Goldman Sachs | Asset Management

GOLDMAN SACHS SOVEREIGN XLT BOND FUND (NL)

Annual Report 2024

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Management Board
Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
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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

Depositary
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

Legal Owner
Goldman Sachs Bewaarstichting I

Members of the Management Board of Goldman Sachs Bewaarstichting I
V. Bik
S.H. van Dijk
T. Katgerman
A.F. Yska

Fund Agent
ING Bank N.V.
Bijlmerplein 888
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The Netherlands

Banker
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Belgium

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

2. MANAGEMENT BOARD REPORT

2.1 Key figures Participation Class P

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	185	191	175	361	406
Participations outstanding (number)		7,244	7,227	7,170	9,225	9,422
Net asset value per participation	€	25.51	26.47	24.40	39.10	43.07
Transaction price	€	25.51	26.47	24.40	39.10	43.07
Dividend per participation	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Participation Class	%	-3.64	8.49	-37.59	-9.22	11.31
Performance of the index	%	-2.91	8.94	-37.35	-8.87	12.01
Relative performance	%	-0.73	-0.45	-0.24	-0.35	-0.70

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	5	4	5	6	5
Revaluation of investments	-11	12	-122	-41	26
Operating expenses	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Total investment result	**-7**	**15**	**-118**	**-36**	**30**

Summary of investment result per participation

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	0.70	0.56	0.64	0.66	0.67
Revaluation of investments	-1.53	1.68	-15.60	-4.52	3.51
Operating expenses	-0.14	-0.14	-0.13	-0.11	-0.14
Total investment result	**-0.97**	**2.10**	**-15.09**	**-3.97**	**4.04**

2.2 Key figures Participation Class T

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	59,715	63,647	134,900	217,570	244,834
Participations outstanding (number)		47,381	48,788	112,490	113,548	116,331
Net asset value per participation	€	1,260.33	1,304.54	1,199.22	1,916.10	2,104.64
Transaction price	€	1,260.33	1,304.54	1,199.22	1,916.10	2,104.64
Dividend per participation	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Participation Class	%	-3.39	8.78	-37.41	-8.96	11.64
Performance of the index	%	-2.91	8.94	-37.35	-8.87	12.01
Relative performance	%	-0.48	-0.16	-0.06	-0.09	-0.37

Summary of investment result

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	1,395	2,177	3,450	3,694	4,679
Revaluation of investments	-3,388	4,286	-89,384	-25,276	27,083
Operating expenses	-153	-212	-392	-473	-562
Total investment result	**-2,146**	**6,251**	**-86,326**	**-22,055**	**31,200**

Summary of investment result per participation

Amounts x € 1	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Investment income and other results	29.01	28.98	28.35	32.24	34.05
Revaluation of investments	-70.44	57.05	-734.47	-220.63	197.08
Operating expenses	-3.18	-2.82	-3.22	-4.13	-4.09
Total investment result	**-44.61**	**83.21**	**-709.34**	**-192.52**	**227.04**

2.3 Notes to the key figures

2.3.1 Reporting period

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

2.3.2 Net asset value per participation

The net asset value of each participation class of the Fund will be determined by the manager. The manager calculates the net asset value per participation class each business day. The net asset value per participation of each participation class is determined by dividing the net asset value of a participation class by the number of outstanding participations of that participation class at the calculation date.

2.3.3 Transaction price

The transaction price of each participation class of the Fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per participation of each participation 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 participants of the Fund and is beneficial to the Fund. When no transaction has taken place on a trading day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per participation.

2.3.4 Net performance

The net performance of each participation class of the Fund is based on the net asset value per participation, taking into account any dividend distributions. The relative performance is the difference between the net performance of each participation class of the Fund and the performance of the index.

2.3.5 Index

Bloomberg Euro Treasury/Government-Related 15+ Yr AA-and above.

2.3.6 Average number of participations outstanding

The average number of outstanding participations, used for the calculation of the investment result per participation, is based on the weighted average of the outstanding participations 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.

2.3.7 Key figures per participation

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 participation can provide a different outcome compared to the development of the net asset value per participation during the reporting period.

2.4 General information

Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL) ('the 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 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’). 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.

2.5 Objective

The Fund aims to achieve a return in line with the index.

2.6 Investment policy

The Fund invests primarily in government bonds issued by governments in the eurozone, government-related bonds and/or public international bonds. The Fund is actively managed and invests in bonds, whereby index divergence limits are applied. The Fund does not invest in financial instruments issued in currencies other than the euro. Upon their purchase, these bonds have a minimum rating of AA3/AA-. The composition of the investments of the Fund may vary materially from that of the index. The index is representative of the investment universe. The Fund may invest in securities that are not part of the index. If, because of market developments, investments at any time no longer at least meet the above minimum credit rating (because of a downgrade), the Manager will strive to sell such investments within three months, unless the sale of the investments, given the market conditions at that time in the Manager's estimation, is not in the interest of the investors in the Fund.

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 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 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 Fund can hold the investments both directly and indirectly – such as taking on exposure to the relevant financial instruments through derivatives or investments in other investment funds.

The 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 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 Fund focuses on does not change as a result of the use of these instruments.

In addition to the above, the following applies to the investment policy of the Fund:

- The Fund may invest more than 35% of the assets invested in securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Austria and France or by a regulatory body in said Member States and has received dispensation from the AFM for this purpose in accordance with Article 136(2) of the Decree on Business Conduct Supervision of Financial Enterprises;
- 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;
- With due regard for the provisions on leveraged financing in the Prospectus, the maximum expected gross leverage (sum of notionals) of the Fund is 50% and the maximum expected net leverage (commitment method) is 25%;
- The Fund Manager is authorised to enter into short-term loans, as debtor, for the benefit of the 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 Fund invests in financial instruments and with counterparties approved by the Manager;
- The Fund will invest in total no more than ten percent of the managed assets in units in other collective investment schemes.

2.7 Dividend policy

Participation Classes P and T do not distribute dividends.

2.8 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 calculating of the participation 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 Fund’s manager 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 FGR 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 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.

2.9 Structure

The Fund is a mutual fund and therefore not a legal entity. Barring exceptional circumstances, the Fund may issue or redeem participations on every business day.

The Fund is an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (‘UCITS’) within the meaning of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (‘Wet op het financieel toezicht’, also referred to as ‘Wft’). GSAM BV manages a UCITS as defined in Section 1:1 of the Wft and in that capacity holds a license as defined in Section 2:69b(1), preamble and part (a) of the Wft from the AFM.

Goldman Sachs Bewaarstichting I (‘the Depositary Trust’) is the legal owner of or is legally entitled to the assets of the Fund that are invested by the manager. All assets that are or become part of the Fund are or will be acquired for the purpose of their management by the relevant Depositary Trust for the benefit of the participants in the Fund. Obligations that are or become part of the Fund are or will be entered into in the name of the Depositary Trust. The assets are held by the Depositary Trust for the account of the participants.

The Fund has one or more different classes (categories) of participations (‘Participation Class’ or ‘Participation Classes’). For each class, the participation provide entitlement to a proportionate share of the assets attributable to the relevant Participation Class. Participation Classes within the 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 Participation Class at 31-12-2024

Participation Class P	
Investor type	This is a listed Participation Class intended for private (non-professional) investors.
Legal Name	Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL) - P
Commercial name	Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL)
Trading symbol	GSSXL
ISIN code	NL0010489373
Management fee	0.40%
Fixed service fee	0.10%
Participation Class T	
Investor type	This is a Participation Class intended for other UCITSs and collective investment schemes managed by the Manager or parties approved by the Manager.
Legal name	Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL) - T
Commercial name	Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL) - T
ISIN code	NL0012838916
Management fee	0.17%
Subscription and redemption fee	
Subscription fee	0.04%
Redemption fee	0.04%
Maximum subscription fee	0.40%
Maximum redemption fee	0.40%

Fees

Management fee

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

Other costs

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

Subscription and redemption fee

This concerns the fee charged to participants upon the purchase or sale of participations in the Fund. The fee is calculated as a percentage markup or markdown on the net asset value per participation, serves to protect the existing participants of the Fund and is beneficial to the 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 participants of the Fund.

Maximum subscription and redemption fee

For transparency reasons, the manager has set a maximum percentage of the net asset value of the participations 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 Fund, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Fund at that time. In addition, the manager may, in the interest of the existing participants, apply a higher percentage than the maximum percentage applicable to the Fund at that time in the event of exceptionally large orders to buy and sell participations in the Fund, to compensate for the related additional transaction costs.

2.10 Fund agent

The Fund has agreed with ING Bank N.V. that the latter company will act as Fund Agent. The Fund Agent is responsible for the evaluation and the acceptance of the buy and sell orders as entered in the exchange order book with regard to Participation Class P, subject to the conditions as stated in the prospectus.

The Fund Agent will only accept orders which fulfil the following conditions:

1) Orders must be entered on the basis of a standard market settlement deadline.
2) Orders must be entered by another party affiliated with Euroclear Nederland.

Once the order book has been closed, the Fund Agent will transmit all buy and sell orders relating to Participation Class P to the Fund via the Transfer Agent. The transaction price at which these buy and sell orders are executed on the following business day is supplied to Euronext Amsterdam by NYSE Euronext by the Manager, via the Fund Agent.

2.11 Transfer Agent

Participations of Participation Class T of the Fund 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 participations of investors by The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV in Brussels, Belgium are charged by the Manager to the relevant Participation 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 participations of the relevant Participation Classes as entered in the order book, subject to the conditions stated in the prospectus and the relevant supplement.

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.

2.12 Depositary of the Fund

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 participations have been received and that all cash of the Fund has been recorded in cash accounts in the name 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 Fund. In addition, the depositary holds in safe-keeping all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the depositary.
- For the other assets of the Fund, the depositary determines whether the Fund is the owner of these assets based on information or documents provided by the Manager or based on other external evidence. The depositary keeps a register for these other assets.
- The depositary ensures that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of participations in the Fund take place in accordance with Dutch law, the Articles of Association of the Fund and the relevant procedures.
- The depositary ensures that the value of the participations in the Fund is calculated in accordance with Dutch law, the Articles of Association of the Fund and the relevant procedures.
- The depositary carries out the instructions of the Manager, unless they conflict with Dutch law or the Articles of Association 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 Articles of Association of the Fund.

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

2.13 Principal risks and uncertainties

Investing in the Fund entails financial opportunities as well as financial risks. The value of investments can both rise and fall, and participants in the Fund may receive back 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,' associated with the Fund is provided in the prospectus. In the event of new regulations regarding risk management, additional information will be added. The primary risks faced by the Fund include:

Market risk

The Fund is sensitive to changes in the value of investments due to fluctuations in prices in financial markets such as equity or fixed-income markets (market risk). Additionally, prices of individual instruments in which the Fund invests may also fluctuate. If the Fund utilises derivatives as described under ‘Investment Policy’ , these may be used for both hedging risks and efficient portfolio management. This may involve leveraging, thereby increasing the 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 ‘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 18.36% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 18.55%).

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 0.22% at the end of 2024 (end of 2023: 0.31%).

Interest rate risk

Investing in fixed-income securities entails interest rate risk. This risk arises when the interest rate of a security fluctuates. When interest rates decrease, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities will rise. Conversely, when interest rates increase, the general expectation is that the value of fixed-income securities will decrease.

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 Fund is denominated, currency fluctuations can have both positive and negative impacts on the investment results.

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. Because the Fund may invest in illiquid securities, there is a risk that the Fund may not have the ability to free up financial resources that may be needed to meet certain obligations.

During the reporting period, no issues arose regarding marketability. The liquidity position of the 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).

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.

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.

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 procuration 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 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 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-learnings, 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 risk

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 ‘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 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 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 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.

2.14 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 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.

2.15 Leverage and Value at Risk

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

The Fund uses the relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach as per ESMA Guidelines 10-788. The expected maximum leverage and the corresponding index (reference portfolio) are disclosed below.

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

The allowed maximum leverage for the 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 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 0%, there is leverage in the Fund. A leverage of 0% implies that there is no leverage and that the economic position of the Fund is equal to its net asset value. The net leverage is a risk factor but does not fully represent the 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 and Value-at-Risk (VaR) at December 31.

Name of the fund	Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL)
Global economic exposure	Relative VaR
Reference portfolio	Bloomberg Euro Treasury/Government-Related 15+ Yr AA- and above

Information on Value-at-Risk (VaR):	2024	2023
Legal limit	200.0%	200.0%
VaR method used	Historical	Historical
Lowest VaR	96.6%	96.6%
Highest VaR	102.3%	101.9%
Average VaR	100.0%	100.4%
Historical data series	12 Months	12 Months
Frequency of return determination	1 Day	1 Day
Decay factor	0.97	0.97
Time horizon	1 Month	1 Month
Confidence level	99%	99%
Maximum expected level of net leverage	25.0%	25.0%
Average level of net leverage*	1.8%	0.8%
Maximum expected level of gross leverage	50.0%	50.0%
Average level of gross leverage**	2.8%	0.9%

* 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.

2.16 Developments during the reporting period

2.16.1 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 characterized 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.

2.16.2 Fund specific developments in 2024

Investment policy

The performance included in the key figures is the net performance over the reporting period of the 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 Fund before deduction of costs. The Fund had a negative performance last year. This is explained by the fact that the average yield on euro government bonds rose last year. As the modified duration of this fund is relatively high, this caused a significant negative impact on total return. Yield income had a positive contribution to returns. The Fund had a small underperformance versus the benchmark. The fund had an overweight in bonds issued by the EU versus an underweight in bonds issued by German Länder. As EU bonds underperformed in the last few months of the year, this caused some underperformance. By the way, most of this was corrected in the first two months of 2025 as EU bonds recovered most of their relative losses.

Risk appetite and risk policy within the investment policy

Fixed Income investors face different risks, as described in the section "Principle risks and uncertainties". Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL) invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of high-quality bonds denominated in euros, issued by central and local governments, with a remaining maturity of 15 years and longer. The portfolio is almost fully invested in such bonds with a credit rating between AAA and AA-. The minimum credit rating is BBB-. The portfolio strives to replicate the benchmark in a cost efficient way. The portfolio does not contain active positions (versus benchmark) which are based on active macro views.

Derivatives

We used interest rate futures to hedge unwanted rate risks relative to the benchmark. The importance of derivatives in the investment process is small, as derivatives are only used for hedging unwanted risks relative to the benchmark.

Outlook

Liquidation of the Fund
The manager has decided to liquidate the Fund in the second quarter of 2025 due to the fact that demand for this Fund has declined to such an extent that the Fund can no longer be managed efficiently.

Market
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 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 Fund's assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024.

2.16.3 Other aspects

Subsequent events

Until 23 April 2025, the net asset value of the Fund decreased more than 60%, mainly because of outflow in Participation Class T of the Fund. The manager has decided to liquidate the Fund on 18 April 2025. The Fund will be liquidated in the second quarter of 2025 due to the fact that demand for this Fund has declined to such an extent that the Fund can no longer be managed efficiently.

2.17 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).

2.17.1 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/).

2.17.2 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.

2.17.3 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).

2.17.4 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).

2.17.5 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.

2.17.6 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).

2.17.7 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).

2.17.8 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).

2.17.9 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.

2.18 In control statement

General

As the manager of Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL) it is, in accordance with Article 121 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 Sovereign XLT Bond 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 Article 121 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 Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL) declare to have a description of the control framework as referred to Article 121 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	58,546	62,856
Investment funds	3.5.2	-	68
Interest futures	3.5.3	17	45
Total investments		**58,563**	**62,969**
Receivables	3.5.5		
Interest receivable		846	831
Other receivables		2	3
Total receivables		**848**	**834**
Other assets	3.5.6		
Cash and cash equivalents		629	80
Total other assets		**629**	**80**
Total assets		**60,040**	**63,883**
Net asset value	3.5.7		
Net asset value participants		62,053	57,572
Net result		-2,153	6,266
Net asset value		**59,900**	**63,838**
Investments with negative market value			
Interest futures	3.5.3	111	-
Total investments with negative market value		**111**	**-**
Short term liabilities	3.5.8		
Payable to credit institutions		-	6
Other short term liabilities		29	39
Total short term liabilities		**29**	**45**
Total liabilities		**60,040**	**63,883**

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		1,385	2,158
Revaluation of investments	3.6.2		
Realised revaluation of investments		-1,524	-40,222
Unrealised revaluation of investments		-1,875	44,520
Other results	3.6.3		
Interest other		14	4
Subscription and redemption fee		1	19
Total operating income		**-1,999**	**6,479**
OPERATING EXPENSES	3.6.4		
Operating costs		154	213
Total operating expenses		**154**	**213**
Net result		**-2,153**	**6,266**

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		-4,924	-37,285
Sales of investments		6,042	111,255
Interest on investments received		1,370	3,158
Other results		15	5
Operating costs paid		-164	-234
Total cashflow from investments activities		**2,339**	**76,899**
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from subscriptions of participations		625	7,558
Payments for redemptions of participations		-2,410	-85,131
Subscription and redemption fee received		1	19
Total cashflow from financing activities		**-1,784**	**-77,554**
NET CASH FLOW		**555**	**-655**
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		74	729
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	**3.5.6**	**629**	**74**
Summary of total position of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		629	74
Money market investment funds		-	68
Total position of cash and cash equivalents		**629**	**142**

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

The financial statements are prepared 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.

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 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 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 Discontinuity

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 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 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 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 goal of these tools is to act in the best interest of the participants in the Fund when executing such exceptional transactions.

- Subscription and redemption fee: This fee serves to protect existing participants of the Fund by compensating for the purchase or sale costs (transaction costs) of the underlying 'physical' investments.
- Short term loans: To allow 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 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.

Liquidation of the Fund

The manager of the Fund has decided that the Fund will be liquidated in the second quarter of 2025.

Conclusion

The financial statements have been prepared assuming discontinuity of the Fund. The accounting policies of Dutch Accounting Standard 170 chapter 2 (liquidation basis) are not applied as the Fund is expected to fulfil all its obligations. Therefore, the accounting policies applied are the same as previously used for the preparation of the financial statements, taking into account any additional write-downs of assets and additional provisions, if applicable.

3.4.4 Tax aspects

The Fund 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 FGR 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 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 Fund does not distribute 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 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 (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 Fund, allowing 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.

Net asset value

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 socially acceptable valuation principles.

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 participation class of the Fund is determined by the manager on each business day and is based on the net asset value per participation of each participation 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 participants of the Fund and is beneficial to the Fund. When no transaction has taken place on a business day, the transaction price is equal to the net asset value per participation.

Whether a subscription or redemption fee is applied depends on whether the Fund, encompassing all Participation 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 Fund and the aforementioned subscription or redemption fees will benefit or burden the Fund.

Result per Participation Class

The result of a Participation 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 Participation 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 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 participants, 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 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	62,856	130,313
Purchases	2,350	2,409
Sales and repayments	-3,272	-73,949
Revaluation	-3,388	4,083
Closing balance	**58,546**	**62,856**

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	68	2,844
Purchases	2,574	34,507
Sales	-2,675	-37,306
Revaluation	33	23
Closing balance	**-**	**68**

Overview of investment funds

The below table shows the investment funds in which the Fund was invested at 31 December 2023. The participation percentage included herein represents the interest in the respective Participation Class of the investment fund in which the Fund participates. The investment in Liquid Euro is held for cash management purposes.

At 31 December 2023

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Liquid Euro - Z Cap EUR	66	1,022.03	0.0%	68
Closing balance				**68**

3.5.3 Interest futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	45	-516
Expiration	-95	369
Revaluation	-44	192
Closing balance	**-94**	**45**
Interest futures with positive market value	17	45
Interest futures with negative market value	-111	-
Closing balance	**-94**	**45**

3.5.4 Risk related to financial instruments

Investing involves entering into transactions with financial instruments. Investing in the 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 Fund. The Fund also invests in investment funds. For detailed risk disclosures on these investments, please refer to the annual reports of these funds.

3.5.4.1 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 relates 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:

- 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 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.

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
France	18,780	31.4	21,350	33.4
Germany	16,857	28.1	18,645	29.2
Supranational Organizations	7,277	12.1	6,624	7.0
Belgium	5,505	9.2	6,016	9.4
Netherlands	4,677	7.8	4,818	7.5
Austria	2,888	4.8	2,963	4.6
Other countries (<2.5%)	2,562	4.2	2,440	3.8
Total	**58,546**	**97.6**	**62,856**	**98.3**

3.5.4.2 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 investments section includes information on bonds and other fixed-income securities regarding interest rates and remaining maturities for each investment in which the 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	-	-	-	58,546	58,546
Interest futures	-	-	-1,201	1,725	524
Total	**-**	**-**	**-1,201**	**60,271**	**59,070**

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	-	-	-	62,856	62,856
Interest futures	-	-	-	567	567
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**63,423**	**63,423**

The above tables shows the exposure of the derivative positions, categorised by remaining maturity.

Duration

The duration of the bonds and other fixed-income securities portfolio, including derivatives where applicable, as of the end of the reporting period is 18.20 (2023: 18.72). 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	-9	100,000	EUR	133.44	6-3-25	-1,201	17
Interest futures with positive market value						**-1,201**	**17**
EURO-BUXL 30Y BOND	13	100,000	EUR	132.68	6-3-25	1,725	-111
Interest futures with negative market value						**1,725**	**-111**
Closing balance						**524**	**-94**

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	4	100,000	EUR	141.72	7-3-24	567	45
Closing balance						**567**	**45**

3.5.4.3 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 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 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 Contracts x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	59,900	-	59,900	59,900	100.0%
Total				**59,900**	**100.0%**

At 31 December 2023

Base Currency	Gross x 1,000	Forward Currency Contracts x 1,000	Net x 1,000	Net x € 1,000	% net asset value
EUR	63,838	-	63,838	63,838	100.0%
Total				**63,838**	**100.0%**

3.5.4.4 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 total amount of the maximum credit risk of the Fund is 60,040 (2023: 63,883).

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

Rating class	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
AAA	36.2%	36.1%
AA	63.8%	63.9%
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.

3.5.4.5 Counterparty risk

The 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 Fund may use derivatives that carry the risk of the counterparty failing to meet its contractual obligations. The counterparty risk associated with all participation 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;
  - The counterparty risk for the Fund in a transaction including OTC derivatives must not exceed 10% of the net asset value at the level of the Funds.
- 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.

3.5.4.6 Collateral

To mitigate counterparty risk for the Fund, a collateralization system with the counterparty can be organised for certain assets. The Fund is required to determine the value of the received collateral daily and verify whether additional collateral needs to be exchanged.

The collateral should normally be 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 Fund must ensure that it is able to enforce its rights to the collateral in the event of an occurrence requiring such action. 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 such an institution, allowing the Fund to promptly seize or liquidate the collateral assets if the counterparty defaults on its obligations.

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

- The collateral received is valued at market price. To mitigate the risk that the value of the collateral held by the Fund may fall below the counterparty's obligation, a prudent haircut policy is applied. This margin of safety is applied to collateral received in relation to (i) OTC derivatives, (ii) securities lending, and (iii) repo transactions. A haircut is a reduction applied to the value of collateral assets, intended to absorb the volatility in collateral value between coverage calls or during the time required to liquidate the collateral. This process includes a liquidity element based on the remaining maturity and a credit quality element based on the security's rating. The haircut policy takes into account the characteristics of the involved asset class, including the creditworthiness of the collateral issuer, the price volatility of the collateral, and potential currency mismatches. Haircuts applied to cash, high-quality government bonds, and corporate bonds typically range between 0%-15%, while haircuts on equities range between 10%-15%. Regulations also require an additional haircut of 8% to be applied when the currency denomination of the collateral, if the collateral is a bond, differs from the allowed currencies in the legal documentation for bilateral derivative transactions. In exceptional market conditions, a different haircut level may be applied. Under the agreement with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is intended that, considering the margin of safety and where applicable, each received collateral is valued at an amount equal to or greater than the corresponding counterparty exposure.
- The collateral received for OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions must be sufficiently liquid, allowing for quick sale at a price close to its pre-sale valuation.
- The collateral assets are held by the Fund's Custodian or by a sub-custodian, provided that the Fund's Custodian has transferred the custody of the collateral to such a sub-custodian and remains liable for the collateral if the sub-custodian loses it.
- Collateral received in the context of OTC derivatives, securities lending, and repo transactions cannot be sold or pledged as security to a third party during the term of the agreement. However, cash received as 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.

3.5.4.7 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	58,452	62,901
Other method*	-	68
Closing balance	**58,452**	**62,969**

* 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.

3.5.4.8 Investments by marketability

Below is the breakdown of the investment portfolio by marketability:

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Quoted market prices	58,452	62,901
Other*	-	68
Closing balance	**58,452**	**62,969**

* This may include, among others, units of participation in other investment institutions, commercial paper, deposits with credit institutions, and OTC derivatives.

3.5.5 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.

Other receivables

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Other receivables	2	3
Closing balance	**2**	**3**

3.5.6 Other assets

Cash and cash equivalents

This concerns freely available bank accounts, including a margin account of 139 (2023: nil) related to future contracts. For the duration of the future contracts, the margin account is not fully available for use. The restricted amount is 139 (2023: nil). The margin account balance varies depending on changes in the underlying value.

3.5.7 Net asset value

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class P	Class T	Total
Movement schedule of net asset value			
Opening balance	191	63,647	63,838
Subscriptions	5	620	625
Redemptions	-4	-2,406	-2,410
Net assets for participation holders	**192**	**61,861**	**62,053**
Net result	**-7**	**-2,146**	**-2,153**
Closing balance	**185**	**59,715**	**59,900**

For the period 1 January through 31 December 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Class P	Class T	Total
Movement schedule of net asset value			
Opening balance	175	134,900	135,075
Subscriptions	12	7,436	7,448
Redemptions	-11	-84,940	-84,951
Net assets participation holders	**176**	**57,396**	**57,572**
Net result	**15**	**6,251**	**6,266**
Closing balance	**191**	**63,647**	**63,838**

3.5.8 Short term liabilities

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

Payable to credit institutions

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

Other short term liabilities

Amounts x € 1,000	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Accrued expenses	29	39
Closing balance	**29**	**39**

3.5.9 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	-	2
Unrealised gains bonds and other fixed income securities	1,306	43,961
Realised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-1,652	-39,880
Unrealised losses bonds and other fixed income securities	-3,042	-
Realised gains investment funds	33	25
Unrealised losses investment funds	-	-2
Realised gains interest futures	180	63
Unrealised gains interest futures	17	561
Realised losses interest futures	-85	-432
Unrealised losses interest futures	-156	-
Total revaluation of investments	**-3,399**	**4,298**
Realised revaluation of investments	-1,524	-40,222
Unrealised revaluation of investments	-1,875	44,520
Total revaluation of investments	**-3,399**	**4,298**

3.6.3 Other results

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 participants for the subscription or redemption of participations in a Fund. This fee is calculated as a percentage-based entry or exit fee on the net asset value per participation to protect existing participants of the Fund and is beneficiary to the Fund.

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Subscription and redemption fee	1	19

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	0.04%	1 January 2024	31 December 2024
Redemption fee	0.02%	1 January 2024	16 December 2024
	0.04%	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 Participation Class, included in this annual report.

3.7 Other general notes

3.7.1 Transaction costs

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

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. These costs were <1 in 2024 and 2023.

No costs are involved with transactions Liquid Euro.

3.7.2 Portfolio turnover ratio

	2024	2023
Purchases of investments	4,924	37,285
Sales of investments	6,042	111,255
Total of investment transactions	**10,966**	**148,540**
Subscriptions	625	7,448
Redemptions	2,410	84,951
Total of subscriptions and redemption of participations	**3,035**	**92,399**
Portfolio turnover	**7,931**	**56,141**
Average net asset value of the Fund	60,809	91,384
Portfolio turnover ratio	**13**	**61**

The portfolio turnover ratio (PTR) expresses the ratio between the total volume of investment transactions and the average net asset value of the 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 participations. All investment categories are included except for deposits. The average net asset value of the 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 places during the reporting period.

3.7.3 Related parties

As part of the investment policy of a 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 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 under market conditions.

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

- Management fees are charged for the management activities of Participation Classes P and T. For details on the percentage, please refer to the information per participation class in this annual report.
- Goldman Sachs Bewaarstichting I ('the Depositary Trust') is the legal owner of or is legally entitled to the assets of the Fund that are invested by the manager. All assets that are or become part of the Fund are or will be acquired for the purpose of their management by the relevant Depositary Trust for the benefit of the participants in the Fund. Obligations that are or become part of the Fund are or will be entered into in the name of the Depositary Trust. The assets are held by the Depositary Trust for the account of the participants. No fees are charged for this service.
- In executing the investment policy, the Fund conducted 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 47.9% 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 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 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

The net result of Participation Classes P and T will be transferred to the net asset value participants.

3.7.6 Subsequent events

Until 23 April 2025, the net asset value of the Fund decreased more than 60%, mainly because of outflow in Participation Class T of the Fund. The manager has decided to liquidate the Fund on 18 April 2025. The Fund will be liquidated in the second quarter of 2025 due to the fact that demand for this Fund has declined to such an extent that the Fund can no longer be managed efficiently.

3.8 Notes to Participation Class P

3.8.1 Statement of changes in net asset value

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	**191**	**175**
Subscriptions	5	12
Redemptions	-4	-11
	1	**1**
Investment income	5	4
Management fee	-1	-1
	4	**3**
Revaluation of investments	-11	12
Closing balance	**185**	**191**

3.8.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	185	191	175
Participations outstanding (number)	7,244	7,227	7,170
Net asset value per participation (in €)	25.51	26.47	24.40

3.8.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Participation Class (%)	-3.64	8.49	-37.59
Performance of the index (%)	-2.91	8.94	-37.35
Relative performance (%)	-0.73	-0.45	-0.24

3.8.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	1	1
Fixed service fee	-	-
Other costs	-	-
Total operating costs Participation Class P	**1**	**1**

The management fee for Participation Class P of the Fund is 0.40% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Participation Class at the end of each day.

The fixed service fee for Participation Class P of the Fund is 0.10% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Participation Class at the end of each day.

The fixed service fee covers regular and/or ongoing charges, such as administration costs, reporting expenses (including the costs of data provision and processing and calculation of financial information of the investment fund), custody fees, audit fees, supervisory fees, potential stock exchange listing fees, payment processing costs, publications, participant meetings, legal proceedings (including any class actions), fee sharing arrangements within the scope of securities lending, costs of collateral management activities, as well as external advisors and service providers such as, where appropriate, the Fund Agent and 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 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 Participation Class P 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 Participation 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 Participation Class, which is also calculated as a percentage of the total net asset value of the Participation 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 Fund in 2023. The prospectus specifies that these costs may not exceed 0.02% of the average 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 Participation Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Participation Class.

The 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 Participation Class. For Participation Class P of the 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	0.40%	0.40%
Other costs	0.10%	0.10%
Total Participation Class P	**0.50%**	**0.50%**

The component 'Other costs' includes the fixed service fee and other costs as detailed in the 'Expenses' section.

3.9 Notes to Participation Class T

3.9.1 Statement of changes in net asset value

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	**63,647**	**134,900**
Subscriptions	620	7,436
Redemptions	-2,406	-84,940
	-1,786	**-77,504**
Investment income	1,380	2,154
Other results	15	23
Management fee	-104	-155
Custody fees	-2	-3
Other expenses	-47	-54
	1,242	**1,965**
Revaluation of investments	-3,388	4,286
Closing balance	**59,715**	**63,647**

3.9.2 Net asset value

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	59,715	63,647	134,900
Participations outstanding (number)	47,381	48,788	112,490
Net asset value per participation (in €)	1,260.33	1,304.54	1,199.22

3.9.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 31 December

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Participation Class (%)	-3.39	8.78	-37.41
Performance of the index (%)	-2.91	8.94	-37.35
Relative performance (%)	-0.48	-0.16	-0.06

3.9.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 31 December

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	104	155
Other costs	49	57
Total operating costs Participation Class T	**153**	**212**

The management fee for Participation Class T of the Fund is 0.17% per year, calculated on a daily basis over the total net asset value of the Participation 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 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, participant meeting, 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.

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 Participation Class T for 2024 are included in the fixed service fee and amount to 12 (2023: 10) 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 Participation 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 Participation Class T, other costs are based on the actual expenses charged to the participation class. Due to the minor (relative) amount of these costs, they have not been specifically quantified in the prospectus. For this reason, a comparative overview with the cost level in the prospectus has not been included in these financial statements.

Ongoing charges figure

The Ongoing charges figure is a cost ratio that shows the costs incurred by the Participation Class during the reporting period as a percentage of the average net asset value of the Participation Class.

The 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 Participation 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	0.17%	0.17%
Other costs	0.08%	0.06%
Total Participation Class T	**0.24%**	**0.23%**

The component 'Other costs' includes other costs as outlined in the Expenses' section. Additionally, it includes costs incorporated in the value of investment funds in which the Fund participated during the reporting period. The ongoing charges embedded in the value of investment funds for this Participation Class during the reporting period are smaller than 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	665	0.400	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2040	435
EUR	590	3.750	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2045	621
EUR	640	1.600	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2047	460
EUR	640	1.700	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2050	450
EUR	630	1.400	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2053	396
EUR	430	3.300	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2054	411
EUR	160	3.500	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2055	158
EUR	650	2.250	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2057	489
EUR	510	2.150	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2066	368
EUR	390	0.650	BELGIUM KINGDOM 22/06/2071	157
EUR	1,185	4.250	BELGIUM KINGDOM 28/03/2041	1,324
EUR	1,250	4.750	BUNDESREPUB DEUTSCHLAND 04/07/2040	1,593
EUR	2,370	1.250	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2048	1,822
EUR	2,340	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2050	1,230
EUR	420	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2050	221
EUR	1,640	0.000	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2052	819
EUR	1,460	1.800	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2053	1,231
EUR	650	2.500	BUNDESREPUB. DEUTSCHLAND 15/08/2054	638
EUR	766	1.450	EFSF 05/09/2040	610
EUR	800	1.700	EFSF 13/02/2043	643
EUR	198	1.750	EFSF 17/07/2053	148
EUR	190	2.000	EFSF 28/02/2056	149
EUR	208	1.850	EURO STABILITY MECHANISM 01/12/2055	157
EUR	432	1.200	EUROPEAN FINANCIAL STABILITY FACIL 17/02/2045	308
EUR	383	2.350	EUROPEAN FINANCIAL STABILITY FACIL 29/07/2044	338
EUR	600	1.375	EUROPEAN FINANCIAL STABILITY FACIL 31/05/2047	436
EUR	151	0.875	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 13/09/2047	99
EUR	400	3.625	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 14/03/2042	429
EUR	429	2.750	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 15/03/2040	415
EUR	440	0.010	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 15/05/2041	269
EUR	620	0.250	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 15/06/2040	411
EUR	260	1.750	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 15/09/2045	209
EUR	128	1.500	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 15/11/2047	96
EUR	674	1.500	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 16/10/2048	499
EUR	150	0.050	EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK 27/01/2051	70
EUR	365	1.750	EUROPEAN STABILITY MECHANISM 20/10/2045	294
EUR	365	3.750	EUROPEAN UNION 04/04/2042	394
EUR	850	0.450	EUROPEAN UNION 04/07/2041	554
EUR	400	0.100	EUROPEAN UNION 04/10/2040	251
EUR	990	0.300	EUROPEAN UNION 04/11/2050	497
EUR	395	2.625	FINLAND (REPUBLIC OF) 04/07/2042	375
EUR	350	1.375	FINNISH GOVERNMENT 15/04/2047	258
EUR	280	0.125	FINNISH GOVERNMENT 15/04/2052	133
EUR	170	2.950	FINNISH GOVERNMENT 15/04/2055	166
EUR	440	0.250	FINNISH GOVERNMENT 15/09/2040	290

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	300	1.875	FLEMISH COMMUNITY 02/06/2042	237
EUR	1,660	4.000	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/04/2055	1,747
EUR	1,520	0.500	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2040	988
EUR	1,820	2.000	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2048	1,366
EUR	1,930	1.500	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2050	1,256
EUR	2,000	0.750	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2052	1,014
EUR	1,850	0.750	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2053	918
EUR	520	3.000	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2054	455
EUR	960	1.750	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2066	584
EUR	740	0.500	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/05/2072	254
EUR	700	1.750	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/06/2039	571
EUR	1,140	0.500	FRANCE (GOVT OF) 25/06/2044	663
EUR	3,010	4.500	FRANCE (REPUBLIC OF) 25/04/2041	3,390
EUR	1,660	4.000	FRANCE (REPUBLIC OF) 25/04/2060	1,752
EUR	1,810	3.250	FRANCE (REPUBLIC OF) 25/05/2045	1,733
EUR	930	4.250	GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF) 04/07/2039	1,117
EUR	1,160	3.250	GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF) 04/07/2042	1,266
EUR	2,000	2.500	GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF) 04/07/2044	1,974
EUR	570	1.500	IRISH TSY 15/05/2050	429
EUR	840	2.000	IRISH TSY 18/02/2045	724
EUR	265	0.550	IRISH TSY 22/04/2041	187
EUR	351	0.600	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 04/06/2041	239
EUR	80	0.950	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 10/01/2121	36
EUR	530	1.750	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 11/07/2068	365
EUR	554	1.500	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 12/06/2040	449
EUR	923	0.500	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 15/01/2052	480
EUR	210	1.375	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 15/01/2120	111
EUR	896	1.550	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 16/06/2048	664
EUR	330	0.750	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 16/08/2041	230
EUR	1,360	1.000	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 16/10/2046	905
EUR	110	1.450	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 19/01/2122	60
EUR	180	2.150	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 21/03/2119	130
EUR	200	1.950	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 26/09/2078	145
EUR	1,882	0.800	LAND NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 30/07/2049	1,132
EUR	472	0.750	NEDER WATERSCHAPSBANK 04/10/2041	323
EUR	1,148	3.750	NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF) 15/01/2042	1,303
EUR	1,000	0.500	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2040	729
EUR	1,300	2.750	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2047	1,310
EUR	1,137	0.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2052	564
EUR	520	2.000	NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT 15/01/2054	447
EUR	160	1.500	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 02/11/2086	98
EUR	780	1.500	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/02/2047	592
EUR	690	0.750	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/03/2051	412
EUR	220	0.700	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/04/2071	102
EUR	595	3.150	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/06/2044	604
EUR	360	2.100	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/09/2117	275
EUR	361	0.000	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/10/2040	228
EUR	160	3.150	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 20/10/2053	162
EUR	257	3.800	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 26/01/2062	300
EUR	270	0.850	REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 30/06/2120	115
EUR	1,400	2.000	SNCF RESEAU 05/02/2048	976

Currency	Nominal x 1,000	Percentage	Name	Value x € 1,000
EUR	600	3.300	SNCF RESEAU EPIC 18/12/2042	552
EUR	600	0.700	SOCIETE DU GRAND PARIS 15/10/2060	232
EUR	500	1.700	SOCIETE DU GRAND PARIS 25/05/2050	330
Total				**58,546**
Interest futures				-94
Total of investments				**58,452**

For the composition of investments at 31 December 2023, please refer to the 2023 annual report of the 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 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.

4.3 Independent auditor’s report

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

Independent auditor's report

To: the management board of Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL)

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond 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 Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5, 1066 JR Amsterdam, P.O. Box 90357, 1006 BJ Amsterdam, the Netherlands, T: +31 (0) 88 792 00 20, www.pwc.nl

Independence

We are independent of Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond 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 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 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 Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL) and its environment and the components of the internal control system. This included the management board’s risk assessment process, the management board’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 management’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 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 management'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 audit procedures for these entries. These procedures include procedures such as the 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 reevaluated our evaluation of the risk of fraud and its implications for our audit work.

Emphasis of matter – discontinuity of the Fund

We draw attention to the paragraph ‘Discontinuity’ in the notes to the financial statements which indicates that the management board has decided to liquidate the Fund and that the management board expects that the Fund will be able to meet its obligations. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.
- 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

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.

Product name: Goldman Sachs Sovereign XLT Bond Fund (NL)

Legal entity identifier: 5493005DSO5BE566QF41

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
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ 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	☐ 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**

Sustainability Indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

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.

Goldman Sachs Asset Management

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 6.87% 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.

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.

… and compared to previous periods ?

Sustainability Indicator	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	Unit
Percentage invested in green, social or sustainable bonds	8	6.87	%
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 Social PAIs	• Investee countries subject to social violations

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	28.13%	FR
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	19.92%	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

ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.87%	BE

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

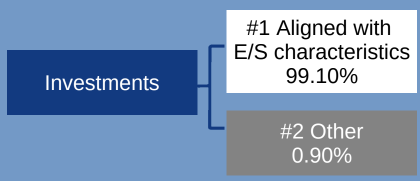
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Over the reference period, 99.10% 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, 99.10% of investments were aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Fund/Sub-Fund.
0.90% 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.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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	7.98%
Cash	Cash	0.81%
	Term	0.07%
Derivatives	Futures	0.87%
Financial and insurance activities	Financial service activities except insurance and pension funding	4.71%
Local government	DOMESTIC	0.40%
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	82.59%
Transporting and storage	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	2.57%

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%.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria

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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.

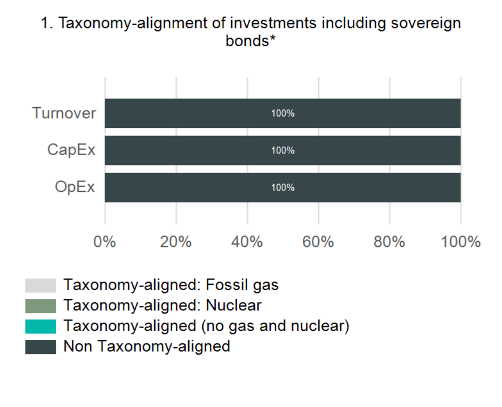
Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

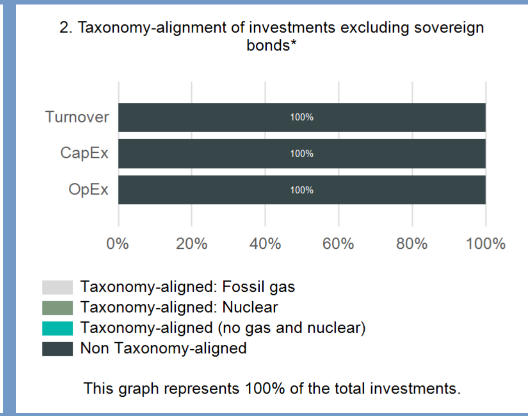
☐ Yes

☐ 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.

[1]Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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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.