1,342,112.89	359,033.68	1,701,146.57

- 3) The delegated portfolio management services have been provided by Danske Bank A/S, Nomura Asset Management Co. Ltd, J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Irish Life Investment Management Limited, State Street Global Advisors UK, Triodos Investment Management B.V., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Where information for FY2024 was not available, FY2023 figures have been included.

2.16 In control statement

As manager of Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) it is, in accordance with 115y lid 5 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises pursuant to the Act on Financial Supervision ('Besluit gedragstoezicht financiële ondernemingen' or 'Bgfo'), our responsibility to declare that for Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) we have a description of the control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements and that the control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period from 2 February until 31 December 2024 and in accordance with the description.

Below we present our view on the design of the business operations of the manager related to the activities of the Fund. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework is unable to provide absolute certainty that exceptions will never occur, but is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls and the risks related to the activities of the manager. The assessment of the effectiveness of the control framework is the responsibility of the manager.

With regard to the design of the administrative organisation and internal control environment (overall named 'control framework'), the manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework. The significant risks are determined periodically in a systematic manner. The existing system of internal controls mitigates these risks.

The description of the control framework has been evaluated and is in line with legal requirements. This means that the significant risks and controls of the relevant processes have been reviewed and updated.

In practice, the assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed in different ways. Management is periodically informed by means of performance indicators, which are based on process descriptions and their control measures. In addition, there is an incident and complaints procedure. In the reporting period, the effective functioning of the control framework is reviewed and tested for its operational efficiency. This concerns generic testing, which has been implemented in a process-oriented manner for the different investment funds managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. Therefore, the executed test work can be different at the level of the individual funds. Controls are self-assessed by management for those controls in scope of the assurance report. The tests are carried out by the independent auditor. In the context of this annual report, no relevant findings have emerged.

Reporting on business operations

During the reporting period, we have reviewed the various aspects of the control framework. During our review work, we have no observations based on which it should be concluded that the description of the design of the control framework, as referred to in 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, does not meet the requirements as stated in the Bgfo and related regulations. We have not found internal control measures that were not effective or were not operating in accordance with their description. Based on this we, as manager for Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) declare to have a description of the control framework as referred to in 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, which meets the requirements of the Bgfo and we declare with a reasonable degree of certainty that the business operations during the reporting period have operated effectively and in accordance with the description.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

(For the period 2 February through 31 December 2024)

3.1 Balance sheet

Before appropriation of the result

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	31-12-2024
Investments		
Bonds and other fixed income securities	3.5.1	249,237
Investment funds	3.5.2	470,334
Interest futures	3.5.3	1,941
Total investments		721,512
Receivables		
	3.5.6	
Interest receivable		1,264
Receivable from shareholders		97
Other receivables		31
Total receivables		1,392
Other assets		
	3.5.7	
Cash and cash equivalents		134,202
Total other assets		134,202
Total assets		857,106
Shareholders' equity		
	3.5.8	
Issued capital		1,393
Share premium		673,817
Revaluation reserve		284
Other reserves		-284
Undistributed result		64,527
Shareholders' equity		739,737
Investments with negative market value		
Interest futures	3.5.3	4,683
Interest rate swaps	3.5.4	109,165
Total investments with negative market value		113,848
Short term liabilities		
	3.5.9	
Payable for investment transactions		3,046
Payable to shareholders		283
Other short term liabilities		192
Total short term liabilities		3,521
Total liabilities		857,106

3.2 Profit and loss statement

For the period 2 February through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income	3.6.1	
Interest from investments		-7,041
Revaluation of investments	3.6.2	
Realised revaluation of investments		122,362
Unrealised revaluation of investments		-50,487
Other results	3.6.3	
Interest other		56
Subscription and redemption fee		466
Other income		22
Total operating income		65,378
OPERATING EXPENSES		
	3.6.4	
Operating costs		850
Interest other		1
Total operating expenses		851
Net result		64,527

3.3 Cash flow statement

For the period 2 February through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of investments		-1,575,910
Sales of investments		1,043,167
Interest on investments paid		-8,305
Other results		47
Other interest paid		-1
Operating costs paid		-658
Total cashflow from investments activities		-541,660
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from subscriptions of shares		778,292
Payments for redemptions of shares		-102,896
Subscription and redemption fee received		466
Total cashflow from financing activities		675,862
NET CASH FLOW		134,202
Change in cash and cash equivalents		134,202
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		-
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	3.5.7	134,202
Summary of total position of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents		134,202
Money market investment funds		470,334
Total position of cash and cash equivalents		604,536

3.4 Notes to the financial statements

3.4.1 General notes

The Sub-fund started on 2 February 2024. The reporting period runs from 2 February 2024 through 31 December 2024.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. GSAM BV, located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund.

The financial statements are prepared under going concern principles and in accordance with the financial statement models for investment institutions as established by the legislator. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards. Wording may be used that deviates from these models to better reflect the contents of the specific items.

Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is a variable capital investment company. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. has its head office in The Hague, has its registered office in Amsterdam and is listed in the trade register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is an open-end investment company structured as an umbrella fund, where the ordinary shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. are divided into various series, known as 'Sub-funds', in which investments can be made separately. For further details, please refer to the 'Structure' section in the Management Board Report.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets allocated to the individual Sub-funds. The financial statements of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is available on the website of the manager.

When preparing the financial statements, the manager uses estimates and judgments that can be essential to the amounts included in the financial statements. If deemed necessary, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the associated assumptions, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

The functional currency of the Sub-fund is the euro. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. Amounts in whole euros are denoted with a euro symbol (€).

3.4.2 Continuity management

The objective of the continuity management of the manager is to ensure the continuity of its operations, establish trust, protect assets and entrusted resources, fulfil obligations, comply with internal and external regulations, prevent or mitigate damage and risk, and identify and manage risks to an acceptable level.

Liquidity monitoring

GSAM BV actively engages in liquidity monitoring to mitigate and manage liquidity risks within the Sub-funds it manages. More specifically, the risk of not being able to service redemption requests within the timelines disclosed in the prospectus. At GSAM BV, liquidity risk management follows the so-called 'Three lines of defence' model, whereby the Portfolio Management teams are responsible for managing Sub-funds in line with risk appetite, Risk Management provides independent liquidity risk modelling and oversight, and Internal Audit functions review whether these activities are performed in line with regulatory and client expectations. Risk Management (RM) manages liquidity risks in the Sub-funds on an ongoing basis by measuring, monitoring and reporting.

The GSAM BV Control Framework includes liquidity on the asset side, liquidity on the liability side and the coverage ratio which indicates how many times we expect that liquid assets are able to cover potential liabilities from redemptions. Liquidity risk is also modelled as a stress version in accordance with the ESMA guidelines for liquidity stress testing (where applicable).

The manager has the ability to use the following liquidity instruments in cases of exceptional subscriptions or redemptions within a fund. An exceptional subscription or redemption is one that is expected to have a market impact. The ultimate goal of these tools is to act in the best interest of the shareholders in the Sub-fund when executing such exceptional transactions.

- Subscription and redemption fee: This fee serves to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund by compensating for the purchase or sale costs (transaction costs) of the underlying 'physical' investments.
- Short term loans: To allow the Sub-fund to temporarily borrow (by utilizing the overdraft facility provided by the Sub-fund's custodian) in order to meet obligations. For UCITS funds, this is capped at a maximum of 10%.
- Suspension of NAV calculation and/or order processing: This prevents investors in the Sub-funds of the Fund from withdrawing their assets.

GSAM BV as a regulated entity is subject to two liquidity requirements:

- The liquidity requirement for investment firms based on Article 43(1) of the IFR is equal to one third of the fixed cost requirement. According to this requirement, GSAM BV hold an amount of liquid assets equivalent to at least one third of the fixed overhead requirement. These liquid assets consist of cash, cash pool receivables, and other receivables from trade debtors.
- The liquidity requirement for an AIF manager based on Article 9(8) of the AIFMD and Article 63b (2) of the Decree on prudential rules for financial undertakings operating in the financial markets (Besluit prudentiële regels Wft), where the entire regulatory capital must be held in liquid assets.

This is periodically reported to the DNB, noting that these requirements apply to GSAM BV and not to the funds it has under management.

Investments

The Sub-fund primarily invests in liquid assets. As a result, no issues related to marketability occurred during the reporting period. The available cash position within the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage capital inflows and outflows during the reporting period.

Conclusion

Currently, we do not foresee any impact on the continuity of the Sub-fund, nor that of the manager over the next 12 months. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

3.4.3 Tax aspects

The Sub-fund is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V., which has the status of a tax-exempt investment institution as referred to in Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969. As a tax-exempt investment institution within the meaning of Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969, the Fund will be exempt from corporate income tax on the investment income it receives if certain conditions (open-end character, collective investment, investment in financial instruments with risk diversification) are met.

Dividends distributed on foreign investments will often be subject to withholding tax in the respective country. Interest payments may also be subject to foreign withholding tax. Foreign and Dutch withholding tax withheld on behalf of the Fund generally cannot be reclaimed or offset. As a tax-exempt investment institution, the Fund cannot generally benefit from Dutch double taxation treaties.

The Fund is exempt from withholding tax on all its distributions.

3.4.4 Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

3.4.5 Securities lending

The Sub-fund is allowed to engage in securities lending techniques to generate additional income. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund did not engage in securities lending.

3.4.6 Accounting policies

General

The valuation principles included in this paragraph provide an overview of all valuation principles of the GSAM BV funds, which, in the management's opinion, are the most critical for representing the financial position and require estimates and assumptions by the GSAM BV funds.

Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities are recorded at historical cost.

An asset is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Sub-fund and its value can be reliably measured. A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that its settlement will result in an outflow of resources, and the amount can be reliably measured.

An asset or liability is no longer recognised in the balance sheet if a transaction results in the transfer of all or virtually all rights to economic benefits and all or virtually all risks related to the asset or liability to a third party.

Offsetting an asset and a liability occurs only if there is a legal right to settle the asset and liability simultaneously, and the Sub-fund has the firm intention to do so.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the calculation date. All transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the last known mid-market rate on the transaction date.

Investments

All financial instruments, as categorised in this report under investments or investments with a negative market value, are included in the balance sheet for the period during which the economic risk is attributable to the Sub-fund.

All investments are held for trading purposes and are valued at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, including (negative) share premium and directly attributable transaction costs. In subsequent valuations at fair value with changes recognised in the profit and loss statement, as is the case for investments held for trading purposes, directly attributable transaction costs are directly recognised in the profit and loss statement.

After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued as follows:

- Equities are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- Bonds and other fixed-income securities are valued at the last known mid price at the end of the reporting period.
- Deposits and commercial paper are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve data from active markets.
- Investments in other GSAM BV funds are valued at the intrinsic value of the same day.
- Investments in externally managed investment funds are valued at the last known intrinsic value.
- Options are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and volatility data from active markets.
- The fair value of forward currency contracts is determined daily using market-standard valuation models, calculated based on the discount curve of the relevant currency.
- Futures are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on the present value of the expected cash flows at the end of the reporting period, discounted at the market interest rate at the end of the reporting period. The net present value calculation uses the OIS curve (Overnight Indexed Swap) or another relevant interest rate curve.
- Inflation-linked swaps are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and inflation data from active markets.
- Total return swaps are valued at market value, based on the present value of the expected underlying cash flows, minus any interest earned or owed at the balance sheet date.
- Credit derivatives are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service and consisting of a theoretical value using yield curve and spread data from active markets for credit derivatives not listed on an exchange, and the exchange value for credit derivatives that are listed (CDX).

For investments that do not have a stock exchange or other market listing or if the pricing is not considered representative (for example, in times of high volatility in the financial markets), the manager determines the value. This determination is made using objective and recent market information and/or commonly accepted calculation models.

Other financial instruments considered as investments are valued at market value derived from third-party market quotations and market information. If no objective market quotation is available for such financial instruments, they are valued at theoretical value calculated using objective and broadly accepted mathematical models and considering standards deemed appropriate by the manager for the respective investments.

Security Lending

In securities lending, there is a temporary transfer of legal ownership to third parties. The economic rights and obligations remain with the Sub-fund, allowing the Sub-fund to retain the indirect investment results of the lent securities and receive compensation for any missed direct investment returns. As a result, these securities remain part of the investment portfolio as presented in the balance sheet and the composition of the investments during the period they are lent.

Collateral

Received and provided collateral is accounted for depending on the nature of the collateral:

- Received collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Short-term liabilities.
- Provided collateral in the form of a margin account for futures is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents.
- Provided collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Receivables.
- Collateral in the form of a variation margin for derivatives transacted through the central counterparty (Central counterparty (CCP)) is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions.

Receivables and Short-term Liabilities

All receivables and short-term liabilities have a maturity of less than one year. Receivables and short-term liabilities are initially valued at fair value. After initial recognition, receivables and short-term liabilities are valued at amortised cost, less any provision for recoverability deemed necessary for receivables.

Other Assets

Other assets relate to Cash and cash equivalents, which are valued at nominal value.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

The manager may deviate from the principles of net asset value determination described above if, in their opinion, special circumstances make the determination of the net asset value as described practically impossible or clearly unreasonable (for example, during times of high volatility in the financial markets). In such cases, net asset value determination will be based on indices or other acceptable valuation principles.

Amounts contributed and repurchased by shareholders above the nominal value are recorded as share premium. If the calculation of the share premium reserve through share repurchase results in a negative outcome, this negative amount will be recognised under other reserves.

The revaluation reserve consists of the total unrealised positive revaluation on OTC derivatives for which no frequent market quotation is available as of the balance sheet date.

3.4.7 Income and expense recognition

General

Operating income and expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Dividend

Dividends on investments are recognised as income at the time the respective share is quoted ex-dividend.

Interest

Interest is attributed to the period to which it relates.

Revaluation of investments

Realised and unrealised changes in the fair value of investments, including foreign currency gains and losses, are included in the profit and loss statement under revaluation of investments. Foreign currency results on other balance sheet items are reported in the profit and loss statement under 'Currency exchange rate differences'.

The realised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the difference between the selling price and the average historical cost. The unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the movement in the unrealised fair value of investments and foreign currency results during the reporting period. The reversal of the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results of prior years are included in the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results when realised.

Subscription and redemption fee

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

Whether a subscription or redemption fee is applied depends on whether the Sub-fund, encompassing all share classes, has a net inflow (leading to a subscription fee) or outflow (leading to a redemption fee) of capital. Any difference between the actual costs of the Sub-fund and the aforementioned subscription or redemption fees will benefit or burden the Sub-fund.

Result per share class

The result of a Share Class consists of revaluation of the investments, the interest received and paid, and security lending fees during the period, the declared dividends and the expenses that are attributable to the financial period. When determining the interest gains, the interest receivable on bank deposits is taken into account. Direct income and expenses are allocated to each Share Class and attributed to the relating financial period.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs of investments are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds of the relevant investments.

3.4.8 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement provides insights into cash and cash equivalents originated by the Sub-fund during the reporting period and the way in which this has been used. Cash flows are split into investment activities and financing activities.

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the direct method. The cash flow statement distinguishes between cashflows from financing activities, which relate to transactions with shareholders, and cashflows from investment activities, which relate to the operational activities of the Sub-fund.

The cash and cash equivalents consist of freely available positions at banks including, if applicable, the margin accounts related to transactions in derivative instruments.

3.5 Notes to the balance sheet

The presented movement schedules cover the period from 2 February through 31 December

3.5.1 Bonds and other fixed income securities

Amounts x € 1,000	2024
Opening balance	-
Purchases	294,601
Sales and repayments	-50,002
Revaluation	4,638
Closing balance	249,237

The Composition of investments section that is part of this report, shows the individual bonds and other fixed-income securities included in the portfolio at the end of the reporting period.

3.5.2 Investment funds

Amounts x € 1,000	2024
Opening balance	-
Purchases	1,284,355
Sales	-828,720
Revaluation	14,699
Closing balance	470,334

Overview of investment funds

The below table shows the investment funds in which the Sub-fund was invested at the end of the reporting period. The participation percentage included herein represents the interest in the respective Share Class of the investment fund in which the Sub-fund participates.

At 31 December 2024

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	10	10,559.74	0.0%	106
Liquid Euribor 3M - Zz Cap EUR	78,034	1,072.53	5.6%	83,693
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR*	362,798	1,065.43	18.1%	386,535
Closing balance				470,334

* Further information about this investment fund is provided in the Indirect investments note.

3.5.3 Interest futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024
Opening balance	-
Expiration	-5,155
Revaluation	2,413
Closing balance	-2,742
Interest futures with positive market value	1,941
Interest futures with negative market value	-4,683
Closing balance	-2,742

3.5.4 Interest rate swaps

Amounts x € 1.000	2024
Opening balance	-
Opening of positions	-159,290
Revaluation	50,125
Closing balance	-109,165
Interest rate swaps with negative market value	-109,165
Closing balance	-109,165

3.5.5 Risk relating to financial instruments

Investing involves entering into transactions with financial instruments. Investing in the Sub-fund, and therefore the use of financial instruments, means both seizing opportunities and taking risks. Managing risks that are related to investing should always be seen in conjunction with the opportunities, eventually expressed in the performance. Therefore, risk management is not solely focused on mitigating risks but to create an optimal balance between performance and risk, all within acceptable limits.

The disclosures of the risks that are included in this section relate to the investments in financial instruments of the Sub-fund. The Sub-fund also invests in investment funds. For detailed risk disclosures on these investments, please refer to the annual reports of these funds.

3.5.5.1 Market risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to the risk of changes in valuation of its investments due to fluctuations in interest rates and prices in the fixed-income markets. Additionally, the prices of individual bonds and other fixed-income securities in which the Sub-fund invests can also fluctuate. The Sub-fund may use derivatives for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management, and increasing returns. The use of derivatives may involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

The Sub-fund invests in investment funds and, through these funds, is indirectly exposed to market risk. The market risk described below relates to the Sub-fund's own investments in bonds and other fixed-income securities, as well as derivatives.

Insights into these risks in the report can be obtained as follows:

- The composition of investments provides information on the degree of diversification of investments by individual name and currency, as well as interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment. Additionally, the market risk section includes the allocation by country.
- The Sub-fund has provided collateral for the use of futures in the form of a margin account. The amount of the margin account is detailed in the notes on Other Assets. The justification for the futures contracts and the associated exposure is further explained in the notes to the balance sheet.
- The details of other derivatives contracts as of the end of the reporting period and the associated exposure are further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.
- The process for selecting counterparties for derivative transactions is further explained in the 'Counterparty Risk' section.
- For derivative transactions that take place through a central counterparty (CCP), collateral has been provided in the form of a variation margin and an initial margin. The amount of the variation margin is detailed in the notes Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions. The initial margin is further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.

Country breakdown

The table below shows the country allocation of the bonds and other fixed income securities.

Country	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2024	% Net asset value
Germany	137,413	18.6
Supranational organisations	82,388	11.1
Netherlands	29,436	4.0
Total	249,237	33.7

3.5.5.2 Interest rate risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk arises when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will increase. Conversely, when interest rates rise, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will decrease.

The composition of investments section includes information on bonds and other fixed-income securities regarding interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment in which the Sub-fund is directly invested.

Composition of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio by remaining maturity

At 31 December 2024

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	50,923	198,314	-	-	249,237
Interest futures	-	58,711	-88,471	74,964	45,204
Interest rate swaps floating*	391,000	-397,748	-	-	-6,748
Interest rate swaps fixed**	-2,428,400	-	-	2,325,983	-102,417
Total	-1,986,477	-140,723	-88,471	2,400,947	185,276

* These are interest rate swaps where variable interest is received, and fixed interest is paid.

** These are interest rate swaps where fixed interest is received, and variable interest is paid.

The above tables show the exposure of the derivative positions, categorised by remaining maturity. Additionally, the Sub-fund invests in investment funds that hold fixed-income securities, which also exposes these investments to interest rate risk. For insights into the interest rate risk of these investment funds, we refer to the financial statements of these funds.

Interest rate swaps

These interest rate swaps are all traded through a Central counterparty (CCP).

Initial margin CCP

At 31 December 2024 collateral was provided as initial margin for interest rate swaps that are traded through the Central counterparty (CCP). This collateral was provided in the form of bonds.

Collateral related to initial margin for interest rates swaps at 31 December 2024

Currency	Nominal x 1.000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1.000
EUR	46,500	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 10/10/25	45,732
EUR	3,800	0.250	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT BOND 15/10/27	3,757
EUR	26,200	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT BOND 15/01/26	25,625
EUR	32,300	1.300	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/10/27	31,759
EUR	22,000	0.000	Europe 02/06/28	20,319
EUR	31,200	0.000	Europe 07/04/29	27,956
Total				155,148

Duration

The duration of the bonds and other fixed-income securities portfolio, including derivatives where applicable, at the end of the reporting period is 43.42. This value is determined using the effective duration method. Effective duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates, taking into account any embedded options associated with the bond.

Interest futures

At 31 December 2024 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BUND	-663	100,000	EUR	133.44	6/3/25	-88,471	1,941
Interest futures with positive market value						-88,471	1,941
EURO-BOBL	106	100,000	EUR	117.86	6/3/25	12,493	-56
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	565	100,000	EUR	132.68	6/3/25	74,964	-4,487
EURO-SCHATZ	432	100,000	EUR	106.99	6/3/25	46,218	-140
Interest futures with negative market value						133,675	-4,683
Closing balance						45,204	-2,742

3.5.5.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The overview of the currency position provides the breakdown of the net asset value of the Sub-fund to the various currencies, including, where applicable, positions in derivatives like forward currency contracts that are used to manage the currency position.

Currency position

The currency position includes, where applicable, the currency position of (the Sub-fund's interest in) the underlying investment funds as of the end of the reporting period. An amount listed under currency forward contracts represents the net amount of the contracts entered into in the respective currency.

At 31 December 2024

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	739,737	-	739,737	739,737	100.0%
Total				739,737	100.0%

3.5.5.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the fact that a specific counterparty may not be able to fulfil its obligations under contracts relating to financial instruments. The Sub-fund invests directly and indirectly through underlying investment funds in bonds and other fixed income securities.

The total amount of the maximum credit risk of the Sub-fund is 857,106.

Credit ratings of the bonds and other fixed income securities portfolio in percentage

Rating class	31-12-2024
AAA	100.0%
Total	100.0%

The credit ratings provided are based on the distribution of the portfolio, including the underlying portfolios of the investment funds. These credit ratings are derived from the long-term ratings of S&P, Moody's, and Fitch, using the method of recording the second-highest rating for each investment. If a particular debt security has been rated by only one of the aforementioned rating agencies, that rating will be used. Investments related to cash management are excluded from this assessment.

Securities lending

Securities may be lent out. There is no restriction on the percentage of securities that can be lent. The Sub-fund incurs a settlement risk from lending securities, as described above under credit risk.

As of the balance sheet date, no bonds and other fixed-income securities have been lent out.

3.5.5.5 Counterparty risk

The Sub-fund is inherently exposed to counterparty risk concerning all assets on the balance sheet. For the various assets with a substantial financial interest, the following can be explained:

- Investments in listed securities are held by The Bank of New York Mellon, which serves as the custodian.
- Derivatives can be exposed to risks related to the solvency and liquidity of counterparties and their ability to fulfil contract terms. The Sub-fund may use derivatives that carry the risk of the counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations. The counterparty risk associated with all share classes of the Sub-fund is borne by the Sub-fund as a whole. To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund will ensure that trading in bilateral OTC derivatives meets the following criteria:
 - Generally, only high-quality counterparties will be approved for trading bilateral OTC derivatives. In principle, a bilateral OTC derivatives counterparty should have at least an investment-grade rating from Fitch, Moody's, and/or Standard & Poor's;

- Bilateral OTC derivatives must be traded based on a solid legal framework, typically an International Swap and Derivative Association Inc. (ISDA) agreement with a Credit Support Annex (CSA);
- All bilateral OTC derivatives are secured by collateral under a daily process as described in the section 'Collateral';
- The credit rating of bilateral OTC derivatives counterparties is evaluated at least annually;
- All policies related to bilateral OTC derivatives trading are reviewed and adjusted if necessary, at least annually;
- The notes to the balance sheet include information on the exposure of derivative contracts and lent securities. In the event that a derivative transaction takes place via a CCP, the counterparty risk will transfer to this central counterparty. If applicable, this is also explained.
- For the counterparty risk related to investments in investment funds, we refer to the annual report of the respective investment fund.
- Cash and cash equivalents are held with banks that generally have at least an investment-grade rating.

3.5.5.6 Collateral

To mitigate counterparty risk for the Sub-fund, a collateral arrangement with the counterparty can be established for certain assets. The Sub-fund must determine the value of the received collateral on a daily basis and verify if additional collateral needs to be exchanged.

The collateral is typically provided in the form of:

- Cash and cash equivalents, usually referred to as cash collateral;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by highly rated countries;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by prominent issuers and for which there is a sufficiently liquid market. Bonds issued by financial sector issuers are excluded due to correlation risk; or
- Equities admitted to or traded on a regulated market, provided that these equities are included in a major index.

The Sub-fund must ensure that it is able to enforce its rights to the collateral if an event occurs that requires its exercise. Therefore, the collateral must be available at all times, either directly or through the mediation of a prominent financial institution or a wholly-owned subsidiary of that institution, so that the Sub-fund can immediately seize or liquidate the collateralised assets if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations.

The Sub-fund will ensure that the collateral received from transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions meets the following conditions:

- The collateralised assets received are valued at market prices. To mitigate the risk of the collateral's value held by a Sub-fund being lower than the claim on the counterparty, a conservative markdown policy is applied. This collateral haircut is applied to collateral received in relation to (i) OTC derivatives, (ii) securities lending, and (iii) repo transactions. A markdown is a reduction applied to the value of collateralised assets and aims to absorb the volatility in the value of the collateral between two margin calls or during the required time to liquidate the collateral. This process includes a liquidity element in terms of remaining maturity and a credit quality element in terms of the rating of the security. The markdown policy takes into account the characteristics of the asset class involved, including the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, the volatility of collateral prices, and potential currency mismatches. Markdowns applied to cash, high-quality government bonds, and corporate bonds typically range between 0% to 15%, and markdowns on equities range from 10% to 15%. Regulation also requires an additional 8% markdown to be applied when the currency unit of the collateral, if the collateral is a bond, differs from the permitted currency units in the legal documentation for bilateral derivative transactions. In exceptional market conditions, a different markdown level may be applied. Under the agreement with the respective counterparty, which may or may not involve minimum booking amounts, it is intended that, for the purpose of the collateral haircut and if applicable, each received collateral is valued at an amount equal to or higher than the respective exposure of the counterparty;
- The received collateral for OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions must be sufficiently liquid so that they can be quickly sold at a price that deviates little from the pre-sale valuation;

- The collateralised assets are held by the Sub-fund's custodian or by a sub-custodian provided that the Sub-fund's custodian has transferred the custody of the collateral to such sub-custodian and that the custodian remains liable for the collateral if the sub-custodian loses it;
- Collateral received in the context of transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions cannot be sold or provided as security to a third party during the term of the agreement. However, received cash collateral can be reinvested.

Overview collateral at 31 December 2024

- The margin account related to futures contracts is detailed in the notes on cash and cash equivalents.
- The variation margin for interest rate swaps processed through a central counterparty (CCP) is included in the notes to the cash and cash equivalents and/or payable to credit institutions.
- An overview of the initial margin for interest rate swaps processed through the CCP is provided in the 'interest rate risk' section.

3.5.5.7 Investment by valuation method

Below is the breakdown of the investment portfolio by valuation method:

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024
Quoted market prices	246,495
Net present value calculation	-109,165
Other method*	470,334
Closing balance	607,664

* Under 'Other Method,' investments in other (non-listed) investment funds are included. These investments are valued daily at intrinsic value. The presented figure is the value at year-end. This also applies to third-party managed investment funds in which the Fund invests.

3.5.6 Receivables

All receivables have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Interest receivable

Interest receivables are accrued, not yet received, interest payments on investments.

Receivable from shareholders

Receivables from shareholders are accrued, not yet received, amounts receivable from shareholders for subscription to shares.

Other receivables

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024
Other receivables	31
Closing balance	31

3.5.7 Other assets

Cash and cash equivalents

This concerns freely available bank accounts, including a margin account of 4,467 related to future contracts. For the duration of the future contracts, the margin account is not fully available for use. The restricted amount is 4,464. The balance of the margin account varies depending on changes in the underlying value. The variation margin is 109,087 for interest rate swaps that are settled through the central counterparty (CCP).

3.5.8 Shareholders' equity

For the period 2 February through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class T	Total
Issued capital		
Opening balance	-	-
Subscriptions	1,598	1,598
Redemptions	-205	-205
Closing balance	1,393	1,393
Share premium		
Opening balance	-	-
Subscriptions	776,791	776,791
Redemptions	-102,974	-102,974
Closing balance	673,817	673,817
Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	-	-
Change through Other reserves	284	284
Closing balance	284	284
Other reserves		
Opening balance	-	-
Change in Revaluation reserve	-284	-284
Closing balance	-284	-284
Undistributed result		
Opening balance	-	-
Net result for the period	64,527	64,527
Closing balance	64,527	64,527
Total shareholders' equity	739,737	739,737

The nominal value per share at the end of the reporting period for all Share Classes of the Sub-fund is € 0.20.

The revaluation reserve concerns a legal reserve and is therefore not freely distributable to shareholders.

3.5.9 Short term liabilities

All short term liabilities have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Payable for investment transactions

This is a payable arising from the fact that there are several days between the transaction date and the payment date for investment transactions.

Payable to shareholders

Payable to shareholders is the amount payable for redemptions of shares.

Other short term liabilities

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12 -2024
Accrued expenses	192
Closing balance	192

3.5.10 Off-balance sheet rights and obligations

At the reporting date, there are no off-balance sheet rights and obligations.

3.6 Notes to the profit and loss statement

3.6.1 Investment income

Interest from investments

Interest from investments concerns interest income from investments in financial instruments.

3.6.2 Revaluation of investments

For the period 2 February through 31 December

Amounts x € 1.000	2024
Realised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	926
Unrealised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	3,766
Unrealised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-54
Realised gains investment funds	7,011
Unrealised gains investment funds	7,688
Realised gains interest futures	13,530
Unrealised gains interest futures	1,941
Realised losses interest futures	-8,375
Unrealised losses interest futures	-4,683
Realised gains interest rate swaps	165,884
Unrealised gains interest rate swaps	284
Realised losses interest rate swaps	-56,614
Unrealised losses interest rate swaps	-59,429
Total revaluation of investments	71,875
Realised revaluation of investments	122,362
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-50,487
Total revaluation of investments	71,875

3.6.3 Other result

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest earned on cash and cash equivalents, margin account and collateral during the reporting period.

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription and redemption fee relates to the fees charged to shareholders for the subscription or redemption of shares in a Sub-fund. This fee is calculated as a percentage-based entry or exit fee on the net asset value per share to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficiary to the Sub-fund.

For the period 2 February through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024
Subscription and redemption fee	466

The applicable subscriptions and redemption fees during the reporting period are included in the schedule below.

Subscription and redemption fee	Percentage	Applicable from	Valid through
Subscription fee	0.12%	2 February 2024	24 June 2024
	0.10%	24 June 2024	31 December 2024
Redemption fee	0.12%	2 February 2024	24 June 2024
	0.10%	24 June 2024	31 December 2024

Other income

Other income includes all income items that are not generated from investments. This also includes reimbursements of allocated costs related to investments in other investment funds. These allocated costs are included in the (un)realised revaluation of the underlying investment funds and are reimbursed for Share Classes with an all-in fee, as these costs are already included in the all-in fee of the respective Share Class.

3.6.4 Operating expenses

Operating costs

The operating costs consist of the all-in fee. These costs are further explained in the notes for each Share Class, included in this annual report.

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest accrued during the reporting period on payables to credit institutions, margin account and collateral.

3.7 Indirect investments

In accordance with Article 122, 123 and 124 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises, the financial statements must include a disclosure regarding investments in other investment funds. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund invested an average of more than 20% of its assets in one or more investment funds.

Below is an overview providing detailed information on each indirect investment.

3.7.1 Liquid Euro - Zz Cap Eur

General information	
Launch of Sub-fund	02-05-2002
Launch Share Class	04-10-2016
Type of investments	Money market
Index	Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)
Country of domicile	Luxembourg
Supervisor	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)
Annual report available from	Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Website	https://am.gs.com

General

At 31 December 2024, Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) participates in Share Class Zz Cap EUR of Liquid Euro. Liquid Euro is part of Goldman Sachs Funds VI. The information included under indirect investments relates to Liquid Euro unless otherwise indicated.

Reporting period

The reporting period for Liquid Euro runs from 1 July to 30 June. The data provided relates to 30 June and the period from 1 July to 30 June of the respective year, unless otherwise stated.

Investment policy

This short-term money market fund with a variable net asset value aims to provide investors with a stable return at low risk. Liquid Euro invests in all types of euro-denominated money market instruments, such as commercial paper, floating rate notes (bonds with variable interest rates), short-term treasury bills, short-term bonds, deposits, and certificates of deposit. Liquid Euro limits the weighted average interest rate duration to 60 days and the weighted average maturity (the average time until principal repayment) to 120 days. Our goal is to outperform the index by forming a strategic view on interest rate developments and responding proactively. Additionally, we selectively invest in attractively priced credit instruments.

Investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Investment income	209,605	81,487
Operating expenses	-3,933	-3,625
Revaluation	-497	4,432
Currency exchange rate differences	-	308
Total investment result	205,175	82,602
Ongoing Charges Figure Share Class Zz Cap EUR	0.00%	0.01%

Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Realised gains investment funds	1	1,375
Realised losses investment funds	-19	-299
Unrealised gains and losses investment funds	-479	3,356
Total revaluation of investments	-497	4,432
Realised revaluation of investments	-18	1,076
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-479	3,356
Total revaluation of investments	-497	4,432

Asset information

The table below provides the asset details of Share Class Zz Cap Eur of Liquid Euro in which the Sub-fund has participated.

	30-06-2024	30-06-2023	30-06-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	1,937,447	1,854,301	1,700,685
Shares outstanding (number)	1,852,571	1,844,874	1,720,575
Net asset value per share (in €)	1,045.81	1,005.11	988,44

Shareholders interest

The participation outlined below refers to a shareholders' interest in Liquid Euro in which Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) has invested. The relative interest relates to the relative stake of Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) in Liquid Euro at 1 January and 31 December.

At 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Net asset value per share	Ownership-percentage
Interest Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)	386,535	7.0%
Interest other shareholders	5,117,244	93.0%
Total	5,503,779	100.0%

Composition of investments

Amounts x € 1,000

Type of investment	30-06-2024	30-06-2023
Money markets	4,502,086	4,056,439
Total investments	4,502,086	4,056,439

For more detailed information on the composition of the investments, please refer to the annual report of the respective fund. This annual report is available on the manager's website.

3.8 Other general notes

3.8.1 Transaction costs

Amounts x € 1,000	2024
Quantifiable transaction costs charged to the Sub-fund	41

This relates to the costs incurred when buying and selling investments. The transaction costs are included in the purchase cost of acquisitions and the sale proceeds of disposals and are recognised in the results through changes in the value of investments. In transactions involving fixed-income securities, costs are generally an integral part of the transaction price and therefore cannot be identified separately. Non-quantifiable costs, which may be embedded in transactions involving other derivative financial instruments, are not included in the above amounts. Any transaction costs mentioned above refers to costs incurred with futures transactions and transactions via the CCP.

For transactions in Luxembourg GSAM BV funds, no transaction costs are included here. Luxembourg GSAM BV funds apply swing pricing for subscriptions and redemptions in these funds. Swing pricing means that, when the daily inflow or outflow exceeds a certain threshold, the net asset value of the shares in a fund are increased or decreased with a factor. The adjustment of the net asset value per share of the Sub-funds, which is fully beneficial to the Sub-fund, is designated as compensation for the transaction costs that the Sub-fund incurs for the purchase or sale of investments, and is to protect the existing shareholders.

No costs are involved with transactions in Liquid Euro, Liquid Euribor 3M and Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund.

3.8.2 Portfolio turnover ratio

	2024
Purchases of investments	1,578,956
Sales of investments	1,043,167
Total of investment transactions	2,622,123
Subscriptions	778,389
Redemptions	103,179
Total of subscription and redemption of shares	881,568
Portfolio turnover	1,740,555
Average net asset value of the Sub-fund	620,309
Portfolio turnover ratio	281

The portfolio turnover ratio (PTR) expresses the ratio between the total volume of investment transactions and the average net asset value of the Sub-fund. The ratio aims to indicate the turnover rate of the portfolio of an investment fund and serves as a measure of both the level of active portfolio management and the resulting transaction costs.

In calculating the total volume of investment transactions, the sum of purchases and sales of investments is reduced by the sum of subscriptions and redemptions of shares. All investment categories are included except for deposits. The average net asset value of the Sub-fund is determined as the weighted average of the net assets on a daily basis, based on the number of days the net asset value calculation takes place during the reporting period.

3.8.3 Related parties

As part of the investment policy of a Sub-fund, related parties may be engaged to provide services.

Related parties in this context refer to all companies and other business units that are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

This includes, among other things, the management of a Sub-fund, the execution of investment transactions, the placement and raising of liquid assets, the taking out of loans, and the execution of securities lending activities. These services are provided at arm's length.

During the reporting period, the following services from related parties were utilised:

- In executing the investment policy, the Sub-fund may engage buy and sell transactions in other GSAM BV funds, as further detailed in the balance sheet notes. The total of these transactions for the reporting period amounts to 80.6% of the total transaction volume for the reporting period.
- The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI) which is established in the United Kingdom, as explained in 3.4.4 Outsourcing of management activities.

3.8.4 Trailer fee, soft dollar arrangements and commission sharing agreements

Trailer fee

During the reporting period, no specific agreements regarding trailer fees were in effect, and no amounts were credited to the manager of the Sub-fund in this regard.

Soft dollar arrangements

A soft dollar arrangement occurs when a financial service provider supplies products, such as research information, to the asset manager as part of the services related to executing investment transactions. GSAM BV does not use these arrangements. GSAM BV itself covers the costs of the necessary research for the funds it fully manages. This also applies to directly affiliated entities with GSAM BV within Europe. For other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties involved in managing the funds, they may, under certain circumstances, use soft dollar arrangements. When an affiliated entity or a third party receives such information in their work for our funds, there may not be an underlying contractual agreement.

Commission sharing agreements

GSAM BV does not use commission sharing agreements for the Sub-funds that are fully managed by GSAM BV or its directly affiliated entities within Europe. The same applies for other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties Goldman Sachs Asset Management as described in the paragraph soft dollar arrangements.

3.8.5 Appropriation of the result

In the upcoming general meeting, it will be proposed to add the net result of Share Class T of the Sub-fund to the other reserves.

3.8.6 Subsequent events

There have been no significant subsequent events after balance sheet date.

3.9 Notes to Share Class T

3.9.1 Results

For the period 2 February through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024
OPERATING INCOME	
Investment income	
Interest from investments	-7,041
Revaluation of investments	71,875
Other results	
Interest other	56
Subscription and redemption fee	466
Other income	22
Total operating result	65,378
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Operating costs	850
Interest other	1
Total operating expenses	851
Net result	64,527

3.9.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	739,737
Shares outstanding (number)	6,964,498
Net asset value per share (in €)	106.22

3.9.3 Performance

For the period 2 February through 31 December

	2024
Net performance Share Class (%)	6.22
Performance of the index (%)	5.50
Relative performance (%)	0.72

3.9.4 Expenses

For the period 2 February through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024
All-in fee	850
Total operating costs Share Class T	850

The all-in fee for Share Class T of the Sub-fund is 0.15% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Share Class at the end of each day.

This all-in fee serves to compensate the management fee as well as for regular and/or recurring expenses incurred by the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent. Where applicable, the all-in fee also includes costs included in the value of investment funds.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class T for 2024 are included in the all-in fee and amount to 12 for the audit of the financial statements and 4 for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are the costs that, by type, are specified in the prospectus.

For Share Class T of the Sub-fund, an all-in fee applies. Since the all-in fee is calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Share Class, no specific absolute level for these costs is provided in the prospectus. Therefore, a comparative overview with the cost level outlined in the prospectus is not included in this annual report. The percentage applied during the reporting period is the same as that specified in the prospectus.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class. For Share Class T of the Sub-fund, these costs are included in the all-in fee.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024
All-in fee	0.15%
Total Share Class T	0.15%

Share Class T of the Sub-fund was launched on 2 February 2024. The ongoing charges figure for 2024 is an annualised percentage.

3.10 Composition of investments

At 31 December 2024

The following breakdown of the investments provides a detailed overview of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio.

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	47,950	0.000	BUNDESobligation 10/10/2025	47,168
EUR	58,500	2.100	BUNDESobligation 12/04/2029	58,475
EUR	32,350	1.300	BUNDESobligation 15/10/2027	31,769
EUR	36,500	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 02/06/2028	33,731
EUR	54,250	0.000	EUROPEAN UNION 04/07/2029	48,658
EUR	26,250	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2026	25,680
EUR	3,800	0.250	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/07/2025	3,756
Total				249,237
Investment funds				470,334
Interest futures				-2,742
Interest rate swaps				-109,165
Total of investments				607,664

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included in the appendix to this annual report.

4.2 Statutory provisions regarding appropriation of results

According to Article 23 of the Articles of Association of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. the Management Board decides for each type of shares what part of the balance will be allocated to the additional reserve maintained for the relevant type. After the aforementioned addition, a dividend, in so far as possible, is paid on the priority shares equal to six per cent (6%) of the nominal value of these shares. There is no further distribution of profit on the priority shares. The remainder is distributed to the holders of ordinary shares of the relevant type, unless the general meeting decides otherwise.

If the aforementioned balance of income and expenses is negative, the amount is deducted from the additional reserve that is maintained for the relevant type of shares.

4.3 Management interest

At 31 December 2024, the Board members of GSAM BV had no personal interest in (an investment of) the Sub-fund.

4.4 Independent auditor's report

The report of the independent auditor is included on the next page.



Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders of Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) and the meeting of holders of priority shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) ('the Fund') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2024 of Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL), The Hague, included in this annual report.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the profit and loss statement for the period 2 February through 31 December 2024; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Independence

We are independent of Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures with respect to fraud and going concern and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on these matters.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL) and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the Manager's risk assessment process, the Manager's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system. We refer to section 'Principal risks and uncertainties' of the management board report for the Manager's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct and whistleblower procedures. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked members of the management board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. ('the Manager'), as well as other officers of the Manager, including the head officers of the legal affairs and compliance departments on whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement. In addition, we conducted interviews to gain insight into the Manager's fraud risk assessment and the processes for identifying and responding to fraud risks and the internal controls the Manager has put in place to mitigate those risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud and misappropriation of assets. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.



The management override of controls and the risk of fraud in revenue recognition are perceived risks of fraud. The Manager is inherently in a unique position to commit fraud, due to the ability to manipulate accounting data and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

We addressed this risk by evaluating whether there were indications of bias in the Manager's estimates, which could pose a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. With respect to the investments that are measured at fair value, we determined on the basis of external (market) information that the valuation as prepared by the fund falls within the range that we consider acceptable. We determined that there are no indications of bias in the estimates made by the Manager.

The audit procedures included, among other things, the evaluation of the design and implementation of internal controls intended to mitigate the risk of management override of controls. We obtained amongst others audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls at both the Manager and the fund administrator by reviewing the ISAE type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the fund administrator. We furthermore selected journal entries based on risk criteria, as well as other journal entries and adjustments made at the end of the reporting period and conducted specific procedures for these entries. These procedures include procedures such as validation of these entries with support obtained during our audit or with source documentation. We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business. Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.

The risk of fraud in revenue recognition is assessed by considering factors such as complexity, systematic nature, estimation uncertainty, and susceptibility to management bias. We did not identify any revenue associated with these risk factors for our audit.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. We also reviewed correspondence with regulators. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. If this was the case, we have re-evaluated our evaluation of the risk of fraud and its implications for our audit work.



Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in section 'Continuity Management' in the notes to the financial statements the management board performed their assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks).

Our procedures to evaluate the management board's going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considered whether the Manager's going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit, obtained additional substantiation and inquired with the Manager regarding the Manager's most important assumptions and inputs underlying its going-concern assessment;
- assessed the redemptions of shares after the end of the financial year and assessed whether these may give rise to continuity risks;
- reviewed the prospectus, which outlines the option for the Manager to temporarily suspend or limit requests for the redemption of shares in exceptional cases and;
- performed inquiries with the Manager as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the Manager's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the Manager's assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the management board report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The management board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board

The management board is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.



Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Amsterdam, 23 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original signed by H. Elwakiel RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2024 of the Fund

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

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

We communicate with the management board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

5. APPENDIX – MODEL FOR PERIODIC DISCLOSURES FOR FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included on the next page.

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in
Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088
and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
Duration Matching Fund (XXL) (NL)

Legal entity identifier:
54930082QIMGU0ICZ416

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?

☒ ☐ Yes

☒ ☐ No

☐ It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective : __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It made sustainable investments with a social objective : __%	☐ It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective ☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

As of 5 February 2024, the Fund/Sub-Fund promoted environmental and social characteristics during the reporting period. More specifically:

- Investment in green, social or sustainable bonds based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework. During the reporting period, the Fund/Sub-Fund invested at least 5% in green, social or sustainable bonds.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Percentage of investments in green, social or sustainable bonds".

- Excluding countries.
During the reporting period, no investments have been made in countries against which arms embargoes have been imposed by the United Nations Security Council. Similarly, investments are not made in countries included in the Financial Action Task Force list, which are subject to a 'Call for Action'.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'".

As part of ongoing efforts to optimize businesses and operations of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International has been appointed to provide portfolio management services to the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability Indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund/Sub-Fund used sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund. These sustainability indicators have performed as follows:

- The Fund/Sub-Fund invested 29.52% in green, social or sustainable bonds.
 - Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'.
- These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question.

... and compared to previous periods ?

Sustainability Indicator	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	Unit
Percentage invested in green, social or sustainable bonds	N/A	29.52	%
Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'	N/A	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	N/A
(as outlined above)			

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not Applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG criteria outlined in the prospectus. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. The PAIs considered by this Fund/Sub-Fund included:

PAI CATEGORY	PAI
Mandatory Climate PAIs	• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector • Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas

Mandatory Social PAIs	- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Board gender diversity - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) - Investee countries subject to social violations

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2024-12-31

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
GOLDMAN SACHS FUNDS VI - LIQUID EURO	Mutual fund	49.17%	NL
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	17.64%	DE

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

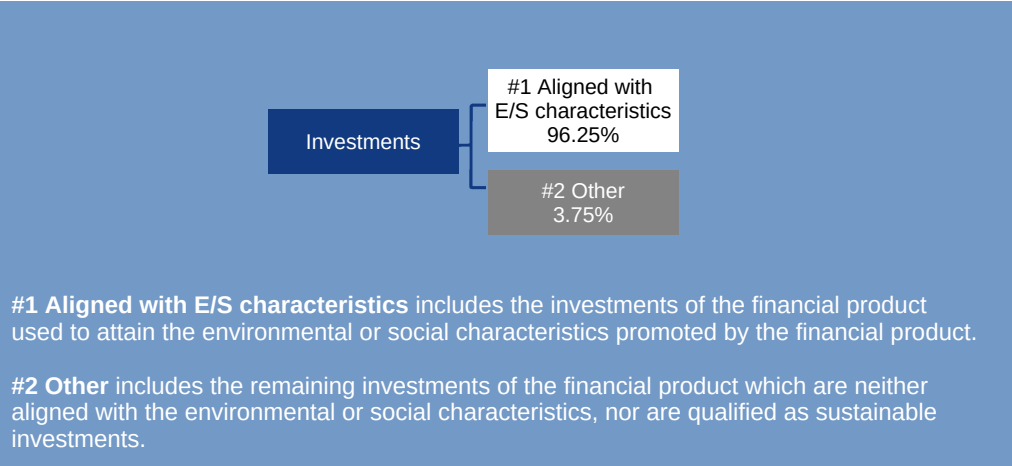
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Over the reference period, 96.25% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.

What was the asset allocation?

Over the reference period, 96.25% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.
3.75% of investments were held cash for liquidity purposes; derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes; and/or investments in UCITS and other collective investment schemes in order to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Over the reference period, a minimum of 95% of the Fund/Sub-Fund's investments were consistently aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics described above.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub Sector	% of NAV as at December 31, 2024
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	10.48%
Cash	Cash	2.22%
	Term	14.09%
Derivatives	Futures	5.75%

Derivatives	Swap	-13.75%
Mutual fund	MONEY MARKET	59.83%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	21.38%



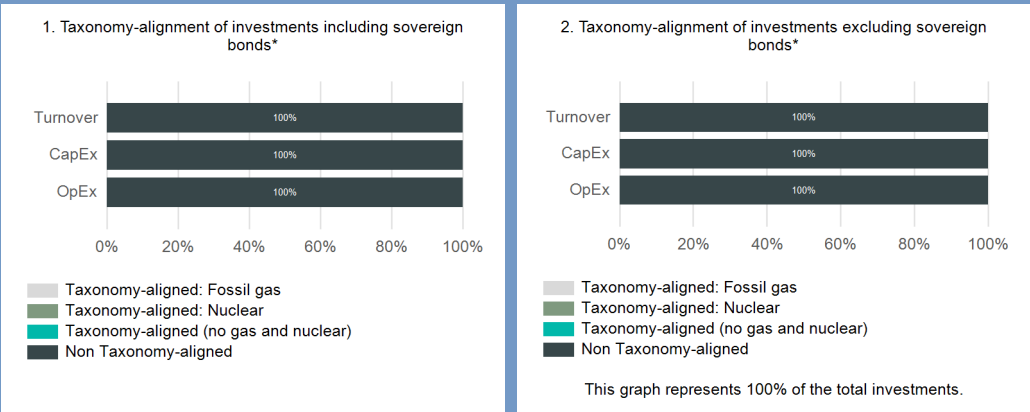
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in any “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy was 0%.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy’?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ In fossil gas
 ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

The two graphs below show in blue the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy was also 0%.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

There have been no changes compared with previous reference periods.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Fund/Sub-Fund did not make socially sustainable investments.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under 'other' were cash used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes and investments in UCITS and UCIs needed to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

These investments were not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Management Company has taken actions to ensure that the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund were met during the reference period. The sustainability indicators of the Fund/Sub-Fund were measured and evaluated on an ongoing basis.

GSAM used proprietary firm and third-party systems to monitor compliance with binding environmental or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund contained within the investment guidelines in line with the GSAM Investment Guidelines Policy.

Breaches or errors regarding investment guidelines (including breaches or errors regarding the binding environmental or social characteristics and minimum sustainable investment commitments of the Fund/Sub-Fund) were handled in accordance with the Management Company's Policy on Breaches and Errors and the Policy on GSAM Error Handling which also requires that employees promptly report any incidents (whether resulting from action or inaction) to their GSAM supervisors as well as GSAM Compliance. The information gathered in the incident reporting process is to ensure that clients are appropriately compensated, to assist in improving business practices and help prevent further occurrences.

Additionally, assessing and promoting effective stewardship among the companies and issuers represented in the Fund/Sub-Fund was a key part of the investment process.

The Management Company has engaged with corporate issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that the Management Company believed to have low ESG credentials or involvement in sustainability related controversies, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a corporate issuer prior to or without engaging with such corporate issuer. Where applicable, the Management Company has engaged with sovereign issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that have a low E-score with the objective to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a sovereign issuer, where applicable, prior to or without engaging with such sovereign issuer.

The Global Stewardship Team focus on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. The engagements conducted by the Global Stewardship Team were designed to complement the engagements conducted by our investment teams. The Fixed Income Team regularly engaged with companies including in one-on-one and investor group settings to corporate issuers that the Management Company believed to have had low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. Engagement with management teams was an important component of the fixed income research process, which often informed investment selection. It gave a unique insight into management quality, business model, financial performance and strategy and future business prospects.

The engagement initiatives were continually reviewed, enhanced, and monitored to ensure they incorporated current issues, evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics and sustainability-related controversies. To guide engagement at the firmwide-level, the Global Stewardship Team leverages our stewardship framework, which reflects thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts, and will include environmental, social and governance matters that are considered to be principal in terms of potential adverse impacts.



How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial products attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund.

FIXED INCOME ALL GRADE LONG DURATION FUND (NL)

Annual Report 2024

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(Sub-fund of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.)

Management Board

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Prinses Beatrixlaan 35
2595 AK The Hague, The Netherlands
Internet: <https://am.gs.com>

Members of the Management Board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

P. den Besten
M.C.M. Canisius
G.E.M. Cartigny
B.G.J. van Overbeek
E.J. Siermann

Depository

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Independent auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.
Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5
1066 JR Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Banker

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV
Boulevard Anspachlaan 1
1000 B-Brussels
Belgium

Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon NV/SA, Amsterdam branch
Claude Debussylaan 7
1082 MC Amsterdam
The Netherlands

2. MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

2.1 Key figures Share Class Z

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value* (x 1,000)	€	184,463	218,092	194,856	368,397	432,068
Shares outstanding (number)		6,089,886	7,556,411	7,462,431	7,746,938	8,011,797
Net asset value per share	€	30.29	28.86	26.11	47.55	53.93
Transaction price	€	30.29	28.86	26.11	47.55	53.93
Dividend per share	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Share Class	%	4.95	10.53	-45.09	-11.82	18.10
Performance of the index**	%	4.51	9.01	-44.01	-11.90	18.69
Relative performance	%	0.44	1.52	-1.08	0.08	-0.59

* Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

** The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate Downgrade Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	1,424	2,095	2,765	4,837	6,711
Revaluation of investments	6,508	18,467	-164,225	-53,854	64,699
Operating expenses	-103	-166	-201	-239	-338
Total investment result	7,829	20,396	-161,661	-49,256	71,072

Summary of investment result per share

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	0.23	0.27	0.37	0.62	0.81
Revaluation of investments	1.06	2.41	-21.80	-6.94	7.78
Operating expenses	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04
Total investment result	1.27	2.66	-21.46	-6.35	8.55

2.2 Notes to the key figures

2.2.1 Reporting period

The key figures relate to the positions at 31 December and the period from 1 January through 31 December, unless stated otherwise.

2.2.2 Net asset value per share

The net asset value of each Share Class of the Sub-fund will be determined by the manager. The manager calculates the net asset value per Share Class each business day. The net asset value per share of each Share Class is determined by dividing the net asset value of a Share Class by the number of outstanding shares of that Share Class at the calculation date.

2.2.3 Transaction price

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

2.2.4 Net performance

The net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is based on the net asset value per share, taking into account any dividend distributions. The relative performance is the difference between the net performance of each Share Class of the Sub-fund and the performance of the index.

2.2.5 Index

Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate Downgrade Tolerant with a derivatives overlay to increase duration.

2.2.6 Average number of shares outstanding

The average number of outstanding shares, used for the calculation of the investment result per share, is based on the weighted average of the outstanding shares on a daily basis. This is in line with the number of days that the calculation of the net asset value takes place during the reporting period.

2.2.7 Key figures per share

Due to the timing and volume of subscriptions and redemptions in combination with the volatility of the results during the reporting period, the calculation of the key figures per share can provide a different outcome compared to the development of the net asset value per share during the reporting period.

2.3 General information

Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) ('the Sub-fund') is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (refer to paragraph 2.8 Structure for more information). The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Fund') is available on the website of the manager.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. (hereafter: 'GSAM BV' or 'the manager'), located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund and is licensed by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets ('Stichting Autoriteit Financiële Markten', also referred to as 'AFM') under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act ('Wet op het financieel toezicht', also referred to as 'Wft'). The Management Board of the Fund is formed by GSAM BV. All shares in GSAM BV are held by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. Both entities are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as 'Goldman Sachs').

The AFM and the central bank of the Netherlands ('De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.', also referred to as 'DNB') act as supervisors. The AFM oversees conduct supervision under the Wft. Prudential supervision is performed by DNB.

2.4 Objective

The Sub-fund is actively managed on the basis of fundamental and quantitative analyses. These analyses are used in the Sub-fund to actively target the interest rate level and the country and credit policy worldwide. As a result, the composition of the Sub-fund will vary materially from the index. In addition, the Sub-fund invests in a derivatives book that increases its interest rate sensitivity. The index is broadly representative of the investment universe. Measured over a period of multiple years, the objective of the Sub-fund is to outperform the index.

2.5 Investment policy

The Sub-fund invests primarily in fixed-income securities denominated in euros as well as interest rate derivatives, such as interest rate swaps and bond futures. In addition, the Sub-fund may invest in fixed-income securities denominated in currencies of developed and emerging countries as well as in government and corporate bonds with a rating lower than BBB. A higher risk and therefore also a higher interest rate is associated with these bonds.

The Sub-fund has a long duration as its objective. Duration is a measure of interest rate sensitivity. The long duration is mainly achieved by using interest rate derivatives.

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, which regulation may be amended or supplemented from time to time).

The Sub-fund applies stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and exclusion criteria in relation to various activities. Additional information can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund considers the principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors mainly through stewardship. Information regarding the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors can be found in the prospectus.

The Sub-fund can hold the investments both directly and indirectly – such as taking on exposure in the relevant financial instruments through derivatives or investments in other investment funds. The manager seeks to invest in investment funds that are established in the Netherlands or Luxembourg if other investment funds are invested in.

The Sub-fund may make use of derivatives such as options, futures, warrants, swaps and forward currency transactions. They may be used for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. These instruments may be leveraged, which will increase the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market fluctuations. When using derivatives, care will be taken to ensure that the portfolio as a whole remains within the investment restrictions.

The risk profile associated with the type of investor that the Sub-fund focuses on does not change as a result of the use of these instruments.

In addition to the above, the following applies with respect to the investment policy of the Sub-fund:

- The investments of the Sub-fund may be denominated in euros and/or other currencies. The aim is to hedge most of the currency risk to the euro;
- In so far as the assets are not invested in the aforementioned financial instruments, the assets may be invested in certain money market instruments (such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper) or money market funds or held in the form of cash;
- Additional income may be generated by entering into “repurchase agreements” ('repos') and “lending transactions” (the lending of securities from the investment portfolio);
- With due regard for the provisions in the prospectus, the gross leverage of the Sub-fund is a maximum of 1100% and the net leverage is a maximum of 1100%;
- The manager seeks to invest only in liquid assets, for which no special arrangements apply;
- The manager of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is authorised to enter into short-term loans, as debtor, for the benefit of the Sub-fund;
- Transactions with affiliates will take place on the basis of conditions which are in line with generally accepted market practice;
- In line with the investment policy, the Sub-fund invests worldwide in financial instruments with counterparties approved by the manager;
- The Sub-fund may invest via Bond Connect, a market that facilitates direct investments in the Chinese bond market. Bonds that can be invested in via Bond Connect are bonds of companies or government bonds of the People's Republic of China ('PRC') denominated in renminbi. The Sub-fund is therefore potentially exposed to risks specific to the PRC, including, but not limited to, the risk of geographical concentration, the risk of changes to the PRC's political, social or economic policy, marketability and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and tax risks with respect to the PRC. The Sub-fund is also subject to the specific risks of investing through Bond Connect, such as quota restrictions, trade restrictions, restrictions on foreign bond interests, suspension of trading, cancellation of participating bonds, clearing and settlement risks, depositary risks, uncertainty surrounding the recognition of property rights or regulatory risks and operational risks. Bond Connect is a relatively new way to invest in the Chinese bond market, which means that some rules have not been tested and are subject to change. This may have negative implications for the Sub-fund.

2.6 Dividend policy

Share Class Z does not distribute dividends.

2.7 Outsourcing

Outsourcing of fund accounting

The manager of the Fund has outsourced the accounting function to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV. This outsourcing involves the calculation of the net asset value, maintaining accounting records and processing and executing payments. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of these services.

Outsourcing of financial reporting

The manager of the Fund, has outsourced the preparation of multiple financial reports, including the (semi-)annual reports of the Dutch GSAM BV funds, to DM Financial Netherlands B.V. The manager remains ultimately responsible for the quality and continuity of all financial reports.

Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

2.8 Structure

The Fund is an open-end investment company with variable capital as described in Article 76a of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Except in special circumstances, the Fund may in principle issue or redeem shares on any business day.

The Fund is an investment institution as defined in Article 1:1 of the Wet op het financieel toezicht ('Wft') and as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraph a of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD') in the form of an open-ended investment company. GSAM BV acts as manager of the Fund. In this capacity GSAM BV has a license, as defined in Section 2:65(1), preamble and (a) of the Wft from the AFM.

The Fund has an umbrella structure, which means that the ordinary shares are divided into various series of shares, with each series of shares corresponding to a separate Sub-fund. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets held by the individual Sub-funds.

A Sub-fund is a segregated part of the capital of the Fund for which a separate investment policy is pursued. The Wft states that all standards directed in whole or in part towards the Fund are also applicable to the Sub-funds. The part of the assets of the Sub-fund to be paid into, or allocated to, each Sub-fund is invested separately in accordance with a specific investment policy. Both gains and losses in the investment portfolio of a Sub-fund are credited or charged to the relevant Sub-fund.

The capital of a Sub-fund is segregated and subject to a statutory priority arrangement. Consequently, the assets of a Sub-fund may only be used to pay liabilities connected to the management and safe-keeping of the Sub-fund and the shares in that Sub-fund.

A Sub-fund is divided into one or more Share Classes. The Share Classes within the Sub-fund may differ in terms of cost and fee structure, the minimum amount of initial investment, demands on the quality of the investors, the currency in which the net asset value is expressed, etc.

Summary of the main characteristics per Share Class at 31-12-2024

Share Class Z

Investor type	This is a Share Class intended for other UCITs and collective investment schemes managed by the manager or professional investors which pay a management fee to the manager itself or to a party affiliated with the manager.

Legal name	Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) - Z
Commercial name	Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) - Z
ISIN code	NL0010622452

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription fee	0.10%
Redemption fee	0.10%
Maximum subscription fee	0.70%
Maximum redemption fee	0.70%

Fees

Other costs

Other costs may be charged to the Share Class. These costs, if applicable, are further explained in the notes to the respective Share Class as included in the financial statements.

Subscription and redemption fee

This concerns the fee charged to shareholders upon the purchase or sale of shares in the Sub-fund. The fee is calculated as a percentage markup or markdown on the net asset value per share, serves to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund.

The actual percentage of the subscription and redemption fee can fluctuate and is published on the manager's website. This percentage may be changed without prior notice if the manager deems it necessary to protect the existing shareholders of the Sub-fund.

Maximum subscription and redemption fee

For transparency reasons, the manager has set a maximum percentage of the net asset value of the shares for the subscription and redemption fee. In exceptional market conditions, at the discretion of the manager, the manager may, in the interest of the existing investors of the Sub-fund, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time. In addition, the manager may, in the interest of the existing shareholders, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Sub-fund at that time in the event of exceptionally large orders to buy and sell shares in the Sub-fund, to compensate for the related additional transaction costs.

2.9 Transfer Agent

Shares of Share Class Z can be bought and sold through the mediation of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium. The costs associated with the safe-keeping of shares of investors by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium are charged by the manager to the relevant Share Classes. The Transfer Agent, i.e. The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, is responsible for the evaluation and the acceptance of the buy and sell orders concerning shares of the relevant Share Classes as entered in the order book, subject to the conditions stated in the prospectus.

The Transfer Agent will only accept orders which have been entered on the basis of a settlement deadline which is in line with generally accepted market practice. After closure of the order book, the Transfer Agent will forward the balance of all buy and sell orders to the Fund. The transaction price at which these buy and sell orders are executed on the following business day is to be published by the manager.

2.10 Depositary of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

The assets of the Fund are in the safe-keeping of The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Amsterdam branch, as the depositary of the Fund (the 'depositary').

The shareholders' equity of the depositary amounts to at least € 730,000.

The manager and depositary of the Fund have entered into a written agreement relating to management and depositary services. The main elements of this agreement are the following:

- The depositary ensures that the cash flows of the Fund are properly controlled and in particular that all payments by or on behalf of investors during the subscription for shares have been received and that all cash of the Fund has been entered on cash accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust acting on behalf of the Fund or in the name of the depositary acting on behalf of the Fund, opened with, in principle, an entity as described in Article 18(1)(a), (b) and (c) of European Directive 2006/73/EC (a credit institution or a bank authorised in a third country).
- The assets of the Fund consisting of financial instruments, are entrusted to the depositary. The depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be registered on a financial instruments account in the books of the depositary, on separate accounts in the name of the Depositary Trust for the benefit of the Fund. In addition, the depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the depositary.
- The depositary ensures that the sale, issue, redemption and repayment of shares take place in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the value of the shares in the Fund is calculated in accordance with Dutch law, the regulations of the Fund and the relevant procedures.
- The depositary carries out the instructions of the manager, unless they conflict with Dutch law or the regulations of the Fund.
- The depositary ensures that the equivalent value of the transactions involving the assets of the Fund is transferred to the Fund by the usual deadlines.
- The depositary ensures that the income of the Fund is allocated in accordance with Dutch law and the regulations of the Fund.

In the context of depositary services, the depositary acts in the interests of the investors in the Fund.

2.11 Principal risks and uncertainties

Investing in the Sub-fund entails financial opportunities as well as financial risks. The value of investments can both rise and fall, and shareholders of the Sub-fund may receive less than they invested. Diversification of investments is expected to have a mitigating effect on these risks.

A comprehensive overview of the risks, categorised as 'high, medium, and low' risks, associated with the Sub-fund is provided in the prospectus. In the event of new regulations regarding risk management, additional information will be included. The main risks faced by the Sub-fund are:

Market risk

The Sub-fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets such as equities or fixed-income markets (market risk). Additionally, prices of individual instruments in which the Sub-fund invests may also fluctuate. If the Sub-fund utilises derivatives as described under 'Investment Policy', these may be employed for both hedging risks and efficient portfolio management. This may involve leveraging, thereby increasing the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

To mitigate market risks, investments are diversified across various countries, sectors, and/or companies. An overview of the portfolio composition as of each balance sheet date is provided in the Composition of Investments.

The section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024' of the management report includes further details on the potential use of derivatives during the reporting period.

Volatility is expressed as the standard deviation, which is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. A large standard deviation (= high volatility) indicates a broad range of possible outcomes. The standard deviation was 23.99% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 23.79%).

Tracking error is a risk measure that indicates the extent to which the portfolio's return deviates from the return of the index. Tracking error is calculated on a monthly basis over a 36-month period. The tracking error was 0.68% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 0.71%).

Interest rate risk

When investing in fixed-income securities, interest rate risk is incurred. This risk occurs when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities increases. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities decreases.

The section 'interest rate risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the duration of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Currency risk

If investments can be made in securities denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the Sub-fund is denominated, currency fluctuations can have both positive and negative effects on the investment result.

The section 'currency risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the currency positions in the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks may arise when a particular underlying investment is difficult to sell. Since the Sub-fund may invest in illiquid securities, there is a risk that the Sub-fund may not have the ability to release financial resources that may be needed to meet certain obligations.

During the reporting period, there were no issues regarding liquidity. The liquidity position of the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage the inflow and outflow of capital during the reporting period. It is expected that this will also be the case in the upcoming reporting period.

Credit risk

Investors should be fully aware that every investment carries credit risks. Bonds and debt instruments entail actual credit risk on the issuer. This risk can be measured based on the issuer's credit rating. Bonds and debt instruments issued by lower-rated issuers typically carry higher credit risk and a greater chance of default than those issued by higher-rated issuers. If the issuer of bonds or debt instruments encounters financial or economic difficulties, leading to an increase in credit risk and likely downgrade of the rating, it can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (which may lose their value entirely).

The section 'credit risk' in the notes to the balance sheet includes information on the rating positions of the portfolio at the balance sheet date.

Solvency and financing needs

Due to the nature and activities of the Sub-fund, there are no solvency issues or financing needs. This is due to the fact that the Sub-fund will only pay investors for redemptions based on the net asset value. In addition, no external funding will be attracted. The provisions in the prospectus allow the Sub-fund to withhold redemption payments in situation where the Sub-fund is unable to convert investments into readily available cash.

Operational and compliance risk

The Sub-fund operates based on a control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period.

An assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed annually. No relevant findings have emerged from this assessment, which means that no significant operational or compliance risks have occurred during the reporting period which have impaired GSAM BV's license.

Fraud risks and corruption

Fraud is any intentional act or omission to mislead others, causing loss to the victim and/or profit to the perpetrator. Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power for personal gain, including bribery. A lack of controls in the payment process for example increases the likelihood and therefore creates the opportunity for fraud.

The asset management industry is characterised by the management of third party assets. Having access to these assets increases GSAM BV's inherent fraud and corruption risk profile. To manage this risk, GSAM BV conducts an annual fraud and corruption risk assessment to determine the identification, exposure to and management of these risks. GSAM BV concludes in its annual risk assessment that there are no high residual risks in the context of fraud and corruption. The main inherent risks identified by GSAM BV in the annual risk assessment are the following:

- Cyber risks;
- Unauthorised withdrawal of funds;
- Fraudulent invoices;
- Insider trading risk;
- Bribery.

The following measures have been taken to mitigate these inherent risks:

Cyber risks, cyber risk is recognised as a collective term which, knowingly (e.g. ransomware) or unknowingly (e.g. hacking), can lead to a withdrawal of assets. The range of techniques that a malicious person can use is extensive. That is why it is important for GSAM BV to be aware of these techniques and to test its own environment accordingly.

Unauthorised withdrawal of funds, is prevented by having authorization limits and a four (or more) eyes principles, whereby modern techniques such as 2 factor authentication are required.

Fraudulent invoices, the payment of invoices at the expense of an investment fund is only permitted if this corresponds with the prospectus. The beneficiary as well as the correctness of the amounts charged are often verifiable, through a link with the assets. Invoices must be assessed and approved in advance by budget holders, in accordance with the procurement policy. Within this process, a separation of functions has been made between ordering, entering and approving.

Insider trading risk, involves misusing information for personal gain, or having orders executed in such a way that self-enrichment can be achieved at the expense of the Sub-fund. The measures taken to prevent this are diverse, including best execution review, mandatory periodic reporting on personal investment portfolios, education in the form of mandatory training and pre-employment screening.

Bribery involves having a tender being influenced by, for example, bribes, dinners, travel and gifts. To mitigate this, GSAM BV has a strict policy, whereby anything with a value of more than fifty euros may not be accepted. Furthermore, in the context of broker execution, price and quality assessments are carried out periodically, the outcome of which is indicative of the extent to which orders are allocated to these brokers.

The residual risk, following from the risks described above, is determined by GSAM BV as 'medium' and is accepted through a formal risk acceptance.

Furthermore, there is a clear legal and operational separation between the asset manager, the external administrator, the Sub-fund and the custodian. This segregation of duties has an important preventive effect on the risk of fraud and corruption.

The aforementioned control measures are part of a larger control framework, of which various parts are periodically assessed by an external auditor via the GSAM BV ISAE 3402 report. Furthermore, GSAM BV applies the 3-lines of defence mechanism, in which risk management and internal audit continuously test and monitor the effectiveness of the administrative organization and internal control. GSAM BV also implemented various soft controls, such as tone at the top, e-learning, code of ethics and a whistleblower policy.

Goldman Sachs Group maintains a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, supplemented by 14 Business Principles, and a compendium of internal policies to inform and guide employees in their roles. The company endorses Goldman Sachs Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics set out on the Goldman Sachs public website and looks to conduct its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risk is defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation") as an environmental, social or governance event or condition, that if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Additional details of risks not disclosed in the financial statements can be found in the prospectus.

Issuer default risk

In addition to general trends in the financial markets, specific developments related to the issuer can also impact the value of an investment. Even careful security selection, for example, cannot eliminate the risk of loss due to a decline in value of the issuer's assets.

Risk perception

The willingness to take risks or guarantees (risk appetite) is an integral part of the investment policy carried out during the reporting period, and as outlined in the section 'Sub-fund specific developments in 2024'.

Insight into relevant risks during the reporting period is obtained as follows:

- The notes to the balance sheet provide detail on specific risks related to the use of financial instruments.
- The Composition of investments overview provides information on the diversification of investments in terms of regions and currencies, as well as by individual holdings. It also includes details on interest rates and remaining maturity for fixed-income investments, offering an indication of price risks at reporting date.
- For derivative financial instruments in the portfolio at the reporting date, additional information is provided in the notes to the financial statements.
- Counterparty risk is disclosed in the notes to the balance sheet. Where applicable, information regarding the use of collateral is included.
- The Management Board report contains details regarding leverage. Leverage refers to the method used by the manager to increase the Sub-fund's position through borrowed funds or securities, with leverage in the form of derivative positions or otherwise.
- The notes to the balance sheet provide information on the portfolio's duration and credit ratings. Duration measures the sensitivity of fixed-income portfolios to changes in market interest rates.
- The currency position, as included in the notes to the balance sheet, gives insight into the extent to which the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in euros or other currencies, including derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, which help guide currency management.
- If the Sub-fund engages in securities lending, additional information is provided in the notes to the balance sheet and the notes to the profit and loss statement, by providing details on specific risks and their management.

2.12 Risk management

The manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework concerning the design of the administrative organization and internal control. The GSAM BV Control Framework includes all core processes, along with the key risks associated with each process. For each of these risks, the critical controls are defined, which are regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure compliance with internal and external regulations. Significant risks are systematically identified periodically. The existing system of internal control measures mitigates these risks.

The manager's operations, insofar as they apply to the activities of the investment fund, are also focused on managing financial and operational risks. The section 'In control statement' provides further details on how the manager's operations are structured.

GSAM BV, the manager, uses a system of risk management measures to ensure that the Sub-fund, in general, and the investment portfolio, in particular, continually comply with the conditions set forth in the prospectus, the legal frameworks, and the more fund-specific internal execution guidelines. These guidelines cover aspects such as portfolio diversification, the creditworthiness of debtors, the quality of counterparties, and the liquidity of investments.

A broad and well-diversified portfolio is expected to have a stabilizing effect on identified price risks, while selection based on creditworthiness and limit monitoring enables the management of credit risks. Liquidity risks can be limited by primarily investing in liquid, publicly traded securities.

The Sub-fund may use derivative financial instruments to hedge or manage price risks, such as currency and interest rate risks. These instruments also offer opportunities for efficient portfolio management, for example, in anticipation of inflows and outflows. These derivatives can be used for risk hedging, efficient portfolio management, and enhancing returns. This may also involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements. Additionally, derivatives will be used in a manner that ensures the overall portfolio remains within the investment restrictions.

2.13 Leverage and Value-at-Risk

Leverage refers to the method by which the manager increases the position of a Sub-fund using borrowed money, securities lending, or leverage through derivative positions.

The conditions under which a Sub-fund may use leverage, the permitted types and sources of leverage, and the associated risks, as well as any limitations on the use of leverage, collateral arrangements, and the reuse of assets, the maximum leverage that the manager can employ for the Sub-fund, and any potential changes to the maximum leverage allowed for the Sub-fund, along with any rights related to the reuse of collateral or guarantees provided under the leverage arrangement, are described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund. This information will be updated as necessary.

The expected maximum leverage is expressed as the ratio of the Sub-fund's economic position to its net asset value.

The allowed maximum leverage for the Sub-fund is calculated as a percentage of the net asset value, using: i) the commitment method (net leverage), and ii) based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives (gross leverage).

Leverage calculation according to the net-method accounts for risk-reducing measures like netting and hedging, in accordance with the relevant guideline, while the leverage calculation according to the gross-method does not take such measures into account.

While the calculated leverage serves as an indicator, it is not an official restriction. The leverage in the Sub-fund may exceed the level mentioned in the prospectus if it aligns with the risk profile and Value-at-Risk limits. Depending on market movements, the expected leverage level may vary over time, but in no case shall the use of derivatives or other financial instruments lead to deviations from the investment policy as described in the prospectus.

When the leverage calculation is larger than 100%, there is leverage in the Sub-fund. A leverage of 100% implies that there is no leverage and that the economic position of the Sub-fund is equal to its net asset value. The net leverage is a risk factor but does not fully represent the Sub-fund's risk profile. A complete investment- and risk profile can be found in the prospectus.

The use of derivatives can introduce leverage when a relatively small amount is invested compared to the cost of directly acquiring the underlying assets. The greater the leverage, the more sensitive the derivative becomes to price movements in the underlying asset. The potential gains and risks of derivatives will increase when there is an increase in leverage. In addition, derivatives can also be used to improve risk management. There is however no guarantee that using derivatives will help to achieve the objectives.

The below table provides information on the level of leverage.

	2024	2023
Name umbrella fund	Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.	
Name Sub-fund	Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL)	
Maximum expected net leverage level	1,100.0%	1,100.0%
Average net leverage level*	213.0%	243.3%
Maximum expected gross leverage level	1,100.0%	1,100.0%
Average gross leverage level**	344.3%	386.2%

* The net leverage level is determined according to the commitment method taking into account netting and/or hedging.

** The gross leverage level is determined based on the sum of the nominal values of the derivatives without considering netting and/or hedging.

2.14 Developments during the reporting period

2.14.1 General financial and economic developments in 2024

Macro

Risk assets ended 2023 with strong performance as the goldilocks macro backdrop of resilient growth in the US alongside continued disinflation across major economies continued, as well as a more dovish shift from the US Federal Reserve (Fed) towards potential rate cuts. In the first half of 2024, continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing data, robust labour markets, a resilient US economy, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks further supported investor risk appetite. Early in the first half of 2024, while the growth outlook remained benign, inflation, especially in the US, raised some concerns due to a few downside surprises in key inflation prints. However, the US began to see disinflationary progress once again in the second quarter of 2024, providing both the Fed and investors with renewed confidence in the path ahead following the string of higher-than-expected prints to start of the year. US Core PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index, Excluding Food and Energy) averaged 0.17% in April and May versus an average reading of 0.37% in the first quarter of 2024. This progress, combined with strong earnings growth, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks supported momentum in risk assets.

In July, the macro backdrop remained fluid with slight moderation in global manufacturing/services activity, but continued disinflation progress in the US. Then, in August, financial markets were jolted by a weaker than expected US jobs print in August. The print, headlined by the US national unemployment rate (U3) rising from 4.1% to 4.3%, triggered the Sahm Rule, which indicates that the US economy has moved into recession territory whenever the 3-month moving average of the U3 unemployment rate rises by more than 0.5% from its 12-month low. As a result, panic ensued among market participants, leading to sell-off in equities and rally in safe-haven assets like US treasuries and the Japanese Yen. However, the shock proved to be short-lived as a string of data releases over the next few days and weeks provided better comfort around the strength of the US economy and labour market. September was an eventful month, as two of the biggest central banks, the Fed and People's Bank of China (PBoC), helped ease monetary policy by lowering interest rates to support domestic economies. The Fed cut its policy rate by 50bps, marking the first US rate cut since March 2020.

October was characterised by strong growth, moderating inflation, and a cooling labour market in the US. In November, the key market driver was the outcome of the US Presidential Elections, which saw Donald Trump and the Republican party register a clean sweep by winning the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives. Tariffs on exports to the US, clampdown on illegal immigration, extension of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), boosts to US gas and oil drilling, and deregulation were the key pillars of Trump's economic and foreign policy throughout the US election campaign. This policy mix, if implemented, could potentially lead to the US growth outperformance vs. the rest of the world as higher trade uncertainty could weigh on Asian and European economies, which are more trade dependent than the US economy.

In December, global PMIs continued to point to two key themes – i) activity remains resilient as global composite PMI inched up modestly from 52.3 to 52.4, and ii) US growth relative outperformance vs. the rest of the world, largely due to the weakness in Euro Area. While the US labour market data remained mixed, it continued to show incremental signs of stabilization. The unemployment rate ticked up to 4.2% from 4.1% but other labour market indicators improved sequentially. Upside risks to inflation from any potential tariffs on exports to the US were enough for some Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members to revise up their inflation and policy rate expectations.

Monetary Policy

2023 ended with a noticeable slowdown in global inflation, leading to a somewhat dovish stance from major central banks. Strong disinflation progress and continued resilience in the labour market led many to gain further confidence in the possibility of a soft landing. Despite many investors coming into the year with expectations for an earlier and swifter start to central bank easing cycles, many of these central banks, including the Fed, tilted hawkish at the start of 2024 as inflation surprised to the upside and the strong economy gave policymakers the option to be patient around the onset of their policy easing cycle. Elsewhere, the Swiss National Bank surprised markets in March and cut policy rates by 25bps, becoming the first G10 central bank to start easing. In Asia, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) paved its own path and decided to end its negative interest rate policy at its March meeting.

In June of 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Canada started their respective easing cycles, both cutting their respective policy rates by 25bps. Continued moderation in the US inflation over the summer, paired with added stress around the sustainability of the US labour market, meant that the Fed could start its much-awaited easing cycle in September. The post-meeting statement indicated that the FOMC was “strongly committed to supporting maximum employment” alongside the 2% inflation target and that the risks to the Committee’s dual-mandate goals were roughly in balance.

In Europe, the ECB continued its rate cutting cycle in September and October. Elsewhere, in China, the PBoC announced a slew of policy measures in September to boost activity in general and property market in particular. Activity data in November offered early signs of green shoots following China’s recent policy pivot and subsequent stimulus programs. Amid all the easing, the BoJ, which had been gradually tightening monetary policy, decided to leave policy rate unchanged in September and October.

The FOMC lowered its policy rate further by 25bps in November. The Committee did not provide any strong forward guidance and refrained to comment on the implications of the new US government policies on potential monetary policy path going forward. However, Chair Powell did highlight that as the FOMC approaches levels that are close to neutral, it may be appropriate to slow down the pace of easing. In December, Powell highlighted that while the policy is still restrictive, it is getting closer to short-term neutral estimates. As a result, the FOMC is likely to be very cautious and gradual going forward in terms of pace of easing. This gradual approach was similar to the Bank of Canada, which cut rates by 50bps in December as expected but removed explicit easing bias and signalled a data dependent approach going forward.

Elsewhere in Europe, the European Central Bank lowered its growth and inflation projections at its December meeting. The policy rate was reduced by 25bps as widely expected by the markets. On the other hand, after cutting in November, the Bank of England held rates in December and reiterated that a “gradual approach” to removing policy restriction remains appropriate.

Bond Markets

Bond yields climbed higher at the start of 2024 as recession fears continued to ease and US inflation surprised to the upside. The US 10Y yield rose by 35bps to 4.2% in 1Q 2024, following a decline of 70bps in 4Q 2023. Yields were modestly higher in the second quarter of 2024, with the yield on the US 10Y up by 15bps. This increase was largely concentrated in April in response to strong labour market and inflation data. Subsequently, as inflation and activity data moderated, the yield on the 10Y declined in May and June. In France, the 10Y yield was 55bps in the second quarter of 2024 as the market priced in a higher term premium given increased political uncertainty.

In rates, yields declined in July on the back of weaker US inflation data and a softening labour market. The US 10Y yield was down by 25bps whereas German and UK 10Y yields were down 20bps each. The US 10Y yield went as low as 3.65% in September following the weak jobs numbers leading the market to price in a greater probability of a 50bps cut in September and more than 100bps of cuts in 2024. Nonetheless, the US 10Y yield rebounded following the Fed’s September meeting on the back of a string of more optimistic economic prints.

Fixed Income markets across major economies sold-off in October with the US underperforming, alongside election-related uncertainties remaining elevated. In November, developed market yields declined with US 10Y down from 4.28% to 4.19%, a decline of ~10bps. UK and German 10Y yields declined by 20bps and 30bps respectively. However, the Japanese 10Y yield went up by 10bps. In summary, bond markets witnessed some dispersion. Interestingly, US 10Y yield had risen from 4.28% to 4.44% by November 21 as the market baked in expectations of less easing from the FOMC on the back of potentially higher fiscal deficits under a Republican sweep. However, the trend reversed on the nomination of Scott Bessent as the next potential US Treasury Secretary under the incoming Trump administration.

In December, developed market bond yields went up with the US and the UK 10Y yield rising by 35bps each. German 10Y yield was up 25bps whereas Japanese 10Y yield was up a modest 6bps. The main driver of higher US 10Y nominal yield was the 30bps rise in real yield whereas the breakeven inflation rose by a modest 5bps. Overall, the key driver sell-off in December was the FOMC’s pivot towards higher inflation expectation and fewer cuts in 2025 than previously thought.

2.14.2 Sub-fund specific developments in 2024

Investment policy

The performance included in the key figures is the net performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund after deduction of costs. The report on the executed investment policy as described below, is based on the gross performance over the reporting period of the Sub-fund before deduction of costs

The Sub-fund invests in a combination of high-quality euro government bonds and derivatives and has a weighted average term (duration) of approximately 25 years.

Given the duration profile of the Sub-fund, the falling interest rates in 2024 made a positive contribution to the performance. Yield income and active positioning did also contribute.

During the first half of 2024 rates increased as inflation surprised to the upside. In the second half of the year, rates started to decrease as the ECB started their cutting cycle on the back of economic slowdown and inflation coming down. Through a large part of the year swaps showed higher yields than German treasury bunds.

Active duration positions were taken in a variety of 10yr government bonds, positioning for expected rises and falls in the yields of these bonds. Being underweight German duration in the second quarter while German yields rose worked particularly well.

In our active country positions we aim to take advantage of the relative value between different countries. Being underweight German government bonds versus other euro government bonds and euro swaps is an example of an active country position that did well last year.

Throughout 2024 the portfolio was overweight corporate bonds and asset backed-securities. This also added significantly to returns as these type of bonds performed well last year and outperformed government bonds.

Derivatives

The portfolio uses the following derivatives to take active views and/or hedge various unwanted risks:

- Interest rate futures: to increase duration and to take active macro views and also to hedge unwanted rate risks;
- Interest rate swaps: to increase duration and to take active macro views and also to hedge unwanted rate risks;
- Credit default swaps: to take active macro views and also to hedge unwanted rate risks;
- Forward FX contracts: to take active macro views and also to hedge unwanted rate risks;

The importance of derivatives in the investment process is significant, as derivatives are often used for the purpose of taking active positions.

Outlook

The global expansion is at the start of 2025 continuing, led by the US and powered by consumer spending. Corporate balance sheets remain in good shape, underpinning continued income potential across corporate credit. However, the US has ushered in a new President and a new source of market volatility. Heightened uncertainty around US trade policy, coupled with structural themes such as deglobalization and destabilization in geopolitics are likely to have an impact on business confidence, economic growth and inflation in Europe. On the other hand, European countries are reacting to this new environment by planning to increase fiscal spending, especially on defence. As a result, the longer-term prospects for European growth and inflation are balanced, albeit with elevated uncertainty.

The ECB is expected to cut rates a few more times to neutral, around 2%, as core-inflation looks like it will drop to around 2% in the second half of the year. Government-bond yields with maturities longer than 5 years are expected to remain more or less unchanged over the next twelve months but with significant risks on both sides. Positive growth, falling inflation and further rate cuts by the ECB will continue to provide a positive backdrop for credit spreads.

Since year-end, global markets have experienced a significant increase in volatility across all financial instruments as a result of a range of trade tariffs imposed by the Trump administration. The situation has not led to any significant impact on liquidity, nor on the operations of the Sub-fund. The market volatility has been deemed a non-adjusting event, and as such its post year end impact has not been taken into account in the recognition and measurement of the Sub-fund's assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024.

2.14.3 Other aspects

Subsequent events

In 2025 the participation in Euro Credit Fund (NL) - Z has been sold. This has been done via a redemption in kind whereby the assets (excluding derivatives) have been transferred. This trade for a total of € 28.6 million was done on 7 February 2025.

2.15 Remuneration during the reporting period

Introduction

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the AIFMD (2011/61/EU) and UCITS Directive (2014/91/EU) and further guidance included in the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the AIFMD (3 July 2013/ESMA/2013/232) and UCITS Directive (14 October 2016/ESMA/2016/575). The full and detailed remuneration disclosure can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.1 Remuneration Programme Philosophy

Retention of talented employees is critical to executing the firm's business strategy successfully. Remuneration is, therefore, a key component of the costs the firm incurs to generate revenues, similar to the cost of goods sold or manufacturing costs in other industries.

The remuneration philosophy and the objectives of the remuneration programme for the firm are reflected in the Compensation Principles for The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("GS Group"), as posted on the Goldman Sachs public website (<http://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-documents/compensation-principles.pdf>).

2.15.2 Firmwide Compensation Frameworks

The Firmwide Performance Management and Incentive Compensation Framework, as amended from time to time ("Firmwide PM-IC Framework"), formalises the variable remuneration practices of the firm.

The primary purpose of this Firmwide PM-IC Framework is to assist The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("the firm" or "Goldman Sachs Group") in assuring that its variable compensation programme does not provide "covered employees" (i.e., senior executives as well as other employees of the firm, who, either individually or as part of a group, have the ability to expose the firm to material amounts of risk) with incentives to take imprudent risks and is consistent with the safety and soundness of the firm.

In addition, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV Compensation Policy supplements the firm's remuneration programmes and frameworks in alignment with applicable local laws, rules and regulations. No material changes were made to GSAM BV compensation policies during the year.

2.15.3 Remuneration Governance

The Board of Directors of Goldman Sachs Group (the "Group Board") oversees the development, implementation and effectiveness of the firm's global remuneration practices, and it generally exercises this responsibility directly or through delegation to the Compensation Committee of the Group Board (the "Board Compensation Committee").

The Board Compensation Committee recognises the importance of using a remuneration consultant that is appropriately qualified and is determined to be independent. The independence of the remuneration consultant is reviewed and confirmed annually by the Board Compensation Committee. For 2024, the Board Compensation Committee received the advice of a remuneration consultant from Frederic W. Cook & Co. ("FW Cook").

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee (the "GSAM BV Compensation Committee") operates in line with GS Group policies and practices. The GSAM BV Compensation Committee held 8 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee oversees the development and implementation of those remuneration policies and practices of GSAM BV that are required to supplement the global Compensation Policy of Goldman Sachs Group in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee works alongside the GSAM BV Compensation Committee. The GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee held 6 meetings in 2024 in fulfilment of these responsibilities.

Further information with regards to Remuneration Governance, the Board Compensation Committee, the GSAM BV Compensation Committee and the GSAM BV Supervisory Compensation Committee, can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.4 Link between Pay and Performance

In 2024, annual remuneration for employees comprised fixed remuneration (including base salary) and variable remuneration. The firm's remuneration practices provide for variable remuneration determinations to be made on a discretionary basis. Variable remuneration is based on multiple factors and is not set as a fixed percentage of revenue or by reference to any other formula, consistent with the process outlined in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework. Firmwide performance is a key factor in determining variable remuneration.

The firm is committed to aligning variable remuneration with performance, across several financial and non-financial factors. These factors include business-specific performance (as applicable), along with the performance of the firm and the individual, over the past year, as well as over prior years.

Further information with regards to the Link between Pay and Performance can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.5 Selection and remuneration of Identified Staff

GSAM BV selects Identified Staff (staff whose professional activities have material impact on the risk profile of Goldman Sachs Asset Management) on the basis of both AIFMD and UCITS (being staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the Dutch licensed AIF(s), and/or the UCITS and/or GSAM BV, as applicable). AIFMD and UCITS Identified Staff are selected in accordance with ESMA guidelines 2013/232 and 2016/575. Under its selection methodology, GSAM BV considers the categories as detailed in the ESMA guidelines and conducts a review of employees who have a material impact and whose total remuneration takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior managers and risk takers.

The applied selection methodology and selection criteria for GSAM BV Identified Staff were approved by the GSAM BV Compensation Committee.

2.15.6 Performance Measurement

Performance is measured at the firmwide, business, business unit, desk and individual level as applicable. Employees are evaluated annually as part of the performance review feedback process. The process reflects evaluation of employee objectives and performance focusing on matters including but not limited to teamwork and collaboration. Further information with regards to the Performance Measurement can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.7 Risk Adjustment

Prudent risk management is a hallmark of the firm's culture and sensitivity to risk and risk management are key elements in assessing employee performance and variable remuneration, including as part of the performance review feedback process noted above.

The firm takes risk, including conduct risk, into account both on an ex-ante and ex-post basis when setting the amount and form of variable remuneration for employees. As indicated in the Firmwide PM-IC Framework, different lines of business have different risk profiles that inform remuneration decisions. These include credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational, legal, compliance and conduct risks.

Guidelines are provided to assist remuneration managers when exercising discretion during the remuneration process to promote appropriate consideration of the different risks presented by the firm's businesses. Further, to ensure the independence of control function employees, remuneration for those employees is not determined by individuals in revenue-producing positions but rather by the management of the relevant control function.

Consistent with prior years, for 2024 certain employees received a portion of their variable remuneration as an equity-based award that is subject to a number of terms and conditions that could result in forfeiture or recapture.

The GSAM BV Compensation Committee also reviewed the annual compensation-related risk assessment with respect to GSAM BV. Further information with regards to Risk Adjustment can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.8 Structure of Remuneration

Fixed Remuneration

The firm has a global salary approach to ensure consistency in salary levels and to achieve an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration.

Variable Remuneration

For employees with total remuneration and variable remuneration above specific thresholds, variable remuneration is generally paid in a combination of cash and equity-based remuneration. In general, the portion paid in the form of an equity-based award increases as variable remuneration increases and, for Identified Staff, is set to ensure compliance with the applicable rules of the AIFMD and UCITS Directive.

The variable remuneration programme is flexible to allow the firm to respond to changes in market conditions and to maintain its pay-for-performance approach. Variable remuneration is discretionary (even if paid consistently over a period of years).

Equity-based Remuneration

The firm believes that remuneration should encourage a long-term, firmwide approach to performance and discourage imprudent risk-taking. One way the firm achieves this approach is to pay a significant portion of variable remuneration in the form of equity-based remuneration that delivers over time, changes in value according to the price of GS Group shares of common stock and/or the performance of GSAM BV funds, and is subject to forfeiture or recapture. This approach encourages a long-term, firmwide focus because the value of the equity-based remuneration is realised with a dependency on long-term responsible behaviour and the financial performance of the firm.

To ensure continued alignment to the investment activities of GSAM BV, staff eligible for equity-based remuneration (including GSAM BV Identified Staff) are generally awarded both GS Group Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Phantom Units under the Goldman Sachs Phantom Investment Plan ("GSAM BV Phantom Unit Plan"). Further information with regards to the Equity-based remuneration can be found on the website (<https://am.gs.com/en-nl/individual/creating-impact/policies-and-governance>).

2.15.9 Remuneration over 2024

Over 2024, GSAM BV has awarded a total amount of € 117.21 million to all employees. This amount consists of fixed remuneration of € 86.96 million, and variable remuneration of € 30.25 million. Per 31 December 2024 this concerned 709 employees and 5 board members of GSAM BV. The majority of employees spend their time on activities that are directly or indirectly related to the management of the funds. In total GSAM BV awarded remuneration exceeding € 1 million to 2 employees.

From the above mentioned amounts, total remuneration for the board members is € 3.77 million, of which fixed remuneration is € 1.79 million and variable remuneration is € 1.98 million.

Remuneration paid or awarded for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 comprised fixed remuneration (salaries, allowances and director fees) and variable remuneration. Information of fixed remuneration and variable remuneration is not administered on fund level, resulting in the costs above to be disclosed on aggregated total management company level.

Aggregated fixed and variable remuneration over 2024 and 2023

The following tables show aggregate quantitative remuneration information for all GSAM BV Identified Staff selected on the basis of AIFMD and/or UCITS for the performance year 2024.

Table 1: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2024

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	26
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,786	7,736
Variable remuneration (2)	1,980	7,936
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,766	15,672

Table 2: Fixed and variable remuneration awarded in relation to the performance year 2023

Amounts in € 1,000 and gross	Identified Staff qualified as Executives	Other Identified Staff
Number of employees (#)	5	28
Fixed remuneration (1)	1,582	7,981
Variable remuneration (2)	1,430	7,014
Aggregate of fixed and variable remuneration	3,012	14,995

1) Fixed remuneration per the fiscal year-end for contractual working hours. Fixed remuneration includes allowances, which includes elements such as holiday pay, and pension allowance and excludes benefits.

2) Variable remuneration includes all payments processed through payroll per respectively January 2025 (performance year 2024) or January 2024 (performance year 2023) and all conditional and unconditional awards in relation to the respective performance year, including RSUs, GSAM BV Phantom Units (a reference to the allocated Funds is not available) and carried interest.

Remuneration information third parties

GSAM BV has (partly) outsourced its portfolio management activities to third parties. For each of these parties a Portfolio Management Agreement (PMA) has been arranged. The PMA guarantees efficient and effective services in accordance with the set agreements with these third parties. The services offered by these third parties based on the PMA are evaluated annually by GSAM BV.

The transparency that GSAM BV maintains with regard to the applied remuneration policy also includes transparency regarding the remuneration policy of third parties who carry out portfolio management activities for GSAM BV. By doing this GSAM BV is aligned with the guidance from the European regulator (ESMA). GSAM BV annually requests information from third parties in order to be able to evaluate the services and information about the applied remuneration policy by the third party is included in this request.

The overview below provides information on the remuneration policy from the parties to whom Goldman Sachs Asset Management BV has (partly) delegated portfolio management activities for AIFs and UCITS.

This includes delegated portfolio management services provided by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., for which the services have been considered on an AIF/UCITS by AIF/UCITS basis and an estimated split for each AIF/UCITS has been incorporated into the calculations below. The pro rata remuneration is calculated by dividing the assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager on behalf of the AIF(s)/UCITS managed by GSAM BV by the total (strategy) assets managed by the delegated portfolio manager.

Delegated portfolio management (3)	Number of beneficiaries	Fixed pay (USD)	Variable pay (USD)	Total pay (USD)
Pro rata remuneration	376.6 – 381.6	1,342,112.89	359,033.68	1,701,146.57

- 3) The delegated portfolio management services have been provided by Danske Bank A/S, Nomura Asset Management Co. Ltd, J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Irish Life Investment Management Limited, State Street Global Advisors UK, Triodos Investment Management B.V., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. Where information for FY2024 was not available, FY2023 figures have been included.

2.16 In control statement

As manager of Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) it is, in accordance with 115y lid 5 of the Decree on the Supervision of the Conduct of Financial Enterprises pursuant to the Act on Financial Supervision ('Besluit gedragstoezicht financiële ondernemingen' or 'Bgfo'), our responsibility to declare that for Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) we have a description of the control framework that complies with the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the related regulatory requirements and that the control framework has been functioning effectively during the reporting period from 1 January until 31 December 2024 and in accordance with the description.

Below we present our view on the design of the business operations of the manager related to the activities of the Fund. The control framework is designed in line with the size of the organization and legal requirements. The control framework is unable to provide absolute certainty that exceptions will never occur, but is designed to provide reasonable assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls and the risks related to the activities of the manager. The assessment of the effectiveness of the control framework is the responsibility of the manager.

With regard to the design of the administrative organisation and internal control environment (overall named 'control framework'), the manager applies the GSAM BV Control Framework. The significant risks are determined periodically in a systematic manner. The existing system of internal controls mitigates these risks.

The description of the control framework has been evaluated and is in line with legal requirements. This means that the significant risks and controls of the relevant processes have been reviewed and updated.

In practice, the assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the control framework is performed in different ways. Management is periodically informed by means of performance indicators, which are based on process descriptions and their control measures. In addition, there is an incident and complaints procedure. In the reporting period, the effective functioning of the control framework is reviewed and tested for its operational efficiency. This concerns generic testing, which has been implemented in a process-oriented manner for the different investment funds managed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. Therefore, the executed test work can be different at the level of the individual funds. Controls are self-assessed by management for those controls in scope of the assurance report. The tests are carried out by the independent auditor. In the context of this annual report, no relevant findings have emerged.

Reporting on business operations

During the reporting period, we have reviewed the various aspects of the control framework. During our review work, we have no observations based on which it should be concluded that the description of the design of the control framework, as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, does not meet the requirements as stated in the Bgfo and related regulations. We have not found internal control measures that were not effective or were not operating in accordance with their description. Based on this we, as manager for Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) declare to have a description of the control framework as referred to 115y lid 5 of the Bgfo, which meets the requirements of the Bgfo and we declare with a reasonable degree of certainty that the business operations during the reporting period have operated effectively and in accordance with the description.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

(For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024)

3.1 Balance sheet

Before appropriation of the result

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Investments			
Bonds and other fixed income securities	3.5.1	114,149	118,061
Investment funds	3.5.2	59,988	95,647
Forward currency contracts	3.5.3	119	67
Interest futures	3.5.5	821	1,486
Interest rate swaps	3.5.6	404	22,604
Credit default swaps sold	3.5.8	-	935
Total investments		175,481	238,800
Receivables			
	3.5.10		
Interest receivable		1,243	1,186
Total receivables		1,243	1,186
Other assets			
	3.5.11		
Cash and cash equivalents		18,421	7,353
Total other assets		18,421	7,353
Total assets		195,145	247,339
Shareholders' equity			
	3.5.12		
Issued capital		1,218	1,511
Share premium		-	2,821
Revaluation reserve		122	21,704
Other reserves		175,294	171,660
Undistributed result		7,829	20,396
Shareholders' equity		184,463	218,092
Investments with negative market value			
Forward currency contracts	3.5.3	134	213
Interest futures	3.5.5	1,106	2,020
Interest rate swaps	3.5.6	9,329	3,360
Total investments with negative market value		10,569	5,593
Short term liabilities			
	3.5.13		
Payable to credit institutions		5	21,916
Interest payable		76	595
Collateral		-	1,070
Other short term liabilities		32	73
Total short term liabilities		113	23,654
Total liabilities		195,145	247,339

3.2 Profit and loss statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME			
Investment income	3.6.1		
Interest from investments		1,230	1,978
Revaluation of investments	3.6.2		
Realised revaluation of investments		25,099	-40,236
Unrealised revaluation of investments		-18,591	58,703
Other results	3.6.3		
Currency exchange rate differences		-25	-140
Interest other		204	249
Subscription and redemption fee		15	8
Total operating income		7,932	20,562
OPERATING EXPENSES			
	3.6.4		
Operating costs		99	159
Interest other		4	7
Total operating expenses		103	166
Net result		7,829	20,396

3.3 Cash flow statement

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investments		-193,054	-375,821
Sales of investments		267,857	327,985
Interest on investments received		1,939	2,718
Interest on investments paid		-1,285	-
Other results		204	249
Change in collateral		-1,070	820
Other interest paid		-4	-7
Operating costs paid		-140	-139
Total cashflow from investments activities		74,447	-44,195
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from subscriptions of shares		-	9,470
Payments for redemptions of shares		-41,458	-6,525
Subscription and redemption fee received		15	8
Total cashflow from financing activities		-41,443	2,953
NET CASH FLOW		33,004	-41,242
Currency exchange rate differences		-25	-140
Change in cash and cash equivalents		32,979	-41,382
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		-14,563	26,819
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	3.5.11 / 3.5.13	18,416	-14,563
Summary of total position of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		18,416	-14,563
Money market investment funds		10,444	35,759
Total position of cash and cash equivalents		28,860	21,196

3.4 Notes to the financial statements

3.4.1 General notes

The annual report has been prepared in English to accommodate a broader international audience and ensure accessibility for all stakeholders. This change pertains solely to the language of the report and does not affect the financial statements, the accounting policies, or any of the disclosures.

The Sub-fund does not have any employees. GSAM BV, located in The Hague, is the manager of the Sub-fund.

The financial statements are prepared under going concern principles and in accordance with the financial statement models for investment institutions as established by the legislator. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards. Wording may be used that deviates from these models to better reflect the contents of the specific items. The 2024 financial statements are prepared according to the same principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities, determination of results and cash flow statement as used for the 2023 financial statements, with the exception of the change disclosed in section 3.4.2.

Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is a variable capital investment company. Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. has its head office in The Hague, has its registered office in Amsterdam and is listed in the trade register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is an open-end investment company structured as an umbrella fund, where the ordinary shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. are divided into various series, known as 'Sub-funds', in which investments can be made separately. For further details, please refer to the 'Structure' section in the Management Board Report.

Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is the legal owner of the assets allocated to the individual Sub-funds. The annual report of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. is available on the website of the manager.

When preparing the financial statements, the manager uses estimates and judgments that can be essential to the amounts included in the financial statements. If deemed necessary, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including the associated assumptions, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

The functional currency of the Sub-fund is the euro. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise. Amounts in whole euros are denoted with a euro symbol (€). The table below provides the key exchange rates relative to the euro.

Currency	Abbreviation	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Australian Dollar	AUD	1.67243	1.61886
British Pound	GBP	0.82679	0.86651
Canadian Dollar	CAD	1.48921	1.45657
Chinese Renminbi	CNY	7.60190	7.86560
Japanese Yen	JPY	162.73435	155.73095
New Zealand Dollar	NZD	1.84824	1.74464
Norwegian Krone	NOK	11.76015	11.21832
South Korean Won	KRW	1,524.36606	1,422.65495
Swedish Krona	SEK	11.44117	11.13232
Swiss Franc	CHF	0.93840	0.92973
US Dollar	USD	1.03547	1.10463

3.4.2 Change in valuation from bid price to mid price

Following the decision by GSAM to globally align the valuation method of the financial instruments, the valuation of the bonds and other fixed-income securities in the GSAM BV funds changed from bid price, as used in the 2023 financial statements, to valuation against mid price in the 2024 financial statements. The impact of this change is less than 10 basis points on the net asset value of the Sub-fund. The comparative figures for 2023 as included in the financial statements have not been adjusted as a result of this change in valuation.

3.4.3 Continuity management

The objective of the continuity management of the manager is to ensure the continuity of its operations, establish trust, protect assets and entrusted resources, fulfil obligations, comply with internal and external regulations, prevent or mitigate damage and risk, and identify and manage risks to an acceptable level.

Liquidity monitoring

GSAM BV actively engages in liquidity monitoring to mitigate and manage liquidity risks within the Sub-funds it manages. More specifically, the risk of not being able to service redemption requests within the timelines disclosed in the prospectus. At GSAM BV, liquidity risk management follows the so-called 'Three lines of defence' model, whereby the Portfolio Management teams are responsible for managing Sub-funds in line with risk appetite, Risk Management provides independent liquidity risk modelling and oversight, and Internal Audit functions review whether these activities are performed in line with regulatory and client expectations. Risk Management (RM) manages liquidity risks in the Sub-funds on an ongoing basis by measuring, monitoring and reporting.

The GSAM BV Control Framework includes liquidity on the asset side, liquidity on the liability side and the coverage ratio which indicates how many times we expect that liquid assets are able to cover potential liabilities from redemptions. Liquidity risk is also modelled as a stress version in accordance with the ESMA guidelines for liquidity stress testing (where applicable).

The manager has the ability to use the following liquidity instruments in cases of exceptional subscriptions or redemptions within a fund. An exceptional subscription or redemption is one that is expected to have a market impact. The ultimate goal of these tools is to act in the best interest of the shareholders in the Sub-fund when executing such exceptional transactions.

- Subscription and redemption fee: This fee serves to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund by compensating for the purchase or sale costs (transaction costs) of the underlying 'physical' investments.
- Short term loans: To allow the Sub-fund to temporarily borrow (by utilizing the overdraft facility provided by the Sub-fund's custodian) in order to meet obligations. For UCITS funds, this is capped at a maximum of 10%.
- Suspension of NAV calculation and/or order processing: This prevents investors in the Sub-funds of the Fund from withdrawing their assets.

GSAM BV as a regulated entity is subject to two liquidity requirements:

- The liquidity requirement for investment firms based on Article 43(1) of the IFR is equal to one third of the fixed cost requirement. According to this requirement, GSAM BV hold an amount of liquid assets equivalent to at least one third of the fixed overhead requirement. These liquid assets consist of cash, cash pool receivables, and other receivables from trade debtors.
- The liquidity requirement for an AIF manager based on Article 9(8) of the AIFMD and Article 63b (2) of the Decree on prudential rules for financial undertakings operating in the financial markets (Besluit prudentiële regels Wft), where the entire regulatory capital must be held in liquid assets.

This is periodically reported to the DNB, noting that these requirements apply to GSAM BV and not to the funds it has under management.

Investments

The Sub-fund primarily invests in liquid assets. As a result, no issues related to marketability occurred during the reporting period. The available cash position within the Sub-fund was sufficient to manage capital inflows and outflows during the reporting period.

Conclusion

Currently, we do not foresee any impact on the continuity of the Sub-fund, nor that of the manager over the next 12 months. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

3.4.4 Tax aspects

The Sub-fund is part of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V., which has the status of a tax-exempt investment institution as referred to in Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969. As a tax-exempt investment institution within the meaning of Article 6a of the Corporate Income Tax Act 1969, the Fund will be exempt from corporate income tax on the investment income it receives if certain conditions (open-end character, collective investment, investment in financial instruments with risk diversification) are met.

Dividends distributed on foreign investments will often be subject to withholding tax in the respective country. Interest payments may also be subject to foreign withholding tax. Foreign and Dutch withholding tax withheld on behalf of the Fund generally cannot be reclaimed or offset. As a tax-exempt investment institution, the Fund cannot generally benefit from Dutch double taxation treaties.

The Fund is exempt from withholding tax on all its distributions.

3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities

The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), which is established in the United Kingdom.

The affiliated external asset manager is responsible for taking investment decisions within the framework of the investment policy as determined by the manager and as described in the prospectus of the Sub-fund, collecting and conducting research on the basis of which these decisions can be taken and giving instructions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments as well as the settlement of such transactions.

GSAMI is allowed to outsource the portfolio management for the Sub-fund to one or more group companies as a sub-delegated asset manager. GSAMI has entered into a sub-delegation agreement with Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

3.4.6 Securities lending

The Sub-fund is allowed to engage in securities lending techniques to generate additional income. During the reporting period, the Sub-fund did not engage in securities lending.

3.4.7 Accounting policies

General

The valuation principles included in this paragraph provide an overview of all valuation principles of the GSAM BV funds, which, in the management's opinion, are the most critical for representing the financial position and require estimates and assumptions by the GSAM BV funds.

Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities are recorded at historical cost.

An asset is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Sub-fund and its value can be reliably measured. A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that its settlement will result in an outflow of resources, and the amount can be reliably measured.

An asset or liability is no longer recognised in the balance sheet if a transaction results in the transfer of all or virtually all rights to economic benefits and all or virtually all risks related to the asset or liability to a third party.

Offsetting an asset and a liability occurs only if there is a legal right to settle the asset and liability simultaneously, and the Sub-fund has the firm intention to do so.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the calculation date. All transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the last known mid-market rate on the transaction date.

Investments

All financial instruments, as categorised in this report under investments or investments with a negative market value, are included in the balance sheet for the period during which the economic risk is attributable to the Sub-fund.

All investments are held for trading purposes and are valued at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, including (negative) share premium and directly attributable transaction costs. In subsequent valuations at fair value with changes recognised in the profit and loss statement, as is the case for investments held for trading purposes, directly attributable transaction costs are directly recognised in the profit and loss statement.

After initial recognition, financial instruments are valued as follows:

- Equities are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- Bonds and other fixed-income securities are valued at the last known mid price at the end of the reporting period.
- Deposits and commercial paper are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve data from active markets.
- Investments in other GSAM BV funds are valued at the intrinsic value of the same day.
- Investments in externally managed investment funds are valued at the last known intrinsic value.
- Options are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and volatility data from active markets.
- The fair value of forward currency contracts is determined daily using market-standard valuation models, calculated based on the discount curve of the relevant currency.
- Futures are valued at the last traded price at the end of the reporting period.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on the present value of the expected cash flows at the end of the reporting period, discounted at the market interest rate at the end of the reporting period. The net present value calculation uses the OIS curve (Overnight Indexed Swap) or another relevant interest rate curve.
- Inflation-linked swaps are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service that delivers the most realistic price based on yield curve and inflation data from active markets.

- Total return swaps are valued at market value, based on the present value of the expected underlying cash flows, minus any interest earned or owed at the balance sheet date.
- Credit derivatives are valued at market value, determined based on a data provider service and consisting of a theoretical value using yield curve and spread data from active markets for credit derivatives not listed on an exchange, and the exchange value for credit derivatives that are listed (CDX).

For investments that do not have a stock exchange or other market listing or if the pricing is not considered representative (for example, in times of high volatility in the financial markets), the manager determines the value. This determination is made using objective and recent market information and/or commonly accepted calculation models.

Other financial instruments considered as investments are valued at market value derived from third-party market quotations and market information. If no objective market quotation is available for such financial instruments, they are valued at theoretical value calculated using objective and broadly accepted mathematical models and considering standards deemed appropriate by the manager for the respective investments.

Security Lending

In securities lending, there is a temporary transfer of legal ownership to third parties. The economic rights and obligations remain with the Sub-fund, allowing the Sub-fund to retain the indirect investment results of the lent securities and receive compensation for any missed direct investment returns. As a result, these securities remain part of the investment portfolio as presented in the balance sheet and the composition of the investments during the period they are lent.

Collateral

Received and provided collateral is accounted for depending on the nature of the collateral:

- Received collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Short-term liabilities.
- Provided collateral in the form of a margin account for futures is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents.
- Provided collateral in the form of cash related to derivative transactions is recorded as Collateral in the balance sheet under Receivables.
- Collateral in the form of a variation margin for derivatives transacted through the central counterparty (Central counterparty (CCP)) is recorded in the balance sheet under Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions.

Receivables and Short-term Liabilities

All receivables and short-term liabilities have a maturity of less than one year. Receivables and short-term liabilities are initially valued at fair value. After initial recognition, receivables and short-term liabilities are valued at amortised cost, less any provision for recoverability deemed necessary for receivables.

Other Assets

Other assets relate to Cash and cash equivalents, which are valued at nominal value.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity and net asset value are terms used interchangeably throughout the annual report.

The manager may deviate from the principles of net asset value determination described above if, in their opinion, special circumstances make the determination of the net asset value as described practically impossible or clearly unreasonable (for example, during times of high volatility in the financial markets). In such cases, net asset value determination will be based on indices or other acceptable valuation principles.

Amounts contributed and repurchased by shareholders above the nominal value are recorded as share premium. If the calculation of the share premium reserve through share repurchase results in a negative outcome, this negative amount will be recognised under other reserves.

The revaluation reserve consists of the total unrealised positive revaluation on OTC derivatives for which no frequent market quotation is available as of the balance sheet date.

3.4.8 Income and expense recognition

General

Operating income and expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Dividend

Dividends on investments are recognised as income at the time the respective share is quoted ex-dividend.

Interest

Interest is attributed to the period to which it relates.

Revaluation of investments

Realised and unrealised changes in the fair value of investments, including foreign currency gains and losses, are included in the profit and loss statement under revaluation of investments. Foreign currency results on other balance sheet items are reported in the profit and loss statement under 'Currency exchange rate differences'.

The realised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the difference between the selling price and the average historical cost. The unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results are determined as the movement in the unrealised fair value of investments and foreign currency results during the reporting period. The reversal of the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results of prior years are included in the unrealised changes in the fair value of investments and foreign currency results when realised.

Subscription and redemption fee

The transaction price of each Share Class of the Sub-fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per share of each Share Class with an upcharge (subscription fee) or discount (redemption fee) to cover the costs of purchase and sale of 'physical' investments. The subscription and redemption fee is for the protection of existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficial to the Sub-fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per share.

Whether a subscription or redemption fee is applied depends on whether the Sub-fund, encompassing all share classes, has a net inflow (leading to a subscription fee) or outflow (leading to a redemption fee) of capital. Any difference between the actual costs of the Sub-fund and the aforementioned subscription or redemption fees will benefit or burden the Sub-fund.

Result per share class

The result of a Share Class consists of revaluation of the investments, the interest received and paid, and security lending fees during the period, the declared dividends and the expenses that are attributable to the financial period. When determining the interest gains, the interest receivable on bank deposits is taken into account. Direct income and expenses are allocated to each Share Class and attributed to the relating financial period.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs of investments are included in the cost price or deducted from the sales proceeds of the relevant investments.

3.4.9 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement provides insights into cash and cash equivalents originated by the Sub-fund during the reporting period and the way in which this has been used. Cash flows are split into investment activities and financing activities.

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the direct method. The cash flow statement distinguishes between cashflows from financing activities, which relate to transactions with shareholders, and cashflows from investment activities, which relate to the operational activities of the Sub-fund.

The cash and cash equivalents consist of freely available positions at banks including, if applicable, the margin accounts related to transactions in derivative instruments.

3.5 Notes to the balance sheet

The presented movement schedules cover the period from 1 January through 31 December

3.5.1 Bonds and other fixed income securities

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	118,061	112,774
Purchases	38,940	38,780
Sales and repayments	-41,814	-38,740
Revaluation	-1,038	5,247
Closing balance	114,149	118,061

The Composition of investments section that is part of this report, shows the individual bonds and other fixed-income securities included in the portfolio at the end of the reporting period.

3.5.2 Investment funds

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	95,647	74,784
Purchases	149,317	297,903
Sales	-187,904	-282,579
Revaluation	2,928	5,539
Closing balance	59,988	95,647

Overview of investment funds

The below table shows the investment funds in which the Sub-fund was invested at the end of the reporting period. The participation percentage included herein represents the interest in the respective Share Class of the investment fund in which the Sub-fund participates.

At 31 December 2024

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
All Grade Bond Fund (NL) - Z	992,022	17.19	3.5%	17,049
Euro Credit Fund (NL) - Z	2,450,253	11.57	41.9%	28,362
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	2	10,559.74	0.0%	18
Goldman Sachs European ABS - Z Cap EUR	659	6,267.29	1.2%	4,133
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR	9,786	1,065.43	0.5%	10,426
Closing balance				59,988

At 31 December 2023

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
All Grade Bond Fund (NL) - Z	1,222,277	16.65	3.6%	20,347
Euro Credit Fund (NL) - Z	3,178,859	10.98	48.5%	34,893
Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund X Acc (T)	276	10,173.37	0.4%	2,804
Goldman Sachs European ABS - Z Cap EUR	802	5,793.29	6.5%	4,648
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR	32,152	1,024.97	1.5%	32,955
Closing balance				95,647

3.5.3 Forward currency contracts

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-146	-86
Expiration	-240	15
Revaluation	371	-75
Closing balance	-15	-146
Forward currency contracts with positive market value	119	67
Forward currency contracts with negative market value	-134	-213
Closing balance	-15	-146

3.5.4 Equity futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-	-
Expiration	-	3
Revaluation	-	-3
Closing balance	-	-

3.5.5 Interest futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-534	1,343
Expiration	-1,269	-2,299
Revaluation	1,518	422
Closing balance	-285	-534
Interest futures with positive market value	821	1,486
Interest futures with negative market value	-1,106	-2,020
Closing balance	-285	-534

3.5.6 Interest rate swaps

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	19,244	-23,752
Opening of positions	-30,999	35,783
Revaluation	2,830	7,213
Closing balance	-8,925	19,244
Interest rate swaps with positive market value	404	22,604
Interest rate swaps with negative market value	-9,329	-3,360
Closing balance	-8,925	19,244

3.5.7 Credit default swaps purchased

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	-	-
Opening of positions	-316	-327
Closing of positions	350	462
Revaluation	-34	-135
Closing balance	-	-

3.5.8 Credit default swaps sold

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	935	190
Opening of positions	4,447	2,875
Closing of positions	-5,315	-2,389
Revaluation	-67	259
Closing balance	-	935
Credit default swaps sold with positive market value	-	935
Credit default swaps sold with negative market value	-	-
Closing balance	-	935

3.5.9 Risk relating to financial instruments

Investing involves entering into transactions with financial instruments. Investing in the Sub-fund, and therefore the use of financial instruments, means both seizing opportunities and taking risks. Managing risks that are related to investing should always be seen in conjunction with the opportunities, eventually expressed in the performance. Therefore, risk management is not solely focused on mitigating risks but to create an optimal balance between performance and risk, all within acceptable limits.

The disclosures of the risks that are included in this section relate to the investments in financial instruments of the Sub-fund. The Sub-fund also invests in investment funds. For detailed risk disclosures on these investments, please refer to the annual reports of these funds.

3.5.9.1 Market risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to the risk of changes in valuation of its investments due to fluctuations in interest rates and prices in the fixed-income markets. Additionally, the prices of individual bonds and other fixed-income securities in which the Sub-fund invests can also fluctuate. The Sub-fund may use derivatives for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management, and increasing returns. The use of derivatives may involve leverage, which increases the Sub-fund's sensitivity to market movements.

The Sub-fund invests in investment funds and, through these funds, is indirectly exposed to market risk. The market risk described below relates to the Sub-fund's own investments in bonds and other fixed-income securities, as well as derivatives.

Insights into these risks in the report can be obtained as follows:

- The composition of investments provides information on the degree of diversification of investments by individual name and currency, as well as interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment. Additionally, the market risk section includes the allocation by country.
- An overview of the outstanding amounts as of the end of the reporting period related to the use of currency forward contracts is included in the Currency Position section, as detailed in the notes on currency risk.
- The Sub-fund has provided collateral for the use of futures in the form of a margin account. The amount of the margin account is detailed in the notes on Other Assets. The justification for the futures contracts and the associated exposure is further explained in the notes to the balance sheet.
- The details of other derivatives contracts as of the end of the reporting period and the associated exposure are further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.
- The process for selecting counterparties for derivative transactions is further explained in the 'Counterparty Risk' section.
- For derivative transactions that take place through a central counterparty (CCP), collateral has been provided in the form of a variation margin and an initial margin. The amount of the variation margin is detailed in the notes Cash and cash equivalents and/or Payable to credit institutions. The initial margin is further explained in the 'Interest Rate Risk' section.

Country breakdown

The table below shows the country allocation of the bonds and other fixed income securities.

Country	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2024	% Net asset value	Value x € 1,000 31-12-2023	% Net asset value
Germany	25,866	14.0	25,315	11.6
Italy	24,395	13.2	23,285	10.7
France	24,045	13.0	30,441	14.0
Spain	13,939	7.6	16,985	7.8
Supranational organisations	9,577	5.2	3,745	1.7
Belgium	4,781	2.6	5,541	2.5
Other countries (<2.5%)	11,546	6.2	12,749	5.9
Total	114,149	61.8	118,061	54.2

3.5.9.2 Interest rate risk

The Sub-fund is exposed to interest rate risk. This risk arises when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will increase. Conversely, when interest rates rise, it is generally expected that the value of fixed-income securities will decrease.

The composition of investments section includes information on bonds and other fixed-income securities regarding interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment in which the Sub-fund is directly invested.

Composition of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio by remaining maturity

At 31 December 2024

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	8,709	50,678	22,030	32,732	114,149
Interest futures	-	25,994	-23,201	12,623	15,416
Interest rate swaps floating*	5,099	-	-	-5,361	-262
Interest rate swaps fixed**	-204,825	-	13,229	182,933	-8,663
Total	-191,017	76,672	12,058	222,927	120,640

At 31 December 2023

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 year	Between 5 and 10 year	Longer than 10 year	Total
Bonds and other fixed income securities	2,193	44,887	33,165	37,816	118,061
Interest futures	-	-5,409	-35,295	7,735	-32,969
Interest rate swaps floating*	26,252	-	-11,573	-18,039	-3,360
Interest rate swaps fixed**	-260,382	7,307	17,697	257,982	22,604
Total	-231,937	46,785	3,994	285,494	104,336

* These are interest rate swaps where variable interest is received, and fixed interest is paid.

** These are interest rate swaps where fixed interest is received, and variable interest is paid.

The above tables show the exposure of the derivative positions, categorised by remaining maturity. Additionally, the Sub-fund invests in investment funds that hold fixed-income securities, which also exposes these investments to interest rate risk. For insights into the interest rate risk of these investment funds, we refer to the financial statements of these funds.

Interest rate swaps

These interest rate swaps are all traded through a Central counterparty (CCP).

Initial margin CCP

At 31 December 2024 collateral was provided as initial margin for interest rate swaps that are traded through the Central counterparty (CCP). This collateral was provided in the form of bonds.

Collateral related to initial margin for interest rates swaps at 31 December 2024

Currency	Nominal x 1.000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1.000
EUR	1,100	0.500	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/02/28	1,052
EUR	1,200	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/02/31	1,057
EUR	3,600	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/31	3,132
EUR	1,400	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/12/26	1,376
EUR	7,500	3.500	FRANCE 25/04/26	7,620
EUR	1,524	2.750	FRANCE 25/10/27	1,540
EUR	3,232	1.250	FRANCE 25/05/36	2,619
Total				18,396

Duration

The duration of the bonds and other fixed-income securities portfolio, including derivatives where applicable, at the end of the reporting period is 25.97 (2023: 26.07). This value is determined using the effective duration method. Effective duration is a measure of the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in interest rates, taking into account any embedded options associated with the bond.

Interest futures

At 31 December 2024 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
EURO-BUND	-121	100,000	EUR	133.44	6-3-25	-16,146	430
EURO-OAT	-43	100,000	EUR	123.40	6-3-25	-5,306	111
US 10YR ULTRA	-114	100,000	USD	111.31	20-3-25	-12,255	280
Interest futures with positive market value						-33,707	821
CAN 10YR BOND	-5	100,000	CAD	122.61	20-3-25	-412	-7
EURO-BOBL	119	100,000	EUR	117.86	6-3-25	14,025	-75
EURO-BTP	91	100,000	EUR	119.98	6-3-25	10,918	-237
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	51	100,000	EUR	132.68	6-3-25	6,767	-435
EURO-SCHATZ	109	100,000	EUR	106.99	6-3-25	11,661	-38
US 5YR NOTE (CBT)	3	100,000	USD	106.30	31-3-25	308	-2
US ULTRA BOND CBT	51	100,000	USD	118.91	20-3-25	5,856	-312
Interest futures with negative market value						49,123	-1,106
Closing balance						15,416	-285

At 31 December 2023 the following interest rate futures, along with their associated exposure and contract values, are included in the portfolio.

Description	Amount	Contract size	Currency	Price	Expiration date	Exposure x € 1,000	Value x € 1,000
AUST 10Y BOND	64	100,000	AUD	96.04	15-3-24	4,612	142
EURO-BTP	65	100,000	EUR	119.15	7-3-24	7,745	250
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	28	100,000	EUR	141.72	7-3-24	3,968	305
KOREA 10YR BOND	16	100,000,000	KRW	115.50	19-3-24	1,299	17
LONG GILT	41	100,000	GBP	102.65	26-3-24	4,857	243
US 10YR NOTE (CBT)	3	100,000	USD	112.89	19-3-24	307	1
US 5YR NOTE (CBT)	3	100,000	USD	108.77	28-3-24	295	7
US ULTRA BOND CBT	52	100,000	USD	133.59	19-3-24	6,289	521
Interest futures with positive market value						29,372	1,486
CAN 10YR BOND	-36	100,000	CAD	124.18	19-3-24	-3,069	-80
EURO-BOBL	-38	100,000	EUR	119.28	7-3-24	-4,533	-26
EURO-BUND	-131	100,000	EUR	137.22	7-3-24	-17,976	-555
EURO-BUND	-77	100,000	EUR	137.22	7-3-24	-10,566	-223
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	-17	100,000	EUR	141.72	7-3-24	-2,409	-197
EURO-OAT	-72	100,000	EUR	131.51	7-3-24	-9,469	-349
EURO-SCHATZ	-11	100,000	EUR	106.55	7-3-24	-1,172	-4
US 10YR ULTRA	-122	100,000	USD	118.02	19-3-24	-13,034	-578
US LONG BOND (CBT)	-1	100,000	USD	124.94	19-3-24	-113	-8
Interest futures with negative market value						-62,341	-2,020
Closing balance						-32,969	-534

3.5.9.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The overview of the currency position below, where applicable, includes the currency positions of the Sub-funds in underlying investment funds and shows the net currency position for all Sub-funds combined. The extent of currency hedging using currency forward contracts is detailed in the annual reports of the individual Sub-funds.

Currency position

The currency position includes, where applicable, the currency position of (the Sub-fund's interest in) the underlying investment funds as of the end of the reporting period. An amount listed under currency forward contracts represents the net amount of the contracts entered into in the respective currency.

At 31 December 2024

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	183,770	-960	182,810	182,810	99.0%
USD	742	1,882	2,624	2,527	1.4%
GBP	-113	-1,235	-1,348	-1,623	-0.9%
JPY	12,776	151,465	164,241	1,015	0.6%
NZD	-127	-1,648	-1,775	-958	-0.5%
SEK	732	7,054	7,786	681	0.4%
NOK	52	-293	-241	-20	0.0%
AUD	7	4	11	7	0.0%
CAD	34	-28	6	4	0.0%
Other currencies				20	0.0%
Total				184,463	100.0%

At 31 December 2023

Base currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contract x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	213,615	4,528	218,143	218,143	100.1%
CHF	-299	-2,770	-3,069	-3,317	-1.5%
GBP	1,276	640	1,916	2,214	1.0%
NZD	307	2,850	3,157	1,804	0.8%
USD	1,381	50	1,431	1,299	0.6%
JPY	63,878	-244,760	-180,882	-1,177	-0.5%
CAD	819	-2,390	-1,571	-1,075	-0.5%
NOK	116	1,080	1,196	107	0.0%
AUD	1,590	-1,560	30	19	0.0%
Other currencies				75	0.0%
Total				218,092	100.0%

The percentage listed under 'Other currencies' represents the total of all currencies that individually account for less than 2.5% of the net asset value and where no currency forward contracts have been used.

3.5.9.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the fact that a specific counterparty may not be able to fulfil its obligations under contracts relating to financial instruments. The Sub-fund invests directly and indirectly through underlying investment funds in bonds and other fixed income securities and additionally uses credit default swaps to manage credit risk.

The total amount of the maximum credit risk of the Sub-fund is 195,145 (2023: 281,488).

Credit ratings of the bonds and other fixed income securities portfolio in percentage

Rating class	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
AAA	27.5%	21.9%
AA	25.6%	28.5%
A	20.1%	20.6%
BBB	25.9%	28.8%
BB	0.4%	0.0%
B	0.1%	0.0%
No rating	0.4%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The credit ratings provided are based on the distribution of the portfolio, including the underlying portfolios of the investment funds. These credit ratings are derived from the long-term ratings of S&P, Moody's, and Fitch, using the method of recording the second-highest rating for each investment. If a particular debt security has been rated by only one of the aforementioned rating agencies, that rating will be used. Investments related to cash management are excluded from this assessment.

Credit default swaps

The Sub-fund uses credit default swaps to manage credit risk. By purchasing credit default swaps, the Sub-fund reduces credit risk, while selling credit default swaps increases credit risk. As of the end of 2024, there were no credit default swaps in the Sub-funds portfolio. The table below shows the credit default swaps in the Sub-funds portfolio at the end of 2023.

At 31 December 2023

Description	Maturity date	Currency	Nominal value x 1,000	Value x € 1,000	% net asset value
Itrax Xover	20-12-2028	EUR	-1,640	131	0.1%
CDX High Yield	20-12-2028	USD	-3,435	181	0.1%
CDX Investment Grade	20-12-2028	USD	-2,648	41	0.0%
Itrax Main	20-12-2028	EUR	-3,920	76	0.0%
Itrax Main	20-12-2028	EUR	-3,050	59	0.0%
Itrax Xover	20-12-2028	EUR	-670	53	0.0%
CDX Investment Grade	20-12-2028	USD	-4,430	78	0.0%
CDX Investment Grade	20-12-2028	USD	-4,840	85	0.0%
CDX Investment Grade	20-12-2028	USD	-13,150	231	0.1%
Total credit default swaps sold				935	0.3%

Securities lending

Securities may be lent out. There is no restriction on the percentage of securities that can be lent. The Sub-fund incurs a settlement risk from lending securities, as described above under credit risk.

As of the balance sheet date, no bonds and other fixed-income securities have been lent out.

3.5.9.5 Counterparty risk

The Sub-fund is inherently exposed to counterparty risk concerning all assets on the balance sheet. For the various assets with a substantial financial interest, the following can be explained:

- Investments in listed securities are held by The Bank of New York Mellon, which serves as the custodian.
- Derivatives can be exposed to risks related to the solvency and liquidity of counterparties and their ability to fulfil contract terms. The Sub-fund may use derivatives that carry the risk of the counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations. The counterparty risk associated with all share classes of the Sub-fund is borne by the Sub-fund as a whole. To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund will ensure that trading in bilateral OTC derivatives meets the following criteria:
 - Generally, only high-quality counterparties will be approved for trading bilateral OTC derivatives. In principle, a bilateral OTC derivatives counterparty should have at least an investment-grade rating from Fitch, Moody's, and/or Standard & Poor's;
 - Bilateral OTC derivatives must be traded based on a solid legal framework, typically an International Swap and Derivative Association Inc. (ISDA) agreement with a Credit Support Annex (CSA);
 - All bilateral OTC derivatives are secured by collateral under a daily process as described in the section 'Collateral';
 - The credit rating of bilateral OTC derivatives counterparties is evaluated at least annually;
 - All policies related to bilateral OTC derivatives trading are reviewed and adjusted if necessary, at least annually;
- The notes to the balance sheet include information on the exposure of derivative contracts and lent securities. In the event that a derivative transaction takes place via a CCP, the counterparty risk will transfer to this central counterparty. If applicable, this is also explained.
- For the counterparty risk related to investments in investment funds, we refer to the annual report of the respective investment fund.
- Cash and cash equivalents are held with banks that generally have at least an investment-grade rating.

3.5.9.6 Collateral

To mitigate counterparty risk for the Sub-fund, a collateral arrangement with the counterparty can be established for certain assets. The Sub-fund must determine the value of the received collateral on a daily basis and verify if additional collateral needs to be exchanged.

The collateral is typically provided in the form of:

- Cash and cash equivalents, usually referred to as cash collateral;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by highly rated countries;
- Bonds issued or guaranteed by prominent issuers and for which there is a sufficiently liquid market. Bonds issued by financial sector issuers are excluded due to correlation risk; or
- Equities admitted to or traded on a regulated market, provided that these equities are included in a major index.

The Sub-fund must ensure that it is able to enforce its rights to the collateral if an event occurs that requires its exercise. Therefore, the collateral must be available at all times, either directly or through the mediation of a prominent financial institution or a wholly-owned subsidiary of that institution, so that the Sub-fund can immediately seize or liquidate the collateralised assets if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations.

The Sub-fund will ensure that the collateral received from transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions meets the following conditions:

- The collateralised assets received are valued at market prices. To mitigate the risk of the collateral's value held by a Sub-fund being lower than the claim on the counterparty, a conservative markdown policy is applied. This collateral haircut is applied to collateral received in relation to (i) OTC derivatives, (ii) securities lending, and (iii) repo transactions. A markdown is a reduction applied to the value of collateralised assets and aims to absorb the volatility in the value of the collateral between two margin calls or during the required time to liquidate the collateral. This process includes a liquidity element in terms of remaining maturity and a credit quality element in terms of the rating of the security. The markdown policy takes into account the characteristics of the asset class involved, including the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, the volatility of collateral prices, and potential currency mismatches. Markdowns applied to cash, high-quality government bonds, and corporate bonds typically range between 0% to 15%, and markdowns on equities range from 10% to 15%. Regulation also requires an additional 8% markdown to be applied when the currency unit of the collateral, if the collateral is a bond, differs from the permitted currency units in the legal documentation for bilateral derivative transactions. In exceptional market conditions, a different markdown level may be applied. Under the agreement with the respective counterparty, which may or may not involve minimum booking amounts, it is intended that, for the purpose of the collateral haircut and if applicable, each received collateral is valued at an amount equal to or higher than the respective exposure of the counterparty;
- The received collateral for OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions must be sufficiently liquid so that they can be quickly sold at a price that deviates little from the pre-sale valuation;
- The collateralised assets are held by the Sub-fund's custodian or by a sub-custodian provided that the Sub-fund's custodian has transferred the custody of the collateral to such sub-custodian and that the custodian remains liable for the collateral if the sub-custodian loses it;
- Collateral received in the context of transactions in OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions cannot be sold or provided as security to a third party during the term of the agreement. However, received cash collateral can be reinvested.

Overview collateral at 31 December 2024

- The margin account related to futures contracts is detailed in the notes on cash and cash equivalents.
- The variation margin for interest rate swaps processed through a central counterparty (CCP) is included in the notes to the cash and cash equivalents and/or payable to credit institutions.
- An overview of the initial margin for interest rate swaps processed through the CCP is provided in the 'interest rate risk' section.

3.5.9.7 Investment by valuation method

Below is the breakdown of the investment portfolio by valuation method:

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Quoted market prices	113,864	117,527
Net present value calculation	-8,940	19,098
Other method*	59,988	96,582
Closing balance	164,912	233,207

* Under 'Other Method,' investments in other investment funds are included. These investments are valued daily at intrinsic value. The presented figure is the value at year-end. Additionally, 'Other Method' encompasses investments valued using a service provided by data vendors known as 'evaluated price service.' This service involves data vendors assessing the most accurate price for the relevant investment instruments based on multiple sources. The Sub-fund determines the valuation of these instruments based on the prices provided by the data vendors.

3.5.10 Receivables

All receivables have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Interest receivable

Interest receivables are accrued, not yet received, interest payments on investments.

3.5.11 Other assets**Cash and cash equivalents**

This concerns freely available bank accounts, including a margin account of 963 (2023: 2,774) related to future contracts. For the duration of the future contracts, the margin account is not fully available for use. The restricted amount is 511 (2023: 680). The balance of the margin account varies depending on changes in the underlying value. The variation margin is 8,906 (2023: nil) for interest rate swaps that are settled through the central counterparty (CCP).

3.5.12 Shareholders' equity

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class Z	Total
Issued capital		
Opening balance	1,511	1,511
Redemptions	-293	-293
Closing balance	1,218	1,218
Share premium		
Opening balance	2,821	2,821
Redemptions	-2,821	-2,821
Closing balance	-	-
Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	21,704	21,704
Change through Other reserves	-21,582	-21,582
Closing balance	122	122

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class Z	Total
Other reserves		
Opening balance	171,660	171,660
Redemptions	-38,344	-38,344
Change in Revaluation reserve	21,582	21,582
Transfer from Undistributed result	20,396	20,396
Closing balance	175,294	175,294
Undistributed result		
Opening balance	20,396	20,396
Transfer to Other reserves	-20,396	-20,396
Net result for the period	7,829	7,829
Closing balance	7,829	7,829
Total shareholders' equity	184,463	184,463

The nominal value per share at the end of the reporting period for all Share Classes of the Sub-fund is € 0.20.

The revaluation reserve concerns a legal reserve and is therefore not freely distributable to shareholders.

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Class Z	Total
Issued capital		
Opening balance	1,492	1,492
Subscriptions	69	69
Redemptions	-50	-50
Closing balance	1,511	1,511
Share premium		
Subscriptions	9,296	9,296
Redemptions	-6,475	-6,475
Closing balance	2,821	2,821
Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	1,334	1,334
Change through Other reserves	20,370	20,370
Closing balance	21,704	21,704
Other reserves		
Opening balance	353,691	353,691
Change in Revaluation reserve	-20,370	-20,370
Transfer from Undistributed result	-161,661	-161,661
Closing balance	171,660	171,660
Undistributed result		
Opening balance	-161,661	-161,661
Transfer to Other reserves	161,661	161,661
Net result for the period	20,396	20,396
Closing balance	20,396	20,396
Total shareholders' equity	218,092	218,092

3.5.13 Short term liabilities

All short term liabilities have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Payable to credit institutions

This concerns the negative balances on bank accounts. The interest payable on this balance is based on market interest rates. This includes the variation margin related to Interest Rate Swaps of 5 (2023: 21,916) settled through the Central Counterparty ('CCP').

Interest payable

Interest payable is the amount payable on investments.

Collateral

Collateral relates to cash collateral received for OTC derivatives.

Other short term liabilities

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12 -2024	31-12-2023
Accrued expenses	32	73
Closing balance	32	73

3.5.14 Off-balance sheet rights and obligations

At the reporting date, there are no off-balance sheet rights and obligations.

3.6 Notes to the profit and loss statement

3.6.1 Investment income

Interest from investments

Interest from investments concerns interest income from investments in financial instruments.

3.6.2 Revaluation of investments

Amounts x € 1.000	2024	2023
Realised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	324	15
Unrealised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	5,996	11,328
Realised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-5,831	-6,072
Unrealised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-1,527	-24
Realised gains investment funds	1,098	596
Unrealised gains investment funds	1,992	6,170
Realised losses investment funds	-	-1,227
Unrealised losses investment funds	-162	-
Realised gains forward currency contracts	1,976	3,510
Unrealised gains forward currency contracts	331	230
Realised losses forward currency contracts	-1,736	-3,525
Unrealised losses forward currency contracts	-200	-290
Realised losses equity futures	-	-3
Realised gains interest futures	4,690	9,137
Unrealised gains interest futures	2,842	2,127
Realised losses interest futures	-3,421	-6,838
Unrealised losses interest futures	-2,593	-4,004
Realised gains interest rate swaps	37,346	4,972
Unrealised gains interest rate swaps	3,244	47,317
Realised losses interest rate swaps	-9,563	-40,597
Unrealised losses interest rate swaps	-28,197	-4,479
Realised gains credit default swaps purchased	-	12
Realised losses credit default swaps purchased	-34	-147
Realised gains credit default swaps sold	485	356
Unrealised gains credit default swaps sold	-	347
Realised losses credit default swaps sold	-235	-425
Unrealised losses credit default swaps sold	-317	-19
Total revaluation of investments	6,508	18,467
Realised revaluation of investments	25,099	-40,236
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-18,591	58,703
Total revaluation of investments	6,508	18,467

3.6.3 Other result

Currency exchange rate differences

Currency exchange rate differences is the amount resulting from foreign currency translation on other balance sheet items.

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and margin account and during the reporting period.

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription and redemption fee relates to the fees charged to shareholders for the subscription or redemption of shares in a Sub-fund. This fee is calculated as a percentage-based entry or exit fee on the net asset value per share to protect existing shareholders of the Sub-fund and is beneficiary to the Sub-fund.

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Subscription and redemption fee	15	8

The applicable subscriptions and redemption fees during the reporting period are included in the schedule below.

Subscription and redemption fee	Percentage	Applicable from	Valid through
Subscription fee	0.10%	1 January 2024	31 December 2024
Redemption fee	0.05%	1 January 2024	16 December 2024
	0.10%	16 December 2024	31 December 2024

3.6.4 Operating expenses

Operating costs

The operating costs consist of other costs. These costs are further explained in the notes for each Share Class, included in this annual report.

Interest other

Interest other relates to the interest accrued during the reporting period on payables to credit institutions and margin account.

3.7 Other general notes

3.7.1 Transaction costs

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Quantifiable transaction costs charged to the Sub-fund	6	14

This relates to the costs incurred when buying and selling investments. The transaction costs are included in the purchase cost of acquisitions and the sale proceeds of disposals and are recognised in the results through changes in the value of investments. In transactions involving fixed-income securities, costs are generally an integral part of the transaction price and therefore cannot be identified separately. Non-quantifiable costs, which may be embedded in transactions involving other derivative financial instruments, are not included in the above amounts. Any transaction costs mentioned above refers to costs incurred with futures transactions.

For transactions in Dutch GSAM BV funds, the transaction costs are equal to the subscription and redemption fees charged by the respective funds upon buying and selling. These transaction costs are included in the cost price of the investments and are included in the result of the Fund through the revaluation of the investments. The transaction costs of investments in Dutch GSAM BV funds are not recorded separately, so that these costs are not included in the quantifiable transaction costs.

For transactions in Luxembourg GSAM BV funds, no transaction costs are included here. Luxembourg GSAM BV funds apply swing pricing for subscriptions and redemptions in these funds. Swing pricing means that, when the daily inflow or outflow exceeds a certain threshold, the net asset value of the shares in a fund are increased or decreased with a factor. The adjustment of the net asset value per share of the Sub-funds, which is fully beneficial to the Sub-fund, is designated as compensation for the transaction costs that the Sub-fund incurs for the purchase or sale of investments, and is to protect the existing shareholders.

No costs are involved with transactions in Liquid Euro and Goldman Sachs Euro Liquid Reserves Fund.

3.7.2 Portfolio turnover ratio

	2024	2023
Purchases of investments	193,054	375,821
Sales of investments	267,857	326,334
Total of investment transactions	460,911	702,155
Subscriptions	-	9,365
Redemptions	41,458	6,525
Total of subscription and redemption of shares	41,458	15,890
Portfolio turnover	419,453	686,265
Average net asset value of the Sub-fund	175,972	197,705
Portfolio turnover ratio	238	347

The portfolio turnover ratio (PTR) expresses the ratio between the total volume of investment transactions and the average net asset value of the Sub-fund. The ratio aims to indicate the turnover rate of the portfolio of an investment fund and serves as a measure of both the level of active portfolio management and the resulting transaction costs.

In calculating the total volume of investment transactions, the sum of purchases and sales of investments is reduced by the sum of subscriptions and redemptions of shares. All investment categories are included except for deposits. The average net asset value of the Sub-fund is determined as the weighted average of the net assets on a daily basis, based on the number of days the net asset value calculation takes place during the reporting period.

3.7.3 Related parties

As part of the investment policy of a Sub-fund, related parties may be engaged to provide services.

Related parties in this context refer to all companies and other business units that are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

This includes, among other things, the management of a Sub-fund, the execution of investment transactions, the placement and raising of liquid assets, the taking out of loans, and the execution of securities lending activities. These services are provided at arm's length.

During the reporting period, the following services from related parties were utilised:

- In executing the investment policy, the Sub-fund may engage buy and sell transactions in other GSAM BV funds, as further detailed in the balance sheet notes. The total of these transactions for the reporting period amounts to 73.2% of the total transaction volume for the reporting period.
- The manager has outsourced all or part of its management activities to an affiliated external asset manager, Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI) which is established in the United Kingdom, as explained in 3.4.5 Outsourcing of management activities.

3.7.4 Trailer fee, soft dollar arrangements and commission sharing agreements

Trailer fee

During the reporting period, no specific agreements regarding trailer fees were in effect, and no amounts were credited to the manager of the Sub-fund in this regard.

Soft dollar arrangements

A soft dollar arrangement occurs when a financial service provider supplies products, such as research information, to the asset manager as part of the services related to executing investment transactions. GSAM BV does not use these arrangements. GSAM BV itself covers the costs of the necessary research for the funds it fully manages. This also applies to directly affiliated entities with GSAM BV within Europe. For other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties involved in managing the funds, they may, under certain circumstances, use soft dollar arrangements. When an affiliated entity or a third party receives such information in their work for our funds, there may not be an underlying contractual agreement.

Commission sharing agreements

GSAM BV does not use commission sharing agreements for the Sub-funds that are fully managed by GSAM BV or its directly affiliated entities within Europe. The same applies for other affiliated entities within Goldman Sachs Asset Management and third parties Goldman Sachs Asset Management as described in the paragraph soft dollar arrangements.

3.7.5 Appropriation of the result

In the upcoming general meeting, it will be proposed to add the net result of Share Class Z of the Sub-fund to the other reserves.

3.7.6 Subsequent events

In 2025 the participation in Euro Credit Fund (NL) - Z has been sold. This has been done via a redemption in kind whereby the assets (excluding derivatives) have been transferred. This trade for a total of € 28.6 million was done on 7 February 2025.

3.8 Notes to Share Class Z

3.8.1 Results

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME		
Investment income		
Interest from investments	1,230	1,978
Revaluation of investments	6,508	18,467
Other results		
Currency exchange rate differences	-25	-140
Interest other	204	249
Subscription and redemption fee	15	8
Total operating result	7,932	20,562
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	99	159
Interest other	4	7
Total operating expenses	103	166
Net result	7,829	20,396

3.8.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	184,463	218,092	194,856
Shares outstanding (number)	6,089,886	7,556,411	7,462,431
Net asset value per share (in €)	30.29	28.86	26.11

3.8.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Share Class (%)	4.95	10.53	-45.09
Performance of the index (%)*	4.51	9.01	-44.01
Relative performance (%)	0.44	1.52	-1.08

* The Sub-fund is managed against a reference portfolio combining the Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate Downgrade Tolerant benchmark with a derivatives overlay to increase duration. The valuation of the derivatives used to increase the duration in the reference portfolio did not incorporate the accrued interest of these derivatives. Consequently, the reported performance of the reference portfolio inadvertently omitted the accrued interest from the valuations of the swaps in the annual reports 2020 to 2023, leading to incorrect relative (active) performance versus this reference portfolio reported for the Sub-fund in these annual reports. In the annual report 2024, the reported relative performance for previous years have been corrected by adding the interest of the derivatives.

3.8.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Other costs	99	159
Total operating costs Share Class Z	99	159

The other costs concern regular and/or recurring expenses as well as non-recurring and extraordinary expenses of the Sub-fund, such as the costs of administration, reporting (also understood to include the costs of data provision and the processing and calculation of the financial data of the investment fund), the safe-keeping of the assets, the auditor, the supervision, any stock exchange listing, making payments, publications, shareholder meetings, legal proceedings including any class actions, fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, the costs of collateral management activities as well as external advisers and service providers, such as – where appropriate – the Transfer Agent.

The other costs also include regular and/or ongoing costs of 6 (2023: 7) for investing in GSAM BV funds.

For 2023, an amount of 6 is included under other costs related to expenses for the implementation of regulatory requirements under the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The audit fees attributable to Share Class Z for 2024 amount to 14 (2023: 11) for the audit of the financial statements and 4 (2023: 3) for other audit engagements. There are no audit fees related to advisory or other non-audit services.

Cost comparison

According to RJ 615.405, a comparative overview of normative costs and actual costs must be included. Normative costs are those incurred according to the prospectus, categorised by type.

For Share Class Z, the other costs are based on the actual costs incurred by the Share Class. Given the relatively small size of these costs, they are not quantified in the prospectus. For this reason, a comparative overview with the cost level stated in the prospectus is not included in this annual report.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Share Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Share Class.

The Sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in other UCITS or investment funds. The costs associated with these UCITS or investment funds are included in the overall cost calculation of the Share-class.

In calculating the Ongoing charges figure, costs associated with executing investment transactions are not included as part of the costs but are included in the investment purchases and sales amounts. Subscription and redemption fees are also excluded from the calculation of the Ongoing charges figure.

The average net asset value is determined as the weighted average of net asset value on a daily basis, based on the number of days on which the net asset value is calculated during the reporting period.

	2024	2023
Other costs	0.07%	0.09%
Total Share Class Z	0.07%	0.09%

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as outlined in the section 'Expenses'. Additionally, it includes costs incorporated in the value of investment funds in which the Sub-fund participated during the reporting period. The ongoing charges embedded in the value of investment funds for this Share Class during the reporting period is 0.01% (2023: 0.01%).

3.9 Composition of investments

At 31 December 2024

The following breakdown of the investments provides a detailed overview of the bond and other fixed-income securities portfolio.

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	1,000	4.000	BELGIUM (KINGDOM OF) 28/03/2032	1,081
EUR	730	1.000	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2026	717
EUR	850	0.800	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2028	807
EUR	350	0.100	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2030	307
EUR	240	0.400	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2040	157
EUR	300	3.750	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2045	316
EUR	150	1.400	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2053	94
EUR	130	2.250	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2057	98
EUR	226	2.150	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2066	163
EUR	240	5.500	BELGIUM KINGDOM 28/03/2028	263
EUR	320	5.000	BELGIUM KINGDOM 28/03/2035	376
EUR	360	4.250	BELGIUM KINGDOM 28/03/2041	402
EUR	1,200	1.950	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/04/2026	1,197
EUR	600	1.500	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/04/2027	590
EUR	2,400	1.450	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/04/2029	2,300
EUR	340	0.500	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/04/2030	305
EUR	720	0.700	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/04/2032	622
EUR	345	3.250	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/04/2034	352
EUR	1,000	2.350	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/07/2033	957
EUR	1,000	1.850	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/07/2035	888
EUR	250	3.450	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/07/2043	247
EUR	282	3.450	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 30/07/2066	265
EUR	510	0.000	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 31/01/2026	498
EUR	750	4.200	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 31/01/2037	824
EUR	800	2.150	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 31/10/2025	799
EUR	2,500	1.450	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 31/10/2027	2,439
EUR	10	1.250	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 31/10/2030	9
EUR	930	1.200	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 31/10/2040	679
EUR	680	2.900	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 31/10/2046	616
EUR	500	1.900	BONOS Y OBLIG DEL ESTADO 31/10/2052	351
EUR	500	4.400	BOUNI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/05/2033	541
EUR	740	0.250	BUNDERSREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2028	695
EUR	5,000	2.500	BUNDESOBLIGATION 11/10/2029	5,077
EUR	1,750	1.300	BUNDESOBLIGATION 15/10/2027	1,719
EUR	400	4.750	BUNDESREPUB DEUTSCHLAND 04/07/2040	510
EUR	700	4.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 04/01/2037	809
EUR	3,000	0.500	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/02/2026	2,948
EUR	3,000	0.250	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/02/2027	2,893
EUR	1,100	0.500	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/02/2028	1,052
EUR	1,500	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/02/2031	1,319
EUR	1,700	2.200	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/02/2034	1,681
EUR	2,500	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2030	2,227
EUR	3,600	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2031	3,129
EUR	350	1.800	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2053	295
EUR	5,000	0.000	BUONI ORDINARI DEL TES 14/08/2025	4,927
EUR	2,500	0.000	BUONI ORDINARI DEL TES 31/03/2025	2,484
EUR	500	0.350	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/02/2025	499

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	2,600	0.500	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/02/2026	2,551
EUR	380	2.000	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/02/2028	374
EUR	1,100	3.500	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/03/2030	1,137
EUR	800	3.100	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/03/2040	736
EUR	350	1.800	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/03/2041	265
EUR	220	2.150	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/03/2072	140
EUR	1,300	0.900	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/04/2031	1,143
EUR	1,000	3.000	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/08/2029	1,012
EUR	640	4.750	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/09/2028	688
EUR	200	2.250	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/09/2036	175
EUR	400	4.450	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/09/2043	426
EUR	1,260	3.850	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/09/2049	1,231
EUR	130	2.150	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/09/2052	91
EUR	210	4.500	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/10/2053	224
EUR	650	2.800	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 01/12/2028	655
EUR	1,700	0.850	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 15/01/2027	1,651
EUR	800	0.950	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TES 15/09/2027	769
EUR	400	4.000	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TESORO 01/02/2037	418
EUR	560	5.000	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TESORO 01/08/2039	636
EUR	450	5.000	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TESORO 01/09/2040	510
EUR	1,000	5.250	BUONI POLIENNALI DEL TESORO 01/11/2029	1,113
EUR	1,500	4.000	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 15/04/2030	1,614
EUR	3,170	3.000	EUROPEAN UNION 04/03/2053	2,972
EUR	3,460	2.500	EUROPEAN UNION 04/10/2052	2,935
EUR	900	0.300	EUROPEAN UNION 04/11/2050	452
EUR	1,590	2.750	EUROPEAN UNION 05/10/2026	1,605
EUR	600	2.750	FINLAND (REPUBLIC OF) 04/07/2028	610
EUR	330	2.625	FINLAND (REPUBLIC OF) 04/07/2042	313
EUR	510	0.750	FINNISH GOVERNMENT 15/04/2031	457
EUR	730	4.000	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/04/2055	768
EUR	1,000	0.500	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2029	913
EUR	1,100	2.500	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2030	1,089
EUR	1,000	1.500	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2031	923
EUR	4,129	1.250	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2036	3,343
EUR	487	2.000	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2048	366
EUR	560	1.500	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2050	364
EUR	610	0.750	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2052	309
EUR	1,800	0.750	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2053	894
EUR	3,000	3.000	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2054	2,627
EUR	368	1.750	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2066	224
EUR	100	0.500	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/06/2044	58
EUR	2,800	2.750	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/10/2027	2,829
EUR	1,000	0.750	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/11/2028	934
EUR	560	0.000	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/11/2030	477
EUR	7,500	3.500	FRANCE (REPUBLIC OF) 25/04/2026	7,620
EUR	320	3.250	FRANCE (REPUBLIC OF) 25/05/2045	306
EUR	570	3.250	GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF) 04/07/2042	622
EUR	500	2.400	IRISH TSY 15/05/2030	502
EUR	300	1.700	IRISH TSY 15/05/2037	267
EUR	190	2.000	IRISH TSY 18/02/2045	164
EUR	1,200	1.550	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 16/06/2048	890
EUR	250	2.500	NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF) 15/01/2033	250
EUR	600	4.000	NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF) 15/01/2037	681

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	300	3.750	NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF) 15/01/2042	341
EUR	600	2.500	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2030	606
EUR	250	2.750	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2047	252
EUR	200	2.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2054	172
EUR	700	0.500	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/07/2026	683
EUR	250	0.750	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/07/2028	238
EUR	450	0.250	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/07/2029	411
EUR	500	0.500	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/07/2032	433
EUR	260	4.850	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 15/03/2026	268
EUR	480	4.150	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 15/03/2037	540
EUR	200	0.750	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/02/2028	191
EUR	400	0.500	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/02/2029	371
EUR	590	0.000	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/02/2031	505
EUR	360	2.900	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/02/2034	364
EUR	328	1.500	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/02/2047	249
EUR	100	0.700	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/04/2071	46
EUR	150	2.100	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/09/2117	114
EUR	100	3.800	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 26/01/2062	117
EUR	2,100	1.000	REPUBLIC OF POLAND 25/10/2028	1,995
EUR	500	4.625	ROMANIA 03/04/2049	406
Total				114,149
Investment funds				59,988
Forward currency contracts				-15
Interest futures				-285
Interest rate swaps				-8,925
Total of investments				164,912

For the composition of investments at 31 December 2023, please refer to the 2023 annual report of the Sub-fund.
This annual report is available on the website of the manager.

The Hague, 23 April 2025

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included in the appendix to this annual report.

4.2 Statutory provisions regarding appropriation of results

According to Article 23 of the Articles of Association of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V. the Management Board decides for each type of shares what part of the balance will be allocated to the additional reserve maintained for the relevant type. After the aforementioned addition, a dividend, in so far as possible, is paid on the priority shares equal to six per cent (6%) of the nominal value of these shares. There is no further distribution of profit on the priority shares. The remainder is distributed to the holders of ordinary shares of the relevant type, unless the general meeting decides otherwise.

If the aforementioned balance of income and expenses is negative, the amount is deducted from the additional reserve that is maintained for the relevant type of shares.

4.3 Management interest

At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024, the Board members of GSAM BV had no personal interest in (an investment of) the Sub-fund.

4.4 Independent auditor's report

The report of the independent auditor is included on the next page.



Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders of Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) and the meeting of holders of priority shares of Goldman Sachs Paraplufonds 5 N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) ('the Fund') give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2024, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2024 of Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL), The Hague, included in this annual report.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
- the profit and loss statement for the period 1 January through 31 December 2024; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies applied and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. We have further described our responsibilities under those standards in the section 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Independence

We are independent of Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assuranceopdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures with respect to fraud and going concern and the matters resulting from that, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in support of our opinion, such as our findings and observations related to the audit approach fraud risk and the audit approach going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide separate opinions or conclusions on these matters.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration Fund (NL) and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the Manager's risk assessment process, the Manager's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the internal control system. We refer to section 'Principal risks and uncertainties' of the management board report for the Manager's fraud risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the internal control system with respect to the risks of material misstatements due to fraud and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct and whistleblower procedures. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

We asked members of the management board of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. ('the Manager'), as well as other officers of the Manager, including the head officers of the legal affairs and compliance departments on whether they are aware of any actual or suspected fraud. This did not result in signals of actual or suspected fraud that may lead to a material misstatement. In addition, we conducted interviews to gain insight into the Manager's fraud risk assessment and the processes for identifying and responding to fraud risks and the internal controls the Manager has put in place to mitigate those risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud and misappropriation of assets. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.



The management override of controls and the risk of fraud in revenue recognition are perceived risks of fraud. The Manager is inherently in a unique position to commit fraud, due to the ability to manipulate accounting data and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

We addressed this risk by evaluating whether there were indications of bias in the Manager's estimates, which could pose a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. With respect to the investments that are measured at fair value, we determined on the basis of external (market) information that the valuation as prepared by the fund falls within the range that we consider acceptable. We determined that there are no indications of bias in the estimates made by the Manager.

The audit procedures included, among other things, the evaluation of the design and implementation of internal controls intended to mitigate the risk of management override of controls. We obtained amongst others audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls at both the Manager and the fund administrator by reviewing the ISAE type II report of the Manager and the SOC1 report of the fund administrator. We furthermore selected journal entries based on risk criteria, as well as other journal entries and adjustments made at the end of the reporting period and conducted specific procedures for these entries. These procedures include procedures such as validation of these entries with support obtained during our audit or with source documentation. We did not identify any significant transactions outside the normal course of business. Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with respect to management override of controls.

The risk of fraud in revenue recognition is assessed by considering factors such as complexity, systematic nature, estimation uncertainty, and susceptibility to management bias. We did not identify any revenue associated with these risk factors for our audit.

We incorporated an element of unpredictability in our audit. We also reviewed correspondence with regulators. During the audit, we remained alert to indications of fraud. Furthermore, we considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations. If this was the case, we have re-evaluated our evaluation of the risk of fraud and its implications for our audit work.



Audit approach going concern

As disclosed in section 'Continuity Management' in the notes to the financial statements the management board performed their assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern (hereafter: going-concern risks).

Our procedures to evaluate the management board's going-concern assessment included, amongst others:

- considered whether the Manager's going-concern assessment included all relevant information of which we were aware as a result of our audit, obtained additional substantiation and inquired with the Manager regarding the Manager's most important assumptions and inputs underlying its going-concern assessment;
- assessed the redemptions of shares after the end of the financial year and assessed whether these may give rise to continuity risks;
- reviewed the prospectus, which outlines the option for the Manager to temporarily suspend or limit requests for the redemption of shares in exceptional cases and;
- performed inquiries with the Manager as to its knowledge of going-concern risks beyond the period of the Manager's assessment.

Our procedures did not result in outcomes contrary to the Manager's assumptions and judgements used in the application of the going-concern assumption.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information. This includes all information in the annual report in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the procedures performed as set out below, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the management board report and the other information that is required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and the understanding obtained in our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing our procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of such procedures was substantially less than the scope of those procedures performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The management board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management board report and the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the management board

The management board is responsible for:

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

In preparing the financial statements, the management board is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the management board should prepare the financial statements using the going-concern basis of accounting unless the management board either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The management board should disclose in the financial statements any event and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.



Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to plan and perform an audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high but not absolute level of assurance, and is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is set out in the appendix to our report.

Amsterdam, 23 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Original signed by H. Elwakiel RA

Appendix to our auditor's report on the financial statements 2024 of the Fund

In addition to what is included in our auditor's report, we have further set out in this appendix our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and explained what an audit involves.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit consisted, among other things of the following:

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

We communicate with the management board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

5. APPENDIX – MODEL FOR PERIODIC DISCLOSURES FOR FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

The model for periodic disclosures for financial products under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation is included on the next page.

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
Fixed Income All Grade Long Duration
Fund (NL)

Legal entity identifier:
549300MM062BZOVE9F82

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective ?	
☒ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It made sustainable investments with a social objective: __%	☐ It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective ☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Fund/Sub-Fund promoted environmental and social characteristics during the reporting period. More specifically:

Excluding countries.

During the reporting period, no investments have been made in countries against which arms embargoes have been imposed by the United Nations Security Council. Similarly, investments are not made in countries included in the Financial Action Task Force list, which are subject to a 'Call for Action'.

The performance of this characteristic was measured with the indicator "Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'".

As part of ongoing efforts to optimize businesses and operations of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Goldman Sachs Asset Management International has been appointed to provide portfolio management services to the Fund/Sub-Fund.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund/Sub-Fund used sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund. These sustainability indicators have performed as follows:

Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action'.

These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question.

... and compared to previous periods ?



Sustainability Indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Sustainability Indicator	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	Unit
Excluding investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a 'Call for Action' (as outlined above)	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	These investments have been excluded in line with the description provided in the previous question	N/A

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not Applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG criteria outlined in the prospectus. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. The PAIs considered by this Fund/Sub-Fund included:

PAI CATEGORY	PAI
Mandatory Climate PAIs	- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector - Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
Mandatory Social PAIs	- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises - Board gender diversity - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) - Investee countries subject to social violations



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
GOLDMAN SACHS PARAPLUFONDS 3 N.V. - EURO CREDIT	Mutual fund	14.23%	NL
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.62%	DE

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2024-12-31



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

REPUBBLICA ITALIANA	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.31%	IT
REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12.25%	FR

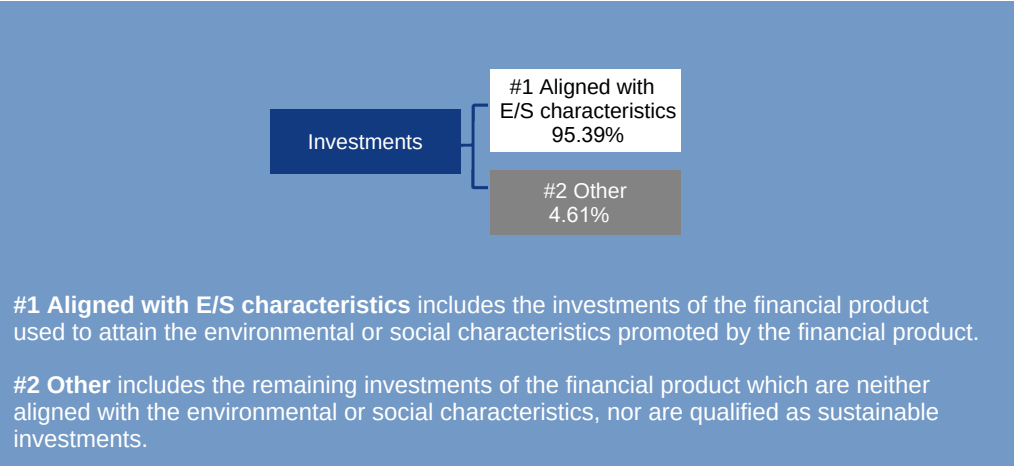
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Over the reference period, 95.39% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.

What was the asset allocation?

Over the reference period, 95.39% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.
 4.61% of investments were held cash for liquidity purposes; derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes; and/or investments in UCITS and other collective investment schemes in order to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Over the reference period, a minimum of 90% of the Fund/Sub-Fund's investments were consistently aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics described above.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub Sector	% of NAV as at December 31, 2024
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	4.05%
Cash	Cash	2.86%
	Term	5.83%
Derivatives	Forward	-0.01%
	Futures	7.74%
	Swap	-4.43%
Financial and insurance activities	Financial service activities except insurance and pension funding	0.83%
Mutual fund	CREDIT	14.23%
	MONEY MARKET	5.24%
	MORTGAGE	2.08%
	SYNTHETIC	8.56%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	53.02%



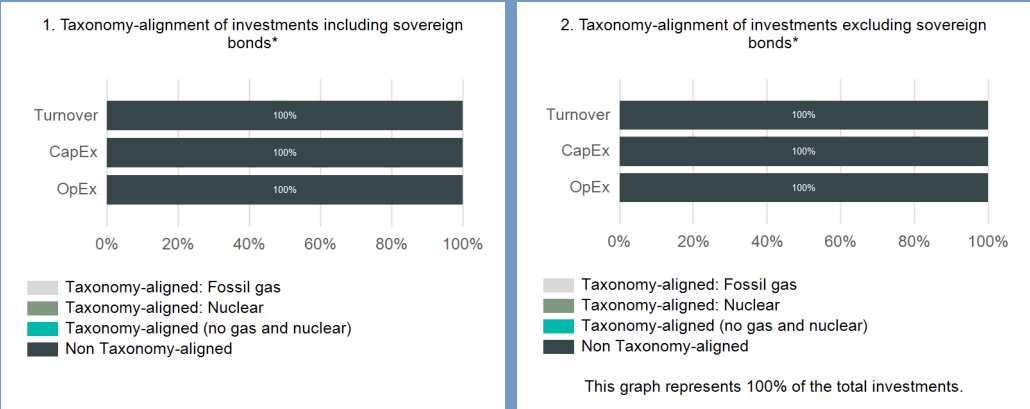
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in any “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy was 0%.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy’?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ In fossil gas
 ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

The two graphs below show in blue the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Fund/Sub-Fund did not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy was also 0%.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

There have been no changes compared with previous reference periods.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Over the reference period, the Fund/Sub-Fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics but did not make any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Fund/Sub-Fund did not invest in a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Fund/Sub-Fund did not make socially sustainable investments.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under 'other' were cash used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes and investments in UCITS and UCIs needed to achieve the investment objective of the Fund/Sub-Fund.

These investments were not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Management Company has taken actions to ensure that the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund were met during the reference period. The sustainability indicators of the Fund/Sub-Fund were measured and evaluated on an ongoing basis.

GSAM used proprietary firm and third-party systems to monitor compliance with binding environmental or social characteristics of the Fund/Sub-Fund contained within the investment guidelines in line with the GSAM Investment Guidelines Policy.

Breaches or errors regarding investment guidelines (including breaches or errors regarding the binding environmental or social characteristics and minimum sustainable investment commitments of the Fund/Sub-Fund) were handled in accordance with the Management Company's Policy on Breaches and Errors and the Policy on GSAM Error Handling which also requires that employees promptly report any incidents (whether resulting from action or inaction) to their GSAM supervisors as well as GSAM Compliance. The information gathered in the incident reporting process is to ensure that clients are appropriately compensated, to assist in improving business practices and help prevent further occurrences.

Additionally, assessing and promoting effective stewardship among the companies and issuers represented in the Fund/Sub-Fund was a key part of the investment process.

The Management Company has engaged with corporate issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that the Management Company believed to have low ESG credentials or involvement in sustainability related controversies, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a corporate issuer prior to or without engaging with such corporate issuer. Where applicable, the Management Company has engaged with sovereign issuers in this Fund/Sub-Fund that have a low E-score with the objective to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Management Company is permitted to invest in a sovereign issuer, where applicable, prior to or without engaging with such sovereign issuer.

The Global Stewardship Team focus on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. The engagements conducted by the Global Stewardship Team were designed to complement the engagements conducted by our investment teams. The Fixed Income Team regularly engaged with companies including in one-on-one and investor group settings to corporate issuers that the Management Company believed to have had low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers. Engagement with management teams was an important component of the fixed income research process, which often informed investment selection. It gave a unique insight into management quality, business model, financial performance and strategy and future business prospects.

The engagement initiatives were continually reviewed, enhanced, and monitored to ensure they incorporated current issues, evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics and sustainability-related controversies. To guide engagement at the firmwide-level, the Global Stewardship Team leverages our stewardship framework, which reflects thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts, and will include environmental, social and governance matters that are considered to be principal in terms of potential adverse impacts.



How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund/Sub-Fund.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial products attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.