
MIX FONDS (NL)

Semi-annual Report 2024

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

2.1 Key figures Participation Class U

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value (x 1,000)	€	762,528	777,779	775,051	999,135	978,988
Participations outstanding (number)		34,074,623	35,963,179	39,082,760	42,012,943	45,431,269
Net asset value per participation	€	22.38	21.63	19.83	23.78	21.55
Transaction price	€	22.36	21.61	19.82	23.77	21.54
Dividend per participation*	€	-	-	-	-	-
Net performance Participation Class	%	3.47	9.06	-16.61	10.36	4.66
Performance of the index	%	3.58	10.84	-16.01	10.21	3.16
Relative performance	%	-0.11	-1.78	-0.60	0.15	1.50

2.2 Key figures Participation Class Z

Participation Class Z of the Fund was introduced on 11 July 2014. The fund's assets of this Participation Class were less than € 3,000 from the introduction date until 30 June 2024. Due to the low fund assets since the inception of this Participation Class, no key figures have been included for this Participation Class.

2.3 Notes to the key figures

2.3.1 Reporting period

The key figures for 2024 relate to the positions at 30 June and the period from 1 January through 30 June. The key figures for the other years 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.

2.4 General information

Mix Fonds (NL) ('the Fund') does not have any employees. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. ('GSAM BV'), 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').

Goldman Sachs is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and qualifies as a bank holding company under US law. Goldman Sachs is a globally operating financial institution which – by means of a substantial variety of leading companies and subsidiaries – offers (integrated) financial services to private individuals, companies and institutions.

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

2.5 Objective

The Fund aims to achieve a better overall long-term return than the index through active management.

2.6 Investment policy

The Fund is actively managed to enhance its value through a selection of funds across various asset classes and determining their allocation based on an analysis considering both long-term expected returns and risks. Therefore, the composition of the Fund's investments may materially differ from that of the index, with deviation limits applied relative to the index. The index represents a representative depiction of our investment universe. The Fund may invest in securities not included in the index.

The Fund primarily invests 60% in fixed income securities, predominantly denominated in euros. Additionally, investments may include fixed income securities denominated in currencies of developed and developing countries, as well as government and corporate bonds rated below BBB, which carry higher risks and therefore higher yields.

The remaining portion of the portfolio will predominantly be invested globally in equities and real estate equities. Equities are broadly construed to include shares, convertible bonds, profit and founder certificates, options, warrants for acquiring or disposing of such securities, and other similar instruments, as well as other business assets and financial instruments with comparable risk and return characteristics.

In addition to fixed income securities, equities, and real estate, there is potential for investments in other asset classes such as commodities. The precise weighting of different asset classes in the portfolio depends on the manager's outlook and resulting tactical asset allocation, and therefore, is not constant.

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

The Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and exclusion criteria regarding various activities. Additional information can be found in the prospectus.

The Fund primarily considers the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors through Stewardship. Information regarding the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors can be found in the prospectus.

The Fund has the flexibility to maintain investments both directly and indirectly – for example, by entering into exposure on the relevant financial instruments via derivatives or investments in other investment funds. The manager aims to invest in investment funds domiciled in the Netherlands or Luxembourg when investing in other investment funds.

The Fund may use derivatives such as options, futures, warrants, swaps, and forward foreign exchange contracts. These may be used for risk hedging and efficient portfolio management. This may involve leverage, increasing the Fund's sensitivity to market movements. When using derivatives, care is taken to ensure the overall portfolio remains within investment restrictions. The risk profile associated with the type of investor targeted by the Fund does not change as a result of using these instruments.

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

- the Fund may invest its assets in both euros and foreign currencies;
- where the manager deems it necessary, risks such as currency risks may be hedged against the index;
- to the extent that assets are not invested in the aforementioned financial instruments, the Fund may invest in certain money market instruments (such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper), money market investment funds, or hold them in the form of cash;
- additional income may be generated through entering into repurchase agreements ("repos") and lending transactions (lending securities from the investment portfolio);
- subject to the provisions in the prospectus, the gross leverage of the Fund is capped at 550% and the net leverage at 500%;
- the manager aims to invest exclusively in liquid assets that are not subject to special arrangements as defined in the prospectus;
- the Fund's manager has the authority to enter into short-term loans on behalf of the Fund;
- transactions with related parties will occur on market-standard terms;
- the Fund invests, in accordance with its investment policy, in financial instruments traded on stock exchanges and with counterparties approved by the manager. Major stock markets are located worldwide, including examples such as New York, London, and Tokyo.

2.7 Dividend policy

The Fund does not distribute dividends.

2.8 Index

- Bloomberg Barclays Euro-Aggregate (60%)
- MSCI World (NR) (30%)
- GPR 250 Global 10/40 (NR) (10%).

2.9 Outsourcing

Outsourcing of fund administration

The Fund's manager has outsourced the fund administration to The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV. This outsourcing includes calculating the participation value, accounting, and making payments, among other things. The manager remains 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.

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

Goldman Sachs Bewaerstichting II ("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 30-06-2024

Participation Class U

Investor type	This is a Participation Class intended for insurers approved by the manager and related products for the purpose of capital accumulation.
Legal name	Mix Fonds (NL) - U
Commercial name	Mix Fonds (NL)
ISIN code	NL0010622726
Management fee	0.27%

Participation Class Z

Investor type	This is a Participation Class intended for other UCITs and collective investment schemes managed by the manager or professional investors which pay a management fee to the manager itself or to a party affiliated with the manager.
Legal name	Mix Fonds (NL) - Z
Commercial name	Mix Fonds (NL) - Z
ISIN code	NL0010622734

Subscription and redemption fee

Subscription fee	0.10%
Redemption fee	0.06%
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.

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.

2.11 Tax aspects

The Fund is considered a fiscally transparent entity in the Netherlands and, therefore, is not subject to Dutch corporate income tax and is not a withholding agent for Dutch dividend tax. To ensure the fiscally transparent character of the Fund, the transfer of participations—other than by redemption to the Fund itself—is not possible.

2.12 Transfer Agent

Participations of Participation Classes U and Z 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.

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.

2.13 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 depositary's equity amounts to at least EUR 730,000.

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

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

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

2.14 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, categorized 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 utilizes 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.

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.

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.

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 available cash 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).

Fraud risks and corruption

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

The asset management industry is characterized by the management of third party assets, which is quite extensive in its entirety. 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;
- Unauthorized 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 recognized as a collective term which, knowingly (e.g. ransomware) or unknowingly (e.g. hack), can lead to a withdrawal of assets. The range of techniques that a malicious person can use is extensive. That is why it is important for GSAM BV to be aware of these techniques and to test its own environment accordingly. The measures taken are inspired by the NIST cyber security framework of protect, detect, respond, recover and identify and are evaluated annually on the basis of the Cyber Security Risk Assessment.

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

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

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

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

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

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 beforementioned 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 defense mechanism, in which risk management and internal audit continuously test and monitor the effectiveness of the administrative organization and internal control. GSAM BV also applies various soft controls, such as tone at the top, e-learning, code of ethics and a whistleblower policy.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risks can represent their own risk or influence other risks and contribute to general risks, such as market risks, liquidity risks, credit risks or operational risks. Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the Fund's return.

The sustainability risks to which the Fund may be exposed include, for example:

- Climate change
- Health & safety
- Business behavior

The assessment of sustainability risks, as defined in Article 2(22) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (on sustainability disclosures in the financial services sector, which Regulation may be amended or supplemented from time to time), is integrated into the investment decision process by application of Fund-specific criteria for responsible investing and, where applicable, integration of relevant environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors.

The Fund primarily invests in liquid assets, which means that the mentioned sustainability risks are incorporated into the valuation of the investments.

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. The use of credit derivatives, if mentioned in the investment policy of the Fund, may entail credit risk.

2.15 Developments during the reporting period

2.15.1 General financial and economic developments in 2024

Economic Context

Recession fears continued to moderate at the start of 2024, as the US economy showed resilience despite significant rate hikes in 2022 and 1H 2023. A tight labor market, positive real wage growth, and strong equity markets supported consumer cash flows and balance sheets in the first quarter of 2024, leading to strong consumption. While US inflation prints were higher than expected in January and February, the US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) signaled confidence in March that disinflation would restart and recent elevated releases would prove temporary. In 2Q 2024, continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing indicators, strong earnings growth, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks supported positive momentum in risk assets. The disinflationary process also restarted, following higher than expected prints in 1Q 2024. US Core PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index, Excluding Food and Energy) averaged 0.17% in April and May versus average reading of 0.37% in 1Q 2024.

While a slowdown in private consumption was notable in 2Q 2024, some moderation was arguably welcomed to achieve the US Federal Reserve's 2% inflation target. Any further moderation in consumption, however, could be a concern for policymakers and market participants, and renew fears of a recession. The rebalancing of the US labor market is somewhat similar. After strong data at the start of the year, the number of non-farm jobs added in April moderated to 175k versus an average of 235k in 1Q 2024. This was the lowest print in six months, and slower job growth helped allay fears that the economy was overheating, boosting expectations that interest rate cuts would still occur this year. The job openings rate for May rose to 4.9% from 4.8% in April. At its post pandemic peak, the job openings rate was at 7.4%. Like the consumption slowdown, further moderation in the US jobs opening rate could be reaching an inflection point where further rebalancing may not be encouraging news.

Outside of the US, growth momentum continued to improve albeit from weak levels, especially in Europe. Euro area 1Q 2024 GDP came in at 1.3% q/q annualized following 0.25% q/q annualized in 4Q 2023. Similarly, the UK economy expanded at a pace of 2.9% q/q annualized in 1Q 2024 after contracting at -0.9% annualized pace in 2H 2023. Chinese 1Q GDP surprised to the upside, with a reading of 5.3% y/y versus consensus expectation of 4.8% y/y.

Monetary Policy

The Federal Reserve tilted hawkish at the start of 2024 as inflation surprised to the upside and the strong economy gave US policymakers the option to be patient with the onset of the easing cycle. In May, the risk of renewed rate hikes was reduced due to moderation in US core services inflation and a downward revision of 1Q GDP, which came in at 1.2% q/q annualized versus 1.6% initially reported. In June, the Fed revised its median dot plot projection, which now suggests one 25bps rate cut this year, reduced from three projected in March. There's still a possibility that the Fed may implement two rate cuts in the second half of 2024. Fed Chair Jerome Powell noted during the June press conference that cuts totaling 25bps vs 50bps in 2024 was a close call for many participants.

The FOMC's dual mandate of inflation and labor market looks more two-sided now compared with a year ago when it was squarely focused on inflation. Going forward, the FOMC aims to stabilize the unemployment rate around the current level of 4% and bring inflation down to 2%. Therefore, the timing and magnitude of further policy rate calibration becomes crucial. Easing too soon could reignite inflationary pressures; waiting too long could break the labor market. The potential uncertainty from the upcoming US presidential election further complicates the overall economic outlook.

Elsewhere, the Swiss National Bank surprised markets in March and cut policy rates by 25bps, becoming the first G10 central bank to start its easing cycle. The European Central Bank and the Bank of Canada started their respective easing cycles in June, both cutting by 25bps. In terms of forward guidance, both central banks have suggested that further rate cuts are likely if the data evolves in line with expectations. In the UK, Bank of England leaned dovish, but did not ease policy in June. It noted that the decision to leave rates unchanged was finely balanced and recent strength in services inflation were largely driven by volatile components. The market interpretation was that the bank may be ready to begin easing in August.

On the geopolitical front, markets encountered increased uncertainty in Europe as French President Emmanuel Macron dissolved parliament and called snap parliamentary elections, scheduled for June 30 and July 7, after his party's defeat in the EU parliamentary elections. As a result, the market priced in a higher geopolitical risk premium in European assets leading to underperformance of European assets versus peers. In Asia, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) decided to end its negative interest rate policy at its March meeting.

Bond Markets

Bond yields went higher at the start of 2024 as recession fears continued to ease and the US inflation surprised to the upside. The US 10y yield went up by 35bps to 4.2% in 1Q 2024, following a decline of 70bps in 4Q 2023. Yields were modestly higher in 2Q 2024, with the 10y yield up by 15bps. However, the increase largely happened in April after strong labor market and inflation data leading to the 10y yield moving from 4.2% to 4.7%. Subsequently, as inflation and activity data moderated, the 10y yield declined 35bps in May and June.

In Germany and the UK, 10y yields were up 25bps each in 2Q 2024. Strong 1Q GDP releases along with somewhat stickier inflation and wage data in Europe led to higher yields. In France, the 10y yield was 55bps in 2Q as the market priced in a higher term premium given increased political uncertainty. As a result, the French-German 10y spread widened from 50bps to 80bps by the end of the quarter, the highest level since the European debt crisis in 2011-12. At the short end, the US 2y yield went up by 10bps, leaving the 2s10s curve inverted around -40bps. In Asia, May marked the first time since 2012 that the 10y Japanese government bond yield had been above 1%, a major milestone with the markets pricing in a more hawkish stance from the BoJ over the rest of the year.

Commodities generally delivered strong returns in 1H 2024 with oil (WTI) and copper up by 15% and 13%, respectively. Gold and silver rallied by 13% and 22%. Within currencies, the USD continued its strong performance and was up 2.6% in 2Q, following a gain 1.8% in 1Q. Moderating but still healthy growth, high carry, and political uncertainty in France and Mexico helped USD rally on a trade-weighted basis. JPY was one of the worst performing major currencies, down 6% versus the USD. Negative carry on JPY versus most currencies and a positive environment for pro-risk assets weighed on JPY. GBP was flat whereas EUR was down 0.8% versus the USD. A few notable outliers were AUD, which rallied 2.2% versus the USD, benefitting from relatively hawkish central bank policy given elevated inflation, risk on backdrop, and higher metal prices. MXN, on the other hand, was down 9% versus the USD. A landslide victory of the incumbent party in the Mexican presidential election in May sparked fears of higher fiscal spending with fewer checks and balances coupled with a tail risk of the new government's interference in monetary policy. Since then, attempts by newly elected President Claudia Sheinbaum to calm markets have led to some stabilization in MXN.

Equity Markets

Equities started 2024 on a strong footing with significant gains in 1Q 2024 following a strong end to 2023, with several equity indices reaching all-time highs. Continued signs of improvement in global manufacturing indicators, a resilient US economy, and expectations of policy easing by major central banks supported risk appetite. In 2Q global developed market equities (MSCI World) and emerging market equities (MSCI EM) were up by 3.2% and 6.4%, respectively, following gains of 10% and 4.5% in 1Q. Within developed market equities, US equities outperformed their peers with a gain of 4.5% in 2Q, whereas Japanese equities (TOPIX) were up by 1.7%. Euro area equities (EURO STOXX 50) were down by 1.3% following increased uncertainty in June due to the defeat of President Macron's party in the EU parliamentary election and subsequent call for a snap parliamentary election in France.

Among US sectors, the technology sector outperformed as it rallied 8.8%, followed by utilities, up 4.6%. Materials, industrials, and energy underperformed noticeably with a sell-off of 4.5%, 2.9%, and 2.7%, respectively. Ongoing divergence between mega-cap stocks and the rest remained visible over 2Q 2024. For example, the Magnificent 7 was up by another 16.9% in 2Q, which helped the S&P 500 post a third consecutive quarterly gain of 4.5%. There was weakness elsewhere, as the equal-weighted S&P 500 fell by -2.6%, and the small-cap Russell 2000 was down by 3.3%.

Elsewhere, China equities rallied at the start of 2024, outperforming most DM and EM equity markets, but retreated in June. Widely cited reasons for the pullback include profit-taking after a strong tail-risk compression rally, less-forceful-than-expected property policy announcements against an improved policy expectation backdrop post the April Politburo meeting, resurfacing geopolitical risks regarding cross-strait relations, and sluggish earnings revision trends.

The Hague, 23 August 2024

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V

3. SEMI-ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

(For the period 1 January through 30 June 2024)

3.1 Balance sheet

Before appropriation of the result

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	30-06-2024	31-12-2023
Investments			
Investment funds	3.5.1	757,917	767,796
Equity futures	3.5.2	855	907
Interest futures	3.5.3	289	538
Total investments		759,061	769,241
Receivables			
	3.5.5		
Receivable for investment transactions		-	7,750
Other receivables		1,261	-
Total receivables		1,261	7,750
Other assets			
	3.5.6		
Cash and cash equivalents		3,228	4,524
Total other assets		3,228	4,524
Total assets		763,550	781,515
Net asset value			
	3.5.7		
Net assets for participation holders		736,440	711,688
Net result		26,090	66,093
Net asset value		762,530	777,781
Investments with negative market value			
Equity futures	3.5.2	137	310
Total investments with negative market value		137	310
Short term liabilities			
	3.5.8		
Payable for investment transactions		-	2,338
Payable to participants		676	851
Other short term liabilities		207	235
Total short term liabilities		883	3,424
Total liabilities		763,550	781,515

3.2 Profit and loss statement

For the period 1 January through 30 June

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME			
Income of investments	3.6.1		
Dividend		8,444	7,958
Revaluation of investments			
Realized revaluation of investments		26,494	-13,161
Unrealized revaluation of investments		-7,971	25,846
Other results	3.6.2		
Foreign currency translation		85	-51
Interest other		136	112
Subscription and redemption fee		25	14
Total operating income		27,213	20,718
OPERATING EXPENSES			
	3.6.3		
Operating costs		1,122	1,178
Interest other		1	-
Total operating expenses		1,123	1,178
Net result		26,090	19,540

3.3 Cashflow statement

For the period 1 January through 30 June

Amounts x € 1,000	Reference	2024	2023
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investments		-175,951	-112,529
Sales of investments		209,893	138,646
Dividend received		8,444	7,958
Other results		-1,125	1,654
Other interest paid		-1	-
Operating costs paid		-1,150	-1,168
Total cashflow from investments activities		40,110	34,561
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from subscriptions of participations		159	90
Payments for redemptions of participations		-41,675	-34,043
Subscription and redemption fee received		25	14
Total cashflow from financing activities		-41,491	-33,939
NET CASH FLOW		-1,381	622
Foreign currency translation		85	-51
Change in cash and cash equivalents		-1,296	571
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		4,524	3,115
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	3.5.6	3,228	3,686

3.4 Notes

3.4.1 General notes

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

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

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

The semi-annual financial statements have not been audited by an independent auditor.

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

Currency	Abbreviation	30-06-2024	31-12-2023
Australian Dollar	AUD	1.60482	1.61886
British Pound	GBP	0.84785	0.86651
Canadian Dollar	CAD	1.46657	1.45657
Colombian Peso	COP	4,441.57930	4,279.34266
Czech Koruna	CZK	25.04600	24.68810
Danish Krone	DKK	7.45763	7.45444
Hong Kong Dollar	HKD	8.36771	8.62558
Japanese Yen	JPY	172.40506	155.73095
Mexican Peso	MXN	19.59786	18.70638
New Zealand Dollar	NZD	1.75887	1.74464
Norwegian Krone	NOK	11.41172	11.21832
Peruvian Sol	PEN	4.10568	4.08999
Polish Zloty	PLN	4.30862	4.34366
Romanian Leu	RON	4.97728	4.97483
Singapore Dollar	SGD	1.45254	1.45709
Taiwanese Dollar	TWD	34.76985	33.90169
Turkish Lira	TRY	35.13638	32.62419
South Korean Won	KRW	1,475.29247	1,422.65495
South African Rand	ZAR	19.57052	20.20094
Swedish Krona	SEK	11.35021	11.13232
Swiss Franc	CHF	0.96312	0.92973
US Dollar	USD	1.07177	1.10463

3.4.2 Securities lending

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

3.5 Notes to the balance sheet

The presented movement schedules cover the period from 1 January through 30 June

3.5.1 Investment funds

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	767,796	770,046
Purchases	171,608	100,562
Sales	-196,758	-149,957
Revaluation	15,271	21,916
Closing balance	757,917	742,567

Overview of investment funds

The below table shows the investment funds in which the Fund was invested at the end of the reporting period. 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 30 June 2024

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Global Equity Fund (NL) - Z	465,373	36.45	8.7%	16,961
Goldman Sachs Duurzaam Aandelen Fonds (NL) - Z	2,369,331	34.67	44.4%	82,148
Goldman Sachs Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity Fund A (NL) - Z	385,409	196.18	53.0%	75,608
Goldman Sachs Euro Obligatie Fonds (NL) - Z	18,476,363	21.97	85.0%	405,848
Goldman Sachs Global Real Estate Equity (Former NN) - Zz Cap EUR	6,887	5,362.17	17.7%	36,929
Goldman Sachs Global Real Estate Equity Fund (NL) - Z	1,818,050	22.46	11.4%	40,832
Goldman Sachs Global Yield Opportunities (Former NN) - Zz Cap EUR	5,083	5,387.81	85.3%	27,386
Goldman Sachs Hoog Dividend Aandelen Fonds (NL) - Z	1,320,197	45.20	60.2%	59,670
Goldman Sachs Multi Asset Factor Opportunities - Z Cap EUR (hedged i)	671	5,435.44	100.0%	3,647
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR	8,499	1,045.81	0.5%	8,888
Closing balance				757,917

At 31 December 2023

Name of the fund	Number of shares/participations	Net asset value in €	Ownership-percentage	Value x € 1,000
Goldman Sachs Duurzaam Aandelen Fonds (NL) - Z	4,065,969	30.70	55.6%	124,835
Goldman Sachs Euro Obligatie Fonds (NL) - Z	19,853,539	22.15	83.6%	439,671
Goldman Sachs Global Equity Income - Zz Dis EUR	15	267,269.85	100.0%	4,009
Goldman Sachs Global Real Estate Equity Fund (NL) - Z	1,770,183	23.32	12.3%	41,281
Goldman Sachs Global Real Estate Equity (Former NN) - Zz Cap EUR	6,887	5,431.35	18.9%	37,406
Goldman Sachs Global Yield Opportunities (Former NN) - Zz Cap EUR	724	5,279.16	84.1%	3,822
Goldman Sachs Hoog Dividend Aandelen Fonds (NL) - Z	2,343,614	43.48	67.3%	101,890
Goldman Sachs Multi Asset Factor Opportunities - Z Cap EUR (hedged i)	1,961	6,032.09	100.0%	11,829
Liquid Euro - Zz Cap EUR	2,979	1,024.97	0.1%	3,053
Closing balance				767,796

3.5.2 Equity futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	597	-220
Expiration	-5,385	11,967
Revaluation	5,506	-10,816
Closing balance	718	931

3.5.3 Interest futures

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Opening balance	538	-170
Expiration	2,005	-1,415
Revaluation	-2,254	1,585
Closing balance	289	-

3.5.4 Collateral

To mitigate counterparty risk for the Fund, a collateralization system with the counterparty can be organized 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
- Shares admitted to or traded on a regulated market, provided that these shares are included in a major index.

The Fund must ensure that it is able to enforce its rights to the collateral 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.

3.5.5 Receivables

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

Receivable for investment transactions

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

Other receivables

Amounts x € 1,000	30-06-2024	31-12-2023
Withholding tax*	1,261	-
Closing balance	1,261	-

* Withholding tax receivables have a maturity of less than one year, but it can take longer to receive the amounts causing them to stay on the balance sheet for a longer period.

3.5.6 Other assets

Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.5.7 Net asset value

For the period 1 January through 30 June 2024

Amounts x € 1,000	Class U	Class Z	Total
Movement schedule of net asset value			
Opening balance	777,779	2	777,781
Subscriptions	159	-	159
Redemptions	-41,500	-	-41,500
Net assets participation holders	736,438	2	736,440
Net result	26,090	-	26,090
Closing balance	762,528	2	762,530

For the period 1 January through 30 June 2023

Amounts x € 1,000	Class U	Class Z	Total
Movement schedule of net asset value			
Opening balance	775,051	2	775,053
Subscriptions	90	-	90
Redemptions	-33,864	-	-33,864
Net assets participation holders	741,277	2	741,279
Net result	19,540	-	19,540
Closing balance	760,817	2	760,819

3.5.8 Short term liabilities

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

Payable for investment transactions

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

Payable to participants

This concerns the amount payable for redemptions of participations.

Other short term liabilities

Amounts x € 1,000	30-06-2024	31-12-2023
Accrued expenses	207	235
Closing balance	207	235

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 of the profit and loss statement

3.6.1 Income of investments

Dividend

Dividend includes gross cash dividends net of non-recoverable foreign withholding tax and compensation for missed direct investment returns on securities lending.

3.6.2 Other results

Foreign currency translation

This concerns the foreign currency translation result on other balance sheet items.

Interest other

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

Subscription and redemption fee

This concerns 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	25	14

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

Subscription and redemption fee	Percentage	Applicable from	Valid through
Subscription fee	0.09%	1 January 2024	24 June 2024
	0.10%	24 June 2024	30 June 2024
Redemption fee	0.06%	1 January 2024	30 June 2024

3.6.3 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 semi-annual report.

Interest other

This concerns the interest accrued during the reporting period on payables to credit institutions.

3.7 Other general notes

3.7.1 Subsequent events

There were no subsequent events.

3.8 Notes to Participation Class U

3.8.1 Result overview

For the period 1 January through 30 June

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
INVESTMENT RESULT		
Investment result		
Dividend	8,444	7,958
Revaluation of investments	18,523	12,685
Other results		
Foreign currency translation	85	-51
Interest other	136	112
Subscription and redemption fee	25	14
Total operating result	27,213	20,718
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating costs	1,122	1,178
Interest other	1	-
Total operating expenses	1,123	1,178
Net result	26,090	19,540

3.8.2 Net asset value

	30-06-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2022
Net asset value (x € 1,000)	762,528	777,779	775,051
Participations outstanding (number)	34,074,623	35,963,179	39,082,760
Net asset value per participation (in €)	22.38	21.63	19.83

3.8.3 Performance

For the period 1 January through 30 June

	2024	2023	2022
Net performance Participation Class (%)	3.47	2.54	-13.28
Performance of the index (%)	3.58	4.91	-12.62
Relative performance (%)	-0.11	-2.37	-0.66

3.8.4 Expenses

For the period 1 January through 30 June

Amounts x € 1,000	2024	2023
Management fee	1,029	1,040
Other costs	93	138
Total operating costs Participation Class U	1,122	1,178

The management fee for Participation Class U of the Fund is 0.27% 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.

The other costs also include regular and/or ongoing costs of 38 (2023: 80) for investing in GSAM BV funds.

The Hague, 23 August 2024

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

4.1 Management interest

The total personal interest in (the investments of) the Fund (if applicable, including investments in GSAM BV funds in which participation occurred) in number of shares and option rights, or nominal value in bonds, held by the Board members at 30 June 2024 and 1 January 2024, is specified as follows:

	Type	30-06-2024	1-1-2024
Akzo Nobel	Shares	60	-
ING Group	Shares	95	-
KPN	Shares	140	140