Goldman Sachs | Asset Management

Prospectus

August 2026

GOLDMAN SACHS FUNDS III

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NOTE

Subscriptions to the Company's Shares are only valid if they are made in accordance with the provisions of the most recent prospectus accompanied by the most recent annual report available and, in addition, by the most recent semi-annual report if this was published after the most recent annual report. No parties are authorised to provide information other than that which appears in the prospectus or in the documents referred to in the prospectus as being available to the public for consultation.

This prospectus details the general framework applicable to all the Sub-Funds and should be read in conjunction with the factsheets for each Sub-Fund. These factsheets are inserted each time a new Sub-Fund is created and form an integral part of the prospectus. Potential investors are requested to refer to these factsheets prior to making any investment.

The prospectus will be regularly updated to include any significant modifications. Investors are advised to confirm with the Company that they are in possession of the most recent prospectus which can be obtained from the webpage https://am.gs.com. In addition, the Company will provide upon request, free of charge, the most recent version of the prospectus to any Shareholder or potential investor.

The Company is established in Luxembourg and has obtained the approval of the competent Luxembourg authority. This approval should in no way be interpreted as an approval by the competent Luxembourg authority of either the contents of the prospectus or the quality of the Shares of the Company or the quality of the investments that it holds. The Company's operations are subject to the prudential supervision of the competent Luxembourg Authority.

The Company has not been registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 as amended (the "Investment Company Act"). The Shares of the Company have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 as amended (the "Securities Act") or under the securities laws of any state of the United States of America and such Shares may be offered, sold or otherwise transferred only in compliance with the Securities Act and such state or other securities laws. The Shares of the Company may not be offered or sold to or for the account of any US Person as defined in Rule 902 of Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Applicants may be required to declare that they are not US Persons and that they are neither acquiring Shares on behalf of US Persons nor acquiring Shares with the intent to sell them to US Persons.

The Shares of the Company may, however, be offered to investors that qualify as US Persons as defined under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") under the condition that such investors do not qualify as US Persons according to Rule 902 of Regulation S under the Securities Act.

It is recommended that investors obtain information on the laws and regulations applicable in their country of origin, residence or domicile as regards an investment in the Company and that they consult their own financial or legal advisor or accountant on any issue relating to the contents of this prospectus.

The Company confirms that it fulfils all the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to Luxembourg regarding the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the information contained in this prospectus on the date of its publication. Insofar as it can reasonably be aware, the Company's Board of Directors certifies that the information contained in the prospectus has been correctly and accurately represented and that no information has been omitted which, if it had been included, would have altered the significance of this document.

The value of the Company's Shares is subject to fluctuations in a large number of elements. Any return estimates given or indications of past performance are provided for information purposes only and in no way constitute a guarantee of future performance. The Company's Board of Directors therefore warns that, under normal circumstances and taking into consideration the fluctuation in the prices of the securities held in the portfolio, the redemption price of Shares may be higher or lower than the subscription price.

The official language of this prospectus is English. It may be translated into other languages. In the event of a discrepancy between the English version of the prospectus and versions written in other languages, the English version will take precedence, except in the event (and in this event alone) that the law of a jurisdiction where the Shares are available to the public stipulates otherwise. In this case, the prospectus will nevertheless be interpreted according to Luxembourg law. Any settlement of disputes or disagreements with regard to investments in the Company shall also be subject to Luxembourg law.

THIS PROSPECTUS IN NO WAY CONSTITUTES AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION TO THE PUBLIC IN JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH SUCH AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION TO THE PUBLIC IS ILLEGAL. THIS PROSPECTUS IN NO WAY CONSTITUTES AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION TO A PERSON TO WHOM IT WOULD BE ILLEGAL TO MAKE SUCH AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION.

GLOSSARY

Advisers Act: the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended from time to time.

Articles: The Articles of Association of the Company as amended from time to time.

AUM: Assets under management attributable to a particular Sub-Fund.

Average weighted ESG Rating: A sustainability indicator that measures how E, S and G factors are taken into account in the investment decision- making process.

Benchmark/Index (collectively "Indices"): The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Sub- Fund may be measured, unless otherwise stated. A Sub-Fund may have different Share-Classes and corresponding benchmarks and these benchmarks may be amended from time to time. Additional information on the respective Share-Classes is available for consultation on the website https://am.gs.com. The benchmark may also be a guide to market capitalization of the targeted underlying companies and where applicable, this will be stated in the Sub-Fund's investment objective and policy. The degree of correlation with the benchmark may vary from Sub-Fund to Sub-Fund, depending on factors such as the risk profile, investment objective and investment restrictions of the Sub-Fund, and the concentration of constituents in the benchmark. When a Sub-Fund invests into an Index, such Index should satisfy the requirements applicable to "financial indices" as defined in article 9 of the Luxembourg Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and in CSSF Circular 14/592.

Benchmark Regulation: Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014. According to the Benchmark Regulation, the Management Company has produced and maintains written plans setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark is materially changed or ceases to be provided. Those written plans may be obtained free of charge at the Company's registered office. An overview of indices of the Company's Sub-Funds, including confirmation of the administrators of the indices' registration with the competent authority under the Benchmark Regulation, is available in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus.

Best-in-Universe: The "Best-in-Universe" approach is an environmental, social and governance (ESG) selection of companies that consists in favoring the best rated companies from an extra-financial point of view, regardless of their sector of activity.

Bond Connect: Bond Connect is a mutual market access scheme that allows investors from mainland China and overseas to trade in each other's respective bond markets. Northbound trading allows overseas investors from Hong Kong and other regions to invest in the China interbank bond market through mutual access arrangements in respect of trading, custody and settlement.

Business Day: Business Day means for each Sub-Fund any day the Board of Directors in consultation with the Management Company decides is a Business Day or those days when any of the following apply (1) banks are open for business in London and/or Luxembourg (2) the Luxembourg Stock Exchange is open for business (3) it is not a public holiday in the country where the portfolio management team of the Sub-Fund is located or (4) the Board of Directors in consultation with the Management Company believes that sufficient underlying markets in which the Sub-Fund may invest are open to permit sufficient trading and liquidity to enable the Sub-Fund to be managed efficiently. Business Days are defined on this basis for each Sub-Fund, and a list of non-Business Days is available from the Management Company on request. For the avoidance of doubt, the Board of Directors has notably decided that the following days will be non-Business Days: New Year's day (January 1st), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Christmas (December 25th) and Boxing Day (December 26th).

CDSC: Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

CET: Central European Time.

China A-Shares or A-Shares: Renminbi-denominated "A" Shares of companies listed on stock exchanges in mainland China. CNH: Chinese offshore RMB traded outside the PRC. CNY: Chinese onshore RMB traded within the PRC.

Company: Goldman Sachs Funds III including all existing and future Sub-Funds.

CORE®: Computer Optimised, Research Enhanced

CSRC: China Securities Regulatory Commission.

CSSF: *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* is the regulatory and Supervisory Authority of the Company in Luxembourg.

Cut-off: Cut-off time for receipt of subscription, redemption and conversion request: before 15.30 p.m. CET each Valuation Day, unless otherwise stated in the relevant Sub-Fund factsheet under "additional information".

Depositary: The assets of the Company are held under the safekeeping, cash flow monitoring and oversight duties of Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A.

Distributor: Each distributor appointed by the Company which distributes or arranges for the distribution of Shares.

Dividend: Distribution of part or the whole of the net income, capital gain and/or capital attributable to a Share-Class of the Sub- Fund.

ESG Rating: The ESG Rating is a quantitative measure that assesses risks or performance related to environmental, social and governance parameters and the issuer's ability to control and mitigate these risks, and is assigned at issuer level. The ESG rating is based on analysis of external and/or internal data and information in order to identify material ESG risks and their possible financial impact on the outlook of the issuer, relevant for investment decision process and ongoing monitoring.

Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Methodology: The Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Methodology as applied by the Management Company details the technical screening criteria for each economic activity that appears in green bonds. Each economic activity should meet these technical

screening criteria which are formed from the EU Taxonomy, Climate Bonds Initiative and internal environmental screening criteria.

Goldman Sachs: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and its Affiliates.

GSAMI: Goldman Sachs Asset Management International, which is an indirect subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

GDPR: Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC.

H-Share: Share of companies incorporated in the Chinese mainland that is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or other foreign exchange.

Historical Performance: Past performance information relating to each Sub-Fund is set out on https://am.gs.com. Past performance should not be seen as an indication of how a Sub-Fund will perform in the future and cannot in any way provide a guarantee of future returns.

Institutional Investors: An investor, within the meaning of Article 174 of the Luxembourg Law of 2010, which currently includes insurance companies, pension funds, credit establishments and other professionals in the financial sector investing either on their own behalf or on behalf of their clients who are also investors within the meaning of this definition or under discretionary management, Luxembourg and foreign collective investment schemes and qualified holding companies.

Investment Manager: The Management Company and/or the Investment Manager(s) appointed by the Company or by the Management Company on behalf of the Company.

Key Information Document: A standardized document, for each Share-Class, summarizing key information for Shareholders according to Regulation (EU) 1286/2014.

Law of 2010: The Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended and supplemented from time to time, including by the Luxembourg law of 10 May 2016 transposing Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions.

Legal maturity: The date when the principal of a security is to be repaid in full and which is not subject to any optionality.

Low Volatility Net Asset Value Money Market Fund or "LVNAV MMF": A Money Market Fund (MMF) that complies with specific requirements laid down in the Money Market Fund Regulation.

Leverage: A method by which the Management Company may increase the exposure of a fund it manages whether through borrowing or use of financial derivative instruments.

Management Company: The entity acting as designated Management Company of the Company within the meaning of the Law of 2010 and to which responsibility for investment management, administration and marketing has been delegated.

Member State: A member state of the European Union.

Mémorial: The *Luxembourg Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations*, as replaced since 1st June 2016 by the RESA, as defined below.

MiFID II: Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU.

Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount: The minimum investment levels for initial investments as well as minimum holding levels.

Money Market Fund Regulation or MMF Regulation: Regulation (EU) N°2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds and related delegated acts, implementing acts and guidelines.

Money Market Instruments: Instruments as defined in Article 2(1)(o) of Directive 2009/65/EC, and instruments as referred to in Article 3 of Commission Directive 2007/16/EC, normally dealt on the money market that are liquid and whose value can be accurately determined at any time.

Net Asset Value per Share: In relation to any Shares of any Share- Class, the value per Share determined in accordance with the relevant provisions described under the Chapter X "Net Asset Value" in Part III.

Nominees: Any Distributor which registers Shares in their own name while holding them for the benefit of the rightful owner.

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

PAI Indicator(s): The principal adverse impact indicators as listed in annex I of the delegated regulation EU 2022/1288 supplementing SFDR.

Paris Climate Agreement: The Paris Climate Agreement is a treaty on climate change with a goal to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Paying Agent: Each Paying Agent appointed by the Company.

Payment Date of subscription, redemption and conversion requests: Normally within three Business Days after the applicable Valuation Day, unless otherwise stated in the relevant Sub-Fund factsheet. This period may be extended or reduced upon approval of the Management Company.

Performance Fee: The performance related fee payable by a Sub- Fund to the Investment Manager.

PRC: People's Republic of China.

Principal Adverse Impact or PAI: Negative, material, or potentially material effects on sustainability factors that result from, worsen, or are directly related to investment choices or advice performed by a legal entity.

Professional Investor: means professional clients within the meaning of Annex II of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in

financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU (MiFID II).

Public debt Constant Net Asset Value Money Market Fund or "public debt CNAV MMF": A MMF that (i) seeks to maintain an unchanging Net Asset Value per unit or share; (ii) where the income in the fund is accrued daily and can either be paid out to the investor or used to purchase more units or shares in the fund; (iii) where assets are generally valued according to the amortised cost method and where the Net Asset Value is rounded to the nearest percentage point or its equivalent in currency terms; and (iv) that invests at least 99,5% of its assets in instruments referred in MMF Regulation, reverse repurchase agreements secured with government debt as described in MMF Regulation and cash.

QFII: Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor as approved under and subject to the applicable Chinese regulations.

Reference Currency: The currency used for a Sub-Fund's performance measurement and accounting purposes.

Registrar and Transfer Agent: Each Registrar and Transfer Agent appointed by the Company.

REIT: Real Estate Investment Trust, either set up as a closed-end investment fund or qualifying as a company under applicable local laws.

Regulated Market: The market defined in item 14 of Article 4 of the European Parliament and the Council Directive 2004/39/EC of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments, as well as any other market in an Eligible State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public.

Regulation (EU) N° 1286/2014: Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIPs).

Repurchase Transaction: A transaction by which a Sub-Fund sells portfolio securities to a counterparty and simultaneously agrees to repurchase those securities back from the counterparty at mutually agreed time and price including a mutually agreed interest payment.

Residual maturity: The length of time remaining until the legal maturity of a security.

RESA: the *Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations*, the Luxembourg central electronic platform for legal publications replacing the *Mémorial* as of 1st June 2016.

Reverse Repurchase Transaction: A transaction by which a Sub- Fund purchases portfolio securities from a seller which undertakes to repurchase the securities at mutually agreed time and price, thereby pre-determining the yield to the Sub-Fund during the period when the Sub-Fund holds the instrument.

RMB: Renminbi, legal currency of the PRC. It is used to designate Chinese currency traded in the onshore (CNY) renminbi and the offshore (CNH) renminbi markets.

RQFII: Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor as approved under and subject to the applicable Chinese regulations.

Securities Financing Transaction (or "SFT"): A securities financing transaction as defined in Regulation (EU) 2015/2365, as it may be amended and supplemented from time to time. The SFTs selected by the Board of Directors are the repurchase transactions, the reverse repurchase transactions and the securities lending transactions.

Securities Lending Agent: The entity appointed by the Company to act as the intermediary in securities lending transactions.

Securities Lending Transaction: A transaction by which a Sub- Fund transfers securities subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities on a future date or when requested to do so by the transferor.

Securitisation: Securitisation as defined in article 4(1)(61) of Regulation (EU) N° 575/2013.

SEHK: Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

Shares: Shares of each Sub-Fund will be offered in registered form, unless otherwise decided by the Board of Directors. All Shares must be fully paid for and fractions will be issued up to 3 decimal places.

Share-Class: One, some or all of the Share-Classes offered by a Sub-Fund, whose assets will be invested in common with those of other Share-Classes, but which may have its own fee structure, Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount, Dividend policy, Reference Currency or other features.

Share-Class Overlay: A portfolio management technique applied on a Share-Class for Currency Hedged Share-Classes. The purpose of the Share-Class Overlay is to group all types of techniques that can be applied at Share-Class level.

Shareholder: Any person or entity owning Shares of a Sub-Fund.

Short-term Money Market Fund: A MMF that invests in eligible Money Market Instruments referred in MMF Regulation and is subject to the portfolio rules set out in MMF Regulation.

SSE: Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Standard Money Market Fund: A MMF that invests in eligible Money Market Instruments referred in MMF Regulation and is subject to the portfolio rules set out in MMF Regulation.

Stewardship: The responsible allocation, management and oversight of capital to create long-term value for clients and beneficiaries leading to sustainable benefits for the economy, the environment and society. This is done by continually evaluating companies' corporate strategies, investment and financing activities, management incentives, resource use, regulatory policies and environmental impact, as well as overall effect on and engagement with consumers, workers, and the communities in which they operate to assess and promote long-term value creation. Assessing and promoting effective stewardship is a key part of the investment process.

Stock Connect: The mutual market access programme through which investors can deal in selected securities. At the time of the release of the prospectus the Shanghai – Hong Kong Stock Connect and the Shenzhen – Hong Kong Stock Connect programmes are operational. Stock Connect consists of a Northbound Trading link, through which Hong

Kong and overseas investors may purchase and hold China A-Shares listed on the SSE and SZSE, and the Southbound Trading link, through which investors in Mainland China may purchase and hold Shares listed on the SEHK.

Sub-Fund: Umbrella funds are single legal entities comprising one or more Sub-Funds. Each Sub-Fund has its own investment objective and policy and consists of its own specific portfolio of assets and liabilities.

Sub-Investment Advisor: Each of the Sub-Investment Advisor that the Investment Manager hired to assist with the management of a client's particular investment portfolio.

Sub-Investment Manager: Each of the Sub-Investment Manager to which the Investment Manager delegated the investment management of the respective portfolio in full or part.

Supervisory Authority: The *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* in Luxembourg or the relevant Supervisory Authority in the jurisdictions where the Company is registered for public offering.

Sustainability Factors: As defined by the SFDR in Article 2 (24), mean environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Sustainability Risk: As defined by the SFDR in Article 2 (22), means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

Sustainable Finance Disclosures Regulation or SFDR: Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector as amended from time to time.

Sustainable Investment(s): Investment(s) determined as sustainable based on the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework.

Sustainable Investment Framework: The Management Company's framework used to determine whether an investment is a Sustainable Investment under article 2 (17) SFDR, further details of which are available free of charge at the registered office of the Company.

SZSE: Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

Taxonomy Regulation or TR: Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework facilitating sustainable investment and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 as amended from time to time.

Total Return Swap (including swaps referenced to as performance swap): A derivative contract as defined in Regulation (EU) 648/2012, as it may be amended and supplemented from time to time, in which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty.

Transferable Securities: Transferable Securities as defined in Art. 1 (34) of the Law of 2010.

UCI: An undertaking for collective investment.

UCITS: An undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities within the meaning of the UCITS Directive.

UCITS Directive: Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS), as amended and supplemented from time to time, including by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014.

UN SDGs: The Sustainable Development Goals as adopted by the United Nations in 2015. These goals are a universal set of targets and indicators to provide guidance and designed to contribute to the transition to a sustainable world.

Valuation Day: Each Business Day, unless otherwise stated in the relevant fund factsheet.

Variable Net Asset Value Money Market Fund or "VNAV MMF": A MMF that complies with the specific requirements laid down in MMF Regulation.

Weighted Average Life or "WAL": The average length of time to legal maturity of all the underlying assets in the MMF reflecting the relative holdings in each asset.

Weighted Average Maturity or "WAM": The average length of time to legal maturity or, if shorter, to the next interest rate reset to a money market rate, of all of the underlying assets in the MMF reflecting the relative holdings in each asset.

The term "CORE®" is a registered service mark of Goldman, Sachs & Co. LLC.

PART I: ESSENTIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY

I. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY

Place, form and date of establishment

Established in Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as a public limited liability company ("*Société Anonyme*") qualifying as an open-ended investment company with variable Share capital (*Société d'investissement à capital variable* ("SICAV")) with multiple sub-funds, on 6 September 1993.

Registered office

80, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register No. B 44.873

Supervisory Authority

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF)

Board of Directors

Chairman:

- **Mr Dirk Buggenhout**
  Head of Operations
  Goldman Sachs Asset Management
  Prinses Beatrixlaan 35,
  2595AK, The Hague,
  The Netherlands

Directors:

- **Mr Jan Jaap Hazenberg**
  Goldman Sachs Asset Management
  Prinses Beatrixlaan 35,
  2595AK, The Hague
  The Netherlands
- **Ms Sophie Mosnier**
  Independent Non-Executive Director
  41, rue du Cimetière
  L-3350 Leudelange
  Luxembourg
- **Ms Grainne Alexander**
  Independent Non-Executive Director
  Daarswood, Daars North,
  Sallins Co. Kildare
  Ireland
- **Mr Jonathan Beinner**
  Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
  200 West Street
  10282 New York
  United States

Independent Auditors

- **PriceWaterhouseCoopers Assurance**
  2, rue Gerhard Mercator,
  L-2182 Luxembourg
  Luxembourg

Management Company

- **Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.**
  Prinses Beatrixlaan 35,
  2595AK, The Hague,
  The Netherlands

Investment Managers

- **Nomura Asset Management Taiwan Ltd.**
  30F, 7 Xin Yi Road, Section 5,
  Taipei 101,
  Taiwan, R.O.C.

Affiliated Investment Managers

- **Goldman Sachs Asset Management International**
  Plumtree Court
  25 Shoe Lane
  London, EC4A 4AU,
  United Kingdom

Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers

- **Goldman Sachs Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A.**
  12, Topiel
  Warsaw 00-342,
  Poland
- **Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Hong Kong) Ltd.**
  2 Queens Road
  Cheung Kong Center,
  68th Floor Central,
  Hong Kong
- **Goldman Sachs Asset Management (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**
  1 Raffles Link
  # 07-01 South Lobby
  039393 Singapore
- **Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.**
  200 West Street
  10282 New York
  United States
- **Goldman Sachs Asset Management Co., Ltd.**
  Toranomon Hills Station Tower, 6-1, Toranomon 2-ChomeMinato-Ku, Tokyo, 105-5543,
  Japan
- **Goldman Sachs International**
  Plumtree Court 25 Shoe Lane
  London EC4A 4AU
  United Kingdom
- **Goldman Sachs Saudi Arabia**
  4th Floor, Building 1.11,
  King Abdullah Financial District
  P.O. Box 52969, Riyadh 11573
  Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Global Distributor

- **Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.**
  Prinses Beatrixlaan 35
  2595AK The Hague
  The Netherlands

Central Administrative Agent

- **Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A.**
  80 route d'Esch,
  L-1470 Luxembourg
  Luxembourg

Depositary, Registrar, Transfer and Paying Agent

- **Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A.**
  80 route d'Esch,
  L-1470 Luxembourg
  Luxembourg

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

Applications for subscriptions, redemptions and conversions may be submitted through the Management Company, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Distributors and the Paying Agents of the Company.

Financial year

From 1st October to 30th September

Date of the ordinary general meeting

The fourth Thursday of January at 14:00 p.m. CET.

If this day is not a Business Day the meeting will be held on the following Business Day.

For additional information please contact:

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
P.O. Box 90470
2509 LL The Hague
The Netherlands
e-mail: ESS@gs.com or https://am.gs.com.

In case of complaints please contact:

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.
Prinses Beatrixlaan 35,
2595AK The Hague
The Netherlands

E-mail: ESS@gs.com
Further information can be found under https://am.gs.com.

II. INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS

General

The Company's sole object is to invest funds available to it in Transferable Securities and/or other liquid financial assets listed in Article 41 (1) of the Law of 2010, with a view to enabling its Shareholders to benefit from the results of its portfolio management. The Company must comply with the investment limits as laid out in part I of the Law of 2010.

The Company may have Sub-Funds authorised as MMF in accordance with MMF Regulation.

The Company constitutes a single legal entity. In the context of its objectives, the Company may offer a choice of several Sub- Funds, which are managed and administered separately. The investment objective and policy specific to each Sub-Fund are set out in the factsheets relating to each Sub-Fund. Each Sub- Fund is treated as a separate entity for the purpose of the relations between Shareholders. In derogation of Article 2093 of the Luxembourg Civil Code, the assets of the specific Sub- Fund only cover the debts and obligations of that Sub-Fund, even those existing in relation to third parties.

The Company's Board of Directors may decide to issue one or more Share-Classes for each Sub-Fund. The fee structures, the Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount, the Reference Currency in which the Net Asset Value is expressed, the hedging policy and the eligible investor categories may differ depending on the different Share-Classes. The various Share-Classes may also be differentiated according to other elements as determined by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Management Company applies for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds specific responsible investment criteria. The criteria reflect the investment beliefs and values, relevant laws and internationally recognized standards.

The criteria per Sub-Fund are disclosed in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Information particular to each Sub-Fund

The investment objectives and policies to be followed for each Sub- Fund are described in the factsheet of each Sub-Fund.

III. SUBSCRIPTIONS, REDEMPTIONS AND CONVERSIONS

Shares may be subscribed, redeemed and converted through the Management Company, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Distributors and the Paying Agents of the Company. Fees and expenses relating to subscriptions, redemptions and conversions are indicated in each Sub-Fund factsheet.

Shares will be issued in registered form, unless otherwise decided by the Company's Board of Directors, and will be non-certificated. Shares may also be held and transferred through accounts maintained with clearing systems.

The subscription, redemption or conversion price is subject to any taxes, levies and stamp duty payable by virtue of the subscription, redemption or conversion by the investor.

All subscriptions, redemptions and conversions will be handled on the basis that the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund or Share-Class will not be known or determined at the time of subscription, redemption or conversion.

If in any country in which the Shares are offered, local law or practice requires subscription, redemption and/or conversion orders and relevant money flows to be transmitted via local Paying Agents, additional transaction charges for any individual order, as well as for additional administrative services, may be charged to the investors by such local Paying Agents.

In certain countries in which the Shares are offered, Savings plans could be allowed. The characteristics (minimum amount, duration, etc.) and cost details about these Savings plans are available at the registered office of the Company upon request or in the legal offering documentation valid for the specific country in which the Savings plan is offered.

In the event of the suspension of the Net Asset Value calculation and/or the suspension of subscription, redemption

and conversion requests, the requests received will be executed at the first applicable Net Asset Value upon the expiry of the suspension period.

The Company takes appropriate measures to avoid Late Trading, assuring that subscription, redemption and conversion requests will not be accepted after the time limit set for such requests in this Prospectus.

The Company does not authorise practices associated with Market Timing which is to be understood as an arbitrage method through which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts Shares of the same Sub-Fund within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the Net Asset Value. The Company reserves the right to reject subscription, redemption and conversion requests from an investor that it suspects of employing such practices and, where applicable, to take the measures necessary to protect the interests of the Company and other investors.

Subscriptions

The Company accepts subscription requests on each Valuation Day unless otherwise stated in the Sub-Fund factsheet and according to the order Cut-off rules laid down in the Glossary or in Sub-Fund factsheets.

Shares are issued on the contractual settlement date. In case of subscriptions, Shares are issued within three Business Days after acceptance of the subscription request unless otherwise stated in the relevant Sub-Fund factsheet and/or the Glossary. This period may be extended or reduced upon approval of the Management Company.

The amount due may be subject to a subscription fee payable to the relevant Sub-Fund and/or the Distributor as described in more detail in the Sub-Fund factsheets.

The subscription amount is payable in the Reference Currency of the relevant Share-Class. Shareholders requesting to make the payment in another currency must bear the cost of any foreign exchange charges. The foreign exchange will be processed before the cash being sent to the respective Sub- Fund. The subscription amount is payable within the stated time limit for each Sub-Fund in the Glossary or the Sub-Fund factsheets.

The Board of Directors of the Company will be entitled at any time to stop the issuance of Shares. It may limit this measure to certain countries, Sub-Funds or Share-Classes.

The Company may limit or prohibit the acquisition of its Shares by any natural or legal person.

Redemptions

Shareholders may at any time request the redemption of all or part of the Shares they hold in a Sub-Fund.

The Company accepts redemption requests on each Valuation Day unless otherwise stated in the Sub-Fund factsheets and according to the order Cut-off rules laid down in the Glossary or in Sub-Fund factsheets. The amount due may be subject to a redemption fee payable to the relevant Sub-Fund and/or the Distributor as described in more detail in the Sub-Fund factsheets and/or the Glossary.

To cover the costs of liquidity generated by redeeming Shareholders, the Board of Directors reserves the right to charge an additional redemption fee for liquidity management purposes, in which case the maximum level of such additional redemption fee will be disclosed in the relevant Sub-Fund's factsheets.

Such redemption fee considers estimated direct transaction costs borne by a Sub-Fund for the acquisition and disposal of assets, such as brokerage fees, trading levies, taxes and settlement fees, and as applicable, indirect transaction costs such as costs arising from bid-ask spread and market impact which may vary depending on the investment strategy of a Sub-Fund and market conditions.

The usual taxes, fees and administrative costs will be borne by the Shareholder.

The redemption amount is payable in the Reference Currency of the relevant Share-Class. Shareholders requesting the redemption amount to be paid in another currency bear the costs of any foreign exchange charges. The foreign exchange will be processed before the cash being sent to the respective Shareholders. Neither the Company's Board of Directors nor the Depositary may be responsible for any lack of payment resulting from the application of any exchange control or other circumstances beyond their control which may limit or prevent the transfer abroad of the proceeds of the redemption of the Shares.

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Sub-Fund factsheet, if redemption and/or conversion applications exceed 10% of the total value of a Sub-Fund on a Valuation Day the Board of Directors of the Company or the Management Company may decide that all or part (on a *pro rata* basis) of such redemption and conversion applications that exceed the threshold of 10% of the total value of the Sub-Fund on a Valuation Day will be deferred for such temporary period as the Board of Directors of the Company or the Management Company considers to be in the interests of the Sub-Fund. On the Valuation Day following this period, these redemption and conversion applications will be given priority and settled ahead of applications received after this period.

Redemptions requests, once received, may not be withdrawn, except when the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended and in the case of suspension of the redemption as provided for in Part III: Additional Information, chapter XI "Temporary suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value and resulting suspension of dealing" during such suspensions.

In case of redemption requests of a "Y" Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of a First In First Out ("FIFO") principle so that the Shares first being redeemed are those Shares of the Sub-Fund which have been issued for the longest period for the relevant "Y" Share-Class with regards to the same redeeming investor.

The Company may proceed with the compulsory redemption of all the Shares if it appears that a person who is not authorised to hold Shares in the Company, either alone or together with other persons, is the owner of Shares in the Company, or proceed with the compulsory redemption of part of the Shares, if it emerges that one or several persons own(s) a proportion of the Shares in the Company to the extent that the Company may be subject to the tax laws of a jurisdiction other than Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors or the Management Company may decide to, on any given date, extend the period between the receipt of a redemption request and the redemption date, for such period as it considers to be in the best interests of a Sub-Fund due to circumstances which may have an adverse effect on its interests, such as in the event of large volumes of redemption or conversion requests or in the event of a lack of liquidity on the markets. Such decision shall be notified to existing Shareholders currently invested in that Sub-Fund. The extension of the notice period does not have any impact on the redemption frequency of the Sub-Fund. The extension of notice period means the period of time that the Board of Directors or the Management Company adds to the minimum notice period that investors shall give when placing their redemption request.

Conversions

Subject to compliance with any condition giving access to (including any Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount) the Share-Class into which conversion is to be effected, Shareholders may request conversion of their Shares into Shares of the same Share-Class type of another Sub-Fund or into a different Share-Class type of the same/ another Sub-Fund. Conversions will be made on basis of the price of the original Share-Class to be converted to the same day Net Asset Value of the other Share-Class.

The redemption and subscription costs connected with the conversion may be charged to the Shareholder as indicated above and in each Sub-Fund's factsheet.

Applications for the conversion of Shares, once received, may not be withdrawn, except when the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended. If the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Shares to be acquired is suspended after the Shares to be converted have already been redeemed, only the acquisition component of the conversion can be revoked during this suspension.

Conversion from a “Y” Share-Class into a non “Y” Share-Class is not allowed and will be treated as redemptions followed by subscriptions. Conversions from a “Y” Share-Class into a “Y” Share-Class of another Sub-Fund are done on basis of the First In First Out (“FIFO simple”) principle so that the Shares first being converted are those Shares of the Sub-Fund which have been issued for the longest period.

Restrictions on subscriptions and conversions

General

In order to inter alia protect existing Shareholders, the Board of Directors (or any delegate duly appointed by the Board of Directors) may, at any time, decide to close a Sub-Fund or a Share-Class and not to accept any further subscriptions and conversions into the relevant Sub-Fund or Share-Class (i) from new investors who have not yet already invested into the said Sub-Fund or into the said Share-Class (“Soft Closure”) or (ii) from all investors (“Hard Closure”).

Decisions taken by the Board of Directors or its delegate on a closure may have immediate or non-immediate effect and be effective for non-determined period of time. Any Sub-Fund or Share-Class may be closed to subscriptions and conversions without notice to Shareholders.

In relation thereto, a notification will be displayed on the website https://am.gs.com and if applicable on other Goldman Sachs Asset Management websites, and will be updated according to the status of the said Share-Classes or Sub-Funds. The closed Sub-Fund or Share-Class may be re-opened when the Board of Directors or its delegate deems the reasons to have the latter closed no longer applying.

The reason for a closure may be, without being restricted thereof, that the size of a given Sub-Fund has reached a level relative to the market it is invested into above which the Sub-Fund cannot be managed according to the defined objectives and investment policy.

Additional restrictions related to Money Market Funds

The Board of Directors may also, at any time, decide to close to a single Shareholder of a Sub-Fund or Share-Class of a MMF and not to accept any further subscriptions and conversions into the relevant Sub-Fund or Share-Class from such single Shareholder, in order to ensure that the value of the units or shares held by said single Shareholder does not materially impact the liquidity profile of the relevant MMF where it accounts for a substantial part of its total Net Asset Value, in compliance with Article 27/4 of MMF Regulation.

Subscriptions and redemptions in kind

The Company may, should a Shareholder so request, agree to issue Shares of the Company in exchange for a contribution in kind of eligible assets, subject to compliance with Luxembourg law. The nature and type of eligible assets will be determined by the Company’s Board of Directors on a case by case basis, provided that the securities comply with the investment objectives and policy of the relevant Sub-Fund. Costs arising from such subscriptions in kind will be borne by the Shareholders who apply to subscribe in this way.

The Company may, following a decision taken by the Company’s Board of Directors, make redemption payments in kind by allocating investments from the pool of assets with respect to the Share-Class or classes concerned up to the limit of the value calculated on the Valuation Day on which the redemption price is calculated. Redemptions other than those made in cash will be the subject of a report drawn up by the Company’s independent auditor.

Redemption in kind is only possible provided that (i) equal treatment is afforded to Shareholders, (ii) the Shareholders concerned have so agreed and (iii) the nature and type of assets to be transferred are determined on a fair and reasonable basis and without harming the interests of the other Shareholders of the relevant Share-Class or Classes. In this case, all costs arising from these redemptions in kind including, but not be limited to, costs related to transactions and the report drawn up by the Company’s independent auditor, will be borne by the Shareholder concerned.

IV. FEES, EXPENSES AND TAXATION

a. Fees payable by the Company

The following fees/costs shall be paid out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Funds, and, unless otherwise stated in the

relevant Sub-Fund's factsheet, shall be charged at the level of each Share-Class as detailed below:

1. Management Fees: In remuneration for the management services it provides, the appointed Management Company, Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V., will receive a management fee as stipulated in each Sub-Fund factsheet and in the collective portfolio management agreement concluded between the Company and the Management Company. The maximum management fee level charged to the investors is indicated in each Sub-Fund factsheet. The Management Company pays the fees to the Investment Manager(s) and for certain Share-Classes, the Management Company reserves the right, at its discretion, to reallocate a part of the management fee to certain Distributors, including the Global Distributor, and/or Institutional Investors in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In the event of investment in UCITS and other target UCIs and where the Management Company or the Investment Manager is paid a fee for the management of one or several Sub-Funds charged directly to the assets of these UCITS and other UCIs, such payments shall be deducted from the remuneration payable to the Management Company or the Investment Manager.

2. Fixed Service Fees: The fixed service fee ("Fixed Service Fee") is charged at the level of the Share-Classes for each Sub-Fund to cover the administration and safe-keeping of assets and other on-going operating and administrative expenses, as set out in the relevant Sub-Fund factsheet. The Fixed Service Fee is accrued at each calculation of the Net Asset Value at the percentage specified in the relevant Sub-Fund factsheet and is paid monthly in arrears to the Management Company. This Fixed Service Fee is fixed in the sense that the Management Company will bear the excess in actual expenses to any such fixed service fee charged to the Share-Class. Conversely, the Management Company will be entitled to retain any amount of service fee charged to the Share-Class which exceeds the actual related expenses incurred by the respective Share-Class over an extended period of time.

    a. The Fixed Service Fee shall cover:

        i. costs and expenses for services rendered to the Company by the Management Company related to services not covered by the Management Fee above described above and by service providers to which the Management Company may have delegated functions related to the daily Net Asset Value calculation of the Sub-Funds, and other accounting and administrative services, registrar and transfer agency functions, costs related to the distribution of the Sub-Funds, and to the registration of the Sub-Funds for public offering in foreign jurisdictions including fees due to supervisory authorities in such countries;

        ii. statements of fees and expenses related to other agents and service providers directly appointed by the Company including the Depositary, Securities Lending Agent, principal or local Paying Agents, listing agent and stock exchange listing expenses, auditors and legal advisors, directors' fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses of the directors of the Company;

        iii. other fees including formation expenses and costs related to the creation of new Sub-Funds, expenses incurred in the issue and redemption of Shares and payment of Dividends (if any) insurance, rating expenses as the case may be, share prices publication, costs of printing, reporting and publishing expenses including the cost of preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses, and other periodical reports or registration statements, and all other operating expenses, including postage, telephone, telex and telefax.

    b. The Fixed Service Fee does not include:

        i. the costs and expenses of buying and selling portfolio securities and financial instruments;

        ii. brokerage charges;

        iii. non-custody related transaction costs;

        iv. interest and bank charges and other transaction related expenses;

        v. extraordinary Expenses (as defined below); and

        vi. the payment of the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement.

    In case Sub-Funds of the Company invest in Shares issued by one or several other Sub-Funds of the Company or by one or several other Sub-Funds of a UCITS or a UCI managed by the Management Company the Fixed Service Fee may be charged to the investing Sub-Fund as well as to the target Sub-Fund.

    In setting the level of the Fixed Service Fee the overall competitiveness in terms of ongoing charges and/or total expense ratio is considered in comparison with similar investment products, which may lead to a positive or negative margin for the Management Company.

3. Performance Fees: The Management Company may be entitled to receive a Performance Fee which is to be paid from the assets of the applicable Share-Class.

    The factsheet of each Sub-Fund shows which Share-Classes may apply a Performance Fee, what the percentage of the Performance Fee is and the applicable Performance Target. If a Share-Class is denominated in another currency or applies special hedging techniques the Performance Target may be adjusted accordingly.

    The Performance Fee of a particular Share-Class will be accrued on each Valuation Day ("t") and will either be crystallized and paid at the end of each financial year or if Shares are redeemed during the financial year Performance Fee will be crystallized however not paid until the end of each financial year, if the applicable Share-Class of the Sub-Fund exceeds the higher of the Performance Target and the relevant high water mark. Shares subscribed during the financial year will not contribute to the Performance Fee earned in the period preceding the subscription.

    The Performance Fee is calculated based on the high water mark principle which means that a Performance Fee is calculated if the Net Asset Value per Share of the applicable Share-Class is higher compared to the Net Asset Value per Share at the end of previous financial

years at which a Performance Fee was crystallized. In case no Performance Fee has been crystallized the high water mark is equal to the launch price of the applicable Share-Class or will remain unchanged if Performance Fee was crystallized in previous financial years. In case the performance reference period is shorter than the whole life of the applicable Share-

Class, the performance reference period should be set equal to at least five years on a rolling basis.

Under no circumstances the applicable Share-Classes will accrue a negative Performance Fee to compensate a decrease in value or underperformance. The Company does not apply equalization on Shareholder level with regard to the calculation of the Performance Fee.

The Board of Directors may close for subscriptions a Share- Class which applies a Performance Fee while redemptions will continue to be allowed. In this case a new Share-Class with high watermark which equals the launch price of the applicable new Share-Class may be made available for new subscriptions.

Calculation of the Performance Fee

The calculation of the Performance Fee is based on the following formula:

- Performance Fee = Shares(t) x Rate(t) x [Base NAV(t) –RR(t)]

Definitions:

- Shares(t): 'Shares' refers to the number of Shares outstanding on the Valuation Day (t) in the applicable Share-Class.
- Rate(t): The 'Rate' is the percentage of the Performance Fee applicable to the Share-Class as indicated in the fund fact sheet.
- Base NAV(t): The 'Base NAV' is the unswung NAV per share of the relevant Share-Class after deduction of all fees and taxes (excluding Performance Fees) but prior to accrual of Performance Fee and any corporate actions such as Dividend distributions on the Valuation Day (t).
- RR(t): The 'Reference Return' of the applicable Share- Class on the Valuation Day (t) is the higher of the High Watermark or Performance Target.
- High Water Mark (HWM): The 'High Water Mark' is the highest NAV per share since inception of the applicable Share-Class at which Performance Fee has been crystallised at the end of previous financial years; if no Performance Fee is crystallised the High Water Mark is equal to the launch price of the applicable Share-Class or will remain unchanged if Performance Fee was crystallized in previous financial years.

The HWM will be adjusted to reflect corporate actions such as Dividends distributions.

- Performance Target(t): The Performance Target is the index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus or hurdle rate as mentioned in the fact sheet of the Sub Fund, on the Valuation Day (t).

If a Share-Class is denominated in another currency or applies special hedging techniques the Performance Target will be adjusted accordingly.

The Performance Target is reset at the start of every financial year to the level of the NAV per share of the applicable Share- Class and will be adjusted to reflect corporate actions such as Dividends distributions.

Calculation Example:

	Example 1	Example 2
Performance Fee Rate	20%	20%
Base NAV	USD 50	USD 40
HWM	USD 40	USD 40
Performance Target	USD 45	USD 45
RR (higher of HWM and Performance Target)	USD 45	USD 45
Shares outstanding	100	100
Performance Fee Total	USD 100	USD 0
Performance Fee per Share	USD 1	USD 0

4. Distribution fee: In case of "Y" Share-Class, the Management Company will charge a distribution fee as further specified in the respective Sub-Fund factsheet. The Management Company may transfer all or part of the distribution fee received to Distributors who entered into specific distribution arrangements with the Management Company related to the distribution of the "Y" Share-Class.

5. Extraordinary Expenses: Each of the Sub-Funds shall bear its own extraordinary expenses ("Extraordinary Expenses") including, without limitation to, litigation expenses and the full amount of any tax, other than the *taxe d'abonnement*, levy, duty or similar charge imposed on the Sub-Funds or their assets that would not be considered as ordinary expenses. Extraordinary Expenses are accounted for on a cash basis and are paid when incurred and invoiced from the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund to which they are attributable. The Extraordinary Expenses not attributable to a particular Sub-Fund will be allocated to all Sub-Funds to which they are attributable on an equitable basis, in proportion to their respective net assets.

6. Share-Class Overlay Fees: The Management Company may be entitled to receive a uniform Share-Class Overlay Fee of maximum 0.04% which is to be paid from the assets of the applicable Share-Class and based on actual costs. The Share-Class Overlay Fee is accrued at each calculation of the Net Asset Value and is set as a maximum in the sense that the Management Company may decide to lower the Overlay Fee charged to the respective Share-Class if economies of scale will allow. The Overlay Fee will be applicable to all the Currency Hedged Share-Classes. In case of the Z Share-Class those fees may be specified in the Special Agreement or Fund Management Services Agreement which will be levied and collected by the Management Company directly from the Shareholder and not charged directly to the respective Share-Class.

Other Fees

1. Securities transactions are inherent to the execution of the investment objective and policy. Costs linked to these transactions including but not be limited to, broker commissions, registration costs and taxes, will be borne by the portfolio. Higher portfolio turnover may lead to higher costs borne by the portfolio, affecting the performance of the Sub-Fund. These costs of transactions are not part of the Sub-Fund's ongoing charges. In those cases where a high portfolio turnover ratio is inherent to the execution of the investment objective and policy of the Sub-Fund, such fact shall be disclosed in the relevant Sub-Fund factsheet under "additional information". The Portfolio turnover ratio can be found in the annual report of the Company.

2. The Management Company and/or the Investment Manager(s) aim to unbundle the costs for financial research from other costs linked to transactions inherent to the execution of the investment objective and policy. In line with this and as a general rule, the costs for financial research are borne by the Investment Manager(s). Some Sub-Funds, however, are managed by third party Investment Manager(s) outside the European Union that are not in-scope for the purpose of MiFID II and will be subject to local laws and market practices governing financial research in the applicable jurisdiction of the relevant third party Investment Manager. The latter may have chosen or be required not to bear these costs and/or not allowed to pay (cash transactions) for research due to legal restrictions. This means that costs of financial research may continue to be met out of the assets of these Sub-Funds. When and where a third party Investment Manager of a Sub-Fund will indeed pay for the cost of research through the transactions of the Sub-Fund this shall be specifically mentioned in the factsheets of the relevant Sub-Funds. In those specific cases the Investment Manager(s) may receive compensation from the trading initiated by them on behalf of the Sub-Fund because of the business they do with the Counterparties (e.g., bank, broker, dealer, OTC counterparty, futures merchant, intermediary, etc.). Under certain circumstances and in line with the Management Company and/or Investment Managers' best execution policies, the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager(s) will be permitted to engage a Sub-Fund to pay higher transaction costs to a Counterparty comparing to another Counterparty because of the research they received. This can take the following forms:

    a. Bundled brokerage fees – In these cases, the Counterparties embed the price for their proprietary research, such as analysts' opinions, comments, reports, analytics, or trade ideas, in the transaction costs for most financial instruments, including fixed income. In some cases, they may provide this service free of charge. The Counterparties do not explicitly price their research as a distinct service and therefore do not require their customers, such as the Company, Management Company and/or Investment Manager(s), to enter into contractual agreements to engage in any specific business with them. The Company, Management Company and/or Investment Manager(s)' volume of transactions does not expressly correspond to the quantity or quality of research offered by the Counterparties. The research may be available to some or all of the Counterparties' customers at no additional cost (aside from the transaction cost for trading).

    b. Commission sharing agreements (CSA's) – The Management Company and/or Investment Manager(s) may have entered into contractual agreements with the Counterparties, whereby the Counterparties are asked to separate part of the commissions generated by some of the Sub-Fund's equity transactions (called 'unbundling') to pay for research provided by independent research providers. Unlike bundled brokerage fees, the volume of CSA transactions has a direct impact on the amount of research the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager(s) are able to purchase from independent research providers. CSA's are generally not available for fixed income transaction. Commission rates, brokerage fees, transaction costs as mentioned in this description are generally expressed in a percentage of transaction volume.

3. In an effort to optimise the performance of the Company and/or the relevant Sub-Funds, the Management Company may in certain circumstances pursue tax reclaim or relief opportunities that are not processed by the Depositary and that would otherwise be foregone. The provision of these specific services must be considered an additional service of the Management Company to the relevant Sub-Funds. In case of positive outcome, the Management Company may be entitled to receive a fee as consideration for such services. Such fee is a set percentage of the amounts of tax recovered or otherwise saved as a consequence of performing the service and amounts to maximum 15% of tax recovered or saved. In case the recovery is unsuccessful, the Company and/or the relevant Sub-Funds shall not be charged for the services provided to them.

b. Fees and expenses payable by Investors

Where applicable, depending on the particular information stipulated in the Sub-Fund factsheets, investors may be required to bear fees and expenses arising from subscriptions, redemptions or conversions. Those fees may be due to the Sub- Fund and/ or the Distributor as stipulated in the Sub-Fund factsheet.

c. Taxation

The following summary is based on the current laws and customs in Luxembourg and may be subject to change. Investors are responsible for assessing their own tax position and are encouraged to seek advice from professionals on the applicable laws and regulations in particular those laws and regulations applicable to subscription, purchase, ownership (especially in case of corporate events including, but not be limited, to mergers or liquidations of Sub-Funds) and sale of Shares in their country of origin, residence or domicile.

1. Taxation of the Company in Luxembourg

    No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Company Shares.

    The Company is subject to a *taxe d'abonnement* (subscription tax) at an annual rate of 0.05% on the net assets attributed to each Share-Class, such tax being payable quarterly on the basis of the value of the net assets at the end of each calendar quarter. However, this

tax is reduced to 0.01% per annum on the net assets of money market Sub-Funds and on the net assets of Sub-Funds and/or Share-Classes reserved for Institutional Investors as prescribed by Article 174 (II) of the Law of 2010. The tax is not applied to the portion of assets invested in other Luxembourg undertakings for collective investment that are already subject to such tax. Under certain conditions, some Sub-Funds and/or Share-Classes reserved for Institutional Investors may be totally exempt from the *taxe d'abonnement* where these Sub-Funds invest in Money Market Instruments and in deposits with credit institutions.

The Company may be subject to withholding taxes at varying rates on Dividends, interest and capital gains, in accordance with the tax laws applicable in the countries of origin of such income. The Company may in certain cases benefit from reduced tax rates under double tax treaties which Luxembourg has concluded with other countries.

The Company qualifies as a taxable person for value added tax purposes.

2. Taxation of Shareholders in Luxembourg

Shareholders (with the exception of Shareholders who are resident or maintain a permanent establishment for tax purposes in Luxembourg) are generally not subject to any taxation in Luxembourg on their income, realised or unrealised capital gains, the transfer of Company Shares or the distribution of income in the event of dissolution.

Under the Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments, transposed into Luxembourg legislation by the Law of 21 June 2005, non- resident natural persons may be subject to exchange of information with the tax authorities of their country of residence. The list of Sub-Funds being in scope of the Council Directive 2003/48/EC may be obtained free of charge at the Company's registered office.

3. Automatic exchange of information for tax purposes

Under this section, the term "Holder of Record" has to be understood as those persons and entities that appear as the registered Shareholders in the register of Shareholders of the Company as maintained by the Transfer Agent. The term "Automatic Exchange of Information" or "AEoI" is meant to include, inter alia, the following tax regimes:

- The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (commonly known as FATCA), the United States-Luxembourg intergovernmental agreement on FATCA and the associated Luxembourg legislation and rules, as applicable,
- Council Directive 2014/107/EU on mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation and the associated Luxembourg legislation and rules, as applicable.

The Company complies with AEoI regimes applicable in Luxembourg. Consequently, the Company or its delegates may need to:

- Perform a due diligence review of each Holder of Record to determine its tax status and, where required, to request additional information (such as the name, address, place of birth, place of incorporation, tax identification number, etc.) or documentation with respect to such Holders of Record. The Company will be entitled to redeem the Shares held by the Holders of Record which do not provide the required documentation on time or which otherwise do not comply with Luxembourg rules relating to AEoI. When permitted by the law, the Company may elect, at its sole discretion, to exclude from review certain Holders of Record whose holdings do not exceed $50,000 (in case of individuals) or $250,000 (in case of entities);
- Report data regarding Holders of Record and certain other categories of investors either to the Luxembourg tax authorities, who may exchange such data with the foreign tax authorities, or directly to the foreign tax authorities;
- Withhold tax on certain payments by (or on behalf of) the Company to certain persons.

Investors should be reminded that there could be adverse tax consequences due to noncompliance with AEoI regimes by intermediaries such as (Sub-) Depositaries, Distributors, Nominees, Paying Agents, etc. which the Company has no control over. Investors not domiciled for tax purposes in Luxembourg or investors investing through non- Luxembourg intermediaries should also be aware that they may be subject to local AEoI requirements which may be different from the ones outlined above. Investors are therefore encouraged to check with such third parties as to their intention to comply with various AEoI regimes.

4. Eligibility for the French Plan d'Epargne en Actions

To ensure eligibility for the French Plan d'Epargne en Actions ("PEA"), the following funds invest at least 75% of their net assets in equity securities issued by certain companies which have their head office in the European Union or in a country belonging to the European Economic Area that has signed a tax agreement with France including a clause on combating tax fraud (i.e. Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein):
- Goldman Sachs Eurozone Equity Income

V. RISK FACTORS

Potential investors must be aware that the investments of each Sub-Fund are subject to normal and exceptional market fluctuations as well as other risks inherent in the investments described in each Sub-Fund's factsheet. The value of investments and the income generated thereof may fall as well as rise and there is a possibility that investors may not recover their initial investment.

In particular, investors' attention is drawn to the fact that if the objective of the Sub-Fund is long-term capital growth, depending on the investment universe, elements such as exchange rates, investments in the emerging markets, the yield curve trend, changes in issuers' credit ratings, the use of derivatives, investments in companies or the investment sector may influence volatility in such a way that the overall risk may increase significantly and/or trigger a rise or fall in the value of the investments. A detailed description of the risks referred to in each Sub-Fund factsheet can be found in this prospectus.

It should also be noted that the Investment Manager may, in compliance with the applicable investment limits and restrictions imposed by Luxembourg law and in the best interest of Shareholders, temporarily adopt a more defensive attitude by holding more liquid assets in the portfolio. This could be as a result of the prevailing market conditions or on account of liquidation or merger events or when the Sub-Fund approached maturity. In such circumstances, the Sub-Fund concerned may prove to be incapable of pursuing its investment objective, which may affect its performance. Information and documents available to the public:

1. Information

   The Company is incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. By applying for subscription of Shares of the Company, the relevant investor agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of the subscription documents including but not be limited to the prospectus and the Articles. This contractual relationship is governed by Luxembourg laws. The Company, the Management Company and Shareholders will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Luxembourg to settle any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with a Shareholder's investment in the Company or any related matter.

   The Net Asset Value of the Shares of each class is made available to the public at the Company's registered office, the Depositary and other establishments responsible for financial services as of the first Business Day following the calculation of the aforementioned Net Asset Values. The Net Asset Value of the Shares of each class is also made available on the website https://am.gs.com.

   The Company’s Board of Directors will also publish the Net Asset Value using all the means that it deems appropriate, at least twice a month and at the same frequency as its calculation, in the countries where the Shares are offered to the public.

2. Documents

   On request, before or after a subscription of Shares of the Company, the prospectus, the Key Information Document, the annual and semi-annual report and the Articles may be obtained free of charge at the office of the Depositary and other establishments designated by it as well as at the Company’s registered office. Further information on the portfolio composition of the Sub-Funds may be obtained under certain conditions by sending a written request to ESS@gs.com. Access to such information should be granted on an equal treatment basis. Reasonable costs may be charged in this respect.

PART II: SUB-FUND FACTSHEETS

Share-Classes

The Company's Board of Directors may decide to create within each Sub-Fund different Share-Classes whose assets will be invested in common pursuant to the specific investment objective and policy of the relevant Sub-Fund, but which may have any combination of the following features:

- Each Sub-Fund may contain C, I, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y and Z Share-Classes, which may differ in the Minimum Subscription Amount, minimum holding amount, eligibility requirements, and the fees and expenses applicable to them as listed for each Sub-Fund.
- Each Share-Class may be offered in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, or may be denominated in any currency, and such currency denomination will be represented as a suffix to the Share-Class name.
- Each Share-Class may be either currency hedged (see definition of "Hedged Share-Class" hereafter) or unhedged. Share-Classes that are currency hedged will be identified with the suffix "(hedged)".
- Each Share-Class may have a reduced duration. Share-Classes that have a reduced duration will be identified with the suffix "Duration".
- Each Share-Class may also have different dividend policies as described in the Part III: "Additional information" of the Company's prospectus, Chapter XIV. "Dividends". Distribution or Capitalisation Share-Classes may be available. For Distribution Share-Classes, the Company's Board of Directors of the Company can decide to pay Dividends on a monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually basis. Dividends may be paid in cash or in additional Shares (stock) by the respective Share-Class.
- Each Share-Class may be offered with or without Performance Fee provided that a Performance Fee level is mentioned in the factsheet of the respective Sub-Fund.

For the exhaustive list of existing classes of Shares available, please refer to the below website: https://am.gs.com.

"C" Share-Class intended for individual investors who are clients of Distributors who have signed, at the discretion of the Management Company, a C Share-Class agreement with the Management Company in relation to their clients' investment in the Company for which retrocessions or rebates may be paid. Share-Class "C" will be closed without (separate) notice to Shareholders when its assets have reached a certain level as (pre-)determined by the Management Company, in which case further subscriptions and conversions into Share-Class "C" from any and all investors are not accepted. The maximum management fee for Share-Class "C" is equal or lower than the maximum fee for Share-Class "P". The fixed service fee for Share-Class "C" is equal to the fixed service fee for Share-Class "P". The maximum subscription fee and conversion fee for Share-Class "C" is equal to maximum subscription fee and conversion fee of Share-Class "P". Management fee, fixed service fee, subscription fee and conversion fee of each Sub-Fund are mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet.

"I": Share-Class reserved for Institutional Investors. "I" Share-Class will only be issued to subscribers who have completed their subscription form in compliance with the obligations, representations and guarantees to be provided regarding their status as an Institutional Investor, as provided for under Article 174 of the Law of 2010. Any subscription application for Share-Class "I" will be deferred until such time as the required documents and supporting information have been duly completed and provided.

"M": Share-Class reserved for Institutional Investors yet differing from Share-Class "I" in that it attracts a maximum management fee of 1.5% and a subscription fee of maximum 5%. It is distributed by affiliates to the Management Company, or at the discretion of the Board of Directors, by distributors and/or in certain countries where market conditions require this fee structure.

"N": Ordinary Share-Class that does not pay any rebates and is intended for individual investors having their securities account in the Netherlands with a Dutch regulated financial institution. The maximum management fee for Share-Class "N" is lower than the maximum management fee for Share-Class "P" as per the maximum management fee levels mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet. The fixed service fee for Share-Class "N" is equal to the fixed service fee for Share-Class "P" as per the fixed service fee levels mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet. Subscription and conversion fees are not applicable for this Share- Class type.

O" Share-Class intended for individual investors, investing either themselves or through a UCI investing on their behalf, who are clients of Distributors, providers of investment services or financial intermediaries who provide these clients:

a) independent investment advice and/or portfolio management services within the meaning of MiFID II or applicable national legislation, or

b) other investment services within the meaning of MiFID II or applicable national legislation, and have separate fee arrangements with these clients in relation to those services provided that, as per the terms of those arrangements, they do not or are not eligible to receive and retain any retrocession or rebate in connection with their investment in the relevant Share-Class;

and who have signed, at the discretion of the Management Company, an O Share-Class agreement with the Management Company in relation to their clients' investment in the Company. Neither retrocessions nor rebates are paid. The maximum management fee for Share-Class "O" is lower than the maximum fee for Share-Class "P". The fixed service fee for Share-Class "O" is equal to the fixed

service fee for Share-Class "P". The maximum subscription fee and conversion fee for Share-Class "O" is equal to maximum subscription fee and conversion fee of Share-Class "P". Management fee, fixed service fee, subscription fee and conversion fee of each Sub-Fund are mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet.

"P": Ordinary Share-Class intended for individual investors.

"Q": Share-Class reserved for Institutional Investors. Neither retrocessions nor rebates are paid. The maximum management fee for Share-Class "Q" is lower than the maximum fee for Share-Class "I". The fixed service fee for Share-Class "Q" is equal to the fixed service fee for Share-Class "I". Subscription and conversion fees are not applicable for this Share-Class type. Management fee, fixed service fee and subscription fee of each Sub-Fund are mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet.

"R": Ordinary Share-Class that does not pay retrocessions or rebates and is intended for individual investors who are clients of Distributors, providers of investment services or financial intermediaries who provide:

a) Independent investment advice and/or portfolio management services within the meaning of MiFID II or applicable national legislation, or

b) Investment services and activities within the meaning of MiFID II or applicable national legislation, have separate fee arrangements with their clients in relation to those services and activities provided and, as per the terms of those fee arrangements, do not or are not eligible to receive and retain any retrocession or rebate from the relevant Share-Class.

The maximum management fee for Share-Class "R" is lower than the maximum management fee for Share- Class "P" as per the maximum management fee levels mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet. The fixed service fee for Share-Class "R" is equal to the fixed service fee for Share-Class "P" as per the fixed service fee levels mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet. The maximum subscription and conversion fees for Share-Class "R" are equal to those of Share-Class "P" as mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet.

"S": Share-Class intended for corporate beneficial owners with a Minimum Subscription Amount of EUR 1,000,000 subject to subscription tax of 0.05% per year on net assets.

"T": Share-Class reserved for Institutional Investors yet differing from Share-Class "I" in that it attracts a lower or equal management fee and a subscription fee of maximum 5%. It is distributed by affiliates to the Management Company, or at the discretion of the Board of Directors, by distributors and/or in certain countries where market conditions require this fee structure.

"U": Share-Class for which no rebates will be paid and which is reserved for selected Institutional Investors with their headquarters based in Switzerland, for the purpose of discretionary management that, at the discretion of the Management Company, entered into a special U Share-Class agreement with the Management Company in relation to their investment in the Company. The maximum management fee, Performance Fee, if applicable, and Fixed Service Fee for Share-Class "U" is not higher than the maximum management fee, Performance Fee, if applicable, and Fixed Service Fee for Share- Class "I", as mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet. Subscription and conversion fees are not applicable for this Share-Class type.

"V": Share-Class reserved for Institutional Investors yet differing from Share-Class "I" in that it attracts a higher management fee.

"X": Ordinary Share-Class intended for individual investors yet differing from Share-Class "P" in that it attracts a higher management fee and is distributed in certain countries where market conditions require a higher fee structure.

"Y": Share-Class intended for individual investors who are clients of Distributors that entered into specific distribution arrangements with the Management Company subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"). The maximum management fee and the fixed service fee of the "Y" Share-Class are as high as the fees for the "X" Share-Class, as per the fee levels mentioned in each Sub-Fund factsheet. The "Y" Share-Class is however different from the "X" Share-Class in that it will apply an additional distribution fee of 1%. The distribution fee is payable monthly in arrears on the basis of the average daily Net Asset Value of the relevant "Y" Share-Class. No subscription fee is applicable for subscriptions into the "Y" Share-Class. A CDSC fee will be deducted from redemption proceeds for redemptions of Shares made within the first three years of the initial subscription order date. The CDSC fee rate will decrease depending on the holding period of the redeeming Shares and is applied on the lower of the original subscription price or of the redemption price of the relevant Shares multiplied by the number of redeeming Shares:

Up to one year:	3,00%
Over one year and up to two years:	2,00%
Over two years and up to three years:	1,00%
Over three years:	0%

Shares of the "Y" Share-Classes will automatically be converted into Shares of a "X" Share-Class of the same Sub-Fund after three years at no cost.

"Z": Share-Class reserved for Institutional Investors that, at the discretion of the Management Company, have signed a special management agreement ("Special Agreement") with the Management Company in addition to their subscription agreement in relation to their investment in the Fund. For this Share-Class, the management fee is not charged to the Share-Class. Instead, a specific management fee will be levied and collected by the Management Company directly from the Shareholder as determined in the Special Agreement. Such specific management fee may vary among holders of this Share-Class. Calculation method and payment frequency for the

specific fees will be separately stipulated in each Special Agreement and are therefore only accessible for the respective parties to these agreements. This Share-Class will be charged a service fee ("Service Fee") to cover the administration and safe-keeping of assets and other on-going operating and administrative expenses. The Service Fee covers and excludes the same elements as set out in this prospectus for the Fixed Service Fee. The Management Company will be entitled to retain any amount of Service Fee charged to the Share-Class which exceeds the actual related expenses incurred by the respective Share-Class. The investment in this Share-Class requires a minimum holding amount of EUR 5,000,000 or the equivalent in another currency. If the investment has dropped below the minimum holding amount following the execution of a redemption, transfer or conversion request, the Management Company may require the relevant Shareholder to subscribe additional Shares in order to reach the set minimum holding amount. If the Shareholder does not respond to such request, the Management Company will be entitled to redeem all the Shares held by the respective Shareholder.

Currency Hedged Share-Classes

Where a Share-Class is described as currency hedged (a "Currency Hedged Share-Class"), the intention will be to hedge full or part of the value of the net assets in the Reference Currency of the Sub- Fund or the currency exposure of certain (but not necessarily all) assets of the relevant Sub-Fund into either the Reference Currency of the Currency Hedged Share-Class, or into an alternative currency.

It is generally intended to carry out such hedging through the use of various derivative financial instruments including, but not be limited to, Over The Counter ("OTC") currency forward contracts and foreign exchange swap agreements. Profits and losses associated with such hedging transactions will be allocated to the applicable Currency Hedged Share-Class or classes.

The techniques used for Share-Class hedging may include:

i. Hedging transactions to reduce the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the currency in which the Share-Class is denominated and the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund ("Base Currency Hedging");

ii. Hedging transactions to reduce the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the currency exposure arising from the holdings of the relevant Sub-Fund and the currency in which the Share-Class is denominated ("Portfolio Hedging at Share-Class Level");

iii. Hedging transactions to reduce the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the currency exposure arising from the holdings of the relevant index and the currency in which the Share-Class is denominated ("Index Hedging at Share-Class Level");

iv. Hedging transactions to reduce the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate based on correlations between currencies arising from the holdings of the relevant Sub- Fund and the currency in which the Share-Class is denominated ("Proxy Hedging at Share-Class Level").

Investors should be aware that any currency hedging process may not give a precise hedge, and may lead to over-hedged or under- hedged positions, which may involve additional risks as described in Part III: Additional information", Chapter II. "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description". The Management Company ensures that hedged positions do not exceed 105% and do not fall below 95% of the portion of the net asset value of the Currency Hedged Share-Class which is to be hedged against currency risk. Investors should note that an investment in a Currency Hedged Share-Class may have remaining exposure to currencies other than the currency against which the Share-Class is hedged.

Furthermore, Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the hedging at Share-Class level is distinct from the various hedging strategies that the Investment Manager may use at portfolio level.

The list of available Currency Hedged Share-Classes is available on https://am.gs.com. Minimum Subscription and Holding Amount.

The Board of Directors has set, unless otherwise stated in each relevant Sub-Fund factsheet the Minimum Subscription and Holding Amounts per Share-Class as listed below.

Share-Class	Minimum subscription amount	Minimum holding amount
C	-	-
I	EUR 250,000, which may be spread over all the Company's Sub-Funds	EUR 250,000, which may be spread over all the Company's Sub-Funds
M	-	-
N	-	-
O	-	-
P	-	-
Q	EUR 100,000,000	EUR 100,000,000
R	-	-
S	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000
T	-	-
U	EUR 5,000,000	EUR 5,000,000
V	-	-
X	-	-
Y	-	-
Z	EUR 5,000,000	EUR 5,000,000

The Management Company has the discretion, from time to time, to waive or reduce any applicable Minimum Subscription and Holding Amounts.

The Management Company has the right to require a Shareholder to make additional subscriptions in order to reach the required Minimum Holding Amount only if, as a result of the execution of a redemption request, transfer or conversion of Shares requested by the Shareholder, the holding of the said Shareholder falls below the required Minimum Holding Amount. In case the Shareholder does not comply with this request, the Management Company shall be entitled to repurchase all Shares held by the Shareholder. Under the same circumstances, the Management Company may convert Shares of one Share-Class into Shares of another Share- Class from the same Sub-Fund with higher fees and charges.

If as a result of a redemption, conversion or transfer, a Shareholder is owner of a small balance of Shares, which is considered as a value not above EUR 10 (or the equivalent amount in another currency), the Management Company may decide at its sole discretion to redeem such position and repay the proceeds to the Shareholder.

Typical Investor Profile

The Management Company has defined the following three categories - Defensive, Neutral and Dynamic - when describing the investment horizon for the investor and anticipated volatility of the Sub-Funds.

Categories	Definitions
Defensive	Sub-Funds in the Defensive category are typically suitable for investors with a short investment horizon. These Sub-Funds are intended as a core investment where there is a low expectation of capital loss and where income levels are expected to be regular and stable.
Neutral	Sub-Funds in the Neutral category are typically suitable for investors with at least a medium investment horizon. These Sub-Funds are intended as a core investment where there is exposure to the fixed income securities markets as defined in the individual Sub-Fund's investment policy and where investment is principally made in markets subject to moderate volatility.
Dynamic	Sub-Funds in the Dynamic category are typically suitable for investors with a long term investment horizon. These Sub-Funds are intended to provide additional exposure for investors where a high proportion of the assets may be invested in equity, or equity–related securities, or in bonds rated below Investment Grade in markets which may be subject to high volatility.

The descriptions defined in the above categories should be considered as indicative and do not provide any indication of likely returns. They should only be used for comparison purpose with other Sub-Funds of the Company.

The profile of the typical investor for an individual Sub-Fund is indicated in each Sub-Fund factsheet under the section "Typical investor profile".

Investors are encouraged to consult their financial advisor prior to investments in Sub-Funds of the Company.

GOLDMAN SACHS AAA ABS

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 4 October 2013.

Investment objective and policy

The aim of this Sub-Fund, which is actively managed, is to invest predominantly in Asset Backed Securities ('ABS') with the highest possible credit rating assigned by independent rating organisations such as Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch. The Sub-Fund will invest directly in such securities and/or through UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager. Measured over a period of several years the Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into instruments that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund uses a combination of a top down approach for sector selection based on macroeconomic fundamentals, valuation and momentum and bottom up approach for security selection, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

ABS are debt securities where the right for interest and principal is backed by an underlying pool of assets or its revenue. The economic risks and benefits of the collateral are transferred, directly or indirectly, by an enterprise, financial institution or other vehicle by the means of a securitisation program to the issuing party. Collateral or revenue of the collateral could be linked, but not limited, to residential mortgages, credit card loans, student loans and lease contracts. The securities will be at least rated AA-/Aa3 at the time of the purchase. When selecting investments, the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of securities and shall ensure that their credit and liquidity profiles are not negatively impacted. The Investment Manager will always take the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors, along with the maturity date, into consideration.

ABS instruments are exposed to risks, such as to credit risk and liquidity risk, which are derived from the quality of the associated collateral; and legal risk which relate to complex operations. In the event of occurrence of these risks the net asset value may be adjusted up or down. Due to the specificities of these instruments, this Sub-Fund will only be available for Institutional Investors.

Investments shall be made in markets globally. However, to limit currency risk, any currency risk resulting from securities held in other denominations than the fund's Reference Currency (Euro) will, in principle, be hedged back to Euro. This may be carried out by hedging the currency risk in relation to the euro of assets denominated in currencies other than the euro, through the use of the techniques and financial instruments described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV "Techniques and instruments".

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, Rule 144 A securities, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub- Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and

maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is high. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

By investing in UCITS/UCIs (including ETFs) through the Sub-Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the UCITS/UCIs held by the Sub-Fund (including operating costs) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such UCITS/UCIs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Sub-Fund invests therein. To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, the Sub-Fund will invest only in ETFs sponsored by GSAMI or its affiliates, unless the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure (for example, by sector, industry, credit quality, or duration). The Investment Manager will consider investing in an unaffiliated ETF on behalf of the Sub-Fund only where no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure. For investments in affiliated ETFs, the Investment Manager does not intend to receive the portion of its management fees equal to any management fees it earns as the investment adviser to those affiliated ETFs.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

EURO (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs AAA ABS

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Maximum three bank Business Days following the applicable valuation day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is weekly available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.24%	0.12%	2%	0%	-
N	-	0.24%	0.15%	-	-	-
P	-	0.48%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.20%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	0.60%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	0%	-

GOLDMAN SACHS ALTERNATIVE BETA

Introduction

This Sub-Fund is launched on 9 June 2008.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and aims to provide long-term capital growth by investing in a set of liquid financial market betas where allocations are determined by our proprietary sophisticated quantitative models. The Sub-Fund is actively managed and is not managed in reference to any Benchmark.

For this purpose, exposures to the relevant markets are mainly taken (i.e. at least 2/3 of its net assets) through a broad range of Indices by investing in linear (e.g. Total Return Swaps, futures, forwards) and non-linear derivative financial instruments (e.g. options), cash instruments, fixed income instruments (e.g. cash, Money Market Instruments, bonds, deposits). All underlying assets are eligible investments under the meaning of the UCITS Directive and as more detailed under Chapter III, Section A in the Part III of this prospectus. In no circumstances, the Sub-Fund will invest in hedge funds.

Fixed-income Transferable Securities and/or Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by the government of the United States of America and its local public authorities may represent more than 35% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, provided such exposure does comply with the principle of risk spreading described in Art. 45 (1) of the Law of 2010.

The Sub-Fund can be exposed to a broad range of asset classes and risk factors such as equity, currency, fixed income, commodities and volatility (non exhaustive list). The investment decisions are mainly model driven, and will be dynamically managed. The strategy identifies the drivers of return from, among others, the broad hedge fund universe via a sophisticated quantitative approach. This allows the strategy to capture prevailing and well performing themes in alternative markets and asset classes.

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

The Sub-Fund may lastly invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds), Money Market Instruments, deposits and currencies, units of UCITS and other UCIs. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant.

The Sub-Fund may have recourse to financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes, for efficient portfolio management and/or as part of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may therefore invest in all derivative financial instruments authorised by Luxembourg law, including (not exclusively):

- Derivative financial instruments linked to market fluctuations such as call and put options, swaps and securities futures contracts, Indices, baskets of securities or any other financial instruments, Contracts For Differences ("CFD") that are derivative financial instruments linked to an arrangement made in a futures contract whereby differences in settlement are made through cash payments, rather than the delivery of physical securities and Total Return Swaps that are derivative financial instruments linked to a swap agreement in which one party makes payments based on a set rate, either fixed or variable, while the other party makes payments based on the return of an underlying asset, which includes both the income it generates and any capital gains.
- Derivative financial instruments linked to exchange rate or currency fluctuations of all types, such as currency futures contracts or currency call and put options, currency swaps, currency futures transactions and proxy hedging through which the Sub-Fund carries out a cover transaction in its Reference Currency (Index or Reference Currency) against exposure in a single currency by selling or buying another currency closely linked to its Reference Currency.

The investments underlying this Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) natural resources

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in a portfolio of mixed financial instruments.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Alternative Beta

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.50%	0.20%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.50%	0.30%	-	-	-
P	-	1.00%	0.30%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.50%	0.30%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.50%	0.20%	2%	-	-
X	-	1.30%	0.30%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS ASIA EQUITY INCOME

Introduction

This Sub-Fund, launched with effect from 10 December 2001 under the name ING (L) Invest New Asia following a contribution of the assets of the "New Asia Equity" Sub-Fund (launched on 24 May 1994) of the ING International SICAV, absorbed the following Sub-Funds on 16 May 2003: ING (L) Invest Philippines (launched on 21 June 1999), ING (L) Invest Korea (launched on 16 March 1998), ING (L) Invest Indonesia (launched on 16 June 1997) and ING (L) Invest Singapore & Malaysia (launched on 11 August 1997). ING (L) Invest New Asia absorbed the ING (L) Invest India Sub-Fund (launched on 9 December 1996) on 23 May 2003 and the BBL Invest, BBL Invest Asian Growth and BBL Invest Thailand Sub-Funds on 22 September 2003. This Sub-Fund has been renamed as NN (L) Asia Income with effect from 1 October 2015 following change in its investment objective and policy, Goldman Sachs Asia Equity Growth & Income from 6 March 2023, and as Goldman Sachs Asia Equity Income from 6 November 2023.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund's objective is to provide investors with capital appreciation and income by investing predominantly in a diversified portfolio of shares and other equity related securities of companies in the Asian region (except Japan and Australia) with a focus on securities expected to offer higher dividend yields.

The Sub-Fund uses active management and seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing its assets under management predominantly in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) issued by companies established, listed or traded in the Asian region (except Japan and Australia) based on fundamental analysis, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Its investments will therefore materially deviate from the Index.

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to outperform the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe.

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144A Securities. The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A- Shares issued by companies incorporated in the PRC via Stock Connect. The Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to PRC risks, including but not limited to, geographical concentration risk, risk of change in PRC political, social or economic policy, liquidity and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and risks relating to PRC taxation. The Sub-Fund is also subject to specific risks applicable to investing via Stock Connect such as quota limitations, suspension in trading, price fluctuations in China A-Shares when in particular Stock Connect is not trading but PRC market is open, and operational risk. Stock Connect is relatively new, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. The risks associated to investments in A-Shares are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

The investments underlying this Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is

considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Investment Manager

Nomura Asset Management Taiwan Ltd.

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Asia Equity Income

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Share will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The Sub-Fund will pay research costs in line with Chapter IV: "Fees, Expenses and Taxation", section "Other fees" of Part I of this Prospectus. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.25%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.65%	0.35%	-	-	-
O	-	0.45%	0.35%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1.50%	0.35%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.35%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.25%	2%	-	-
X	-	2%	0.35%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	2%	0.35%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.25%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS ASIAN DEBT (HARD CURRENCY)

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 29 April 2011 under the name of ING (L) Renta Fund Asian Debt. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: Asian Debt (29 April 2011) a Sub-Fund of the ING (L) Renta Fund SICAV.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively managing a portfolio comprised predominantly of bonds and Money Market Instruments denominated in US Dollars issued by Asian issuers, e.g. Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, India, Hong Kong, China and other countries in the same geographical area. The Sub-Fund will invest directly in such securities and/or through UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the investment universe. The Sub-Fund is actively managed with a strong focus on debt issued in hard currency and an issuer selection, based on the research and recommendations of our credit analyst team. The portfolio is diversified across countries, sectors and instruments. The investments can materially deviate from the Index. The Sub- Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, Rule 144 A securities, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub- Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, please note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

This Sub-Fund is intended for well-informed investors seeking to invest part of their portfolio in growing Asian markets offering attractive long-term investment opportunities. However, these markets involve an above-average degree of risk.

As these investments are subject to specific factors, they cannot be compared to investments made in the major industrialized countries. In the past, some developing countries have suspended or halted the payment of their external debt, including both the interest and the capital, with respect to issuers from the public and private sectors. These factors may also result in the positions held by the Sub-Fund becoming less liquid, or even illiquid.

The Sub-Fund may invest in securities traded on Bond Connect. Bond Connect is a market facilitating investment to the Chinese bond market. The risks associated to investments through Bond Connect are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is high. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

By investing in UCITS/UCIs (including ETFs) through the Sub-Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the UCITS/UCIs held by the Sub-Fund (including operating costs) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such UCITS/UCIs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Sub-Fund invests therein. To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, the Sub-Fund will invest only in ETFs sponsored by GSAMI or its affiliates, unless the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure (for example, by sector, industry, credit quality, or duration). The Investment Manager will consider investing in an unaffiliated ETF on behalf of the Sub-Fund only where no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure. For investments in affiliated ETFs, the Investment Manager does not intend to receive the portion of its management fees equal to any management fees it earns as the investment adviser to those affiliated ETFs.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the sub-fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the sub-fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Asian Debt (Hard Currency)

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Cut-off time for subscription, redemption and conversion requests	11.00 a.m. CET each Valuation Day
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.15%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.50%	0.25%	-	-	-
O	-	0.30%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1.00%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.60%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.15%	2%	-	-
U	-	0.60%	0.15%	-	-	-
X	-	1.50%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	1.50%	0.25%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.15%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS BIODIVERSITY BOND

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 26 February 2025.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively investing in a global portfolio of bonds, the proceeds of which or the issuer of which contributes to certain of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) with the aim of supporting biodiversity conservation and remediation. The selection process results in the Sub-Fund investing in either:

(a) bonds whereby the use of proceeds are not based on the International Capital Market Association's (ICMA) voluntary principles for self-labelled Green, Social and Sustainability bonds ("Unlabelled Bonds") but which are issued by companies which have any revenues contributing positively to SDG 6 (Clean water and Sanitation) and/or SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and Production) and/or SDG 14 (Life below water) and/or SDG 15 (Life on Land); or

(b) green, social and sustainability bonds defined as fixed income securities in which the proceeds will be applied to projects or activities that promote green, social and sustainability purposes through their use of proceeds based on the ICMA's voluntary principles for self-labelled Green, Social and Sustainability bonds ("Labelled Bonds"), with specific alignment to SDG 6 and/or SDG 12 and/or SDG 14 and/or SDG 15. The alignment with these SDGs is determined by the Investment Manager based on the use-of-proceeds information which is received from the bonds' issuers.

All bonds are excluded if their issuers are involved in controversies related to biodiversity, or are engaged in activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas.

The Sub-Fund mainly invests in global bonds from corporate issuers that generate a positive environmental impact alongside a financial return, pursuing policies of sustainable development while observing environmental, social and governance principles. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets into bonds issued by companies from emerging markets.

As a Sub-Fund with a sustainable investment objective, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain issuers. These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviours and are applied to the bond portion of the portfolio. **More information can be found in Appendix III: SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

When selecting investments, the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. Investments in bonds with a higher risk (with a quality rating lower than BBB--) may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. In case of a credit rating downgrade below BBB-, the downgraded bond is included in the 20% limit. When this limit is breached, bonds will be sold to ensure compliance to the 20% limit within a reasonable time frame. The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date.

The reference benchmark of the Sub-Fund, as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus is not designated to meet the sustainable investment objective. The Index is used for portfolio construction but not for performance measurement purposes. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments in bonds that are not part of the Index universe.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed with a focus on bond selection where analysis of specific issuers of bonds is combined with a broader market analysis to construct the optimal portfolio.

The Sub-Fund may invest in other Transferable Securities, including warrants on Transferable Securities and Rule 144 A securities for up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant.

The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes including, but not limited to forward currency contracts and currency futures contracts and transactions.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities, but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible, taking into account the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in defaulted and distressed securities. However, in case of downgrade, the Sub-Fund will not be exposed to more than 10% in distressed or default securities. Such securities are intended to be sold as soon as possible but ultimately within six months following the downgrade, taking into account the best interest of the investors.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertible securities.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III: SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health & safety

c) corporate behaviour

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund.

The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Biodiversity Bond

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.50%	0.12%	2%	-	-
P	-	1.00%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.50%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	1.30%	0.15%	-	-	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS CORPORATE GREEN BOND

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 28 January 2020.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively investing at least 85% of its net assets in green bonds issued by corporates, mainly denominated in Euro. Green bonds are any type of bond instruments where the proceeds will be applied to finance or refinance in part or in full new and/or existing projects that are beneficial to the environment. These bonds are mainly issued by supra-nationals, sub-sovereigns, agencies and corporates pursuing policies of sustainable development while observing environmental, social and governance principles.

The selection process involves green bond analysis, traditional credit analysis and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) analysis which may be limited by the quality and availability of the data disclosed by issuers or provided by third parties.

As a Sub-Fund with sustainable investment objectives, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain companies, These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviors and are applied to the bond portion of the portfolio. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre- contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

When selecting investments the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. Investments in bonds with a higher risk (with a quality rating lower than BBB- but still higher than BB-) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. In case of a credit rating downgrade below BBB-, the downgraded bond is included in the 10% limit. When this limit is breached, bonds will be sold to ensure compliance to the 10% limit within 5 business days. The Sub-Fund is allowed to invest in unrated bonds up to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net Assets.

The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date. The Sub-Fund is actively managed. Measured over a period of 5 years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund can also include bonds that are not part of the Index universe. In order to achieve that goal, the Sub-Fund takes active management decisions, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index, that will result in over- and underweight positions as compared to this Index as well as in investments into securities that are not part of this Index. Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

The reference benchmark of the Sub-Fund, as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus, is aligned with the sustainable objective and characteristic of the Sub-Fund, but it is not designated to meet the sustainable investment objective. The Index is used for portfolio construction and for performance measurement purposes. The Index consists of green bonds defined by Index provider as fixed-income securities in which the proceeds will be exclusively and formally applied to projects or activities that promote climate or other environmental sustainability purposes through their use of proceeds. The Index consists of green bonds issued by corporations mainly denominated in Euro.

The Index is constructed in following way, securities are independently evaluated by MSCI ESG Research along four dimensions to determine whether a fixed-income security should be classified as a green bond. These eligibility criteria reflect themes articulated in the Green Bond Principles and require clarity about a bond's: (1) Stated use of proceeds; (2) Process for green project evaluation and selection; (3) Process for management of proceeds; and (4) Commitment to ongoing reporting of the environmental performance of the use of proceeds. More information of the methodology used for the calculation of the Index are to be found on the website of the Index provider www.bloomberg.com.

Due to application of the norms-based responsible investment criteria and ESG analysis and Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Methodology, detailed in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates, the investment universe of the Index and Sub-Fund may differ.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub- Fund's net assets), Rule 144 A securities and shares/units of UCITS and other UCIs as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub- Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may also invest in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) up to a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- Total Return Swap or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps

- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in CoCos, defaulted and distressed securities.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Corporate Green Bond

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-class	Maximum Service fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-	-	-
P	-	0.65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.25%	0.12%	-	-	-
R	-	0.35%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
T	-	0.36%	0.12%	5%	-	-
X	-	0.75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EMERGING MARKETS DEBT (HARD CURRENCY)

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 29 April 2011.The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: Emerging Markets Debt (Hard Currency) (29 April 2011) a Sub-Fund of the ING (L) Renta Fund SICAV and the ING (L) Flex Emerging Markets Debt (US Dollar) (23 September 2011) a former Sub-Fund of NN (L) Flex SICAV (formerly ING (L) Flex).

Investment objective and policy

The aim of this Sub-Fund is to actively manage a diversified portfolio, invested mainly (minimum 2/3 of the portfolio) in Transferable Securities and fixed income Money Market Instruments issued by public or private issuers in low or middle- income developing countries. These countries are often referred to as the "emerging markets". The majority of investments are to be carried out in South and Central America (including the Caribbean), Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. More specifically, investments will be made in countries where the manager is able to assess the specific political and economic risks and in countries that have undertaken certain economic reforms and which have reached certain growth objectives. The Sub-Fund will invest directly in such securities and/or through UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager. This Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the investment universe. The Sub-Fund is actively managed via country allocation, curve positioning and bond selection. The portfolio is diversified across countries and instruments. The investments can materially deviate from the Index. It is stipulated that any liquid assets held on an ancillary basis will not be taken into account when calculating the above-mentioned limit of two thirds.

Transferable Securities, issued by the public and/or private sector, primarily include fixed rate bonds, floating rate bonds, bonds with warrants and convertible bonds, bonds resulting from the restructuring of syndicated loans or bank loans (e.g. "Brady" bonds) and subordinated bonds. The term "Money Market Instruments" mainly, but not exclusively, includes investments in deposits, commercial papers, short-term bonds, treasury certificates and securitised bonds. This list is not exhaustive.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in Russian shares, bonds or Money Market Instruments whose settlement/delivery can only be carried out via a Russian system. However, the Sub-Fund may invest in Russian bonds and Money Market Instruments whose settlement/delivery can be carried out via Clearstream or Euroclear.

Investments shall only be made in the currencies of OECD member countries. However, the manager shall, in principle, hedge the currency risk inherent in these investments. This may be carried out by hedging the currency risk in relation to the Reference Currency of assets denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency, through the use of the techniques and financial instruments described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV "Techniques and instruments". Investors should be aware that any currency hedging process may not give a precise hedge. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the hedging will be totally successful. Investors in the Hedged Share- Classes may have exposure to currencies other than the currency of the Hedged Share-Class.

"Hard Currency" refers to the Sub-Fund's investment currencies. The assets in which the Sub-Fund invests are denominated in the currencies of economically developed and politically stable countries which are members of the OECD.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), cash settled credit default swaps on loans up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, Money Market Instruments, Rule 144A Transferable Securities, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter III "Investment Restrictions", Section A) "Eligible investments". However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

As these investments are subject to specific factors, they cannot be compared to investments made in the major industrialised countries. In the past, some developing countries have suspended or halted the payment of their external debt, including both the interest and the capital, with respect to issuers from the public and private sectors.

These factors may also result in the positions held by the Sub-Fund becoming less liquid, or even illiquid.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds and other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is high. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

By investing in UCITS/UCIs (including ETFs) through the Sub-Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the UCITS/UCIs held by the Sub-Fund (including operating costs) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such UCITS/UCIs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Sub-Fund invests therein. To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, the Sub-Fund will invest only in ETFs sponsored by GSAMI or its affiliates, unless the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure (for example, by sector, industry, credit quality, or duration). The Investment Manager will consider investing in an unaffiliated ETF on behalf of the Sub-Fund only where no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure. For investments in affiliated ETFs, the Investment Manager does not intend to receive the portion of its management fees equal to any management fees it earns as the investment adviser to those affiliated ETFs.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) natural disasters

b) political unrest

c) socio-economic tensions

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Debt (Hard Currency)

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.72%	0.15%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.60%	0.25%	-	-	-
O	-	0.36%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1.20%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.72%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.72%	0.15%	2%	-	-
U	-	0.72%	0.15%	-	-	-
X	-	1.50%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	1.50%	0.25%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.15%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EMERGING MARKETS ENHANCED INDEX SUSTAINABLE EQUITY

Introduction

This Sub-Fund was launched, with effect from 10 December 2001, following a contribution of the assets of the "Latin America Equity" Sub-Fund (launched on 24 May 1994) of the ING International SICAV. The Sub-Fund absorbed the ING (L) Invest Brazil Sub-Fund (launched on 17 January 2000) on 17 April 2003 and the BBL Invest Latin America Sub-Fund on 22 September 2003.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and aims for a risk and return comparable to the risk and return profile of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Sub-Fund also integrates ESG criteria aimed at achieving an enhanced sustainability profile compared to that of the Index. The Investment Manager determines the Sub-Fund's overall portfolio construction in line with its investment strategy on a quarterly basis.

The Sub-Fund invests predominantly in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (including preference shares) issued by companies that are either established, listed or traded in any emerging country in Latin America (including the Caribbean), Asia (excluding Japan), Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, or have a substantial portion of their revenues or profits coming from emerging markets.

The Index represents the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Investment Manager integrates ESG consideration when building the Sub-Fund's portfolio including but not limited to exclusionary screens and a commitment to have an average weighted carbon intensity lower than the Index as further described in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub- Funds – Templates. The Investment Manager uses an optimisation methodology to construct the portfolio with an aim to achieve a risk and return profile comparable to the risk and return profile of the Index. Moreover, due to the application of the ESG considerations (including exclusionary screens), it is likely that there is a difference between the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and the composition of the Index causing the risk-return profile of the Sub-Fund to deviate from the Index.

While the Index represents the Sub-Fund's investment universe, it may at times hold investments that are not part of the Index as a result of events such as (but not limited to) the periodic rebalancing of the Index, a restructuring or other corporate action of an Index constituent. Such instances will be rectified at the next scheduled portfolio construction. In addition, the Sub-Fund may hold investments in between the periodic portfolio construction occurrences that cause it to no longer comply with the ESG criteria for example, investments that the Investment Manager may identify for exclusion from the portfolio of the Sub-Fund or investments that no longer meet the criteria to be a sustainable investment and may no longer be allocated to the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment commitment. In these circumstances, investments held in between periodic portfolio construction occurrences that are no longer part of the Index or no longer aligned with the ESG criteria will be sold within a reasonable timeframe (and in any event at the next scheduled portfolio construction) taking into account the best interests of shareholders.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A Shares issued by companies incorporated in the PRC via Stock Connect. The Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to PRC risks, including but not limited to, geographical concentration risk, risk of change in PRC political, social or economic policy, liquidity and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and risks relating to PRC taxation. The Sub-Fund is also subject to specific risks applicable to investing via Stock Connect such as quota limitations, suspension in trading, price fluctuations in China A-Shares when in particular Stock Connect is not trading but PRC market is open, and operational risk. Stock Connect is relatively new, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. The risks associated to investments in A-Shares are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

With a view of efficient portfolio management, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration

approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) corporate governance

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

Warning

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that an investment in the Shares of this Sub-Fund involves a higher level of risk than that generally found on the majority of markets in Western Europe, North America or other developed countries.

These risks include:

- political risk: i.e. the instability and volatility of the political environment and situation;
- economic risk: i.e. high inflation rates, risks linked to investments in recently privatised companies, monetary depreciation, little movement on the financial markets;
- legal risk: insecurity with respect to the law and general difficulty in getting laws recognised and/or passed;
- tax risk: in some of the aforementioned States, taxes may be very high and there is no guarantee whatsoever that the legislation will be interpreted in a uniform and consistent manner. The local authorities are often vested with a discretionary power to create new taxes, which may sometimes be applied retrospectively.

There is also the risk of loss due to the shortage of adequate systems in place for transfer, valuation, settlement and accounting as well as securities registration, the safekeeping of securities and the liquidation of transactions, with such risks being less common in Western Europe, North America and other developed countries. It should be noted that the correspondent bank or banks will not always be legally liable for or be in a position to pay damages resulting from the acts or omissions of its representatives or employees. As a result of the risks explained above, volatility and illiquidity are much higher for investments when the market capitalisation in these States is lower than that of developed markets.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

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Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.10%	0.15%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.10%	0.20%	-	-	-
P	-	0.35%	0.20%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.10%	0.20%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	0.65%	0.20%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.15%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY INCOME

Introduction

This Sub-Fund was launched on 15 May 2007 under the name of ING (L) Invest Asia Pacific High Dividend. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: ING (L) Invest Emerging Markets (19 November 2012).

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund essentially invests (minimum 2/3 of the Sub-Fund's net assets) in a diversified portfolio of equities or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) or both, issued by companies established, listed or traded in any emerging or developing country in Latin America (including the Caribbean), Asia (excluding Japan), Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa and offering an attractive dividend yield. The dividend yield (dividend as a percentage of the share price) of the portfolio is targeted to be superior to the Index. The portfolio is diversified across countries and business sectors. The Sub-Fund uses active management to target companies that score well according to our fundamental investment process, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Its investments will therefore materially deviate from the Index. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund's stock selection process is driven by the analysis of fundamental data and includes the consideration of ESG factors.

The Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 25% of its net assets in equities and other participation rights, such as American depositary receipts and global depositary receipts, traded on Russian market – the "Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange – Russian Trade System" (MICEX-RTS).

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144 A Securities.

The Sub-Fund may also invest (maximum 1/3 of the Sub-Fund's net assets), on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits which may or may not be related to the minimum 2/3 of the Sub-Fund's net assets as referred to in the above. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A- Shares issued by companies incorporated in the PRC via Stock Connect. The Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to PRC risks, including but not limited to, geographical concentration risk, risk of change in PRC political, social or economic policy, liquidity and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and risks relating to PRC taxation. The Sub-Fund is also subject to specific risks applicable to investing via Stock Connect such as quota limitations, suspension in trading, price fluctuations in China A-Shares when in particular Stock Connect is not trading but PRC market is open, and operational risk. Stock Connect is relatively new, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. The risks associated to investments in A-Shares are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risk linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

Warning

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that an investment in the Shares of this Sub-Fund involves a higher level of risk than that generally found on the majority of markets in Western Europe, North America or other developed countries.

These risks include:

- political risk: i.e. the instability and volatility of the political environment and situation;
- economic risk: i.e. high inflation rates, risks linked to investments in recently privatised companies, monetary depreciation, little movement on the financial markets;
- legal risk: insecurity with respect to the law and general difficulty in getting laws recognised and/or passed;
- tax risk: in some of the aforementioned States, taxes may be very high and there is no guarantee whatsoever that the legislation will be interpreted in a uniform and consistent manner. The local authorities are often vested with a discretionary power to create new taxes, which may sometimes be applied retrospectively.

There is also the risk of loss due to the shortage of adequate systems in place for transfer, valuation, settlement and accounting as well as securities registration, the safekeeping of securities and the liquidation of transactions, with such risks being less common in Western Europe, North America and other developed countries. It should be noted that the correspondent bank or banks will not always be legally liable for or be in a position to pay damages resulting from the acts or omissions of its representatives or employees. As a result of the risks explained above, volatility and illiquidity are much higher for investments when the market capitalisation in these States is lower than that of developed markets.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Equity Income

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.25%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.65%	0.35%	-	-	-
P	-	1.50%	0.35%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.35%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.25%	2%	-	-
X	-	2%	0.35%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	2%	0.35%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.25%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EURO CREDIT

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 29 April 2011. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: Eurocredit (29 April 2011) a Sub-Fund of the ING (L) Renta Fund SICAV.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns via the active management of a portfolio of bonds and Money Market Instruments issued mainly by financial institutions and companies by investing a minimum of 2/3 in bonds and Money Market Instruments denominated in euro. The Sub-Fund will invest directly in such securities and/or through UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund can also include bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund is actively managed with a focus on bond selection. We combine our analysis on specific issuers of corporate bonds with a broader market analysis to construct the optimal portfolio. We aim to exploit differences in valuations of the companies issuing the bonds within sectors and differences in valuations between sectors and different quality segments (ratings). Therefore the investments can materially deviate from the Index. As issuer specific risk is an important driver of performance, we subject all issuers in the investable universe to an in-depth analysis of business and financial risk. Deviation limits are maintained relative to the Index. When selecting investments the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB - or better. The manager will always take the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors, along with the maturity date, into consideration.

It is stipulated that any liquid assets held on an ancillary basis will not be taken into account when calculating the above-mentioned limit of two thirds.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, Rule 144 A securities, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

Potential investors should note that the type of investments carried out in this Sub-Fund involve a relatively higher level of risk than investments in similar Sub-Funds investing in government bonds and money-market instruments.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds and other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited

to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

By investing in UCITS/UCIs (including ETFs) through the Sub-Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the UCITS/UCIs held by the Sub-Fund (including operating costs) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such UCITS/UCIs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Sub-Fund invests therein. To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, the Sub-Fund will invest only in ETFs sponsored by GSAMI or its affiliates, unless the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure (for example, by sector, industry, credit quality, or duration). The Investment Manager will consider investing in an unaffiliated ETF on behalf of the Sub-Fund only where no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure. For investments in affiliated ETFs, the Investment Manager does not intend to receive the portion of its management fees equal to any management fees it earns as the investment adviser to those affiliated ETFs.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Euro Credit

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.30%	0.15%	-	-	-
P	-	0.75%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.25%	0.12%	-	-	-
R	-	0.36%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
V	-	0.75%	0.12%	-	-	-
X	-	1.00%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EURO BOND

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 29 April 2011. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: Euro (29 April 2011) a Sub-Fund of the ING (L) Renta Fund SICAV.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns via the active management of a portfolio of bonds and Money Market Instruments by investing primarily (minimum 2/3) in bonds and Money Market Instruments denominated in euro. The Sub-Fund will invest directly in such securities and/or through UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager. Measured over a period of several years the Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund can also include investments into fixed income securities that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund uses active management to anticipate changes of the level of government bond yields, country and credit spreads within the eurozone based on fundamental and quantitative analysis, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. The Sub-Fund's investments can therefore materially deviate from the Index.

It is stipulated that any liquid assets held on an ancillary basis will not be taken into account when calculating the above-mentioned limit of two thirds.

Fixed-income Transferable Securities and/or Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by the governments of the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Spain and/or France, and their local public authorities may represent more than 35% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, provided such exposure does comply with the principle of risk spreading described in Art. 45 (1) of the Law of 2010.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, Rule 144 A securities, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds and other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a

specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter II: “Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description”.

By investing in UCITS/UCIs (including ETFs) through the Sub-Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the UCITS/UCIs held by the Sub-Fund (including operating costs) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such UCITS/UCIs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Sub-Fund invests therein. To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, the Sub-Fund will invest only in ETFs sponsored by GSAMI or its affiliates, unless the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure (for example, by sector, industry, credit quality, or duration). The Investment Manager will consider investing in an unaffiliated ETF on behalf of the Sub-Fund only where no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure. For investments in affiliated ETFs, the Investment Manager does not intend to receive the portion of its management fees equal to any management fees it earns as the investment adviser to those affiliated ETFs.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) natural disasters

b) political unrest

c) socio-economic tensions

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Euro Bond

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-	-	-
O	-	0.20%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	0.65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.36%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
V	-	0.65%	0.12%	-	-	-
X	-	0.75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EUROZONE EQUITY INCOME

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 8 March 1999 under the name 'Euro High Yield'.

Investment objective and policy

The purpose of this Sub-Fund is to increase the value of the capital invested by investing predominantly in equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) listed on stock exchanges of countries in the Eurozone offering an attractive dividend yield. The Sub-Fund uses active management to target companies that pay dividends, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Its investments will therefore materially deviate from the Index. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund's stock selection process is driven by fundamental analysis and includes the integration of ESG factors.

This Sub-Fund invests on a permanent basis a minimum of 75% of its net assets in equity securities issued by companies which have their head office in the European Union or in countries belonging to the European Economic Area that have signed a tax agreement with France including a clause on combating tax fraud (i.e. Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein), offering an attractive dividend yield.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Eurozone Equity Income

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.60%	0.25%	-	-	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.50%	0.20%	-	-	-
S	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
U		0.60%	0.20%	-	-	-
V	-	1.50%	0.20%	-	-	-
X	-	2.00%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	2.00%	0.25%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EURO SUSTAINABLE CREDIT

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 22 October 2014.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively managing a portfolio of debt securities and Money Market Instruments issued mainly by financial institutions and companies.

When selecting investments the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date.

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund can also include bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub- Fund is actively managed with a focus on company selection. We combine our analysis on specific issuers of corporate bonds with a broader market analysis to construct the optimal portfolio. The Sub-Fund aims to exploit differences in bond valuations of companies within a sector and differences in valuations between sectors and different quality segments (ratings). Therefore, the investments can materially deviate from the Index. As issuer specific risk is an important driver of performance, we subject all issuers in the investable universe to an in-depth analysis of business and financial risk. Deviation limits are maintained relative to the Index.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Rule 144 A securities and shares/units of UCITS and other UCIs as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Euro Sustainable Credit

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-		-
P	-	0.65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.36%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
T	-	0.36%	0.12%	5%	-	-
S	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
U	-	0.28%	0.12%	-	-	-
X	-	0.75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EURO SUSTAINABLE CREDIT (EX- FINANCIALS)

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 29 April 2011 under the name of ING (L) Renta Fund Sustainable Fixed Income. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: Sustainable Fixed Income (29 April 2011) a Sub-Fund of the ING (L) Renta Fund SICAV.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively managing a portfolio of debt securities and Money Market Instruments issued mainly by companies.

When selecting investments the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date.

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund can also include bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub- Fund is actively managed with a focus on company selection. We combine our analysis on specific issuers of corporate bonds with a broader market analysis to construct the optimal portfolio. The Sub-Fund aims to exploit differences in bond valuations of companies within a sector and differences in valuations between sectors and different quality segments (ratings). Therefore, the investments can materially deviate from the Index. As issuer specific risk is an important driver of performance, we subject all issuers in the investable universe to an in-depth analysis of business and financial risk. Deviation limits are maintained relative to the Index. It is stipulated that any liquid assets held on an ancillary basis will not be taken into account when calculating this limit.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Rule 144 A securities and shares/units of UCITS and other UCIs as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) corporate governance

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Euro Sustainable Credit (ex- Financials)

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-	-	-
O	-	0.20%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	0.65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.25%	0.12%	-	-	-
R	-	0.36%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
X	-	0.75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EUROPEAN ABS

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 10 December 2018 following the merger with “NN (L) Flex European ABS”, a Sub-Fund of NN (L) Flex.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and aims to generate returns by predominantly investing in Euro denominated European Asset Backed Securities (ABS). ABS are debt securities where the right for interest and principal is backed by an underlying pool of assets or its revenue. The economic risks and benefits of the pool of assets are transferred, directly or indirectly, by an enterprise, financial institution or other vehicle by the means of a securitization program to the issuing party. The pools of assets will include, but will not be limited to, residential mortgages, credit card loans, student loans and lease contracts.

The Sub-Fund will invest in securities with a minimum rating of investment grade at the time of purchase. A security will be deemed to be investment grade if it has a rating of BBB-/Baa3 as assigned by independent rating organisations such as Standard and Poor’s, Moody’s and/or Fitch. The Sub-Fund will invest directly in such securities and/or through UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager. The targeted average rating of the Sub-Fund will be maintained at A/A2. Securities that are downgraded below investment grade should be sold within 90 days, unless selling is not in the best interest of the investors due to market circumstances.

The Sub-Fund will be broadly diversified by, amongst others, issuer, type of collateral and countries. The Sub-Fund will maintain a minimum allocation of 10% to the most liquid ABS asset classes (prime and high grade ratings rated between AAA/Aaa and AA-/Aa3 as assigned by independent rating organisations).

Each investment will be selected through a process combining sector allocation and in-depth fundamental analysis. Top-down and bottom-up approaches will complement each other and drive a stock-picking approach that seeks to both avoid a downgrade or default and anticipate performance developments.

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company’s Prospectus. The Index is not used for portfolio construction but for performance measurement purposes only. Investments will be made in European markets. To limit currency risk, any security denominated in another currency than the Sub-Fund’s reference currency (Euro) will, in principle, be hedged back to Euro. This may be carried out through the use of the techniques and financial instruments described in Part III of the prospectus under Chapter IV “Techniques and instruments”.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other transferable securities, money market instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Chapter III “Investment restrictions” of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on transferable securities or money market instruments
- futures and options on stock exchange indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- (forward) currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swap
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, indices and baskets of securities.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation

and economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is high. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

By investing in UCITS/UCIs (including ETFs) through the Sub-Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the UCITS/UCIs held by the Sub-Fund (including operating costs) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such UCITS/UCIs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Sub-Fund invests therein. To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, the Sub-Fund will invest only in ETFs sponsored by GSAMI or its affiliates, unless the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure (for example, by sector, industry, credit quality, or duration). The Investment Manager will consider investing in an unaffiliated ETF on behalf of the Sub-Fund only where no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure. For investments in affiliated ETFs, the Investment Manager does not intend to receive the portion of its management fees equal to any management fees it earns as the investment adviser to those affiliated ETFs.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Investors should be aware that ABS securities have different investment characteristics compared to traditional debt securities. These include, but are not limited to, a higher frequency in interest and principal payments (often monthly or quarterly), the incidence and risk of prepayment and extension of the principal, linked to the optionality of the prepayment and extension of the underlying pool of assets. Prepayment risk is the risk associated with the early unscheduled return of the principal. Extension risk, conversely, is the risk of a security's expected maturity lengthening in duration due to the deceleration of prepayments.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs European ABS

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Cut-off time receipt of subscription, redemption and conversion requests and for execution of subscription, redemption and conversion orders	Each Business Day before 15:30 CET (If such day is not a Valuation Day, the execution of the orders takes place the next following Valuation Day).
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.15%	0.15%	-	-	-
P	-	0.65%	0.15%	-	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.15%	0.12%	-	-	-
R	-	0.36%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	0.75%	0.15%	-	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EUROPE ENHANCED INDEX SUSTAINABLE EQUITY

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 30 September 2019.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and aims for a risk and return comparable to the risk and return profile of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Sub-Fund also integrates ESG criteria aimed at achieving an enhanced sustainability profile compared to that of the Index. The Investment Manager determines the Sub-Fund's overall portfolio construction in line with its investment strategy on a quarterly basis.

The Sub-Fund invests predominantly in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (including preference shares) issued by companies domiciled, established, listed or operating in Europe.

The Index represents the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Investment Manager integrates ESG considerations when building the Sub-Fund's portfolio including but not limited to exclusionary screens and a commitment to have an average weighted carbon intensity lower than the Index as further described in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub- Funds – Templates. The Investment Manager uses an optimisation methodology to construct the portfolio with an aim to achieve a risk and return profile comparable to the risk and return profile of the Index. Moreover, due to the application of the ESG considerations (including exclusionary screens), it is likely that there is a difference between the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and the composition of the Index causing the risk-return profile of the Sub-Fund to deviate from the Index.

While the Index represents the Sub-Fund's investment universe, it may at times hold investments that are not part of the Index as a result of events such as (but not limited to) the periodic rebalancing of the Index, a restructuring or other corporate action of an Index constituent. Such instances will be rectified at the next scheduled portfolio construction. In addition, the Sub-Fund may hold investments in between the periodic portfolio construction occurrences that cause it to no longer comply with the ESG criteria for example, investments that the Investment Manager may identify for exclusion from the portfolio of the Sub-Fund or investments that no longer meet the criteria to be a sustainable investment and may no longer be allocated to the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment commitment. In these circumstances, investments held in between periodic portfolio construction occurrences that are no longer part of the Index or no longer aligned with the ESG criteria will be sold within a reasonable timeframe (and in any event at the next scheduled portfolio construction) taking into account the best interests of shareholders.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view of efficient portfolio management, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may

arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Europe Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.08%	0.10%	2%	-	-
P	-	0.35%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.05%	0.10%	-	-	-
R	-	0.10%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	0.65%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.10%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EUROPE EQUITY

Introduction

This Sub-Fund was launched following a contribution of the assets of the "European Equity" Sub-Fund (launched on 17 October 1997) of the ING International SICAV, as well as the merger with the ING (L) Invest Europe Sub-Fund, with effect from 20 December 2001. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Funds on 29 September 2003: BBL Invest Scandinavia, BBL Invest United Kingdom and BBL Invest Switzerland. And on 8 April 2011: ING (L) Invest European Sector Allocation (launched on 19 April 1999).

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund invests predominantly in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) issued by companies established, listed or traded in any European country. The Sub-Fund invests in companies that offer an attractive expected return profile based on fundamental analysis and is actively managed with deviation limits relative to the Index. The Sub-Fund's investments will therefore materially deviate from the Index. Measured over a period of several years this Sub- Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub- Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index. This Sub-Fund integrates ESG factors into its fundamental analysis.

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144A Securities.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III

"Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the sub-fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Europe Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.48%	0.20%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.65%	0.25%	-	-	-
O	-	0.39%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1.30%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.44%	0.20%	-	-	-
R	-	0.65%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.48%	0.20%	2%	-	-
V	-	1.30%	0.20%	-	-	-
X	-	1.80%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EUROPE EQUITY INCOME

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 1 December 2004.

Investment objective and policy

The purpose of this Sub-Fund is to increase the value of the capital invested by investing predominantly in European equities and or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) offering an attractive dividend yield. These equities are issued by companies established, listed or traded in any European country. Issuers are companies whose head office or main business activity is based in Europe. The Sub- Fund uses active management to target companies that pay dividends, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Its investments will therefore materially deviate from the Index. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund's stock selection process is driven by fundamental analysis and includes the integration of ESG factors.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Europe Equity Income

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.60%	0.25%	-	-	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
V	-	1.50%	0.20%	-	-	-
X	-	2.00%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EUROPE SUSTAINABLE EQUITY

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 19 December 2013.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund essentially invests in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund – and convertible bonds) issued by selected companies.

The Sub-Fund uses active management to target companies with sustainable business models, focusing on products and services delivered, with deviation limits relative to the Index. Its composition will materially deviate from the Index.

The Sub-Fund has a European investment universe, mainly investing in equities of companies that are part of the MSCI Europe (NR) Index. The selection process involves both financial analysis and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) analysis which may be limited by the quality and availability of the data disclosed by issuers or provided by third parties.

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe.

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144A Securities.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the

investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Europe Sustainable Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.65%	0.25%	-	-	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	2.00%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS EUROPE SUSTAINABLE SMALL CAP EQUITY

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 28 June 2022.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund predominantly invests (minimum 2/3) in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities issued by companies established, listed or traded in any European country. The Sub- Fund uses active management to target companies whose market capitalisations are relatively small in size (i.e. 'small caps'), while observing environmental, social and governance principles, with deviation limits relative to the Index. Its composition will materially deviate from the Index.

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe. More information of the methodology used for the calculation of the index are to be found on the website of the Index provider www.msci.com.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on transferable securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, REITs and units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets.

The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions.

Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may have recourse to financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on transferable securities or money market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to the use of financial derivative instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities.

More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”. Investments in equities

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Europe Sustainable Small Cap Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.58%	0.25%	-	-	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	2.00%	0.25%	-	-	-
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL FLEXIBLE MULTI-ASSET

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 28 November 2014.

Investment objective and policy

The investment strategy applies a flexible approach designed to respond to rapidly changing market environments. The Investment Manager will mainly gain exposures to traditional asset classes (such as for example stocks, bonds and cash and/or cash equivalents) either directly or via financial derivatives instruments, mutual funds and ETFs, resulting in a diversified portfolio. The Sub-Fund aims to provide positive investment returns and to outperform the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus over a full market cycle within a strictly defined risk budget and a focus on downside risk mitigation. The Sub-Fund is actively managed and the Index is not used for portfolio construction but for performance measurement purposes only. The Sub-Fund uses active management to respond to changing market conditions by using amongst others fundamental and behavioural analysis resulting in dynamic asset allocation over time.

In order to achieve its objectives, the Sub-Fund can take long and short positions (short positions via derivative instruments only). Excluding derivative exposure, the investments in investment grade fixed income investments, Money Market Instruments and cash or cash equivalents will be at least 50% of the net assets. Including derivative exposure, the investments in investment grade fixed income investments, Money Market Instruments and cash or cash equivalents can be lower than 50% of the net assets. The exposure to asset classes other than investment grade fixed income investments, Money Market Instruments and cash or cash equivalents can exceed 50% of the net assets by using leverage, subject to the maximum expected level of net leverage further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

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

The Sub-Fund may invest in a wide range of asset classes and financial instruments (including financial derivative instruments) in order to achieve its investment objective, including but not limited to the following:

Investments in Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), bonds, equities, Money Market Instruments, Rule 144A securities, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits, as described in the full prospectus in Part III "Additional information", Chapter III "Investment Restrictions", Section A "Eligible investments". Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund was invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant;

Investments in asset-back securities will be limited to 20% and investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets;

Investments in Real Estate via equities and/or other Transferable Securities issued by companies operating in the real estate sector, as well as via units of UCITS and other UCIs, or via derivatives;

Exposure to commodities either via derivatives on commodity Indices that comply with requirements defined in the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937, or via Exchange Traded Commodities (ETC) that comply with Art. 41 (1) (a) of the Law of 2010 and/or via units of UCITS and other UCIs. The Sub-Fund will not acquire physical commodities directly;

Derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate swaps, futures and options
- performance swaps
- credit default swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A- Shares issued by companies incorporated in the PRC via Stock Connect. The Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to PRC risks, including but not limited to, geographical concentration risk, risk of change in PRC political, social or economic policy, liquidity and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and risks relating to PRC taxation. The Sub-Fund is also subject to specific risks applicable to investing via Stock Connect such as quota limitations, suspension in trading, price fluctuations in China A-Shares when in particular Stock Connect is not trading but PRC market is open, and operational risk. Stock Connect is relatively new, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. The risks associated to investments in A-Shares are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Investments made in China A Shares through the Stock Connect program and Chinese debt through Bond Connect may total up to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. The Sub-Fund may be subject to PRC risks, including but not limited to, geographical concentration risk, risk of change in PRC political, social or economic policy, liquidity and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and risks relating to PRC taxation. Depending on the asset class, investments through either of these markets may be subject to specific risks, including but not limited to, quota limitations, suspension in trading, currency risk and operational risk. Both Stock Connect and Bond Connect are in the development stage, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. The risks associated to investments in A-Shares and Bond Connect are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in defaulted and distressed securities. However, in case of downgrade, the Sub-Fund will not be exposed to more than 10% in distressed or default securities. Such securities are intended to be sold as soon as possible but ultimately within six months following the downgrade, taking into account the best interest of the investors.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact the Sub-Fund's performance. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with derivative financial instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in mixed instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Flexible Multi-Asset

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.50%	0.15%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.50%	0.20%	-	-	-
O	-	0.30%	0.20%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1%	0.20%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.50%	0.20%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.50%	0.15%	2%	-	-
X	-	1.50%	0.20%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	1.50%	0.20%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.15%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS FRONTIER MARKETS DEBT (HARD CURRENCY)

Introduction

This Sub-Fund was launched on 9 December 2013.

Investment objective and policy

The aim of this Sub-Fund is to undertake diversified investments, mainly in transferable fixed income securities and fixed income Money Market Instruments issued by public or private issuers in low or middle-income developing countries. These countries are often referred to as "emerging frontier debt markets". Typically, frontier economies are at the early stage of development and are expected to grow faster than emerging or developed economies. Frontier markets typically have lower market capitalization and lower ratings than emerging markets. The majority of investments are undertaken in South and Central America (including the Caribbean), Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. More specifically, investments will be made in countries where the Investment Manager is able to assess the specific political and economic risks and in countries that have undertaken certain economic reforms and which have reached certain growth objectives. The Sub-Fund will invest directly in such securities and/or through UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the investment universe. We actively manage the Sub-Fund via country allocation, curve positioning and bond selection. The portfolio is diversified across countries and instruments. The investments can materially deviate from the Index. The Sub-Fund may be exposed to various exchange rate risks linked to investments in securities denominated in currencies other than that of the Sub-Fund or in derivative instruments with underlying exchange rates or currencies.

Transferable Securities, issued by the public and/ or private sector, primarily include fixed rate bonds, floating rate bonds, bonds with warrants and convertible bonds, bonds resulting from the restructuring of syndicated loans or bank loans (e.g. "Brady" bonds) and subordinated bonds. The term "Money Market Instruments" mainly, but not exclusively, includes investments in deposits, commercial papers, short-term bonds, treasury certificates and securitized bonds. This list is not exhaustive.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in Russian shares, bonds or Money Market Instruments whose settlement/ delivery can only be carried out via a Russian system. However, the Sub-Fund may invest in Russian bonds and Money Market Instruments whose settlement/ delivery can be carried out via Clearstream or Euroclear.

Investments shall mainly be made in the currencies of OECD member countries. However, the Investment Manager shall, in principle, hedge the currency risks inherent in the investments denominated in OECD currencies. This may be carried out by hedging the currency risk in relation to the Reference Currency of assets denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency, through the use of techniques and financial instruments described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV of this prospectus. Investors should be aware that any currency hedging process may not give a precise hedge. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the hedging will be totally successful. Investors in the Hedged Share-Classes may have exposure to currencies other than the currency of the Hedged Share-Class.

"Hard Currency" refers to the Sub-Fund's investment currencies. The assets in which the Sub-Fund mainly invests are denominated in the currencies of economically developed and politically stable countries which are members of the OECD.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), cash settled credit default swaps on loans up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, Money Market Instruments, Rule 144A Transferable Securities, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus, III. "Investment Restrictions", (A) "Eligible investments". However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on stock exchange Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- (forward) currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

As these investments are subject to specific factors, they cannot be compared to investments made in the major industrialized countries. In the past, some developing countries have suspended or halted the payment of their external debt, including both the interest and the capital, with respect to issuers from the public and private sectors. These

factors may also result in the positions held by the Sub-Fund becoming less liquid, or even illiquid.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers underlying investments is high. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

By investing in UCITS/UCIs (including ETFs) through the Sub-Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the UCITS/UCIs held by the Sub-Fund (including operating costs) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such UCITS/UCIs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Sub-Fund invests therein. To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, the Sub-Fund will invest only in ETFs sponsored by GSAMI or its affiliates, unless the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure (for example, by sector, industry, credit quality, or duration). The Investment Manager will consider investing in an unaffiliated ETF on behalf of the Sub-Fund only where no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure. For investments in affiliated ETFs, the Investment Manager does not intend to receive the portion of its management fees equal to any management fees it earns as the investment adviser to those affiliated ETFs.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the sub-fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) natural disasters

b) political unrest

c) socio-economic tensions

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Frontier Markets Debt (Hard Currency)

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.72%	0.15%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.60%	0.25%	-	-	-
P	-	1.20%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.72%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	1.50%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	1.50%	0.25%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.15%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL ENHANCED CORE® EQUITY

Introduction

The Sub-Fund will be launched upon the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Investment objective and policy

Utilising the CORE® strategy, as detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter XXI: "Global and Regional CORE® Equity Sub-Funds", the Sub-Fund mainly invests in a diversified portfolio of equities and/or transferable securities (warrants on transferable securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) issued by companies established, listed or traded in any country worldwide included in the MSCI World (NR).

The Sub-Fund uses active management to target companies that score well according to our systematic investment process, with minor deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Fund's Prospectus. Due to the minor deviation limits the outperformance of the index may be limited. The Index is a broad representation of our investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund's stock selection process is driven by the analysis of fundamental and behavioural data and includes the integration of Environmental, Social and Governance factors. Therefore, the investments of the Sub-Fund may differ from the investments of the Index.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other transferable, money market instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in the "Part III: Additional information" of the Fund's prospectus, Chapter III. "Investment restrictions". However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on transferable securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant.

The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may have recourse to financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes, for efficient portfolio management and/or as part of the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may therefore invest in all derivative financial instruments authorised by Luxembourg law, including (not exclusively):

Derivative financial instruments linked to market fluctuations such as call and put options, swaps and futures contracts on securities, indices or baskets of securities.

Derivative financial instruments linked to exchange rate or currency fluctuations of all types, such as currency futures contracts or currency call and put options, currency swaps, currency futures transactions and proxy hedging through which the Sub-Fund carries out a cover transaction in its reference currency (index or reference currency) against exposure in a single currency by selling or buying another currency closely linked to its reference currency.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via engagement.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered as high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly on the Sub-Fund's performance. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in the "Part III: Additional information" of the Fund's prospectus, Chapter II. "Risks linked to the investment universe". Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example, are:

a. climate change;

b. health and safety;

c. corporate behaviour.

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the

Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investment in equities.

Reference currency

Euro (EUR).

Other

The Sub-Fund is included in the Swinging Single Pricing process as more described in the “Part III: Additional information” of the Fund’s prospectus, Chapter X. “Net Asset Value”.

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Enhanced CORE® Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.30%	0.10%	2%	-	-
P	-	0.55%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.30%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.30%	0.10%	2%	-	-
V	-	0.55%	0.10%	-	-	-
X	-	0.65%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.10%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL ENHANCED INDEX SUSTAINABLE EQUITY

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 30 September 2019.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and aims for a risk and return comparable to the risk and return of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Sub-Fund also integrates ESG criteria aimed at achieving an enhanced sustainability profile compared to that of the Index. The Investment Manager determines the Sub-Fund's overall portfolio construction in line with its investment strategy on a quarterly basis.

The Sub-Fund invests predominantly in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (including preference shares) issued by companies globally.

The Index represents the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

The Investment Manager integrates ESG considerations when building the Sub-Fund's portfolio including but not limited to exclusionary screens and a commitment to have an average weighted carbon intensity lower than the Index as further described in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub- Funds – Templates.

The Investment Manager uses an optimisation methodology to construct the portfolio with an aim to achieve a risk and return profile comparable to the risk and return profile of the Index. Moreover, due to the application of the ESG considerations (including exclusionary screens), it is likely that there is a difference between the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and the composition of the Index causing the risk-return profile of the Sub-Fund to deviate from the Index.

While the Index represents the Sub-Fund's investment universe, it may at times hold investments that are not part of the Index as a result of events such as (but not limited to) the periodic rebalancing of the Index, a restructuring or other corporate action of an Index constituent. Such instances will be rectified at the next scheduled portfolio construction. In addition, the Sub-Fund may hold investments in between the periodic portfolio construction occurrences that cause it to no longer comply with the ESG criteria for example, investments that the Investment Manager may identify for exclusion from the portfolio of the Sub-Fund or investments that no longer meet the criteria to be a sustainable investment and may no longer be allocated to the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment commitment. In these circumstances, investments held in between periodic portfolio construction occurrences that are no longer part of the Index or no longer aligned with the ESG criteria will be sold within a reasonable timeframe (and in any event at the next scheduled portfolio construction) taking into account the best interests of shareholders.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view of efficient portfolio management, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may

arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact the Sub-Fund's performance. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.08%	0.10%	2%	-	-
P	-	0.35%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.10%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	0.65%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.10%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL EQUITY IMPACT OPPORTUNITIES

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 18 April 2006. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: ING (L) Invest Europe Growth (13 January 2012).

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund uses active management with the aim of investing in companies that generate a positive social and environmental impact alongside a financial return. The Sub-Fund has an impact investment approach.

The Sub-Fund has a global investment universe, including emerging markets, that is aligned with long-term societal and environmental trends. Mainly companies with positive social and environmental impact will qualify for inclusion in the Sub-Fund. The selection process involves impact assessment, financial analysis and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) analysis which may be limited by the quality and availability of the data disclosed by issuers or provided by third parties. Examples of non- financial criteria assessed in the ESG analysis are carbon intensity, gender diversity and remuneration policy. The abovementioned selection process is applied to at least 90% of the equity investments.

As a Sub-Fund with sustainable investment objectives, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain companies. These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviors and are applied to the equity portion of the portfolio. The Sub-Fund strives to add value through company analysis, engagement and impact measurement. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre- contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is not used for portfolio construction but for performance measurement purposes only. The performance of the Sub-Fund and the Index may materially deviate.

The Sub-Fund invests mainly in a diversified portfolio of equities and/or Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) issued by companies domiciled, listed or traded anywhere in the world.

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144A securities.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions.

Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A- Shares issued by companies incorporated in the PRC via Stock Connect. The Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to PRC risks, including but not limited to, geographical concentration risk, risk of change in PRC political, social or economic policy, liquidity and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and risks relating to PRC taxation. The Sub-Fund is also subject to specific risks applicable to investing via Stock Connect such as quota limitations, suspension in trading, price fluctuations in China A-Shares when in particular Stock Connect is not trading but PRC market is open, and operational risk. Stock Connect is relatively new, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. The risks associated to investments in A-Shares are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation

and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Equity Impact Opportunities

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
M	-	1.50%	0.20%	5%	-	-
N	-	0.65%	0.25%	-	-	-
O	-	0.45%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
X	-	2.00%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL EQUITY INCOME

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 15 April 2002.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund essentially invests (minimum 2/3) in a diversified portfolio of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) issued by companies established, listed or traded in any country worldwide which offer an attractive dividend yield. The Sub-Fund uses active management to target companies that pay dividends, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Its investments will therefore materially deviate from the Index. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund's stock selection process is driven by fundamental analysis and includes the integration of ESG factors.

The Sub-Fund may invest a maximum of 25% of its net assets in equities and other participation rights traded on the Russian market – the "Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange – Russian Trade System" (MICEX-RTS).

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144A Securities.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A- Shares issued by companies incorporated in the PRC via Stock Connect. The Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to PRC risks, including but not limited to, geographical concentration risk, risk of change in PRC political, social or economic policy, liquidity and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and risks relating to PRC taxation. The Sub-Fund is also subject to specific risks applicable to investing via Stock Connect such as quota limitations, suspension in trading, price fluctuations in China A-Shares when in particular Stock Connect is not trading but PRC market is open, and operational risk. Stock Connect is relatively new, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. The risks associated to investments in A-Shares are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is

considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation, and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate governance

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Equity Income

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
X	-	2.00%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	2.00%	0.25%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL HIGH YIELD (FORMER NN)

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 29 April 2011. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: Global High Yield (29 April 2011) a Sub-Fund of the ING (L) Renta Fund SICAV.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund shall invest primarily (minimum 2/3) in high yield bonds issued anywhere in the world, including Rule 144A securities. These bonds are different from traditional "Investment Grade" bonds in that they are issued by companies presenting a risk in terms of their ability to fully honour their commitments, which explains why they offer a higher return. The Sub-Fund will invest directly in such securities and/or through UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager. Measured over a period of several years the aim of this Sub-Fund is to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund can also include investments into bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund is actively managed where analysis on specific issuers of corporate bonds is combined with a broader market analysis to construct an optimal portfolio, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. The aim is to exploit differences in returns of these issuers within sectors and differences in returns between regions, sectors and different quality segments (ratings). Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index. As differences in high yield returns within a sector can be significant, a strong focus on issuer selection and issuer diversification is a crucial part of the Sub-Fund's investment process.

It is stipulated that any liquid assets held on an ancillary basis will not be taken into account when calculating the above-mentioned limit of two thirds.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

Note: ratings are awarded by reputable credit rating agencies to fixed income instruments that can be traded on the markets. These ratings give a fair idea of the credit risk associated with the issuing entities: the lower the rating, the higher the credit risk. To compensate for this risk, however, a company with such a rating will offer high-yield bonds. Ratings awarded by ratings agencies range from AAA (almost no risk) to CCC (very high risk of defaulting). The rating varies from BB+ to CCC for the high yield markets. With this in mind, this Sub-Fund is intended for well- informed investors who are aware of the degree of risk linked to their chosen investments.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report

which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds and other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is high. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to high. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

By investing in UCITS/UCIs (including ETFs) through the Sub-Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the UCITS/UCIs held by the Sub-Fund (including operating costs) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such UCITS/UCIs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Sub-Fund invests therein. To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, the Sub-Fund will invest only in ETFs sponsored by GSAMI or its affiliates, unless the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure (for example, by sector, industry, credit quality, or duration). The Investment Manager will consider investing in an unaffiliated ETF on behalf of the Sub-Fund only where no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure. For investments in affiliated ETFs, the Investment Manager does not intend to receive the portion of its management fees equal to any management fees it earns as the investment adviser to those affiliated ETFs.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the sub-fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global High Yield (Former NN)

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.15%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.50%	0.25%	-	-	-
P	-	1.00%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.60%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.15%	2%	-	-
X	-	1.50%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	1.50%	0.25%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.15%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL IMPACT CORPORATE BOND

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 22 March 2023.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund has as its sustainable investment objective to contribute the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) by actively managing a global portfolio of sustainable investments that invests in green, social and sustainability bonds (as defined by the ICMA).

The Sub-Fund invests in global bonds from corporate issuers that generate a positive environmental and/or social impact alongside a financial return, pursuing policies of sustainable development while observing environmental, social and governance principles. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets into issuers from emerging markets.

As a Sub-Fund with sustainable investment objectives, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain issuers. These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviors and are applied to the bond portion of the portfolio. **More information can be found in Appendix III: SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

When selecting investments the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. Investments in bonds with a higher risk (with a quality rating lower than BBB--) may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. In case of a credit rating downgrade below BBB-, the downgraded bond is included in the 20% limit. When this limit is breached, bonds will be sold to ensure compliance to the 20% limit within a reasonable time frame. The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date. Measured over a period of 5 years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments in bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund is actively managed with a focus on bond selection where analysis of specific issuers of bonds is combined with a broader market analysis to construct the optimal portfolio, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. The aim is to exploit differences in valuations of issuers of bonds within sectors and differences in valuations between sectors and different quality segments (ratings). Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

The reference benchmark of the Sub-Fund, as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus, is aligned with the sustainable objective and characteristic of the Sub-Fund, but it is not designated to meet the sustainable investment objective. The Index is used for portfolio construction and for performance measurement purposes.

The Index consists of green, social and sustainability bonds defined by the Index provider as fixed income securities in which the proceeds will be applied to projects or activities that promote green, social and sustainability purposes through their use of proceeds. The Index consists of green, social and sustainability bonds mainly (but not solely) denominated in Euro, US Dollar, Great British Pound and Canadian Dollar.

The Index is constructed in following way, securities are independently evaluated by IHS Markit ESG Research along four dimensions to determine whether a fixed-income security should be classified as a green, social or sustainability bonds. The Index considers bonds broadly based on the International Capital Market Association's (ICMA) voluntary principles for self-labelled Green, Social and Sustainability bonds, although other securities whose 'Use of Proceeds' are directly pledged to sustainable investments are to be also eligible. The Index leverages data from the Climate Bonds Initiative ("CBI") Green Bond Database and the Environmental Finance (Bond Database. More information of the methodology used for the calculation of the Index can be found on the website of the Index provider IHS Markit.

Due to application of the Management Company's norms-based responsible investment criteria, ESG analysis and green, social and sustainability bond analysis, detailed in the objective of the Sub-Fund, the investment universe of the Index and Sub-Fund may differ.

The Sub-Fund may invest in other Transferable Securities, including warrants on Transferable Securities and Rule 144 A securities for up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets and in shares/units of UCITS (including UCITS ETFs) and other UCIs as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant.

The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. In exceptional market conditions, on a temporary basis, such holdings may represent up to 100% of net assets.

Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may also invest in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) only if these meet the principles (as defined by ICMA) for up to a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps

- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities, but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible, ultimately within six months following the acquirement, taking into account the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in defaulted and distressed securities. However, in case of downgrade, the Sub-Fund will not be exposed to more than 10% in distressed or default securities. Such securities are intended to be sold as soon as possible but ultimately within six months following the downgrade, taking into account the best interest of the investors.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertible securities.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the “Do No Significant Harm” test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III: SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund’s liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter II: “Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description”.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the sub-fund. The sustainability risks that the sub-fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health & safety

c) corporate behaviour

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the sub-fund. Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the sub-fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund.

The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Impact Corporate Bond

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
P	-	0.65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.36%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	0.75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL INFLATION LINKED BOND

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 29 April 2011 under the name ING (L) Renta Fund Euro Inflation Linked. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: Euro Inflation Linked (29 April 2011) a Sub- Fund of the ING (L) Renta Fund SICAV. This Sub-Fund was renamed into ING (L) Renta Fund Global Inflation Linked and the investment objectives as well as the Sub-Fund's risk profile will be amended.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns via the active management of a portfolio mainly composed of investment grade inflation-linked bonds and Money Market Instruments whose nominal value generally adjusts according to the rate of inflation therefore offering protection against movements linked to inflation. More precisely, the portfolio is mainly invested in government bonds and Money Market Instruments as well as bonds and Money Market Instruments issued by the local public authorities of OECD countries, or by international public bodies to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong, or by companies and financial institutions established in one or more OECD member states. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund can also include investments into bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund uses active management to anticipate changes of the level of government bond yields, the inflation rate, forex rates and country spreads within the investment universe based on fundamental and quantitative analysis, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

Fixed-income Transferable Securities and/or Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Canada, Australia, Japan, Korea and/or New Zealand, and their local public authorities may represent more than 35% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, provided such exposure does comply with the principle of risk spreading described in Art. 45 (1) of the Law of 2010.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, Rule 144 A securities, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund may invest in securities traded on Bond Connect. Bond Connect is a market facilitating investment to the Chinese bond market. The risks associated to investments through Bond Connect are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds and other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

This strategy may result in a high level of leverage. At the time of release of the current prospectus, the level of leverage is expected to reach a maximum level of 700% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value. As requested by the Regulation, it is to be noted that this range of leverage is calculated by summing the notionals of the derivatives used – without taking into account any netting and hedging arrangements that the Sub-Fund may have in place even though these arrangements are used for risk reduction purposes.

Investors must be aware that the gross leverage methodology, while providing an indication of the amount of derivatives used relative to the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value, may however lead to results that are not representative of the market risk exposure of the Sub-Fund. This may be illustrated by the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. For additional information on leverage, please refer to Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV of the prospectus.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) natural disasters

b) political unrest

c) socio-economic tensions

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the sub-fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Inflation Linked Bond

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-	-	-
P	-	0.65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.36%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
X	-	0.75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL REAL ESTATE EQUITY (FORMER NN)

Introduction

This Sub-Fund was launched on 2 May 2006.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund invests in a diversified portfolio of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) issued by companies established, listed or traded in any country worldwide and operating in the real estate sector. The Investment Manager will select companies whose main revenue or activity is linked to property, real estate management and/ or development. The portfolio is diversified across countries. The Sub-Fund uses active management to target companies that score well according to our fundamental investment process, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Its investments will therefore materially deviate from the Index.

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund's stock selection process is driven by the analysis of fundamental data and includes the consideration of ESG factors. The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of the prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) extreme weather events/flooding

b) climate change

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the sub-fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a

qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Real Estate Equity (Former NN)

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
M	-	1.50%	0.20%	5%	-	-
N	-	0.65%	0.25%	-	-	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
X	-	2.00%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE EQUITY

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 19 June 2000 under the name of ING (L) Invest Sustainable Growth.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund invests predominantly in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund – and convertible bonds) issued by selected companies.

The Sub-Fund uses active management to target companies with a sustainable business models, focusing on products and services delivered, with deviation limits relative to the Index.

The Sub-Fund has a global investment universe, mainly investing in equities of companies that are part of the MSCI World (NR) Index. The selection process involves both financial analysis and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) analysis which may be limited by the quality and availability of the data disclosed by issuers or provided by third parties.

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe.

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144A Securities.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may have recourse to financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. The Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments including, but not limited to, the following: With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative

impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Sustainable Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
M	-	1.50%	0.20%	5%	-	-
N	-	0.65%	0.25%	-	-	-
O	-	0.45%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.72%	0.20%	2%	-	-
T	-	0.60%	0.20%	5%	-	-
V	-	1.50%	0.20%	-	-	-
X	-	2%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	2.00%	0.25%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GREATER CHINA EQUITY

Introduction

This Sub-Fund was launched on 30 August 1999 under the name ING (L) Invest Taiwan. The new name took effect on 23 May 2003. On 22 September 2003, the Sub-Fund absorbed the BBL Invest Hong Kong & China Sub-Fund.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund essentially invests (minimum 2/3) in a diversified portfolio of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) issued by companies established, listed or traded in any of the following emerging countries: the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. The Sub-Fund uses active management to target companies that are the most promising companies on the greater Chinese markets based on fundamental analysis, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Its investments will therefore materially deviate from the Index. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe. Diversification of the portfolio across the region, at country level and stock level is ensured.

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144A Securities.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A- Shares issued by companies incorporated in the PRC via Stock Connect. The Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to PRC risks, including but not limited to, geographical concentration risk, risk of change in PRC political, social or economic policy, liquidity and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and risks relating to PRC taxation. The Sub-Fund is also subject to specific risks applicable to investing via Stock Connect such as quota limitations, suspension in trading, price fluctuations in China A-Shares when in particular Stock Connect is not trading but PRC market is open, and operational risk. Stock Connect is relatively new, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. The risks associated to investments in A-Shares are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

The investments underlying this Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the sub-fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) bribery and corruption

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Investment Manager

Nomura Asset Management Taiwan Ltd.

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Greater China Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The Sub-Fund will pay research costs in line with Chapter IV: “Fees, Expenses and Taxation”, section “Other fees” of Part I of this Prospectus. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.25%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.65%	0.35%	-	-	-
O	-	0.45%	0.35%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1.50%	0.35%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.35%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.25%	2%	-	-
X	-	2.00%	0.35%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	2.00%	0.35%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.25%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GREEN BOND

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 24 February 2016.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively investing at least 85% of its net assets in green bonds mainly denominated in Euro. Green bonds are any type of bond instruments where the proceeds will be applied to finance or re-finance in part or in full new and/or existing projects that are beneficial to the environment. These bonds are mainly issued by supra-nationals, sub-sovereigns, agencies and corporates pursuing policies of sustainable development while observing environmental, social and governance principles.

The selection process involves green bond analysis, traditional credit analysis and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) analysis which may be limited by the quality and availability of the data disclosed by issuers or provided by third parties.

As a Sub-Fund with sustainable investment objectives, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain issuers. These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviors and are applied to the bond portion of the portfolio. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre- contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

When selecting investments the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. Investments in bonds with a higher risk (with a quality rating lower than BBB-) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date. Measured over a period of 5 years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund is actively managed with a focus on bond selection where analysis of specific issuers of bonds is combined with a broader market analysis to construct the optimal portfolio, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. The aim is to exploit differences in valuations of issuers of bonds within sectors and differences in valuations between sectors and different quality segments (ratings). Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

The reference benchmark of the Sub-Fund, as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus, is aligned with the sustainable objective and characteristic of the Sub-Fund, but it is not designated to meet the sustainable investment objective. The Index is used for portfolio construction and for performance measurement purposes.

The Index consists of green bonds defined by Index provider as fixed-income securities in which the proceeds will be exclusively and formally applied to projects or activities that promote climate or other environmental sustainability purposes through their use of proceeds. The Index consists of green bonds mainly denominated in Euro.

The Index is constructed in following way, securities are independently evaluated by MSCI ESG Research along four dimensions to determine whether a fixed-income security should be classified as a green bond. These eligibility criteria reflect themes articulated in the Green Bond Principles and require clarity about a bond's: (1) Stated use of proceeds; (2) Process for green project evaluation and selection; (3) Process for management of proceeds; and (4) Commitment to ongoing reporting of the environmental performance of the use of proceeds. More information of the methodology used for the calculation of the Index are to be found on the website of the Index provider www.bloomberg.com.

Due to application of the norms-based responsible investment criteria and ESG analysis and Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Methodology, detailed in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates, the investment universe of the Index and Sub-Fund may differ.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets) contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Rule 144 A securities and shares/units of UCITS and other UCIs as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the “Do No Significant Harm” test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund’s liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter II: “Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description”.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) natural disasters

b) political unrest

c) socio-economic tensions

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile:

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Green Bond

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-	-	-
P	-	0,65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.25%	0.12%	-	-	-
R	-	0.35%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
T	-	0.36%	0.12%	5%	-	-
X	-	0,75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GREEN BOND SHORT DURATION

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 1 April 2019.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively investing at least 85% of its net assets in green bonds denominated in Euro. Green bonds are any type of bond instruments where the proceeds will be applied to finance or re-finance in part or in full new and/or existing projects that are beneficial to the environment. These bonds are mainly issued by supra-nationals, sub-sovereigns, agencies and corporates pursuing policies of sustainable development while observing environmental, social and governance principles.

The selection process involves green bond analysis, traditional credit analysis and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) analysis. which may be limited by the quality and availability of the data disclosed by issuers or provided by third parties.

As a Sub-Fund with sustainable investment objectives, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain issuers. These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviors and are applied to the bond portion of the portfolio. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre- contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

When selecting investments the Investment Manager shall analyze, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. Investments in bonds with a higher risk (with a quality rating lower than BBB-) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date. The Sub-Fund aims to hedge its interest rate risk by keeping the average portfolio duration between 1 and 3 years. Duration is hedged by taking offsetting position in a related security including derivatives such as futures and swaps. The use of these hedging positions may result in a geographic short exposure. Duration is the fund's weighted average time till maturity. A higher duration means a higher interest rate sensitivity. Although the Sub-Fund does not intend to measure its performance against an Index, it uses for portfolio construction the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is used for portfolio construction but not for performance measurement purposes. This Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund is actively managed with a focus on bond selection where analysis of specific issuers of bonds is combined with a broader market analysis to construct the optimal portfolio, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. The aim is to exploit differences in valuations of issuers of bonds within sectors and differences in valuations between sectors and different quality segments (ratings). Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

The reference benchmark of the Sub-Fund, as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus, is aligned with the sustainable objective and characteristic of the Sub-Fund, but it is not designated to meet the sustainable investment objective. The Index is used for portfolio construction but not for performance measurement purposes. The Sub-Fund does not utilize the broad market index but the customized green bond universe due to the characteristic of the Sub Fund. The Index consists of green bonds defined by Index provider as fixed-income securities in which the proceeds will be exclusively and formally applied to projects or activities that promote climate or other environmental sustainability purposes through their use of proceeds. The Index consists of green bonds mainly denominated in Euro.

The Index is constructed in following way, securities are independently evaluated by MSCI ESG Research along four dimensions to determine whether a fixed-income security should be classified as a green bond. These eligibility criteria reflect themes articulated in the Green Bond Principles and require clarity about a bond's: (1) Stated use of proceeds; (2) Process for green project evaluation and selection; (3) Process for management of proceeds; and (4) Commitment to ongoing reporting of the environmental performance of the use of proceeds. More information of the methodology used for the calculation of the Index are to be found on the website of the Index provider www.bloomberg.com.

Due to application of the norms-based responsible investment criteria and ESG analysis and Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Methodology, detailed in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates, the investment universe of the Index and Sub-Fund may differ.

Fixed-income Transferable Securities and/or Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by the governments of the Netherlands, Germany and France and their local public authorities may represent more than 35% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, provided such exposure does comply with the principle of risk spreading described in Art. 45 (1) of the Law of 2010.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets) and shares/units of UCITS and other UCIs as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may also invest in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS).

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- Total Return Swap or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps and credit default swap indices.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in CoCos, defaulted and distressed securities.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the “Do No Significant Harm” test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund’s liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III “Additional information”,

Chapter II: “Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description”.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) natural disasters

b) political unrest

c) socio-economic tensions

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile:

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Green Bond Short Duration

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
P	-	0,65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.35%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	0,75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS NORTH AMERICA ENHANCED INDEX SUSTAINABLE EQUITY

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 30 September 2019.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and aims for a risk and return comparable to the risk and return of the index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Sub-Fund also integrates ESG criteria aimed at achieving an enhanced sustainability profile compared to that of the Index. The Investment Manager determines the Sub-Fund's overall portfolio construction in line with its investment strategy on a quarterly basis.

The Sub-Fund invests predominantly in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (including preference shares) issued by companies domiciled, established, listed or operating in North America.

The Index represents the Sub-Fund's investment universe.

The Investment Manager integrates ESG considerations when building the Sub-Fund's portfolio including but not limited to exclusionary screens and a commitment to have an average weighted carbon intensity lower than the Index as further described in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub- Funds – Templates.

The Investment Manager uses an optimisation methodology to construct the portfolio with an aim to achieve a risk and return profile comparable to the risk and return profile of the Index. Moreover, due to the application of the ESG considerations (including exclusionary screens), it is likely that there is a difference between the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and the composition of the Index causing the risk-return profile of the Sub-Fund to deviate from the Index.

While the Index represents the Sub-Fund's investment universe, it may at times hold investments that are not part of the Index as a result of events such as (but not limited to) the periodic rebalancing of the Index, a restructuring or other corporate action of an Index constituent. Such instances will be rectified at the next scheduled portfolio construction. In addition, the Sub-Fund may hold investments in between the periodic portfolio construction occurrences that cause it to no longer comply with the ESG criteria for example, investments that the Investment Manager may identify for exclusion from the portfolio of the Sub-Fund or investments that no longer meet the criteria to be a sustainable investment and may no longer be allocated to the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment commitment. In these circumstances, investments held in between periodic portfolio construction occurrences that are no longer part of the Index or no longer aligned with the ESG criteria will be sold within a reasonable timeframe (and in any event at the next scheduled portfolio construction) taking into account the best interests of shareholders.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view of efficient portfolio management, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country.

The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the sub-fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs North America Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.08%	0.10%	2%	-	-
P	-	0.35%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.05%	0.10%	-	-	-
R	-	0.10%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	0.65%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.10%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL SOCIAL IMPACT EQUITY

Introduction

This Sub-Fund was launched with effect 12 January 1998 under the name of ING (L) Information Technology. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Funds: ING (L) Invest Internet (9 May 2003), ING (L) Invest Nasdaq (13 September 2006), ING (L) Invest IT (13 September 2006) and ING (L) Invest New Technology Leaders (8 April 2011). Per 1 December 2019 this Sub-Fund changed from NN (L) Information Technology into NN (L) Smart Connectivity. Per 6 March 2023 this Sub-Fund changed from NN (L) Smart Connectivity into Goldman Sachs Global Smart Connectivity Equity. Per 8 June 2023, this Sub-Fund changed from Goldman Sachs Global Smart Connectivity Equity into Goldman Sachs Global Social Impact Equity.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund uses active management with the aim of investing in companies that generate a positive social impact alongside a financial return. The Sub-Fund has an impact investment approach.

The Sub-Fund has a global investment universe, including emerging markets, that is aligned with long-term societal trends. Mainly companies with positive social impact will qualify for inclusion in the Sub-Fund. The selection process involves thematic alignment, financial analysis and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) analysis which may be limited by the quality and availability of the data disclosed by issuers or provided by third parties. The abovementioned selection process is applied to at least 90% of the equity investments.

As a Sub-Fund with sustainable investment objectives, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain companies. These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviors and are applied to the equity portion of the portfolio. The Sub-Fund strives to add value through company analysis, engagement and impact measurement. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre- contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is not used for portfolio construction but for performance measurement purposes only. The performance of the Sub-Fund and the Index may materially deviate.

The Sub-Fund essentially invests (minimum 2/3) in a diversified portfolio of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets – and convertible bonds) issued by companies domiciled, listed or traded anywhere in the world.

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144A Securities. The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A- Shares issued by companies incorporated in the PRC via Stock Connect. The Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to PRC risks, including but not limited to, geographical concentration risk, risk of change in PRC political, social or economic policy, liquidity and volatility risk, RMB currency risk and risks relating to PRC taxation. The Sub-Fund is also subject to specific risks applicable to investing via Stock Connect such as quota limitations, suspension in trading, price fluctuations in China A-Shares when in particular Stock Connect is not trading but PRC market is open, and operational risk. Stock Connect is relatively new, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund. The risks associated to investments in A-Shares are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps, Total Return Swap or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description in this prospectus.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Moreover, currency fluctuation may impact highly the Sub-Fund's performance. Investments in a specific theme are more concentrated than investments in various themes. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) data privacy and security

b) climate change

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Global Social Impact Equity

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.60%	0.20%	-	-	-
O	-	0.35%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
X	-	2%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	2%	0.25%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS SOCIAL BOND

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 27 June 2022.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively managing a portfolio that predominantly (minimum 2/3) invests in social bonds mainly denominated in Euro. Social bonds are any type of bond instruments where the proceeds will be applied to finance or re-finance in part or in full new and/or existing projects that provide clear social benefits especially, but not exclusively, for a target population(s). The Sub-Fund may also invest in sustainability bonds. Sustainability and social bonds are mainly issued by governments, supra-nationals, sub-sovereigns, agencies and corporates pursuing policies of sustainable development while observing environmental, social and governance principles.

As a Sub-Fund with sustainable investment objectives, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain issuers. These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviors and are applied to the bond portion of the portfolio. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre- contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

When selecting investments, the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. Investments in bonds with a higher risk (with a quality rating lower than BBB-) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date. Measured over a period of 5 years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund is actively managed with a focus on bond selection where analysis of specific issuers of bonds is combined with a broader market analysis to construct the optimal portfolio, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. The aim is to exploit differences in valuations of issuers of bonds within sectors and differences in valuations between sectors and different quality segments (ratings). Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

The reference benchmark of the Sub-Fund, as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus, is aligned with the sustainable objective and characteristic of the Sub-Fund, but it is not designated to meet the sustainable investment objective. The Index is used for portfolio construction and for performance measurement purposes.

The Index consists of social bonds defined by the Index provider as fixed-income securities in which the proceeds will be applied to projects or activities that promote social and sustainability purposes through their use of proceeds. The Index consists of social bonds mainly denominated in Euro.

The Index is constructed in following way, securities are independently evaluated by IHS Markit ESG Research along four dimensions to determine whether a fixed-income security should be classified as a social bond. These eligibility criteria reflect themes articulated in the Social Bond Principles and require clarity about a bond's: (1) Stated use of proceeds; (2) Process for social project evaluation and selection; (3) Process for management of proceeds; and (4) Commitment to ongoing reporting of the environmental performance of the use of proceeds. More information of the methodology used for the calculation of the Index can be found on the website of the Index provider IHS Markit.

Due to application of the norms-based responsible investment criteria, ESG analysis and Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Methodology, detailed in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates, the investment universe of the Index and Sub-Fund may differ.

Fixed-income Transferable Securities issued or guaranteed by the governments of Germany and France and their local public authorities may represent more than 35% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, provided such exposure does comply with the principle of risk spreading described in Art. 45 (1) of the Law of 2010.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, sustainability bonds, Rule 144 A securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, shares/units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant.

The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions.

Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

To be able to manage liquidity, the Sub-Fund is allowed to invest in non-social labelled bonds up to a third of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may also invest in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) up to a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The Sub-Fund may have recourse to financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management. The Sub-Fund may use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices

- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in defaulted and distressed securities. However, in case of downgrade, the Sub-Fund will not be exposed to more than 10% in distressed or default securities. Such securities are intended to be sold as soon as possible but ultimately within six months following the downgrade, taking into account the best interest of the investors.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertible securities.

Potential investors should note that the type of investments carried out in this Sub-Fund involve a relatively higher level of risk than investments in similar Sub-Funds investing in government bonds.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the “Do No Significant Harm” test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund’s liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter II: “Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description”.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) health and safety

b) corporate behaviour

c) labour rights

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III “Additional information”, Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II “Sub-Fund Factsheets”.

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Social Bond

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-	-	-
P	-	0,65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.25%	0.12%	-	-	-
R	-	0.35%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
X	-	0,75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS SOVEREIGN GREEN BOND

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 31 March 2021.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively investing at least 85% of its net assets in green bonds issued by government and government-related issuers, mainly denominated in Euro. Green bonds are any type of bond instruments where the proceeds will be applied to finance or refinance in part or in full new and/or existing projects that are beneficial to the environment. These bonds are mainly issued by governments, supra-nationals, sub-sovereigns and agencies pursuing policies of sustainable development while observing environmental, social and governance principles.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in green bonds from issuers that generate a positive environmental impact alongside a financial return. The selection process involves green bond analysis, traditional credit analysis and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) analysis. which may be limited by the quality and availability of the data disclosed by issuers or provided by third parties.

As a Sub-Fund with sustainable investment objectives, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain issuers. These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviors and are applied to the bond portion of the portfolio. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre- contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

When selecting investments, the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. Investments in bonds with a higher risk (with a quality rating lower than BBB- but still higher than BB-) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. In case of a credit rating downgrade below BBB-, the downgraded bond is included in the 10% limit. When this limit is breached, bonds will be sold to ensure compliance to the 10% limit within 5 business days. The Sub-Fund is allowed to invest in unrated bonds up to 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date. The Sub-Fund is actively managed. Measured over a period of 5 years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund can also include bonds that are not part of the Index universe. In order to achieve that goal, we take active management decisions that will result in over- and underweight positions as compared to this Index as well as in investments into securities that are not part of this Index. Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

The reference benchmark of the Sub-Fund, as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus, is aligned with the sustainable objective and characteristic of the Sub-Fund, but it is not designated to meet the sustainable investment objective. The Index is used for portfolio construction and for performance measurement purposes. The Sub-Fund does not utilize the broad market index but the customized green bond universe due to the characteristic of the Sub Fund. The Index consists of green bonds defined by Index provider as fixed-income securities in which the proceeds will be exclusively and formally applied to projects or activities that promote climate or other environmental sustainability purposes through their use of proceeds. The Index consists of green bonds issued by government and government-related issuers mainly denominated in Euro.

The Index is constructed in following way, securities are independently evaluated by MSCI ESG Research along four dimensions to determine whether a fixed-income security should be classified as a green bond. These eligibility criteria reflect themes articulated in the Green Bond Principles and require clarity about a bond's: (1) Stated use of proceeds; (2) Process for green project evaluation and selection; (3) Process for management of proceeds; and (4) Commitment to ongoing reporting of the environmental performance of the use of proceeds. More information of the methodology used for the calculation of the Index are to be found on the website of the Index provider www.bloomberg.com.

Due to application of the norms-based responsible investment criteria and ESG analysis and Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Methodology, detailed in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates, the investment universe of the Index and Sub-Fund may differ.

Fixed-income Transferable Securities and/or Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by the governments of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and Ireland and their local public authorities may represent more than 35% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, provided such exposure does comply with the principle of risk spreading described in Art. 45 (1) of the Law of 2010.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub- Fund's net assets), Rule 144 A securities and shares/units of UCITS and other UCIs as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub- Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may also invest in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) up to a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- Total Return Swap or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in CoCos, defaulted and distressed securities.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments and unrated bonds are detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) natural disasters

b) political unrest

c) socio-economic tensions

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

Euro (EUR).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs Sovereign Green Bond

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-class	Maximum Service fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-	-	-
P	-	0.65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Q	-	0.25%	0.12%	-	-	-
R	-	0.35%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
T	-	0.36%	0.12%	5%	-	-
X	-	0.75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS US DOLLAR CREDIT

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 29 April 2011. The Sub-Fund absorbed the following Sub-Fund: Corporate USD (29 April 2011) a Sub-Fund of the ING (L) Renta Fund SICAV.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns via the active asset management of a portfolio of debt securities and Money Market Instruments issued mainly by financial institutions and companies and denominated primarily (minimum 2/3) in US dollars. The Sub-Fund will invest directly in such securities and/or through UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund uses both fundamental and quantitative research with an aim to identify and exploit differences in valuations of the companies issuing the bonds within sectors as well as differences in valuations between sectors and different quality segments (ratings). The Sub-Fund combines analysis on specific issuers of corporate bonds with a broader market analysis with an intention of constructing an optimal portfolio and subjects all issuers to an in-depth analysis of business and financial risk before investing. The Sub-Fund uses active management with a focus on bond selection, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

It is stipulated that any liquid assets held on an ancillary basis will not be taken into account when calculating the above-mentioned limit of two thirds.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), contingent convertible securities (up to a maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, Rule 144 A securities, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, please note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

When selecting investments the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. The manager will always take the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors, along with the maturity date, into consideration.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swap
- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors.

Potential investors should note that the type of investments carried out in this Sub-Fund involve a relatively higher level of risk than investments in similar Sub-Funds investing in government bonds.

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub- Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities**. More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

Although the Sub-Fund did not have recourse to securities lending in practice in the past, the Sub-Fund will now, depending on market demand, engage in securities lending with the aim to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. This additional income would support the Sub- Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance. The expected and maximum level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions is disclosed in Appendix I.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds and other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited

to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

By investing in UCITS/UCIs (including ETFs) through the Sub-Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the UCITS/UCIs held by the Sub-Fund (including operating costs) in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Sub-Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such UCITS/UCIs in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Sub-Fund invests therein. To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, the Sub-Fund will invest only in ETFs sponsored by GSAMI or its affiliates, unless the Investment Manager determines, in its sole discretion, that no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure (for example, by sector, industry, credit quality, or duration). The Investment Manager will consider investing in an unaffiliated ETF on behalf of the Sub-Fund only where no affiliated ETF is available to provide the desired exposure. For investments in affiliated ETFs, the Investment Manager does not intend to receive the portion of its management fees equal to any management fees it earns as the investment adviser to those affiliated ETFs.

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile:

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs US Dollar Credit

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com. The portfolio turnover ratio inherent to the investment objective and policy of this Sub-Fund can be considered high.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-	-	-
P	-	0.75%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.36%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
X	-	1.00%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	1.00%	0.15%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS US EQUITY INCOME

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 14 March 2005.

Investment objective and policy

The Sub-Fund invests its net assets predominantly in a diversified portfolio comprised of equities and/or other Transferable Securities (warrants on Transferable Securities – up to a maximum of 10% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund – and convertible bonds) issued by companies established, listed or traded in the US and offering an attractive dividend rate. Issuers are companies whose head office or main business activity is based in the United States. The Sub-Fund uses active management to target companies with attractive dividend yield, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. Its investments will therefore materially deviate from the Index. Measured over a period of several years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub- Fund may also include investments into securities that are not part of the Index universe. Based on a thorough analysis we strive to select the most promising stocks. The Sub-Fund focuses on companies with stable and relatively high dividends. Ultimately, we choose the stocks that we expect to offer a sustainable dividend yield as a result of the strength of their finances and business. The Sub-Fund will also seek to generate a return through the sale of covered call options on equity securities by obtaining up front premium but the Sub-Fund's gains from an increase in the market value of its underlying shares may be limited where sold call options are exercised. For Distribution Share-Classes, the payment of the proceeds of this strategy is intended to be part of this distribution, if any, of the relevant Share Class on the date on which such distribution is made. The Sub-Fund may write covered call options on up to 100% of its net assets.

The Sub-Fund reserves the right to invest up to 20% of its net assets in Rule 144A securities.

The Sub-Fund may also invest, on an ancillary basis, in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Money Market Instruments, units of UCITS and other UCIs and deposits as described in Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant. The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- Index futures and options
- interest rate futures, options and swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts and currency options.

The risks linked to this use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging are described in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Environmental and Social characteristics

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund applies Stewardship as well as an ESG integration approach and restriction criteria regarding several activities. **More information can be found in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will engage in securities lending to generate additional income through the fees received from lending securities. The additional income supports the Sub-Fund in its investment objective by increasing its overall performance.

As the Sub-Fund lends securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities, the utilisation (%AUM lent) and the income generated may vary. However, the level of AUM that can be transferred to counterparties by means of securities lending transactions cannot exceed the maximum percentage indicated in Appendix 1 of this Prospectus. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for the Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the equities and other financial instruments used to reach investment objectives is considered high. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to low. Liquidity risks may arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. Investments in a specific geographic area are more concentrated than investments in various geographic areas. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial

investment. In relation to the sale of covered call options, in exchange for up front income, the Sub-Fund's gains from an increase in the market value of its underlying shares may be limited where sold call options are exercised. In a rising market the Sub-Fund could therefore underperform. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health and safety

c) corporate governance

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the commitment method.

Typical investor profile

The Sub-Fund particularly targets dynamic investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in equities.

Reference Currency

United States Dollar (USD).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs US Equity Income

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. The Y Share-Class applies an additional distribution fee of 1%. In case of redemption requests for a Y Share-Class, Shares will be redeemed on basis of the FIFO principle as described in more detail in Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company; III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions; chapter Redemptions. For Distribution Share Classes, distribution of proceeds generated from the sale of call options, represent a distribution of capital from an accounting perspective. Distributions of capital may impact the tax position of investors who should accordingly take their own specific advice on investment in the Sub-Fund. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.60%	0.25%	-	-	-
O	-	0.40%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
P	-	1.50%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.75%	0.25%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
S	-	0.60%	0.20%	2%	-	-
X	-	2%	0.25%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Y	-	2%	0.25%	-	1%	1%
Z	0.20%	-	-	-	-	-

GOLDMAN SACHS USD GREEN BOND

Introduction

The Sub-Fund was launched on 15 March 2023.

Investment objective and policy

This Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively managing a portfolio of at least 85% of global green bonds predominantly (minimum of 2/3) denominated in US Dollar. Green bonds are any type of bond instruments where the proceeds will be applied to finance or re-finance in part or in full new and/or existing projects that are beneficial to the environment. These bonds are mainly issued by supra-nationals, sub-sovereigns, agencies and corporates pursuing policies of sustainable development while observing environmental, social and governance principles.

The selection process involves green bond analysis, traditional credit analysis and ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) analysis which may be limited by the quality and availability of the data disclosed by issuers or provided by third parties.

As a Sub-Fund with sustainable investment objectives, as described in Article 9 of the SFDR, more stringent restrictions are applicable for investments in certain issuers. These restrictions relate to both activities and behaviors and are applied to the bond portion of the portfolio. **More information can be found in Appendix III: SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.**

When selecting investments the Investment Manager shall analyse, maintain and update the credit rating of future investments and shall ensure that the average rating of the portfolio is BBB- or better. Investments in bonds with a higher risk (with a quality rating lower than BBB- but still higher than BB-) may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. In case of a credit rating downgrade below BBB-, the downgraded bond is included in the 10% limit. When this limit is breached, bonds will be sold to ensure compliance to the 10% limit within 5 business days. The Investment Manager will always take into consideration the quality and diversity of issuers and sectors along with the maturity date. Measured over a period of 5 years this Sub-Fund aims to beat the performance of the Index as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus. The Index is a broad representation of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. The Sub-Fund may also include investments into bonds that are not part of the Index universe. The Sub-Fund is actively managed with a focus on bond selection where analysis of specific issuers of bonds is combined with a broader market analysis to construct the optimal portfolio, with deviation limits maintained relative to the Index. The aim is to exploit differences in valuations of issuers of bonds within sectors and differences in valuations between sectors and different quality segments (ratings). Therefore, the Sub-Fund's investments can materially deviate from the Index.

The reference benchmark of the Sub-Fund, as listed in the Appendix II of the Company's Prospectus, is aligned with the sustainable objective and characteristic of the Sub-Fund, but it is not designated to meet the sustainable investment objective. The Index is used for portfolio construction and for performance measurement purposes.

The Index consists of green bonds defined by Index provider as fixed-income securities in which the proceeds will be exclusively and formally applied to projects or activities that promote climate or other environmental sustainability purposes through their use of proceeds. The Index consists of green bonds mainly denominated in US Dollar.

The Index is constructed in following way, securities are independently evaluated by MSCI ESG Research along four dimensions to determine whether a fixed-income security should be classified as a green bond. These eligibility criteria reflect themes articulated in the Green Bond Principles and require clarity about a bond's: (1) Stated use of proceeds; (2) Process for green project evaluation and selection; (3) Process for management of proceeds; and (4) Commitment to ongoing reporting of the environmental performance of the use of proceeds. More information of the methodology used for the calculation of the Index are to be found on the website of the Index provider www.bloomberg.com.

Due to application of the norms-based responsible investment criteria and ESG analysis and Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Methodology, detailed in Appendix III: SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds - Templates, the investment universe of the Index and Sub-Fund may differ.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in other Transferable Securities (including warrants on Transferable Securities up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets), Rule 144 A securities and shares/units of UCITS (including UCITS ETFs) and other UCIs as described in Chapter III "Investment restrictions", section A "Eligible investments" of Part III of this prospectus. However, investments in UCITS and UCIs may not exceed a total of 10% of the net assets. Where the Sub-Fund invests in warrants on Transferable Securities, note that the Net Asset Value may fluctuate more than if the Sub-Fund were invested in the underlying assets because of the higher volatility of the value of the warrant.

The Sub-Fund may hold bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Such holdings may not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. Cash equivalents such as deposits, Money Market Instruments and money market funds may be used for cash management purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. Such holdings may not exceed 15% of the Sub-Fund's net assets under normal market conditions. In exceptional market conditions, on a temporary basis, such holdings may represent up to 100% of net assets.

With a view to achieving the investment objectives, the Sub-Fund may also use derivative financial instruments including, but not limited to, the following:

- options and futures on Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments
- futures and options on Indices
- futures, options and interest rate swaps
- performance swaps
- forward currency contracts, currency futures contracts and transactions, currency call and put options, and currency swaps

- derivative financial instruments linked to credit risks, namely credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, Indices and baskets of securities.

The Sub-Fund will not actively invest in equities but may receive equities from a restructuring or other corporate action. Such equities are intended to be sold as soon as possible taking into account the best interests of the investors. The Sub-Fund will not invest in CoCos, defaulted and distressed securities.

Principal Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors

The Sub-Fund considers Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors notably via Stewardship. For the Sustainable Investments, Principal Adverse Impacts are taken into account as part of the "Do No Significant Harm" test as described in the Sustainable Investment Framework.

Information on Principle Adverse Impacts on Sustainability Factors is available in Appendix III: SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates.

Securities lending

The Sub-Fund will not engage in securities lending.

Risk profile of the Sub-Fund

The overall market risk associated with the bonds or other financial instruments used to reach the investment objectives is considered medium. These financial instruments are impacted by various factors. These include, but are not limited to, the development of the financial market, the economic development of issuers of these financial instruments who are themselves affected by the general world economic situation and the economic and political conditions in each country. Expected credit risk, the risk of failure of the issuers of underlying investments is medium. The Sub-Fund's liquidity risk is set to medium. Liquidity risks arise when a specific underlying investment is difficult to sell. No guarantee is provided as to the recovery of the initial investment. The risk associated with the financial derivative instruments is detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter II: "Risks linked to the investment universe: detailed description".

Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risks that the Sub-Fund may be exposed to, for example are:

a) climate change

b) health & safety

c) corporate behaviour

Based on the assessment of the sustainability risks, the sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund can be categorized as high, medium or low. The risk profile indicates on a qualitative basis, the likelihood and level of the negative impacts due to sustainability risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund. This is based on the level and result of integration of environmental, social and governance factors in the investment process of the Sub-Fund. The sustainability risk profile of the Sub-Fund is medium.

The global exposure of this Sub-Fund is determined using the VaR method as further detailed in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV: Techniques and instruments, A: General Provisions.

Typical investor profile:

The Sub-Fund particularly targets neutral investors as defined in Part II "Sub-Fund Factsheets".

Fund type

Investments in fixed income instruments.

Reference Currency

US Dollar (USD).

Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund Goldman Sachs USD Green Bond

Information applicable to each Share-Class of the Sub-Fund	
Payment Date	Three Business Days following the applicable Valuation Day.
Additional information	All profits, losses and expenses associated with a currency hedging transaction entered into in relation to the Hedged Share-Class will be allocated solely to the Hedged Share-Class. An additional maximum Share-Class Overlay Fee of 0.04% is charged for Overlay Share-Classes. The list of available Share-Classes of this Sub-Fund is available on https://am.gs.com.

Share-Class	Maximum Service Fee	Maximum Management Fee	Fixed Service Fee	Maximum Subscription Fee	Maximum Conversion Fee	Distribution Fee
I	-	0.36%	0.12%	2%	-	-
N	-	0.35%	0.15%	-	-	-
P		0.65%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
R	-	0.36%	0.15%	3%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
T	-	0.36%	0.12%	5%	-	-
X		0.75%	0.15%	5%	3% in Belgium and 1% elsewhere	-
Z	0.12%	-	-	-	-	-

PART III: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

I. THE COMPANY

The Company is an umbrella fund and offers investors the opportunity to invest in a range of Sub-Funds. Each Sub-Fund has its own specific investment objective and policy and an independent portfolio of assets.

The Company is a public limited liability company ("*Société Anonyme*") qualifying as a SICAV and is subject to the provisions of the Luxembourg law related to commercial companies of 10 August 1915, as amended from time to time, and the Law of 2010.

The Company was set up on 6 September 1993 under the Law of 30 March 1988 on undertakings for collective investment as "BBL (L) Invest". The name of the Company was changed from ING (L) to NN (L) with effect as of 7 April 2015 and from NN (L) to Goldman Sachs Funds III as of 6 March 2023. The coordinated Articles were registered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register, where they are available for inspection. Copies may be obtained free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Company.

The Articles may be amended from time to time in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements laid down by Luxembourg law and the Articles. The Prospectus, including the details of the Sub-Funds as described in detail in each Sub-Fund factsheet under "Investment objective and policy" may be amended from time to time by the Company's Board of Directors with the prior approval of the CSSF in accordance with Luxembourg law and regulations. The share capital of the Company will, at all times, be equal to the value of the net assets of the Sub-Funds. It is represented by registered Shares, all fully paid up, without par value.

Share capital variations are fully legal and there are no provisions requiring publication and entry in the Trade and Companies Register as prescribed for increases and decreases in the share capital of public limited companies (*Sociétés Anonymes*).

The Company may issue additional Shares at any time at a price set in compliance with the contents of Chapter IX "Shares", without any preference right being reserved for existing Shareholders.

The minimum capital is laid down in the Law of 2010. In case where one or several Sub-Funds of the Company hold Shares that have been issued by one or several other Sub-Funds of the Company their value will not be taken into account for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the determination of the above mentioned minimum capital.

The consolidation currency of the Company is the Euro.

II. RISKS LINKED TO THE INVESTMENT UNIVERSE: DETAILED DESCRIPTION

General remarks regarding risks

Investments in the Shares are exposed to risks, which may include or be linked to equity, bond, currency, interest rate, credit, volatility and political risks. Each of these risks may also occur in conjunction with other risks. Some of these risk factors are described briefly below. Investors must have experience in investing in instruments used in the context of the investment policy described.

Investors must also be fully aware of the risks linked to investments in the Company's Shares and ensure that they consult their legal, tax and financial adviser, auditor or other adviser in order to obtain complete information on (i) the appropriate nature of an investment in Shares, depending on their personal financial and tax situation and on their particular circumstances, (ii) the information contained herein and (iii) the investment policy of the Sub-Fund (as described in the relevant factsheet for each Sub-Fund), before making any investment decision.

Apart from potential stock exchange profit, it is important to note that an investment in the Company also involves the risk of incurring stock exchange losses. Company Shares are securities whose value is determined on the basis of fluctuations in the price of the Transferable Securities held by the Company. The value of Shares may therefore go up or down in relation to their initial value.

There is no guarantee that the aims of the investment policy will be achieved.

Market risk

This is a general risk which affects all investments. Price for financial instruments are mainly determined by the financial markets and by the economic development of the issuers, who are themselves affected by the overall situation of the global economy and by the economic and political conditions prevailing in each relevant country (market risk).

Interstate risk

Interest rates are determined by factors of supply and demand in the international money markets which are influenced by macro- economic factors, speculation and central bank and government policies or intervention. Fluctuations in short term and/or long term interest rates may affect the value of the Shares. Fluctuations in interest rates of the currency in which the Shares are denominated and/or fluctuations in interest rates of the currency or currencies in which the Sub-Fund's assets are denominated may affect the value of the Shares.

Currency risk

The value of investments may be affected by exchange rate fluctuations in the Sub-Funds where investments are allowed in a currency other than the Sub-Fund's Reference Currency.

Credit risk

Investors must be aware that any such investment may involve credit risks. Bonds and debt securities effectively involve issuer credit risk, which can be calculated using the issuer's credit rating. Bonds and debt securities issued by entities with a low rating are generally considered to have higher credit risk and issuer default probability than those issued by issuers with a higher rating. If the issuer of bonds or debt securities runs into financial or economic difficulty, the value of the bonds or debt securities (which may become null and void) and the payments made on account of these bonds or debt securities (which may become null and void) may be affected.

Risk of issuer default

In parallel to the general trends prevailing on the financial markets, developments particular to each issuer can affect the value of an investment. Even a careful selection of transferable securities cannot eliminate the risk of losses caused by the inability of an issuer to face its contractual payment obligations.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk may take two forms: asset liquidity risk and funding liquidity risk. Asset liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to purchase or sell a security or position at its quoted price or market value due to such factors as a sudden change in the perceived value or credit worthiness of the position, or due to adverse market conditions generally. Funding liquidity risk refers to the inability of a Sub-Fund to meet a redemption request, due to the inability of the Sub-Fund to sell securities or positions in order to raise sufficient cash to meet the redemption request. Markets where the Sub-Fund's securities are traded could also experience such adverse conditions as to cause stock-exchanges to suspend trading activities. Reduced liquidity due to these factors may have an adverse impact on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund and on its ability to meet redemption requests in a timely manner.

Operational risk

A Sub-Fund may be exposed to a risk of loss, which can arise, for example, from inadequate internal processes and from human error or system failures at the Management Company, Investment Manager(s) or at external third parties. These risks can affect the performance of a Sub-Fund and can thus also adversely affect the Net Asset Value per Share and the capital invested by the investor.

Legal risk

Investments may be made in jurisdictions in which Luxembourg law does not apply, or, in the event of legal disputes, where the place of jurisdiction is located outside of Luxembourg. The resulting rights and obligations of the Sub-Funds may vary from their rights and obligations in Luxembourg, to the detriment of the Company and/or the investor. The Management Company and/or Investment Manager(s) may be unaware of political or legal developments (or may only become aware of them at a later date), including amendments to the legislative framework in these jurisdictions. Such developments may also lead to limitations regarding the eligibility of assets that may be, or already have been, acquired. This situation may also arise if the Luxembourg legislative framework governing the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager(s) is amended.

Risks arising from investments in Currency Hedged Share-Classes

Currency Hedged Share-Classes will make use of derivative financial instruments to achieve the stated objective of the specific Share-Class, and which can be distinguished by making reference to Currency Hedged Share-Classes. Investors in such Share-Classes may be exposed to additional risks, such as market risk, compared with the main Share-Class of the respective Sub-Fund depending on the level of the hedge performed. Additionally, the changes in the Net Asset Value of these Share-Classes may not be correlated with the main Share-Class of the Sub-Fund.

Risk on cross liabilities for all Share-Classes (Standard, Currency Hedged)

The right of Shareholders of any Share-Class to participate in the assets of the Sub-Fund is limited to the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund and all the assets comprising a Sub-Fund will be available to meet all of the liabilities of the Sub-Fund, regardless of the different amounts stated to be payable on the separate Share-Classes. Although the Company may enter into a derivative contract in respect of a specific Share-Class, any liability in respect of such derivative transaction will affect the Sub-Fund and its Shareholders as a whole, including Shareholders of non-Currency Hedged Share-Classes. Investors should be aware that this may lead the Sub-Fund to hold larger cash balances than would be the case in the absence of such active Share-Classes.

Risks arising from investments in derivatives (including Total Return Swaps)

The Company may use various derivative instruments to reduce risks or costs or to generate additional capital or income in order to meet the investment objectives of a Sub-Fund. Certain Sub-Funds may also use derivatives extensively and/or for more complex strategies as further described in their respective investment objectives. While the prudent use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks associated with more traditional investments. The use of derivatives may give rise to a form of leverage, which may cause the Net Asset Value of these Sub-Funds to be more volatile and/or change by greater amounts than if they had not been leveraged, since leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the respective Sub-Funds' portfolio securities.

Before investing in Shares, investors must ensure to understand that their investments may be subject to the following risk factors relating to the use of derivative instruments:

- *Market risk:* Where the value of the underlying asset of a derivative instrument changes, the value of the instrument will become positive or negative, depending on the performance of the underlying asset. For non-option derivatives the absolute size of the fluctuation in value of a derivative will be very similar to the fluctuation in value of the underlying security or reference index. In the case of options, the absolute change in value of an option will not necessarily be similar to the change in

value of the underlying because, as explained further below, changes in options values are dependent on a number of other variables.

- *Liquidity risk:* If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price (however, a Sub-Fund will only enter into OTC derivative contracts if it is allowed to liquidate such transactions at any time at fair value).
- *Counterparty risk:* When OTC derivative contracts are entered into, the Sub-Funds may be exposed to risks arising from the solvency and liquidity of its counterparts and from their ability to respect the conditions of these contracts. The Company on behalf of the Sub-Funds may enter into forwards, options and swap contracts, or use other derivative techniques, each of which involves the risk that the counterpart will fail to respect its commitments under the terms of each contract. The counterparty risk associated with any of the Share-Classes of the Sub-Fund is borne by the Sub-Fund as a whole. In order to mitigate the risk, the Company will ensure that the trading of bilateral OTC derivative instruments is conducted on the basis of the following criteria:
    - Only high quality counterparties are selected for the trading of bilateral OTC derivative instruments. In principle, a bilateral OTC derivative counterparty must at least have an investment grade rating by Fitch, Moody's and/or Standard & Poor's, be structured as a public limited liability company, and have its parent company registered office located in OECD countries;
    - Bilateral OTC derivatives are traded only if covered by a robust legal framework, typically an International Swap and Derivative Association Inc. (ISDA) master agreement and a Credit Support Annex (CSA);
    - With the exception of the short-term currency forward contracts used for Share-Class hedging, bilateral OTC financial derivative instruments should be covered by a collateral process conducted on a NAV frequency basis;
    - The creditworthiness of the counterparties should be reassessed at least annually;
    - All policies in relation to the trading of bilateral OTC derivative instruments should be reviewed at least annually;
    - The counterparty risk to a single counterparty is maximised to 5% or 10% of net assets as is defined under Chapter III "Investments restrictions", Section B "Investments limits", point 2.
- *Settlement risk*: Settlement risk exists when a derivative instrument is not settled in a timely manner, thereby increasing counterparty risk prior to settlement and potentially incurring funding costs that would otherwise not be experienced. Should the settlement never occur the loss incurred by the Sub-Fund will correspond to the difference in value between the original and the replacement contracts. If the original transaction is not replaced, the loss incurred by the Sub-Fund will be equal to the value of the contract at the time it becomes void.
- *Other risks*: Other risks in using derivative instruments include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Some derivative instruments, in particular OTC derivative instruments, do not have prices observable on an exchange and so involve the use of formulae, with prices of underlying securities or reference indices obtained from other sources of market price data. OTC options involve the use of models, with assumptions, which increases the risk of pricing errors. Improper valuations could result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Sub-Funds. Derivative instruments do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the assets, rates or Indices they are designed to track. Consequently, the Sub-Funds' use of derivative instruments may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, furthering the Sub-Funds' investment objective. In adverse situations, the Sub-Funds' use of derivative instruments may become ineffective and the Sub-Funds may suffer significant losses.

  In addition to this, using certain derivative instruments may require collateral or margin to be transferred or pledged out of the Sub-Fund's assets to a counterparty of the Sub-Fund to act as cover to any exposure by such counterparty to the Sub-Fund and to secure its obligations to its counterparty. The Sub-Fund's assets transferred as collateral or margin may possibly not be segregated from the Sub-Fund's counterparty's own assets and the Sub-Fund may have a right to the return of equivalent assets rather than the original collateral or margin assets transferred by the Sub-Fund to the counterparty. If the title of any such collateral or margin is transferred to the Sub-Fund's counterparty, it becomes an asset of such counterparty and may be used as its own asset by such counterparty. These assets may exceed the value of the Sub-Fund's obligations to its counterparty if the counterparty requires excess collateral or margin. Where the collateral is transferred by the Sub-Fund to such counterparty, it will not be held in custody by the Depositary for safekeeping. In addition, under the terms of a financial derivative instrument, one counterparty may have to provide collateral or margin to the other counterparty to act as a cover to the variable exposure arising under the financial derivative instrument only if a minimum transfer amount is triggered and the Sub-Fund may therefore have an uncollateralised risk exposure to a counterparty under a financial derivative instrument up to such minimum transfer amount. Where the collateral is pledged by the Sub-Fund to the benefit of such counterparty, such counterparty may not rehypothecate the assets pledged to it as collateral without the Fund's consent. Where additional collateral is called by such other party the Management Company may be required to realise assets comprised in a Sub-Fund which it would not have sought to realise had there not been a requirement to transfer or pledge additional collateral or margin.

A non-exhaustive list of the derivative instruments most commonly used by the relevant Sub-Funds is set out below:

- *Equity Index, Single Stock, Interest Rate and Bond Futures*: Futures contracts are forward contracts, meaning they represent a pledge to make a certain economic transfer at a future date. The exchange of value occurs by the date specified in the contract. The majority of contracts have to be cash settled and where physical delivery is an option the underlying instrument is actually rarely exchanged. Futures are distinguished from generic forward contracts in that they contain standardised terms, trade on a formal exchange, are regulated by overseeing agencies, and are guaranteed

by clearing firms. Also, in order to ensure that payment will occur, futures have both an initial margin and a margin requirement which moves in line with the market value of the underlying asset that must be settled daily. The main risk to the buyer or seller of an exchange-traded future consists in the change in value of the underlying reference Index/security/contract/bond.

- *Foreign Exchange Contracts*: These contracts involve the exchange of an amount in one currency for an amount in a different currency on a specific date. Once a contract has been transacted the value of the contract will change depending on foreign exchange rate movements and, in the case of forwards, interest rate differentials. To the extent that such contracts are used to hedge non-base currency foreign currency exposures back to the base currency of the Sub-Fund, there is a risk that the hedge may not be perfect and movements in its value may not exactly offset the change in value of the currency exposure being hedged. Since the gross amounts of the contract are exchanged on the specified date, there is a risk that if the counterparty with whom the contract has been agreed goes into default between the time of payment by the Sub-Fund but before receipt by the Sub-Fund of the amount due from the counterparty, then the Sub-Fund will be exposed to the counterparty risk of the amount not received and the entire principal of a transaction could be lost.
- *Interest Rate Swaps*: An interest rate swap is an OTC agreement between two parties which normally involves exchanging a fixed interest amount per payment period for a payment that is based on a floating rate index. The notional principal of an interest rate swap is never exchanged, only the fixed and floating amounts. Where the payment dates of the two interest amounts coincide there is normally one net settlement. The market risk of this type of instrument is driven by the change in the reference indices used for the fixed and floating legs. Each party to the interest rate swap bears the counterpart's credit risk and collateral is arranged to mitigate this risk.
- *Credit Default Swaps (CDSs)*: Credit default swaps are bilateral financial contracts in which one counterparty (the "protection buyer") pays a periodic fee in return for a contingent payment by the other counterparty (the "protection seller") following a credit event of a reference issuer. The protection buyer acquires the right to exchange particular bonds or loans issued by the reference issuer with the protection seller for its or their par value, in an aggregate amount up to the notional value of the contract, when a credit event occurs. A credit event is commonly defined as bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, material adverse restructuring of debt, or failure to meet payment obligations when due. A credit default swap allows the transfer of default risk and carries a higher risk than direct investments in bonds. If the credit event does not occur the buyer pays all the required premiums and the swap terminates on maturity with no further payments. The risk of the buyer is therefore limited to the value of the premiums paid. The market for credit default swaps may sometimes be more illiquid than bond markets. A Sub-Fund entering into credit default swaps must at all times be able to meet redemption requests.
- *Total Return Swaps (TRS)*: These contracts represent a combined market and credit default derivative and their value will change as a result of fluctuations in interest rates as well as credit events and credit outlook. A TRS involves that receiving the total return is similar in risk profile to actually owning the underlying reference security. Furthermore, these transactions may be less liquid than interest rate swaps as there is no standardisation of the underlying reference index and this may adversely affect the ability to close out a TRS position or the price at which such a close out is transacted. The swap contract is an agreement between two parties and therefore each party bears the other's counterparty risk and collateral is arranged to mitigate this risk.
- *Exchange-traded and OTC Options*: options are complex instruments whose value depends on many variables including the strike price of the underlying (versus the spot price both at the time the option is transacted and subsequently), the time to maturity of the option, the type of option (European or American or other type) and volatility among others. The most significant contributor to market risk resulting from options is the market risk associated with the underlying when the option has an intrinsic value (i.e. it is 'in-the-money'), or the strike price is near the price of the underlying ('near-the money'). In these circumstances the change in value of the underlying will have a significant influence on the change in value of the option. The other variables will also have an influence, which will likely to be greater the further away the strike price is from the price of the underlying. Unlike exchange traded option contracts (which are settled through a clearing firm), OTC option contracts are privately negotiated between two parties and are not standardised. Further, the two parties must bear each other's credit risk and collateral is arranged to mitigate this risk. The liquidity of an OTC option can be less than an exchange traded option and this may adversely affect the ability to close out the option position, or the price at which such a close out is transacted.

Risks arising from the use of SFTs (including Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions)

Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions involve certain risks. There is no assurance that a Sub-Fund will achieve the objective for which it entered into such a transaction. In the event of a counterparty default or an operational difficulty, securities lent may be recovered late and only in part which might restrict the Sub-Fund's ability to complete the sale of securities or to meet redemption requests. The Sub-Fund's exposure to its counterparty will be mitigated by the fact that the counterparty will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction. If the collateral is in the form of securities, there is a risk that when it is sold it will realize insufficient cash to settle the counterparty's debt to the Sub-Fund or to purchase replacements for the securities that were lent to the counterparty. In the event that the Sub-Fund reinvests cash collateral, there is a risk that the investment will earn less than the interest that is due to the counterparty in respect of that cash and that it will return less than the amount of cash that was invested. There is also a risk that the investment will become illiquid, which would restrict the Sub-Fund's ability to recover its securities on loan, which might restrict the Sub-Fund's ability to complete the sale or to meet redemption requests.

Securities lent may increase in value. Therefore, collateral received may no longer be sufficient to fully cover the Sub-

Fund's claim for delivery or redemption of collateral against a counterparty. The Sub-Fund may deposit the collateral in blocked accounts. Though, the credit institution that safe keeps the deposits may default. Upon completion of the transaction, the collateral deposited may no longer be available to the full extent, although the Sub-Fund is obligated to return the collateral at the amount initially granted. Therefore, the Sub- Fund may be obliged to compensate the losses incurred by the deposit of collateral.

Furthermore, collateral management requires the use of systems and certain process definitions. Failure of processes as well as human or system errors at the level of the Management Company, Investment Manager(s) or third-parties in relation to collateral management could entail the risk that assets, serving as collateral, lose value and are no longer sufficient to fully cover the Sub-Fund's claim for delivery or transfer back of collateral against a counterparty.

Risk arising from investments in Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) and Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS)

Asset-backed securities may include asset pools in credit card loans, auto loans, residential and commercial mortgage loans collateralised mortgage obligations and collateralised debt obligations, agency mortgage pass-through securities and covered bonds. These securities may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other fixed income securities such as corporate issued bonds. ABS and MBS entitle the holders to receive payments that are primarily dependent upon the cash flow arising from a specified pool of financial assets.

ABS and MBS are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks that may have a substantial impact on the timing and size of the cash flows paid by the securities and may negatively impact the returns of the securities.

Risk arising from investments in Convertible Securities

A convertible security is generally a debt obligation, preferred stock or other equivalent security that pays interest or dividends and may be converted by the holder within a specified period of time into common stock. The value of convertible securities may rise and fall with the market value of the underlying stock or, like a debt security, vary with changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer. A convertible security tends to perform more like a stock when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because more of the security's value resides in the option to convert) and more like a debt security when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the option to convert is less valuable). Because its value can be influenced by many different factors, a convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security, and generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock.

Risk arising from investments in contingent convertible bonds ("Cocos")

Contingent convertible securities are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either automatically convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain 'triggers' linked to regulatory capital thresholds or where the issuing banking institution's regulatory authorities considers this to be necessary. CoCos will have unique equity conversion or principal write-down features which are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Some additional risks associated with CoCos are set forth below:

- Trigger level risk: Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the capital structure of the issuer. The conversion triggers will be disclosed in the prospectus of each issuance. The trigger could be activated either through a material loss in capital as represented in the numerator or an increase in risk weighted assets as measured in the denominator.
- Capital structure inversion risk: Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, CoCos investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not, e.g. when a high trigger principal write- down CoCos is activated. These cuts against the normal order of capital structure hierarchy where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss. This is less likely with a low trigger CoCos when equity holders will already have suffered loss. Moreover, high trigger CoCos may suffer losses not at the point of gone concern but conceivably in advance of lower trigger CoCos and equity.
- Liquidity and concentration risks: In normal market conditions CoCos comprise mainly realisable investments which can be readily sold. The structure of the instruments is innovative yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform. In the event a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons it is not known whether the market will view the issue as an idiosyncratic or systemic event. In the latter case, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. Furthermore, in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly stressed. While diversified from an individual company perspective the nature of the universe means that the fund may be concentrated in a specific industry sector and the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile as a result of this concentration of holdings relative to a Sub-Fund which diversifies across a larger number of sectors.
- Valuation risk: the attractive return on this type of instrument may not be the only criterion guiding the valuation and the investment decision. It should be viewed as a complexity and risk premium, investors have to fully consider the underlying risks.
- Call extension risk: as CoCos can be issued as perpetual instruments, investors may not be able to recover their capital if expected on call date or indeed at any date.
- Risk of coupon cancellation: with certain types of CoCo Bonds, the payment of coupons is discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any time and for an indeterminate period.

Risk arising from investments in distressed and default securities

Distressed securities may be defined as debt securities that are officially in restructuring or in payment default and whose rating (by at least one of the major rating agencies) is lower than CCC-. Investment in distressed securities may cause additional risks for a Sub-Fund. Such securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and principal or maintain other terms

of the offer documents over any long period of time. They are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to other outstanding securities and creditors of the issuer. Whilst such issues are likely to have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposure to adverse economic conditions. Therefore, a Sub-Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Recovery of interest and principal may involve additional cost for the relevant Sub-Fund. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the relevant Sub- Fund's investments may not compensate the shareholders adequately for the risks assumed.

Risk arising from Rule 144A securities

Rule 144A securities are US securities transferable via a private placement regime (i.e. without registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission), to which a "registration right" registered under the Securities Act may be attached, such registration rights providing for an exchange right into equivalent debt securities or into equity shares. The selling of such Rule 144A securities is restricted to qualified institutional buyers (as defined by the Securities Act). The advantage for investors may be higher returns due to lower administration charges. However, dissemination of secondary market transactions in Rule 144A securities is restricted and only available to qualified institutional buyers. This might increase the volatility of the security prices and, in extreme conditions, decrease the liquidity of a particular Rule 144A security.

Risk arising from investments in the emerging markets

A Sub-Fund may invest in less developed or emerging markets. These markets may be volatile and illiquid and the investments of the Sub- Fund in such markets may be considered speculative and subject to significant delays in settlement. Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Sub-Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if a Sub-Fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security. The risk of significant fluctuations in the net asset value and of the suspension of redemptions in those Sub-Funds may be higher than for Sub-Funds investing in major world markets. In addition, there may be a higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability and adverse changes in government regulations and laws in emerging markets and assets could be compulsorily acquired without adequate compensation. The assets of a Sub-Fund investing in such markets, as well as the income derived from the Sub-Fund, may also be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates and exchange control and tax regulations and consequently the net asset value of Shares of that Sub-Fund may be subject to significant volatility. Some of these markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such countries may be subject to unexpected closure.

Risk arising from investments in Russia

Investments in Russia are currently subject to certain heightened risks with regard to the ownership and custody of securities. In Russia this is evidenced by entries in the books of a company or its registrar. No certificates representing ownership of Russian companies will be held by the Depositary or any correspondent or in an effective central depositary system. As a result of this system, the lack of state regulation or enforcement and the concept of fiduciary duty not being well established, the Company could lose its registration and ownership of Russian securities through fraud, negligence or even mere oversight by management, without satisfactory legal remedy, which may lead to Shareholders suffering a dilution or loss of investment. Some Sub-Funds may invest a significant portion of their net assets in securities or corporate bonds issued by companies domiciled, established or operating in Russia as well as, as the case may be, in debt securities issued by the Russian government as described in more detail in the relevant Sub-Fund factsheets. Investments in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments which are not listed on stock exchanges or traded on a Regulated Market or on another Regulated Market in a Member or other State within the meaning of the Law of 2010 which include Russian Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments may not exceed 10% of the assets of the relevant Sub-Funds. The Russian markets might indeed be exposed to liquidity risks, and liquidation of assets could therefore sometimes be lengthy or difficult. However, investments in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments which are listed or traded on the "Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange – Russian Trade System" (MICEX-RTS) are not limited to 10% of the assets of the relevant Sub- Funds as such markets are recognized as Regulated Markets.

Risks linked with dealing in fixed income investments through Bond Connect

To the extent permitted by the investment policy of a Sub-Fund, fixed- income investments in China may be made through Bond Connect. Investing in such market is subject to the risks of investing in Emerging Markets, including some of the risks disclosed in the section "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect", specifically "c. Difference in trading day and trading hours", "f. Trading costs", "g. RMB Currency Risk", "k. Local market rules, foreign shareholding restrictions and disclosure obligations" and "l. Tax considerations". Potential investors must be aware that Bond Connect is in a development stage, hence some regulations are untested and subject to change, which may adversely affect the Sub-Fund.

Risks arising from investments in China via Stock Connect

In addition to the risks mentioned under section "Risk arising from investments in the emerging markets", investments in China A-Shares are subject to additional risk factors. In particular, Shareholders should note that Stock Connect is a new trading programme. The relevant regulations are untested and subject to change. Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations which may restrict the Sub-Fund's ability to deal via Stock Connect on a timely basis. This may impact the Sub- Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy effectively. Shareholders should note further that under the

relevant regulations a security may be recalled from the scope of Stock Connect or may be suspended. This may adversely affect the Sub-Fund's ability to meet its investment objective, e.g. when the Investment Manager wishes to purchase a security which is recalled from the scope of Stock Connect.

a. Quotas used up

When the respective aggregate quota balance for Northbound Trading is less than the daily quota, the corresponding buy orders will be suspended on the next trading day (sell orders will still be accepted) until the aggregate quota balance returns to the daily quota level. Once the daily quota is used up, acceptance of the corresponding buy orders will also be immediately suspended and no further buy orders will be accepted for the remainder of the day. Buy orders which have been accepted will not be affected by the using up of the daily quota, while sell orders will be continued to be accepted. Depending on the aggregate quota balance situation, buying services will be resumed on the following trading day.

Under current Mainland rules a single foreign investor's shareholding in a listed company (including via other investment schemes like QFII and RQFII) is not allowed to exceed 10% of the company's total issued Shares, while all foreign investors' shareholding in the A-Shares of a listed company is not allowed to exceed 30% of its total issued shares. If the aggregate foreign shareholding exceeds the 30% threshold, the concerned SICAV and/or Sub-Fund will be requested to sell the shares on a last-in-first-out basis within five trading days.

Furthermore, SSE and SZSE impose a daily price limit on trading of stocks and mutual funds with a daily price up/down cap of 10% and 5% for stocks under special treatment. At times with higher price fluctuations, investors must be aware that trading of highly volatile stocks might be suspended.

b. The recalling of eligible stocks and trading restrictions

A stock may be recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via Stock Connect for various reasons, and in such event the stock can only be sold but is restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the Investment Manager. Under Stock Connect, the Investment Manager will only be allowed to sell China A-Shares but restricted from further buying if: (i) the China A-Share subsequently ceases to be a constituent stock of the relevant Indices; (ii) the China A-Share is subsequently under "risk alert"; and/or (iii) the corresponding H share of the China A-Share subsequently ceases to be traded on SEHK.

c. Difference in trading day and trading hours

Due to differences in public holiday between Hong Kong and Mainland China or other reasons such as bad weather conditions, there may be a difference in trading days and trading hours in the SSE, SZSE and SEHK markets. Stock Connect will only operate on days when all markets are open for trading and when banks in all markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. So it is possible that, for instance, there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the Mainland China market but it is not possible to carry out any China A- Shares trading in Hong Kong.

d. Restriction on day trading

With a few exceptions, day (turnaround) trading is generally not permitted on the China A-Share market. If a Sub-Fund buys Stock Connect securities on a dealing day (T), the Sub-Fund may not be able to sell the Stock Connect securities until on or after T+1 day.

e. Not protected by Investor Compensation Fund

Investment through Northbound trading under the Stock Connect is conducted through brokers, and is subject to the risks of default by such brokers' in their obligations. Investments of the Sub-Fund conducted through Northbound trading is not covered by the Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund, which has been established to pay compensation to investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of default of a licensed intermediary or authorised financial institution in relation to exchange-traded products in Hong Kong. Since default matters in Northbound trading via Stock Connect do not involve products listed or traded in SEHK or Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited, they are not covered by the Investor Compensation Fund. Therefore the Sub-Fund is exposed to the risks of default of the broker(s) it engages in its trading in A-Shares through Stock Connect.

f. Trading costs

In addition to paying trading fees and stamp duties in connection with China A-Shares trading, the Sub-Funds carrying out Northbound Trading should also take note of any new portfolio fees and taxes which would be determined by the relevant authorities.

g. RMB Currency Risk

In accordance with their respective investment policy, the Sub-Funds may participate in the offshore RMB market which allows investors to freely transact CNH outside of mainland China. The CNH exchange rate is a managed floating exchange rate based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies. The daily trading price of CNH against other major currencies in the inter-bank foreign exchange market is allowed to float within a narrow band around the central parity published by the PRC. RMB is currently not freely convertible and convertibility from CNH to CNY is a managed currency process subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions imposed by the government of the PRC in coordination with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA).

Under the prevailing regulations in the PRC, the value of CNH and CNY may be different due to a number of factors including without limitation those foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions and therefore is subject to fluctuations. Furthermore, it is possible that the availability of CNH may be reduced and payments be delayed due to regulatory restrictions imposed by the government of the PRC.

h. Beneficial owner of China A-Shares under the scope of the Stock Connect programme

China A-Shares Shares will be held following settlement by brokers or custodians as clearing participants in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS") maintained by the Hong Kong Securities and Clearing Corporation Limited ("HKSCC") as central securities depositary in Hong Kong and Nominee holder. HKSCC in turn holds China A- Shares of all its participants through a "single Nominee omnibus securities account" in its name registered with ChinaClear, the central securities depositary in Mainland

China. Because HKSCC is only a Nominee holder and not the beneficial owner of China A-Shares, in the unlikely event that HKSCC becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong, Shareholders should note that China A-Shares will not be regarded as part of the general assets of HKSCC available for distribution to creditors even under PRC law. However, HKSCC will not be obliged to take any legal action or enter into court proceedings to enforce any rights on behalf of investors in China A-Shares in Mainland China. Foreign investors like the concerned Sub-Funds investing through the Stock Connect holding China A-Shares through HKSCC are the beneficial owners of the assets and are therefore eligible to exercise their rights through the Nominee only.

i. Pre-trade check

PRC law provides that SSE and/or SZSE may reject a sell order if an investor does not have sufficient available China A-Shares in its account. SEHK will apply a similar check on all sell orders of Stock Connect securities on the Northbound Trading link at the level of SEHK's registered exchange participants ("Exchange Participants") to ensure there is no overselling by any individual exchange participant ("Pre-Trade Checking"). In addition, Stock Connect investors will be required to comply with any requirements relating to Pre-Trade Checking imposed by the applicable regulator, agency or authority with jurisdiction, authority or responsibility in respect of Stock Connect ("Stock Connect Authorities").

This Pre-Trade Checking requirement may require a pre-trade delivery of the Stock Connect securities from a Stock Connect investor's domestic custodian or sub-custodian to the Exchange Participant which will hold and safe keep such securities so as to ensure that they can be traded on a particular trading day. There is a risk that creditors of the Exchange Participant may seek to assert that such securities are owned by the Exchange Participant and not the Stock Connect investor, if it is not made clear that the Exchange Participant acts as a custodian in respect of such securities for the benefit of the Stock Connect investor. When a Sub-Fund trades China A-Shares through a broker who is an Exchange Participant and uses the sub- custodian as a clearing agent, no pre-trade delivery of securities is required and the above risk is mitigated.

j. Execution issues

Stock Connect trades may, pursuant to the Stock Connect rules, be executed through one or multiple brokers that may be appointed by the SICAV for Northbound Trading. Given the Pre- Trade Checking requirements and hence the pre-trade delivery of Stock Connect securities to an Exchange Participant, the Investment Manager may determine that it is in the interest of a Sub-Fund that it only executes Stock Connect trades through a broker who is affiliated to the SICAV's sub-custodian that is an Exchange Participant. In that situation, whilst the Investment Manager will be cognisant of its best execution obligations it will not have the ability to trade through multiple brokers and any switch to a new broker will not be possible without a commensurate change to the SICAV's sub-custody arrangements.

k. Local market rules, foreign shareholding restrictions and disclosure obligations

Under Stock Connect, China A-Shares listed companies and trading of China A-Shares are subject to market rules and disclosure requirements of the China A-Shares market. Any changes in laws, regulations and policies of the China A-Shares market or rules in relation to Stock Connect may affect share prices.

Under the current PRC rules, once an investor holds up to 5% of the shares of a company listed on the SSE and /or the SZSE, the investor is required to disclose its interest within three working days during which no trading of the shares of the company can be made. Furthermore, according to PRC Securities Law a shareholder of 5% or more of the total issued shares of a PRC listed company ("major shareholder") has to return any profits obtained from the purchase and sale of shares of such PRC listed company if both transactions occur within a six-month period. In the event that the Sub-Fund becomes a major shareholder of a PRC listed company by investing in China A-Shares via Stock Connect, the profits that the Sub-Fund may derive from such investments may be limited, and thus the performance of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. According to existing Mainland China practices, the Sub-Funds as beneficial owners of China A-Shares traded via Stock Connect cannot appoint proxies to attend shareholders' meetings on its behalf.

l. Tax considerations

The MOF, CSRC and SAT temporarily introduced a PRC corporate income tax exemption on capital gains derived by Hong Kong and overseas investors on the trading of A-Shares through the Stock Connect.

The duration of the period of temporary exemption was not stated and is subject to termination by the PRC tax authorities with or without notice.

If the exemption is removed or modified, there is a risk that PRC tax authorities may seek to collect tax on capital gains realized on the Sub- Fund's PRC investments. If the temporary exemption is withdrawn, the Sub-Fund would be subject to PRC taxation in respect of gains on its investments, directly or indirectly, and the resultant tax liability would be eventually borne by investors.

Depending on the availability of an applicable tax treaty, a tax liability may be mitigated and if so, such benefits will be passed to investors.

Shareholders should seek their own tax advice on their position with regard to their investment in any Sub-Fund.

m. Clearing, settlement and custody risks

HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links between the two exchanges and each will become a participant of the other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-border trades. For cross- border trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house. Hong Kong and overseas investors which have acquired Stock Connect securities through Northbound Trading should maintain such securities with their brokers' or custodians' stock accounts with CCASS (operated by HKSCC).

n. Order priority

Trade orders are entered into China Stock Connect System ("CSC") based on time order. Trade orders cannot be amended, but may be cancelled and re-entered into the CSC

as new orders at the back of the queue. Due to quota restrictions or other market intervention events, there can be no assurance that trades executed through a broker will be completed.

o. Risk of ChinaClear default

ChinaClear has established a risk management framework and measures that are approved and supervised by the CSRC. Pursuant to the General Rules of CCASS, if ChinaClear (as the host central counterparty) defaults, HKSCC will, in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding Stock Connect securities and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels and through ChinaClear's liquidation process, if applicable.

HKSCC will in turn distribute the Stock Connect securities and/or monies recovered to clearing participants on a pro-rata basis as prescribed by the relevant Stock Connect authorities. Although the likelihood of a default by ChinaClear is considered to be remote, the Sub-Fund should be aware of this arrangement and of this potential exposure before engaging in Northbound Trading.

p. Risk of HKSCC default

A failure or delay by the HKSCC in the performance of its obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of Stock Connect securities and/or monies in connection with them and the Sub-Fund and its investors may suffer losses as a result.

q. Ownership of Stock Connect securities

Stock Connect securities are uncertificated and are held by HKSCC for its accountholders. Physical deposit and withdrawal of Stock Connect securities are not available under the Northbound Trading for the Sub-Funds. The Sub-Fund's title or interests in, and entitlements to Stock Connect securities (whether legal, equitable or otherwise) will be subject to applicable requirements, including laws relating to any disclosure of interest requirement or foreign shareholding restriction. It is uncertain whether the Chinese courts would recognise the ownership interest of the investors to allow them standing to take legal action against the Chinese entities in case disputes arise.

The above may not cover all risks related to Stock Connect and any above mentioned laws, rules and regulations are subject to change. This is a complex area of law and Shareholders should seek independent professional advice.

Risks related to Investments in high yield bonds

Sub-Funds investing in high yield bonds are exposed to substantially higher risks compared to traditional investment instruments. When investing in a sub-fund investing in high yield bonds, credit risks concerning the interest-bearing investments are possible.

As compared to investment-grade debt securities, below-investment grade debt securities (also referred to as "High Yield" or "junk" bonds), whether rated or unrated, are speculative, involve a greater risk of default and may be subject to greater price fluctuations and increased credit risk, as the issuer might not be able to pay interest and principal when due, especially during times of weakening economic conditions or rising interest rates. Credit rating downgrades of a single issuer or related similar issuers whose securities the Sub-Fund holds in significant amounts could substantially and unexpectedly increase the Sub-Funds' exposure to below-investment-grade securities and the risks associated with them, especially liquidity and default risk. The market for below-investment-grade securities may be less liquid and therefore these securities may be harder to value or sell at an acceptable price, especially during times of market volatility or decline. Because the Sub-Funds can invest in below-investment-grade securities, the Company's credit risks are greater than those of funds that buy only investment-grade securities.

Risk related to investment in unrated bonds (that might- also include non-investment grade bonds)

Sub-Funds may invest in bonds that have not been rated by an independent rating agency. In such case, the credit quality of those bonds will be determined by the Management Company at the time of the investment, according to its internal credit assessment. Any bonds which do not have a rating, from an independent rating agency or where the issuer is not rated by an independent rating agency, will be considered as "unrated bonds" and therefore will be limited at Sub- Fund level to mitigate potential credit risk, and risk of default.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risks can either represent a risk of their own or have an impact on other portfolio risks and contributes to the overall risk profile, similar to market risks, liquidity risks, credit risks or operational risks. Sustainability risks may have a negative impact on the returns of the sub-fund. The assessment of sustainability risks, which is defined in Article 2 (22) of SFDR, is integrated into the investment decision process via application of Sub-Fund specific responsible investment criteria and where applicable, integration of relevant Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors. The sustainability risk assessment process is performed as part of the investment analysis by taking into account ESG factors depending on the underlying investment strategy. For corporate issuers, the Management Company's ESG Materiality Framework provides guidance on material ESG factors. For environmental risks the material factors taken into account can include climate change, resource use, and pollution. For social risks, the material factors taken into account include human rights and human capital. For governance risks, the material factors taken into account can include corporate behavior and corporate governance. The sustainability risk assessment is performed by making use of internal data and/or data from external providers, of which some are specialized in ESG-related data. For investments where there is an indication of conduct or activities not in line with the formulated responsible investment criteria, a decision is made by the Management Company on whether to engage with the issuer or exclude the issuer from the eligible investment universe of a Sub-Fund. Due to the choice to apply the responsible investment criteria, the investment universe of a Sub-Fund may differ from the Index, if applicable. Practicing Stewardship is part of the investment process of the Management Company and plays an important role in contributing to minimizing and mitigating sustainability risks, as well as enhancing the long term economic and societal value of the issuer over time.

For sovereign issuers, the ESG factors taken into account for the sustainability risk assessment are broadly categorized into stability and development factors. For stability, the factors taken into account may include violence and terrorism, fractionalisation, socio- economic tensions, political unrest and natural disasters. For development, the factors can be further categorised into environmental, social and governance risks. For environmental risks, these may include biodiversity and habitat, tree cover loss, and air quality among others. For social risks, factors taken into account may include school enrolment, research and development expenditure and access to electricity among others. For governance risks, factors taken into account may include, government effectiveness, rule of law, and voice and accountability among others. The risk assessment is done by making use of internal and/or data from external providers, of which some are specialized in ESG-related data.

There may be instances where based on the Sub-Fund strategy, if deemed necessary, the ESG factors taken into account for the assessment of sustainability risks may differ from those described above, as the type and quality of data and its availability can vary. Additionally, in cases where there is an investment manager appointed for a Sub-Fund, the process of integration of sustainability risks into the investment process may differ from the one described above for the respective sub-fund. However, in these cases it is ensured that the deviation does not cause material differences.

Regulation as a bank holding company

Goldman Sachs, the ultimate parent company of the Management Company, is regulated as a Bank Holding Company under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"), which generally restricts bank holding companies from engaging in business activities other than the business of banking and certain closely related activities. Goldman Sachs has elected to be a financial holding company under the BHCA and, as such, may engage in a broader range of financial and related activities, as long as Goldman Sachs continues to meet certain eligibility requirements.

Because Goldman Sachs is currently deemed to "control" the Company within the meaning of the BHCA, the restrictions imposed by the BHCA and related regulations are expected to apply to the Company. Accordingly, the BHCA and other applicable banking laws, rules, regulations and guidelines, and their interpretation and administration by the appropriate regulatory agencies, including but not limited to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve"), may restrict the transactions and relationships between the Affiliated (Sub)Investment Managers, the Management Company, the Board of Directors, Goldman Sachs and their Affiliates, on the one hand, and the Company, on the other hand, and may restrict the investments and transactions by, and the operations of, the Company.

In addition, the BHCA regulations applicable to Goldman Sachs and the Company may, among other things, restrict the Company's ability to make certain investments or the size of certain investments, impose a maximum holding period on some or all of the Company's investments, restrict the Management Company's and the Affiliated (Sub) Investment Managers' ability to participate in the management and operations of the companies in which the Company invests, and will restrict the ability of Goldman Sachs to invest in the Company. Moreover, certain BHCA regulations may require aggregation of the positions owned, held or controlled by related entities. Thus, in certain circumstances positions held by Goldman Sachs (including the Management Company and the Affiliated (Sub) Investment Managers) for client and proprietary accounts may need to be aggregated with positions held by the Sub-Funds. Further, the Company may elect that all or a portion of its interests in other issuers, including the Sub-Funds, (a) will be a non-voting interest whether or not subsequently transferred in whole or in part to any other persons, (b) will not be included in determining whether the requisite percentage of the voting interests have consented to, approved or taken any action under the governing documents of the governing documents for such issuers, and (c) will for all other purposes be treated as part of a single class of interests with all other interests in such issuer, with the intention of precluding the Company from being deemed to "control" such issuers for purposes of the BHCA. In this case, where BHCA regulations impose a cap on the amount of a position that may be held, Goldman Sachs may utilise available capacity to make investments for its proprietary accounts or for the accounts of other clients, which may require a Sub-Fund to limit and/or liquidate certain investments. See Part III: Additional Information, XVIII "Conflicts of Interest".

The potential future impact of these restrictions is uncertain. These restrictions may affect the ability of the Management Company or the Affiliated (Sub) Investment Managers to pursue certain strategies within a Sub-Fund's investment programme and may otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Sub-Funds. In addition, Goldman Sachs may cease in the future to qualify as a "financial holding company", which may subject the Sub-Funds to additional restrictions. In addition, there can be no assurance as to the impact on Goldman Sachs or the Company resulting from any changes in U.S. banking law, including any new rules or regulations promulgated by supervisory and oversight agencies, including the Federal Reserve, or that the impact of such changes in law will not have a material adverse effect on the Sub-Funds.

Goldman Sachs may in the future, in its sole discretion and without notice to Shareholders, restructure the Affiliated (Sub) Investment Manager(s) and / or the Management Company in order to reduce or eliminate the impact or applicability of any bank regulatory restrictions on Goldman Sachs, the Sub-Funds or other funds and accounts managed by the Management Company and its Affiliated (Sub) Investment Managers. Goldman Sachs may seek to accomplish this result by causing another entity to replace the Management Company or its Affiliated (Sub) Investment Managers, or by such other means as it determines. Any replacement Management Company or its Affiliated (Sub) Investment Managers may be unaffiliated with Goldman Sachs.

CFTC

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and various exchanges may have rules limiting the maximum net long or net short positions which any person or group may own, hold or control in any given futures contract or option on such futures contract. Any such limits may prevent a Sub-Fund from acquiring positions that might otherwise have been desirable or profitable.

In addition, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFTC recently re-proposed position limit rules for futures and options contracts on 25 agricultural, energy and metal commodities, along with economically equivalent futures, options and swaps. These rules and pending rule amendments may hinder the Affiliated (Sub) Investment Managers' ability to trade such contracts and could have an adverse effect on the operations and profitability of the Sub-Funds and the Company. The CFTC also recently adopted certain rules and rule amendments that incorporate aggregation criteria which are more restrictive in some respects than current rules and which may hinder the Sub-Funds' ability to trade certain contracts. The application of both the recently adopted aggregation rules and the proposed position limit rules is uncertain in a number of respects and may require a person to aggregate certain of the Sub-Funds' commodity interest positions with such person's own positions in such commodity interests.

The recently adopted aggregation rules also require, among other things, that a person aggregates its positions in all pools or accounts that have substantially identical trading strategies. This requirement applies if a person holds positions in one or more account or pool with substantially identical trading strategies or controls the trading of such positions without directly holding them, notwithstanding the availability of any exemption. Each Shareholder is responsible for complying with this requirement in connection with its investment in a Sub-Fund and any of its other investments and should consult with its own legal advisers with regard to this requirement. It is not yet certain what, if any, impact these new rules may have on the Sub-Funds, but any limitations on investments by the Sub-Funds that may be necessary as a result of the application of these rules may have an adverse effect on the Sub-Funds.

To the extent required, the Management Company operates each Sub-Fund pursuant to one of a number of possible exemptions for CFTC purposes and depending on which exemption is applicable certain CFTC commodity pool operator ("CPO") regulations will apply to the operation of a Sub-Fund.

The Management Company will operate each Sub-Fund as if the Management Company were exempt from registration as a CPO pursuant to Rule 4.13(a)(3) under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act (the "Rule 4.13(a)(3) Exemption"). The Management Company expects to be able to rely on the Rule 4.13(a)(3) Exemption in respect of each such Sub-Fund based on satisfaction of the criteria for such exemption, which include the following: (i) the offer and sale of the Shares is exempt from registration under the 1933 Act is being conducted without marketing to the public in the United States; (ii) the Sub-Fund will at all times meet the de minimis trading limits of Rule 4.13(a)(3)(ii) with respect to any "commodity interest"; (iii) the Affiliated (Sub) Investment Managers reasonably believe that each person who participates in the Sub-Fund meets the investor eligibility criteria under Rule 4.13(a)(3); and (iv) the Shares will not be marketed as or in a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures or commodity options markets. In order to rely on the Rule 4.13(a)(3) Exemption, a Sub-Fund may only engage in a limited amount of commodity interest transactions, which includes transactions involving futures contracts and swaps. As a result of being so limited, the Sub-Fund may not be able to engage in certain transactions, which could adversely affect a Sub-Fund's performance.

It should also be noted that where Shares of a Sub-Fund are currently only offered and sold to Non-U.S. Persons, the Management Company will not be required to operate the Sub-Fund as a "commodity pool" subject to regulation by the CFTC pursuant to an exemption from such registration. To the extent the Company in the future may offer Shares in a Sub-Fund to U.S. Persons, before doing so, the Management Company will comply with applicable CFTC rules and regulations or rely on an appropriate exemption from such rules and regulations.

Where the Management Company will operate the Company as if it were exempt from registration as a CPO, the Management Company will not be required to deliver a CFTC-compliant disclosure document and a certified annual report to Shareholders in the Company. For the avoidance of doubt, this will have no impact on the other reports that Shareholders in the Company will receive as described in this Prospectus and the Fact Sheet referable to a Sub-Fund.

The Volcker Rule

Under the Dodd-Frank Act's so-called "Volcker Rule", Goldman Sachs may "sponsor" or manage hedge funds and private equity funds or other funds that rely solely on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or which are otherwise within the definition of "covered fund" for purposes of Section 13 of the BHCA, commonly referred to as the "Volcker Rule", only if certain conditions are satisfied.

It is expected that a substantial majority and potentially all of the Sub-Funds will not be treated as "covered funds" for the purposes of the Volcker Rule.

If (i) one or more of the regulatory agencies implementing the Volcker Rule were to disagree with the treatment of a Sub-Fund as excluded from the definition of "covered fund," (ii) there are changes in the laws or rules governing the Investment Company Act and / or Volcker Rule status of a Sub-Fund, or (iii) such agencies or their staffs provide more specific or different guidance regarding the application of relevant provisions of, and rules under, the Investment Company Act and / or Volcker Rule, Goldman Sachs and / or the Sub-Fund would need to adjust their operating strategies or assets and may need to effect sales of assets in a manner that, or at a time or price at which, it would not otherwise choose in order for the Sub-Fund to be deemed not to be a "covered fund" under the Volcker Rule, including as a result of Goldman Sachs being required to move some or all of its investment (if any) through the Sub-Fund to be in parallel to the Sub-Fund and otherwise in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including applicable safety and soundness standards, or otherwise.

To the extent that, any of the Company or any Sub-Funds are treated as Volcker covered funds, among other things, these Volcker Rule conditions generally prohibit banking entities (including Goldman Sachs) from engaging in "covered transactions" and certain other transactions with hedge funds or private equity funds that are managed by affiliates of the banking entities, or with investment vehicles controlled by such hedge funds or private equity funds. Subject to certain exceptions, "covered transactions" include loans or extensions of credit, purchases of assets and certain other

transactions (including financial derivative instrument transactions and guarantees) that would cause the banking entities or their affiliates to have credit exposure to funds managed by their affiliates. In addition, the Volcker Rule requires that certain other transactions between Goldman Sachs and such entities be on "arms' length" terms. The Company does not expect that any Sub-Funds will engage in such transactions with Goldman Sachs to any material extent and, as a result, any prohibition on covered transactions between Goldman Sachs and a Sub-Fund that is treated as a covered fund would not be expected to have a material effect on the Sub-Fund.

In addition, the Volcker Rule prohibits any banking entity from engaging in any activity that would involve or result in a material conflict of interest between the banking entity and its clients, customers or counterparties, or that would result, directly or indirectly, in a material exposure by the banking entity to high-risk assets or high-risk trading strategies. Goldman Sachs' policies and procedures are designed to identify and limit exposure to such material conflicts of interest and high-risk assets and trading strategies in its trading and investment activities, including its activities related to the Company. Any requirements or restrictions imposed by Goldman Sachs' policies and procedures or by the Volcker Rule agencies could materially adversely affect the Sub-Funds, including because the requirements or restrictions could result in, among other things, a Sub-Fund foregoing certain investments or investment strategies or taking other or refraining from other actions, which actions could disadvantage that Sub-Fund.

As noted above, under the Volcker Rule, Goldman Sachs can "sponsor" and manage covered funds only if certain conditions are satisfied. While Goldman Sachs intends to satisfy these conditions, if for any reason Goldman Sachs is unable to, or elects not to, satisfy these conditions or any other conditions under the Volcker Rule, then Goldman Sachs may no longer be able to sponsor the Company and the Sub-Funds. In such event, the structure, operation and governance of the Company may need to be altered such that Goldman Sachs is no longer deemed to sponsor the Company and the Sub-Funds or, alternatively, the Company and the Sub-Funds may need to be terminated.

In addition, other sections of the Dodd-Frank Act may adversely affect the ability of the Sub-Funds to pursue their trading strategies and may require material changes to the business and operations of, or have other adverse effects on, the Sub-Funds.

Goldman Sachs may in the future, in its sole discretion and without notice to Shareholders, restructure the Management Company and its Affiliated (Sub)_Investment Managers or suggest to the Board of Directors the restructuring of the Company, in order to reduce or eliminate the impact or applicability of the Volcker Rule on Goldman Sachs, the Sub-Funds or other funds and accounts managed by the Management Company, the Affiliated (Sub) Investment Managers and their Affiliates.

Goldman Sachs may seek to accomplish this result by reducing the amount of Goldman Sachs' investment in the Company (if any), or by such other means as it determines.

To the extent that any Sub-Funds are treated as Volcker covered funds, prospective investors in such Sub-Funds are hereby advised that any losses in the Sub-Funds will be borne solely by investors in the Sub-Funds and not by Goldman Sachs; therefore, Goldman Sachs' losses in the Sub-Funds will be limited to any losses in its capacity as an investor in the Sub-Fund. Interests in the Sub-Fund are not insured by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and are not deposits, obligations of, or endorsed or guaranteed in any way, by Goldman Sachs or any other banking entity. Investments in the Sub-Fund are subject to substantial investment risks, including, among others, those described herein, including the possibility of partial or total loss of an investor's investment.

Potential Restructuring of the Company, the Management Company, the Affiliated Investment Managers and the Affiliated Sub-investment Manager(s)

Goldman Sachs may in the future, in its sole discretion and without notice to Shareholders, subject to the terms of the Articles and applicable law, restructure the Management Company, the Affiliated Investment Managers or any of the Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers (or propose to the Board of Directors the restructuring of the Company or its management structure) (including, without limitation, reducing Goldman Sachs' economic or voting interests in the Company, the Management Company, the Affiliated Investment Manager or any of the Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers) in order to (i) comply with or reduce or eliminate the impact or applicability of any regulatory restrictions on Goldman Sachs, the Company or other funds and accounts managed by the Management Company, the Affiliated Investment Managers or any of the Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers and their Affiliates, including without limitation the BHCA and the Volcker Rule, which may include granting additional powers (or narrowing of powers or authority previously granted) to the Management Company, the Affiliated Investment Managers or any of the Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers, (ii) comply with the UCITS Directive (whether or not as a consequence of changes to the UCITS Directive), or (iii) permit the marketing of the Company on a passported basis or otherwise in one or more Member States or such other jurisdictions as the Management Company may determine. Goldman Sachs may seek to accomplish this result by removing or redomiciling the Management Company, the Affiliated Investment Managers or any of the Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers, causing another entity to replace Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. as the Management Company, or any of the entities mentioned in "Part I: Essential Information regarding the Company" of the Prospectus as the Affiliated Investment Managers and Affiliated Sub-Investment Manager(s), transferring ownership of any of the Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers, appointing a separate investment manager (including any of the Affiliated Investment Managers/Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers or any Affiliate) to manage the Company's or a Sub-Fund's investments, or any combination of the foregoing, by reducing the amount of Goldman Sachs' investment in the Company or a Sub-Fund (if any) or by such other means as it determines in its sole discretion. Any such transferee or replacement investment manager, sub-investment manager or management company, may be unaffiliated with Goldman Sachs. In connection with any such change, the Management Company, the Affiliated Investment Managers and/or Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers may in their sole discretion assign their right to receive all or a portion of the

Management Fee and/or performance fee or cause another entity to be admitted to the Company for the purpose of receiving all or a portion of the Management Fee and/or performance fee and may cause the Company to pay all or a portion of the Management Fee and/or any performance fee to any Management Company, Affiliated Investment Manager and/or Affiliated Sub-Investment Manager.

Cybersecurity Risk

Sub-Funds may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting confidential information and other data that is maintained online or digitally for financial gain, denial-of-service attacks on websites causing operational disruption, and the unauthorized release of confidential information and other data. Cyber-attacks have the ability to cause significant disruptions and impact business operations; to result in financial losses; to prevent shareholders from transacting business; to interfere with the Sub-Funds' calculation of the Net Asset Value; and to lead to violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs and/or additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks affecting the Sub-Funds, the Management Company, or its Investment Manager(s), custodian, Transfer Agent, or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Sub-Funds and their Shareholders.

The Sub-Funds, and their service providers, including the Management Company and the Investment Manager(s), have instituted risk management systems designed to mitigate the risks associated with cyber security. However, there is a risk that these systems will not succeed (or that any remediation efforts will not be successful), especially because the Sub-Funds do not directly control the risk management systems of the service providers to the Sub-Funds, its trading counterparties or the issuers in which the Sub-Funds may invest. Moreover, there is a risk that cyber-attacks will not be detected.

III. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

In the interests of Shareholders and in order to ensure a wide diversification of the risks, the Company undertakes to comply with the following rules:

a. Eligible investments

I. Eligible investments (only for non MMFs)

1. The Company may invest the assets of each Sub-Fund in:

   a. Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on the Markets in Financial Instruments, as amended and supplemented;

   b. Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments which are dealt in on another market of a Member State of the European Union which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public;

   c. Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a country which is not a member of the EU or dealt in on another market of a country which is not a Member State and that is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public, insofar as the stock exchange or market is located in a Member State of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or in any other country in Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia and Oceania;

   d. newly issued Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, provided that:

      i. the issue conditions include an undertaking that an application will be made for official listing on a stock exchange or another regulated market that operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public and provided that it is located in a Member State of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or in any other country in Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia and Oceania;

      ii. the listing is secured within one year of issue at the latest;

   e. units of UCITS authorised according to the UCITS Directive and/or other collective investment undertakings within the meaning of Article 1 Par (2), lit. a) and b) of the Directive whether located in a Member State or otherwise, provided that:

      i. these UCIs are authorised in accordance with the legislation requiring that such undertakings are subject to supervision which the Luxembourg Financial Supervisory Authority (*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* – CSSF) considers equivalent to that prescribed under EU legislation, and that cooperation between the authorities is sufficiently guaranteed;

      ii. the level of protection for unitholders of these other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unitholders of a UCITS and, in particular, that the rules on the segregation of assets, borrowing, lending and short sales of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive;

      iii. the business of the other UCIs is reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;

      iv. the proportion of assets of these UCITS or other UCIs in which units are to be acquired, which, in accordance with their Articles can be globally invested in units of other UCITS or UCIs, does not exceed 10%;.

   f. deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or which may be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State of the European Union or, if the registered office of the credit institution is located in another country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down under the EU legislation;

g. derivative financial instruments, including equivalent instruments involving cash settlements, traded on a regulated market referred to in (a), (b) and (c) above and/or derivative financial instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:

i. the underlying consists of instruments covered by this point 1, or indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the UCITS may invest according to its investment objectives;

ii. the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are first-class financial institutions specialised in these types of transactions provided that they are also subject to prudential supervision; and

iii. the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative.

h. Money Market Instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market, which are liquid and have a value that can be accurately determined at any time, provided that the issue or issuer of these instruments is subject to regulations intended to protect investors and their savings, and provided that these instruments are:

i. issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local government authority, by a central bank of an Member State of the European Union, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-member State of the European Union or, in the case of a Federal State, by a member of the federation, or by an international public body to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong, or

ii. issued by a company whose securities are dealt in on the regulated markets referred to in (a), (b) and (c) above, or

iii. issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by European Community law, or by an institution which is subject to and complies with prudential rules which the CSSF considers to be at least as stringent as those prescribed by EU legislation, or

iv. issued by other entities belonging to categories approved by the CSSF, provided that investments in such instruments are subject to rules for protecting investors which are equivalent to those stipulated above in bullets (i, ii, iii) and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euro (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Fourth Directive 78/660/EEC, or is an entity which, within a group of companies that includes one or more listed companies, is dedicated to financing the group, or is an entity which is dedicated to financing securitisation vehicles backed by bank financing;

i. Shares issued by one or several other Sub-Funds of the Company provided that:

i. the target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Sub-Fund invested in this target Sub-Fund;

ii. no more than 10% of the assets of the target Sub- Fund whose acquisition is contemplated may be invested pursuant to its investment objectives in Shares of other target Sub-Funds of the Company;

iii. voting rights attached to the relevant Shares are suspended for as long as they are held by the investing Sub-Fund and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and periodic reports;

iv. for as long as the target Sub-Fund's Shares are held by the investing Sub-Fund their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purpose of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law of 2010;

v. there is no duplication of management, subscription or redemption fees between those at the level of the Sub- Fund having invested in the target Sub-Fund and this target Sub-Fund;

j. units of a master UCITS or a master Sub-Fund of such UCITS.

2. In addition, the Company:

a. may invest up to a maximum of 10% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments other than those referred to under point 1 above;

b. may not acquire precious metals or certificates representing precious metals;

3. The Company may, on an ancillary basis, hold cash for each Sub- Fund.

II. Eligible investments (only for MMFs)

1. Eligible assets

MMFs shall invest only in one or more of the following categories of financial assets and only under the conditions specified hereunder:

a. Money Market Instruments including financial instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the European Union, the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States or their central banks, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Investment Fund, the European Stability Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility, a central authority or central bank of a third country, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Bank for International Settlements or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong;

b. eligible securitisations and Asset-Backed Commercial Paper ("**ABCP**");

c. deposits with credit institutions;

d. financial derivative instruments;

e. repurchase agreements that fulfil the conditions set out in Article 14 of MMF Regulation;

f. reverse repurchase agreements that fulfil the conditions set out in Article 15 of MMF Regulation;

g. units or shares of other MMFs."

MMFs shall not undertake any of the following activities:

a. investing in assets other than those referred to in paragraph 1;

b. short sale of any of the following instruments: Money Market Instruments, securitisations, ABCPs and units or shares of other MMFs;

c. taking direct or indirect exposure to equity or commodities, including via derivatives, certificates representing them, indices based on them, or any other means or instrument that would give an exposure to them;

d. entering into securities lending agreements or securities borrowing agreements, or any other agreement that would encumber the assets of the MMF;

e. borrowing and lending cash.

MMFs may hold ancillary liquid assets in accordance with Article 50(2) of UCITS Directive.

2. Eligible Money Market Instruments

A Money Market Instrument shall be eligible for investment by a MMF provided that it fulfils all of the following requirements:

a. it falls within one of the categories of Money Market Instruments referred to in point (a), (b), (c) or (h) of Article 50(1) of UCITS Directive;

b. it displays one of the following alternative characteristics:

i. it has a legal maturity at issuance of 397 days or less;

ii. it has a residual maturity of 397 days or less;

c. the issuer of the Money Market Instrument and the quality of the Money Market Instrument have received a favourable assessment;

d. where a MMF invests in a securitisation or ABCP, it is subject to the certain requirements as laid down in Article 11 of MMF Regulation.

Notwithstanding point (b) here above, standard MMFs shall also be allowed to invest in Money Market Instruments with a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 2 years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is 397 days or less. For that purpose, floating-rate Money Market Instruments and fixed-rate Money Market Instruments hedged by a swap arrangement shall be reset to a money market rate or index.

Point (c) here above shall not apply to Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by the European Union, a central authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Stability Mechanism or the European Financial Stability Facility.

3. Eligible securitisations and ABCPs

Both a securitisation and an ABCP shall be considered to be eligible for investment by a MMF provided that the securitisation or ABCP is sufficiently liquid, has received a favourable assessment and is any of the following:

a. a securitisation referred to in Article 13 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61;

b. an ABCP issued by an ABCP programme which:

i. is fully supported by a regulated credit institution that covers all liquidity, credit and material dilution risks, as well as ongoing transaction costs and ongoing programme-wide costs related to the ABCP, if necessary to guarantee the investor the full payment of any amount under the ABCP;

ii. is not a re-securitisation and the exposures underlying the securitisation at the level of each ABCP transaction do not include any securitisation position;

iii. does not include a synthetic securitisation as defined in point (11) of Article 242 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;

c. a simple, transparent and standardised (“STS”) securitisation or ABCP.

A short-term MMF may invest in the securitisations or ABCPs referred to in paragraph 1 here above provided any of the following conditions is fulfilled, as applicable:

a. the legal maturity at issuance of the securitisations referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 here above is 2 years or less and the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is 397 days or less;

b. the legal maturity at issuance or residual maturity of the securitisations or ABCPs referred to in points (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 here above is 397 days or less;

c. the securitisations referred to in points (a) and (c) of paragraph 1 here above are amortising instruments and have a WAL of 2 years or less.

A standard MMF may invest in the securitisations or ABCPs referred to in paragraph 1 here above provided any of the following conditions is fulfilled, as applicable:

a. the legal maturity at issuance or residual maturity of the securitisations and ABCPs referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 here above is 2 years or less and the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is 397 days or less;

b. the securitisations referred to in points (a) and (c) of paragraph 1 here above are amortising instruments and have a WAL of 2 years or less.

The criteria identifying STS securitisations and ABCPs shall include at least the following:

a. requirements relating to the simplicity of the securitisation, including its true sale character

and the respect of standards relating to the underwriting of the exposures;

b. requirements relating to standardisation of the securitisation, including risk retention requirements;

c. requirements relating to the transparency of the securitisation, including the provision of information to potential investors;

d. for ABCPs, in addition to points (a), (b) and (c) here above, requirements relating to the sponsor and to the sponsor support of the ABCP programme.

4. Eligible deposits with credit institutions

A deposit with a credit institution shall be eligible for investment by a MMF provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

a. the deposit is repayable on demand or is able to be withdrawn at any time;

b. the deposit matures in no more than 12 months;

c. the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, where the credit institution has its registered office in a third country, it is subject to prudential rules considered equivalent to those laid down in the European Union law in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 107(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

5. Eligible financial derivative instruments

A financial derivative instrument shall be eligible for investment by a MMF provided it is dealt in on a regulated market as referred to in points (a), (b) or (c) of Article 50(1) of UCITS Directive or OTC and provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

a. the underlying of the derivative instrument consists of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies or indices representing one of those categories;

b. the derivative instrument serves only the purpose of hedging the interest rate or exchange rate risks inherent in other investments of the MMF;

c. the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential regulation and supervision and belonging to the categories approved by the competent authority of the MMF;

d. the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the MMF's initiative.

6. Eligible repurchase agreements

A repurchase agreement shall be eligible to be entered into by a MMF provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

a. it is used on a temporary basis, for no more than seven working days, only for liquidity management purposes and not for investment purposes other than as referred to in point (c) here under;

b. the counterparty receiving assets transferred by the MMF as collateral under the repurchase agreement is prohibited from selling, investing, pledging or otherwise transferring those assets without the MMF's prior consent;

c. the cash received by the MMF as part of the repurchase agreement is able to be:

i. placed on deposits in accordance with point (f) of Article 50(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC; or

ii. invested in assets referred to in Article 15(6), but shall not otherwise be invested in eligible assets as referred to in Article 9, transferred or otherwise reused;

d. the cash received by the MMF as part of the repurchase agreement does not exceed 10 % of its assets;

e. the MMF has the right to terminate the agreement at any time upon giving prior notice of no more than two working days.

7. Eligible reverse repurchase agreements

A reverse repurchase agreement shall be eligible to be entered into by a MMF provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

a. the MMF has the right to terminate the agreement at any time upon giving prior notice of no more than two working days;

b. the market value of the assets received as part of the reverse repurchase agreement is at all times at least equal to the value of the cash paid out.

The assets received by a MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall be Money Market Instruments that fulfil certain eligibility criteria as described by Article 10 of MMF Regulation, as follows:

- **Government**
  - Belgium
  - Canada
  - France
  - Germany
  - Netherlands
  - Sweden
  - Switzerland
  - United Kingdom
  - United States
  - Denmark
  - Norway
  - Finland
- **Eligible supranational issuers**
  - Asian Development Bank
  - Council of Europe Development Bank
  - Eurofima
  - European Bank for Reconstruction & Development
  - European Investment Bank
  - International Bank for Reconstruction & Development

- International Finance Corporation

The assets received by a MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall not be sold, reinvested, pledged or otherwise transferred.

Securitisations and ABCPs shall not be received by a MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement.

The assets received by a MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall be sufficiently diversified with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 15 % of the MMF's Net Asset Value, except where those assets take the form of Money Market Instruments that fulfil the requirements prescribed in Article 17(7) of MMF Regulation. In addition, the assets received by a MMF as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.

A MMF that enters into a reverse repurchase agreement shall ensure that it is able to recall the full amount of cash at any time on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement shall be used for the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the MMF.

A MMF may receive as part of a reverse repurchase agreement liquid transferable securities or Money Market Instruments other than those that fulfil the requirements set out in Article 10 of MMF Regulation provided that those assets comply with one of the following conditions:

a. they are issued or guaranteed by the European Union, a central authority or central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Stability Mechanism or the European Financial Stability Facility provided that a favourable assessment has been received;

b. they are issued or guaranteed by a central authority or central bank of a third country, provided that a favourable assessment has been received.

The assets received as part of a reverse repurchase agreement in accordance with the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall be disclosed to MMF investors, in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365.

The assets received as part of a reverse repurchase agreement in accordance with the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall fulfil the requirements of Article 17(7) of MMF Regulation.

8. Eligible units or shares of MMFs

A MMF may acquire the units or shares of any other MMF ("**targeted MMF**") provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

a. no more than 10 % of the assets of the targeted MMF are able, according to its fund rules or instruments of incorporation, to be invested in aggregate in units or shares of other MMFs;

b. the targeted MMF does not hold units or shares in the acquiring MMF.

A MMF whose units or shares have been acquired shall not invest in the acquiring MMF during the period in which the acquiring MMF holds units or shares in it.

A MMF may acquire the units or shares of other MMFs, provided that no more than 5 % of its assets are invested in units or shares of a single MMF.

A MMF may, in aggregate, invest no more than 17,5 % of its assets in units or shares of other MMFs.

Units or shares of other MMFs shall be eligible for investment by a MMF provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

a. the targeted MMF is authorised under MMF Regulation;

b. where the targeted MMF is managed, whether directly or under a delegation, by the same manager as that of the acquiring MMF or by any other company to which the manager of the acquiring MMF is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the manager of the targeted MMF, or that other company, is prohibited from charging subscription or redemption fees on account of the investment by the acquiring MMF in the units or shares of the targeted MMF;

c. where a MMF invests 10 % or more of its assets in units or shares of other MMFs:

i. the prospectus of that MMF shall disclose the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged to the MMF itself and to the other MMFs in which it invests; and

ii. the annual report shall indicate the maximum proportion of management fees charged to the MMF itself and to the other MMFs in which it invests.

A MMF that is a UCITS authorised in accordance with Article 4(2) of MMF Regulation may acquire units or shares in other MMFs in accordance with Article 55 or 58 of UCITS Directive under the following conditions:

a. the MMF is marketed solely through an employee savings scheme governed by national law and which has only natural persons as investors;

b. the employee savings scheme referred to in point (a) above only allows investors to redeem their investment subject to restrictive redemption terms which are laid down in national law, whereby redemptions may only take place in certain circumstances that are not linked to market developments.

Short-term MMFs may only invest in units or shares of other short-term MMFs.

b. Investment limits

I. Investment limits (only for non MMFs)

1. The Company may not invest:

a. more than 10% of the net assets of each Sub-Fund in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same entity;

b. more than 20% of the net assets of each Sub-Fund in deposits placed with the same entity.

2. The Company's counterparty risk in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the net assets of each Sub-Fund when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in Part III "Additional information", Chapter III "Investment restrictions", Section A "Eligible Investments", point 1 (f), or 5% of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in other cases.

3.

a. The total value of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of each issuer in which more than 5% of the net assets of a given Sub-Fund is invested may not exceed 40% of the value of these net assets; this restriction does not apply to deposits with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and to OTC derivative transactions with these institutions;

b. Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in points 1 and 2 above, the Company may not combine:

i. investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by a single entity,

ii. deposits made with a single entity, and/or

iii. risks arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with a single entity,

that amount to more than 20% of the net assets of each Sub- Fund.

c. The limit of 10% laid down in point 1 (a) above may be increased to a maximum of 35% if the Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, by its local public authorities, by a non-Member State or by an international public body to which one or more Member States belong.

d. The limit of 10% laid down in point 1 (a) above may be increased to a maximum of 25% for bonds that fall under the definition of covered bonds in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU, and for certain bonds where they are issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State of the European Union and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds issued before 8 July 2022 must be invested, in accordance with the Law, in assets which, during the entire validity of the bonds, sufficiently cover the liabilities arising there from and that in the event of the issuer's default are assigned with priority to the repayment of capital and the payment of accrued interest. Where the Company invests more than 5% of the net assets of a Sub-Fund in the bonds referred to in this paragraph and issued by a single issuer, the total value of said investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the net assets of the relevant Company Sub-Fund.

e. The Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments covered by point 3 (c) and (d) above are not taken into account in the 40% limit mentioned in point 3 (a);

f. The limits stipulated in points 1, 2 and 3 (a), (b), (c) and (d) above may not be combined; consequently, investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by a single entity, in deposits or derivative instruments with this entity in compliance with points 1, 2 and 3 (a), (b), (c) and (d) above may not in aggregate exceed 35% of the net assets of the relevant Company Sub-Fund.

4. Companies grouped for the purpose of consolidating their accounts, within the meaning of Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are treated as a single entity when calculating the limits specified above.

5. The Company is authorised for each of its Sub-Funds to make cumulative investments in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments within the same group up to a limit of 20% of its net assets.

6.

a. By derogation to the above limits, and without prejudice to the limits laid down in point 9 below, the limits set out in points 1 to 5 above are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in equities and/or bonds issued by a single entity when the aim of the Sub-Fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain equity or bond Index which is recognised by the CSSF on the following basis:

i. the composition of the Index is sufficiently diversified;

ii. the Index constitutes a representative Benchmark of the market to which it refers;

iii. it is published in an appropriate manner.

b. The limit set out above is raised to 35% when it proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, particularly in regulated markets where certain Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

7. as an exception to the limits set out in points 1 to 5 above, the Company is authorised to invest, following the principle of risk diversification, up to 100% of the net assets of each Sub-Fund in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), by local public authorities of an Member State of the European Union, or by international public bodies to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong, provided that the Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments foreseen hereunder are comprised of at least six different issues and that the Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of any such single issue do not

exceed 30% of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

8.

a. The Company may, for each Sub-Fund, acquire the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in Part III "Additional information", Chapter III "Investment restrictions", Section A "Eligible Investments", point 1 (e), provided that no more than 20% of its net assets are invested in a single UCITS or other UCI. For the purposes of applying this investment limit, each Sub- Fund of a UCI with multiple Sub-Funds is to be regarded as a separate issuer, provided that the principle of segregation of the liabilities of the different Sub-Funds in relation to third parties is ensured.

b. Investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the net assets of each Sub-Fund. Where the Company has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs are not combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 above.

c. Where the Company invests in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs which are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same Management Company or by any other company to which the Management Company is linked through common management or control, or through a substantial direct or indirect holding, the said Management Company or other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees on the Company's investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs.

9. For all the Sub-Funds, the Company may not acquire:

a. shares with voting rights that would enable it to exert a significant influence on the management of an issuer;

b. moreover, the Company may not acquire more than:

i. 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuer;

ii. 10% of the bonds of a single issuer;

iii. 25% of the units of a single UCITS and/or other UCI;

iv. 10% of the Money Market Instruments of any single issuer.

The limits laid down above in bullets (ii, iii, iv) may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if, at that time, the gross amount of the bonds or Money Market Instruments, or the net amount of the securities issued, cannot be calculated.

The restrictions set out under letters a. and b. above do not apply to:

i. Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union or its local public authorities;

ii. Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a State that is not a member of the European Union;

iii. Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by international public bodies of which one or more Member States of the European Union are members;

iv. shares held by the Company in the capital of a company of a non-Member State of the European Union that primarily invests its assets in the securities of issuers of that State where, under the legislation of that State, such an investment constitutes the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuers of that state. This derogation only applies, however, on condition that the investment policy of the company of the non-Member State of the European Union complies with the limits laid down in the provisions contained in Section B, with the exception of points 6 and 7. Should the limits set out in Section B be exceeded, with the exception of the limits set out in points 6, 7 and 9, Article 49 of the Law of 2010 will apply by analogy;

v. shares held by one or more investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying out, exclusively on their behalf, management, advisory and marketing activities in the country in which the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of units at unitholders' request.

10. Regarding derivative transactions, the Company will comply with the limits and restrictions set out in Part III "Additional information", Chapter IV "Techniques and instruments" hereafter.

The Company need not comply with the investment limits set out above when exercising subscription rights attached to Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments which form part of the assets of its Sub-Funds.

If the limits are exceeded for reasons beyond the Company's control or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Company must, through its sales transactions, have as its priority objective the regularisation of that situation, bearing Shareholders' interests in mind.

Insofar as an issuer is a legal entity with multiple Sub-Funds in which the assets of a Sub-Fund are exclusively liable for the rights of investors in relation to this Sub-Fund and for those of creditors whose financial claim arises from the creation, operation or liquidation of this Sub-Fund, each Sub-Fund is to be considered as a separate issuing entity for the purposes of the application of the rules of risk spreading specified in this title B, with the exception of points 7 and 9.

The above investment limits generally apply insofar as the Sub-Fund factsheets do not stipulate more stringent rules.

In case more stringent rules are stipulated, these rules are not required to be adhered to in the last one month before the liquidation or merger of the Sub-Fund.

II. ***Investment limits (only for MMFs)***

1. Diversification

A MMF shall invest no more than:

a. 5 % of its assets in Money Market Instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by the same body;

b. 10 % of its assets in deposits made with the same credit institution, unless the structure of the banking sector in the Member State in which the MMF is domiciled is such that there are insufficient viable credit institutions to meet that diversification requirement and it is not economically feasible for the MMF to make deposits in another Member State, in which case up to 15 % of its assets may be deposited with the same credit institution.

A VNAV MMF may invest up to 10 % of its assets in Money Market Instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by the same body provided that the total value of such Money Market Instruments, securitisations and ABCPs held by the VNAV MMF in each issuing body in which it invests more than 5 % of its assets does not exceed 40 % of the value of its assets.

The aggregate of all of a MMF's exposures to securitisations and ABCPs shall not exceed 20 % of the assets of the MMF, whereby up to 15 % of the assets of the MMF may be invested in securitisations and ABCPs that do not comply with the criteria for the identification of STS securitisations and ABCPs.

The aggregate risk exposure to the same counterparty of a MMF stemming from OTC derivative transactions which fulfil the conditions set out in Article 13 of MMF Regulation shall not exceed 5 % of the assets of the MMF.

The aggregate amount of cash provided to the same counterparty of a MMF in reverse repurchase agreements shall not exceed 15 % of the assets of the MMF.

A MMF shall not combine, where to do so would result in an investment of more than 15 % of its assets in a single body, any of the following:

a. investments in Money Market Instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by that body;

b. deposits made with that body;

c. OTC financial derivative instruments giving counterparty risk exposure to that body.

Where the structure of the financial market in the Member State in which the MMF is domiciled is such that there are insufficient viable financial institutions to meet that diversification requirement and it is not economically feasible for the MMF to use financial institutions in another Member State, the MMF may combine the types of investments referred to in points a. to c. up to a maximum investment of 20 % of its assets in a single body.

The competent authority of a MMF may authorise a MMF to invest, in accordance with the principle of risk-spreading, up to 100 % of its assets in different Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the European Union, the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States or their central banks, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Investment Fund, the European Stability Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Bank for International Settlements, or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong. The first subparagraph shall only apply where all of the following requirements are met:

a. the MMF holds Money Market Instruments from at least six different issues by the issuer;

b. the MMF limits the investment in Money Market Instruments from the same issue to a maximum of 30 % of its assets;

c. the MMF makes express reference, in its fund rules or instruments of incorporation, to all administrations, institutions or organisations referred to in the first subparagraph that issue or guarantee separately or jointly Money Market Instruments in which it intends to invest more than 5 % of its assets;

d. the MMF includes a prominent statement in its prospectus and marketing communications drawing attention to the use of the derogation and indicating all administrations, institutions or organisations referred to in the first subparagraph that issue or guarantee separately or jointly Money Market Instruments in which it intends to invest more than 5 % of its assets.

A MMF may invest no more than 10 % of its assets in bonds issued by a single credit institution that has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds shall be invested in accordance with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the event of failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.

Where a MMF invests more than 5 % of its assets in the bonds issued by a single issuer, the total value of those investments shall not exceed 40 % of the value of the assets of the MMF.

A MMF may invest no more than 20 % of its assets in bonds issued by a single credit institution where the requirements set out in point (f) of Article 10(1) or point (c) of Article 11(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 are met, including any possible investment in assets referred to in paragraph 8 above.

Where a MMF invests more than 5 % of its assets in the bonds referred issued by a single issuer, the total value of those investments shall not exceed 60 % of the value of the assets of the MMF, including any possible investment in assets referred to in paragraph 8 here above, respecting the limits set out therein.

Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts under Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, shall be

regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits referred to in paragraphs 1 to 6 above.

2. Concentration

A MMF shall not hold more than 10 % of the Money Market Instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by a single body. The limit laid down in paragraph 1 shall not apply in respect of holdings of Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by the European Union, national, regional and local administrations of the Member States or their central banks, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Investment Fund, the European Stability Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility, a central authority or central bank of a third country, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Bank for International Settlements, or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong.

3. Portfolio rules for short-term MMFs

A short-term MMF shall comply on an ongoing basis with all of the following portfolio requirements:

a. its portfolio is to have a WAM of no more than 60 days;

b. its portfolio is to have a WAL of no more than 120 days;

c. for LVNAV MMFs and public debt CNAV MMFs, at least 10 % of their assets are to be comprised of daily maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of one working day or cash which is able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of one working day. A LVNAV MMF or public debt CNAV MMF is not to acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in that MMF investing less than 10 % of its portfolio in daily maturing assets;

d. for a short-term VNAV MMF, at least 7,5 % of its assets are to be comprised of daily maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of one working day, or cash which is able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of one working day. A short-term VNAV MMF is not to acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in that MMF investing less than 7,5 % of its portfolio in daily maturing assets; disclose in prospectus limit and definition;

e. for LVNAV MMFs and public debt CNAV MMFs, at least 30% of their assets are to be comprised of weekly maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of five working days or cash which is able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of five working days. A LVNAV MMF or public debt CNAV MMF is not to acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in that MMF investing less than 30 % of its portfolio in weekly maturing assets;

f. for a short-term VNAV MMF, at least 15 % of its assets are to be comprised of weekly maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of five working days, or cash which is able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of five working days. A short-term VNAV MMF is not to acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in that MMF investing less than 15 % of its portfolio in weekly maturing assets; disclosed in prospectus limit and definition;

g. for the purpose of the calculation referred to in point e., assets referred to in Article 17(7) of MMF Regulation which are highly liquid and can be redeemed and settled within one working day and have a residual maturity of up to 190 days may also be included within the weekly maturing assets of a LVNAV MMF and public debt CNAV MMF, up to a limit of 17,5 % of its assets;

h. for the purpose of the calculation referred to in point f. Money Market Instruments or units or shares of other MMFs may be included within the weekly maturing assets of a short-term VNAV MMF up to a limit of 7,5 % of its assets provided they are able to be redeemed and settled within five working days.

For the purposes of point b. of the first subparagraph, when calculating the WAL for securities, including structured financial instruments, a short-term MMF shall base the maturity calculation on the residual maturity until the legal redemption of the instruments. However, in the event that a financial instrument embeds a put option, a short-term MMF may base the maturity calculation on the exercise date of the put option instead of the residual maturity, but only if all of the following conditions are fulfilled at all times: technical to disclose in prospectus;

i. the put option is able to be freely exercised by the short- term MMF at its exercise date;

ii. the strike price of the put option remains close to the expected value of the instrument at the exercise date;

iii. the investment strategy of the short-term MMF implies that there is a high probability that the option will be exercised at the exercise date;

When calculating the WAL for securitisations and ABCPs, a short-term MMF may instead, in the case of amortising instruments, base the maturity calculation on one of the following:

i. the contractual amortisation profile of such instruments;

ii. the amortisation profile of the underlying assets from which the cash-flows for the redemption of such instruments result.

If the limits referred hereto are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a MMF, or as a result of the exercise of subscription or redemption rights, that MMF shall adopt as a priority objective the correction of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its unit holders or shareholders.

VNAV MMFs, public debt CNAV MMFs and LVNAV MMFs may take the form of a short-term MMF.

4. Portfolio rules for standard MMFs

A standard MMF shall comply on an ongoing basis with all of the following requirements:

a. its portfolio is to have at all times a WAM of no more than 6 months;

b. its portfolio is to have at all times a WAL of no more than 12 months;

c. at least 7,5 % of its assets are to be comprised of daily maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which can be terminated by giving prior notice of one working day or cash which can be withdrawn by giving prior notice of one working day. A standard MMF is not to acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in that MMF investing less than 7,5 % of its portfolio in daily maturing assets;

d. at least 15 % of its assets are to be comprised of weekly maturing assets, reverse repurchase agreements which can be terminated by giving prior notice of five working days or cash which can be withdrawn by giving prior notice of five working days. A standard MMF is not to acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in that MMF investing less than 15 % of its portfolio in weekly maturing assets;

e. for the purpose of the calculation referred to in point (d), Money Market Instruments or units or shares of other MMFs may be included within the weekly maturing assets up to 7,5 % of its assets provided they are able to be redeemed and settled within five working days.

For the purposes of point b., when calculating the WAL for securities, including structured financial instruments, a standard MMF shall base the maturity calculation on the residual maturity until the legal redemption of the instruments. However, in the event that a financial instrument embeds a put option, a standard MMF may base the maturity calculation on the exercise date of the put option instead of the residual maturity, but only if all of the following conditions are fulfilled at all times:

i. the put option is able to be freely exercised by the standard MMF at its exercise date;

ii. the strike price of the put option remains close to the expected value of the instrument at the exercise date;

iii. the investment strategy of the standard MMF implies that there is a high probability that the option will be exercised at the exercise date.

By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, when calculating the WAL for securitisations and ABCPs, a standard MMF may instead, in the case of amortising instruments, base the maturity calculation on one of the following:

i. the contractual amortisation profile of such instruments;

ii. the amortisation profile of the underlying assets from which the cash-flows for the redemption of such instruments result.

If the limits referred to are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a standard MMF or as a result of the exercise of subscription or redemption rights, that MMF shall adopt as a priority objective the correction of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its unit holders or shareholders.

A standard MMF shall not take the form of a public debt CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF.

5. Internal credit quality assessment procedure

The Management Company has implemented an internal credit risk assessment process in order to manage the credit risk profile of the Company's Sub-Funds via a credit quality assessment in compliance with the requirements of MMF Regulation.

The main focus of the credit quality assessment process is to ensure that the counterparties, issuers and instrument characteristics of the MMF holdings are deemed to be of acceptable credit quality, in accordance with the laws and regulations.

The Management Company ensures that the information used in applying the internal credit quality assessment procedure is of sufficient quality, up-to-date and from reliable sources.

The internal assessment procedure is based on prudent, systematic and continuous assessment methodologies. The methodologies used are subject to validation by the Management Company based on historical experience and empirical evidence, including back testing.

The Management Company ensures that the internal credit quality assessment procedure complies with all of the following general principles:

a. an effective process is established to obtain and update relevant information on the issuer and the instrument's characteristics

b. adequate measures are adopted and implemented to ensure that the internal credit quality assessment is based on a thorough analysis of the pertinent and available information and includes all relevant driving factors that influence the creditworthiness of the issuer and the credit quality of the instrument;

c. the internal credit quality assessment procedure is monitored on an ongoing basis and all credit quality assessments are reviewed at least annually;

d. while there is no mechanistic over-reliance on external ratings, the Management Company undertakes a new credit quality assessment for a Money Market Instrument, securitisations and ABCPs when there is a material change that could have an impact on the existing assessment of the instrument;

e. the credit quality assessment methodologies are reviewed at least annually by the Management Company to determine whether they remain appropriate for the current portfolio and external conditions and the review is transmitted to the competent authority of the Management Company. Where the Management Company becomes aware of errors in the credit quality assessment methodology or in its application, it shall immediately correct those errors;

f. when methodologies, models or key assumptions used in the internal credit quality assessment procedure are changed, the Management Company will review all affected internal credit quality assessments as soon as possible.

6. Internal credit quality assessment

In compliance with the MMF Regulation, the Management Company has established, implemented and consistently applies a prudent internal credit quality assessment procedure (the "Process").

The Board of Directors of the Management Company of the Luxembourg fund range at Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. is the owner of the Process.

The treasury team is responsible for the portfolio management of MMF within Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

The treasury is part of Fixed Income Solutions (FIS) and the head of this department is a member of the Management Team Investments (MTI), chaired by the Chief Investment Officer (CIO) of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

The credit quality assessment is performed by analysts that are part of the specialised fixed income department, whose head is also part of the MTI and a direct report to the CIO.

Investment Restriction Control (IRC): the IRC is responsible for setting up the proper limits, rules and monitoring in the trading system. With regards to this process IRC is responsible for updating the allowed issuer list once Credit and Counterparty Risk Management (CCRM) approval has been obtained. They are responsible for the pre and post trade limit monitoring, and in case a breach is signalled the follow-up with the relevant departments. When IRC observes a sub-investment grade external rating, or issuer that is not on the allowed issuer list they will escalate this immediately to portfolio manager.

Investment Risk Management (IRM): Investment Risk Management reports to the head of risk management of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. The reporting provides an overview of all positions (including the issuers and external ratings), the applicable allowed issuer list (including internal ratings), and IRC reporting on breaches during the reporting period. And when applicable the early warning alert. These reports are produced at least on a quarterly basis and enable all relevant stakeholders to monitor the effectiveness of this framework.

Credit and Counterparty Risk Management (CCRM): CCRM is responsible for approving the allowed issuer list (or adding issuers to the allowed issuer list). For their approval, the team will check the government support framework (if applicable), and/or look at (for both corporates and financials) the independent internal and external ratings. In case the internal rating deviates by 2 or more notches form the 2nd best external rating, CCRM will contact the analysts and either validate the internal rating, or advise on a different rating. In case the internal or any of the external rating is downgraded below investment grade (or CCRM is of the opinion the internal rating should be below investment grade), the issuer will be removed from the allowed issuer list. Portfolio manager and the analysts will be informed on this decision. In general, the CCRM rating advice is not binding but a CCRM decision on acceptance of the list is binding. In case of disagreement between portfolio manager, the analysts and/or CCRM, final decisions may escalated to the MTI or if deemed necessary to the head of financial risk management. Besides that, on a monthly basis, CCRM performs an 'Early Warnings Signal' check, which checks for (market) implied probabilities of default. If it is deemed necessary by CCRM, the team will contact portfolio manager and the analysts to coordinate an appropriate follow-up. Furthermore, CCRM is responsible for providing requested or pro-active advice to the MTI resulting from their second line oversight responsibility. Such advice could include, but is not limited to, models, data, process, limits etc. CCRM advice to the MTI is not binding however when not followed or properly substantiated by the MTI, CCRM could escalate this to the head of financial risk management or the chief risk officer.

The internal credit assessment procedures are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Management Company.

As the importance and availability of the various criteria may change over time, our internal credit assessment procedures are designed to adapt to changes in the relative importance of the criteria used.

The investment process is centralized around and restricted by the 'money good' allowed issuer list. Before investing in a security, the portfolio manager has to make sure the issuer is on the allowed issuer list.

The portfolio managers are responsible for compiling and proposing the allowed issuer list. For admission to the allowed issuer list the security is externally rated investment grade and the security has an investment grade internal rating. In case there is no external rating, the investment is not allowed. In case there is an external rating but there is no internal rating, portfolio manager should contact an analyst to request an internal rating. Only after an internal rating has been established by an analyst, and the analyst considers the investment "money good" for Money Market Investments, the issue(r) can be added to the list subject to the regular Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. standards, processes and quality checks.

To determine the eligible issuers and issues various quantitative and qualitative criteria are being used, taking into account the short-term nature of Money Market Instruments, the credit risk of the issuer and of the relative risk of default of the issuer and the instrument and qualitative indicators on the issuer of the instrument, including in the light of the macroeconomic and financial market situation.

The credit research analysts apply criteria for quantifying credit risk, and the relative risk of default of the issuer and of the instrument. The focus of the scorecards is to analyse financial and market data in relation to the issuer and it's issues to determine and track the primary drivers of credit risk.

The criteria used for the quantification of credit risk include but are not limited to the following:

- bond pricing information, including credit spreads and the pricing of comparable fixed income instruments and related securities;
- pricing of Money Market Instruments relating to the issuer, the instrument or the industry sector;
- credit default-swap pricing information, including credit default- swap spreads for comparable instruments;
- default statistics relating to the issuer, the instrument or the industry sector;
- financial indices relating to the geographic location, the industry sector or the asset class of the issuer or instrument;
- financial information relating to the issuer, including profitability ratios, interest coverage ratio, leverage metrics and the pricing of new issues, including the existence of more junior securities.

In the qualitative analysis of the credit risk of the issuer the credit analysts review a number criteria related to the financial situation of the issuer, its sources of liquidity, the issuers ability to react to future market-wide or issuer-specific events, including in a highly adverse situation and the strength of the issuer's industry within the economy relative to economic trends and the issuer's competitive position in its industry.

- Dependent on the type of issuer and type of issue an analysis of qualitative criteria determine the risk in relation to the issuer of the instrument is performed. In this analysis the credit analysts take into account any structural aspects of the relevant instruments and looks at macroeconomic and financial market conditions that can impact the issuer of the instrument:
- an analysis of the relevant market(s), including the degree of volume and liquidity of those markets;
- a sovereign analysis, including the extent of explicit and contingent liabilities and the size of foreign exchange reserves compared to foreign exchange liabilities;
- an analysis of governance risk relating to the issuer, including frauds, conduct fines, litigation, financial restatements, exceptional items, management turnover, borrower concentration and audit quality;
- securities-related research on the issuer or market sector;
- where relevant, an analysis of the credit ratings or rating outlook given to the issuer of an instrument by a credit rating agency registered with the ESMA and selected by the manager of a MMF if suited to the specific investment portfolio of the MMF.

For exposure to securitisation the analysis includes the credit risk of the issuer and the credit risk of any of the underlying assets, and for structured finance instruments the analyst includes the inherent operational and counterparty risk of the structured finance instrument.

In accordance with the regulation the credit assessment will be updated at least annually.

In case of a material change related to the issuer or issue, such as a significant financial, governance or other event or in case of sudden credit rating agency downgrade of rating or outlook that could have an impact on the existing assessment of the instrument as referred to in Article 19 (4) (d) of the MMF Regulation, the issuer's internal credit rating will immediately reassessed. A material change can be defined as, but is not limited to, a negative financial event or a meaningful downgrade of the credit rating by an external credit rating agency. This could lead to action being taken on any specific instrument for the relevant issuer within the portfolio. The actions taken include selling all holdings or maintaining holdings until maturity without increasing or reinvesting in the issuer or specific instruments issued by the relevant issuer. The decision be taken based on the best interest of the Sub-Funds Shareholders.

c. Borrowings, loans and guarantees

1. The Company is not authorised to borrow. As an exception, the Company may borrow up to 10% of its net assets provided that such borrowings are of a temporary nature.
2. However, the Company may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan for each Sub-Fund.
3. The Company may not enter into short sales of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments mentioned in Part III "Additional information", Chapter III "Investment restrictions", Section A "Eligible Investments" point 1 (e), (f) and (g).
4. The Company may not grant credit or provide guarantees to third parties. This restriction will not prevent the relevant undertakings from acquiring Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments as referred to in Part III "Additional information", Chapter III "Investment restrictions", Section A "Eligible Investments" point 1 (e), (g) and (h) and which are not fully paid up.

IV. TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

a. General provisions

1. For the purpose of efficient portfolio management and/or to protect their assets and commitments, the Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager, as the case may be, may arrange for the Sub-Funds to make use of techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments.
   a. In the case of investments in financial derivatives, the overall risk for the underlying instruments may not exceed the investment limits set forth under the section entitled "Investment Limits" above. Investments in Index-based derivatives need not be taken into account in the case of the investment limits set forth in the points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 under Part III "Additional information", Chapter III "Investment restrictions", Section B "Investment Limits" above.
   b. When a transferable security or Money Market Instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be

taken into account when complying with the rules set forth under this section.

The risks are calculated taking into account guidelines provided in the Law of 2010, and related regulations or circulars issued by the CSSF. As for the global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments it may be calculated through the Value at Risk ("VaR") methodology or the commitment approach.

2. The Management Company will calculate the global exposure of each Sub-Fund in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The Management Company will use for each Sub-Fund either the commitment approach, the relative Value-at-Risk approach or the absolute Value-at-Risk approach. For those Sub-Funds for which either the relative Value-at-Risk approach or the absolute Value- at-Risk approach is used, the expected maximum level of leverage is outlined in the table below. For those Sub-Funds for which the relative Value-at-Risk approach is used, the respective reference portfolio is additionally outlined below.

   The expected level of leverage is expressed as the ratio between the market risk exposure of the Sub-Fund's positions and its net asset value. The ratio is expressed as a percentage calculated in accordance with the sum of notional method ("gross approach"). The gross approach does not take into account netting and hedging arrangements, hence triggering results that are generally higher and not necessarily representative from an economic exposure point of view. Irrespective of the approach used, the expected level of leverage is an indicator and not a regulatory limit. A Sub- Fund's level of leverage may be higher than the expected level as long as it remains in line with its risk profile and complies with its VaR limit. Depending on market movements, the expected level of leverage may vary over time. In case no derivatives positions are included in the portfolio, the base value for the leverage is "0" (i.e. 0%).

   The expected leverage is a measure which aims to approximate the impact of the use of derivatives instruments on the overall market risk of a given Sub-Fund. For a complete picture of the risk profile associated to each Sub-Fund, please refer to the risk profile section disclosed in each Sub-Fund's Factsheet.

3. Under no circumstances will the use of transactions with respect to derivative instruments or other techniques and financial instruments cause the Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager, as the case may be, to deviate from the investment policy set forth for each Sub-Fund in this prospectus.

   Shareholders are informed that, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2015/2365, information regarding the type of assets that can be subject to TRS and SFTs, as well as the maximum and expected proportion that can be subject to them are disclosed in the table attached as Appendix I to this Prospectus.

Sub-Funds Name (using the VaR approach)	VaR Approach	Expected maximum level of leverage (Sum of notionals)	Reference Portfolio
Goldman Sachs Alternative Beta	Absolute VaR	150%	-
Goldman Sachs Asian Debt (Hard Currency)	Relative VaR	200%	JP Morgan Asia Credit (JACI)
Goldman Sachs Biodiversity Bond	Absolute VaR	175%	-
Goldman Sachs Commodity Enhanced	Relative VaR	150%	Bloomberg Commodity Total Return (BCOMTR)
Goldman Sachs Corporate Green Bond	Relative VaR	75%	Bloomberg MSCI Euro Green Bond: Corporate index, with issuer cap at 5%
Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Debt (Hard Currency)	Relative VaR	200%	J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond (EMBI) Global Diversified
Goldman Sachs Euro Bond	Relative VaR	500%	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate
Goldman Sachs Euro Credit	Relative VaR	200%	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate
Goldman Sachs Euro Long Duration Bond	Relative VaR	500%	Bloomberg Euro Aggregate 10+ Y
Goldman Sachs Euro Sustainable Credit	Relative VaR	100%	Bloomberg Euro- Aggregate Corporate
Goldman Sachs Euro Sustainable Credit (ex- Financials)	Relative VaR	100%	Bloomberg Euro- Aggregate Corporate ex financials
Goldman Sachs Euro High Yield (Former NN)	Relative VaR	200%	ICE BofAML European Currency High Yield Constrained, ex Subordinated Financials
Goldman Sachs Global Flexible Multi-Asset	Absolute VaR	300%	-
Goldman Sachs Frontier Markets Debt (Hard Currency)	Relative VaR	200%	J.P. Morgan Next Generation Markets (NEXGEM)
Goldman Sachs Global High Yield (Former NN)	Relative VaR	200%	Bloomberg High Yield 70% US 30% Pan-European ex Fin Subord 2% Issuer Capped
Goldman Sachs Global Impact Corporate Bond	Relative VaR	75%	iBoxx Global Green, Social & Sustainable Bonds EUR Hedged Total Return Index (EUR) – Corporates
Goldman Sachs Global Inflation Linked Bond	Relative VaR	700%	Bloomberg World Gvt Inflation-Linked All Maturities EUR (hedged)
Goldman Sachs Green Bond	Relative VaR	75%	Bloomberg MSCI Euro Green Bond (NR) 10% Capped Index
Goldman Sachs Green Bond Short Duration	Absolute VaR	175%	-

Sub-Funds Name (using the VaR approach)	VaR Approach	Expected maximum level of leverage (Sum of notionals)	Reference Portfolio
Goldman Sachs Social Bond	Relative VaR	75%	iBoxx EUR Investment Grade Social Bonds (10% Issuer Cap)
Goldman Sachs Sovereign Green Bond	Relative VaR	75%	Bloomberg MSCI Euro Green Bond Treasury and Government-Related 10% Capped Index
Goldman Sachs US Dollar Credit	Relative VaR	200%	Bloomberg US Aggregate Corporate
Goldman Sachs USD Green Bond	Relative VaR	75%	Bloomberg MSCI Global Green Bond Index USD Total Return Index. Unhedged USD

b. Restrictions on SFTs (including Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions) and Total Return Swaps

For the purpose of generating additional income by increasing the overall performance of the Sub-Funds, the Company may, with respect to the assets of each Sub-Fund, engage in SFTs provided that these transactions comply with applicable laws and regulations, including CSSF Circular 08/356 and CSSF Circular 14/592, as they may be amended or supplemented from time to time.

In the context of SFTs, the Sub-Funds will lend securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities. This demand varies per counterparty, per asset class and per market influenced by factors such as liquidity, hedging strategies and settlement efficiency. These factors change over time led by the overall market dynamics (e.g. monetary policy) and changes in investment and trading strategies from counterparties or the Sub- Funds. As such, the securities lending income and the utilization (%AUM lent) may vary per asset class and per Sub-Fund.

In case a Sub-Fund enters into SFTs, it has to be ensured that at any time the full amount of cash or any security that has been lent or sold can be recalled and any securities lending and/or repurchase agreement entered into can be terminated. It shall also be ensured that the amount of transactions is kept at a level such that the Sub-Fund is able, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations towards its shareholders. Furthermore, the use of SFTs should not result in a change of the investment objective of the Sub-Fund nor add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the risk profile as stated in the Sub-Fund factsheet.

The Management Company performs the oversight of the program and Goldman Sachs International Bank and Goldman Sachs Bank USA are appointed as the Company's Securities Lending Agent. Goldman Sachs International Bank and Goldman Sachs Bank USA are related to the Management Company. Goldman Sachs International Bank and Goldman Sachs Bank USA are not related to the Depositary.

Each Sub-Fund may lend/sell the securities included in its portfolio to a borrower/buyer (the "counterparty") either directly or through a standardised lending system organised by a recognised clearing institution or through a lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by European Community Law and specialised in this type of transactions. The counterparty to SFTs and Total Return Swaps must be of high quality and meet the requirements of a "financial counterparty" pursuant to article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 (i.e. the counterparty must at least have an investment grade rating by Fitch, Moody's and/or Standard & Poor's, be structured as a public limited liability company, and have its parent company registered office located in OECD countries) and be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by European Community Law. In case the aforementioned financial institution acts on its own account, it is to be considered as counterparty in the securities lending and Total Return Swaps. Further information on the counterparty(ies) is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Sub-Funds qualifying as MMFs will not enter into securities lending transactions.

100% of the revenues arising from SFTs, net of direct and indirect operational costs/fees entirely covered by the Fixed Service Fee, are returned to the participating Sub-Fund. The operational costs/fees raised by the use of SFTs do not have a substantial impact (i.e. less than 1%.) on the Fixed Service Fee of the participating Sub-Fund.

Similar to SFTs, 100% of the revenues arising from Total Return Swaps are returned to the participating Sub-Fund.

None of the Sub-Funds will enter into buy-sell back and sell-buy back transactions.

The securities used in the context of the SFTs and Total Return Swaps are safekept by the Depositary and its custodian network.

The Management Company, the Securities Lending Agent, the Investment Managers, the Depositary and Central Administrative Agent may, in the course of their business, have potential conflicts of interests with the Fund when undertaking securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions, such as:

The Depositary or the Securities Lending Agent may have the motivation to increase or decrease the amount of securities on loan or to lend particular securities in order to generate additional risk-adjusted revenue for itself and/or its affiliates or;

The Depositary or the Securities Lending Agent may have an incentive to allocate loans to clients that would provide more revenue to the firm.

Each of the Management Company, the Securities Lending Agent, the Investment Managers, the Depositary and Central Administrative Agent will have regard to their respective duties to the Fund and Shareholders when undertaking transactions where conflicts or potential conflicts of interest may arise. In the event that such conflict does arise, each of such persons has undertaken or will be requested by the Fund to undertake to use its reasonable endeavours to resolve any such conflicts of interest fairly (having regard to its respective obligations and duties) and to ensure that the Fund and Shareholders are fairly treated.

At the time of this Prospectus, potential conflicts of interest with counterparties have been investigated and excluded by the Management Company.

c. Management of collateral for OTC Derivative Transactions (including Total Return Swaps) and SFTs (including Securities Lending Transactions, Repurchase Transactions and Reverse Repurchase Transactions)

In order to reduce counterparty risk arising from the use of OTC derivative transactions and SFTs, a guarantee ("collateral") system may be put in place with the counterparty. Such collateral process will comply with applicable laws and regulations, including CSSF Circular

08/356 and CSSF Circular 14/592, as they may be amended or supplemented from time to time.

The Company must proceed on a daily basis to the valuation of the collateral received with exchange (including variation margins) performed on a daily basis. It is to be noticed that there is an operational delay of up to two Business Days between the derivative exposure and the amount of collateral received or posted in relation to that exposure.

The collateral must normally take the form of:

1. Liquid assets which include not only cash and short term bank certificates, but also Money Market Instruments;
2. Bonds issued or guaranteed by a highly rated country;
3. Bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity, or
4. Shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a highly rated country, on the condition that these shares are included in a main Index.

Each Sub-Fund must make sure that it is able to claim its rights on the collateral in case of the occurrence of an event requiring the execution thereof. Therefore, the collateral must be available at all times, either directly or through the intermediary of a first class financial institution or a wholly-owned subsidiary of this institution, in such a manner that the Sub-Fund is able to appropriate or realise the assets given as collateral, without delay, if the counterparty does not comply with its obligations.

The Company will ensure that the collateral received under OTC derivative transactions and SFTs meet the following conditions:

1. Assets received as collateral will be at the market price. In order to minimize the risk of having the value of the collateral held by a Sub-Fund being less than the exposure to the counterparty, a prudent haircut policy is applied both to collateral received in the course of OTC derivatives and SFTs. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a collateral asset and intends to absorb the volatility in the collateral value between two margin calls or during the required time to liquidate the collateral. It embeds a liquidity element in terms of remaining time to maturity and a credit quality element in terms of the rating of the security. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and potential currency mismatches. Haircuts applied to cash, high-quality government bonds and corporate bonds typically range from 0-15% and haircuts applied to equities from 10 – 20%. In exceptional market conditions a different level of haircut may be applied. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is intended that any collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in the light of the haircut policy, which equals or exceeds the relevant counterparty exposure where appropriate.
2. Collateral received must be sufficiently liquid (e.g. first-class government bonds or cash) so that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation.
3. Collateral received will be held by the Depositary or by a sub-custodian of the Company provided the Depositary has delegated the custody of the collateral to such sub-custodian and that the Depositary remains liable if the collateral is lost by the sub-custodian.
4. Collateral received will comply with the diversification and correlation requirements specified in CSSF Circular 14/592. During the duration of the agreement, the non-cash collateral cannot be sold, reinvested or pledged. Cash received as collateral may be reinvested, in compliance with the diversification rules specified in the Art. 43 (e) of the afore mentioned CSSF Circular exclusively in eligible risk free assets, mainly short-term money market funds (as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds) and overnight deposits with entities prescribed in Article 50 (f) of the UCITS Directive; on a residual basis, in high quality government bonds.

Further information on the collateral received by each Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company.

For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions of this section are also applicable to MMFs provided they are not incompatible with the provisions of MMF Regulation.

d. Pooling

For the purpose of efficient portfolio management, the Management Company may choose, where the investment policies of a Sub-Fund so permit, to co-manage part or all of the assets of two or more Sub-Funds within or outside the Company. In such cases, assets of different Sub-Funds will be managed in common. The assets under co-management are referred to as a “pool”, whereby such pools are, however, exclusively used for internal management purposes. These pooling arrangements are an administrative device designed to reduce operational charges and other expenses while allowing wider diversification of the investments. Pooling arrangements do not change the legal rights and obligations of Shareholders. The pools do not constitute separate entities and are not directly accessible to investors. Each of the co-managed Sub-Funds shall remain entitled to its specific assets. Where the assets of more than one Sub-Fund are pooled, the assets attributable to each participating Sub-Fund will initially be determined by reference to its initial allocation of assets to such a pool. Thereafter, the composition of the assets will vary according to additional allocations or withdrawals. The assets of each Sub-Fund are clearly identifiable and are ring-fenced such that in the event of a Sub-Fund being liquidated, the value of such assets can be determined. The entitlement of each participating Sub-Fund to the co-managed assets applies with regard to each individual asset of such a pool. Additional investments made on behalf of the co-managed Sub-Funds shall be allocated to such Sub-Fund in accordance with their respective entitlement, whereas assets sold shall be levied similarly on the assets attributable to each participating Sub-Fund. Swinging Single Pricing (in accordance with the provisions of Part III: Additional Information, Chapter X. Net Asset Value) may be applied. The Board of Directors of the Company shall resolve on the use of pooling, and will define the limits thereof.

V. MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

a. Designation of a Management Company

The Company has appointed Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. to act as its designated management company according to the UCITS Directive which responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the day to day operations of the Company and collective portfolio management of the assets of the Company.

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. is a private company with limited liability incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. has its corporate seat in The Hague, The Netherlands and address at: Prinses Beatrixlaan 35, 2595AK, The Hague. The entity is registered under number 27132220 in the Dutch Trade Register.

All shares in Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. are held by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International Holdings B.V. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. is part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. The Goldman Sachs Group Inc is listed on the NY Stock Exchange and is a bank holding company under US laws. Goldman Sachs is a global financial institution and offers - through a wide variety of leading companies and subsidiaries - individuals, companies and institutions (integrated) financial services.

As at 8 June 2015 its fully paid up capital amounted to EUR 193,385; the shares are fully paid-up. The managing board of directors of the Management Company is composed as follows:

- **Mr Martijn Canisius**
  Co Chief Executive Officer
- **Mr Gerald Cartigny**
  Co Chief Executive Officer
- **Mr Gerco Goote**
  Chief Investment Officer
- **Mr Marvin Siepman**
  Chief Risk Officer
- **Mr Bob van Overbeek**
  Chief Technology & Operations Officer

For all matters relating to this Prospectus the managing directors of the Management Company have chosen domicile at the address of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V.

The Management Company has appointed an anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist officer.

The corporate object of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. include portfolio management on behalf of third parties including undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) and alternative investment funds (AIFs).

Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. is authorised in the Netherlands by the Autoriteit Financiële Markten (the “AFM”) as a manager of alternative investment funds and as a management company of UCITS. In addition, Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. is authorised by the AFM to perform discretionary portfolio management, to provide investment advice and to receive and transmit orders in financial instruments. Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. acts as the designated management company of the Company on a cross- border basis under the freedom to provide services of the UCITS Directive.

In the context of exercising voting rights on behalf of the Company, the Management Company has adopted a voting policy which can be obtained free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Management Company or which can be consulted on the following website: https://am.gs.com. In compliance with the legislation and regulations currently in force and with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company, and as further described in the Prospectus, the Management Company is authorised to delegate all or part of its duties to other companies that it deems appropriate, on condition that the Management Company remains responsible for the acts and omissions of these delegates as regards the tasks entrusted to them, as if these acts and omissions had been carried out by the Management Company itself.

The Management Company has adopted a remuneration policy detailing the general remuneration principles, governance, as well as the remuneration of staff and relevant quantitative information which may be obtained free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Management Company or consulted on the following website: https://am.gs.com. When establishing and applying the remuneration policy, the Management Company shall comply with the applicable requirements set out in the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht, Wft) and will comply with the following principles, among others:

1. the remuneration policy and practice is consistent with sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or instruments of incorporation of the UCITS that the Management Company manages;
2. the remuneration policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the UCITS that it manages and of the investors in such UCITS, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest;
3. the assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the UCITS managed by the Management Company in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on the longer-term performance of the UCITS and its investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period; and
4. the fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced and the fixed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to allow the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components.

The remuneration policy is subject to adjustments due to anticipated regulatory developments in the area of remuneration.

The following information is available on the Management Company's website: https://am.gs.com:

a. a photocopy of the authorisation of the Management Company;

b. the articles of association of the Management Company;

c. the articles of association of the Depositary;

d. extracts from the Trade Register in respect of the Management Company, the Company, and the Depositary;

e. the annual accounts and the management report of the Management Company and the Company (including the Sub- Funds), including the accompanying independent auditor's statements;

f. the semi-annual accounts of the Management Company and the Company (including the Sub-Funds);

g. a photocopy of the Depositary Agreement;

h. on a monthly basis, the monthly overview of (i) the value of the investments of the separate Sub-Funds, (ii) the composition of the investments; (iii) the total number of Shares issued and outstanding per Sub-Fund and Share-Class and (iv) the most recent Net Asset Value of the Shares of each Share-Class and the date as of which this has been determined;

i. the Prospectus, the supplements thereto and the Key Information Documents;

j. a proposal to amend the terms and conditions applicable to the Company or a Sub-Fund and any deviation therefrom if the amendment deviates from the published proposal;

k. the convocation to a meeting of shareholders.

If the Management Company would make a request to the AFM to withdraw its authorisation, the Management Company will inform the shareholders thereof.

The Management Company will provide at cost, a photocopy of the information set out above in i. and the information that the Management Company and the depositary pursuant to applicable law must file with the trade register.

The Management Company will provide at no cost, the articles of association of the Management Company.

The Management Company has the registration document as annexed to this prospectus available on its website, https://am.gs.com. A copy of the registration document is available at the Management Company's office, at no cost. Amendments and additions to the registration document require the approval of the AFM.

The Management Company currently manages Luxembourg UCITS and AIFs structured as common funds (FCPs) and investment companies with variable share capital (SICAVs) as well as Dutch UCITS and AIFs structured as public companies with limited liability (NVs) with variable capital and funds for joint account (fondsen voor gemene rekening).

An up-to-date list of investment funds managed is available on the Management Company's website, https://am.gs.com. These may be marketed to Professional Investors and/or non-Professional Investors.

The Management Company acting as manager of the UCITS or AIFs will act in the best interests of the UCITS and AIFs or the investors therein and the integrity of the market.

The Management Company should not solely or systematically rely on credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies to assess the quality of the Company's assets. Therefore the Management Company has an internal rating system in place which allows it to reconsider rating issued by rating agencies and/or issue its own rating independently.

b. Management fee/ fixed service fee

1. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the nomination of Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. by the Company, the latter will pay Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. an annual management fee calculated on the average net assets of the Sub-Fund, as described in the factsheet relating to each Sub- Fund. This fee is payable monthly in arrears.
2. As set out above in Part I “Essential information regarding the Company”, Chapter IV “Fees, expenses and taxation”, Section A “Fees payable by the Company”, a fixed service fee structure has been put in place.

VI. (SUB-) INVESTMENT MANAGERS

For the purpose of efficiency the Management Company may delegate at its own expense, while still retaining responsibility, control and coordination, the portfolio management activities of the different Sub-Funds to third parties (“Investment Manager”).

Any reference to Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. acting as Investment Manager shall be construed as a reference to Goldman Sachs Asset Management B.V. in its capacity as Management Company.

Appointment of (Sub-)Investment Managers part of Goldman Sachs

For the purpose of efficiency, of fully utilizing the expertise of affiliated parties part of Goldman Sachs as group in specific markets or investments and of gaining access to their global trading capabilities the Management Company may delegate at its own expense, while still retaining responsibility, control and coordination, the portfolio management activities of the different Sub-Funds to affiliated parties as listed in the section “Brief overview of the Company /Affiliated Investment Managers” in the Prospectus .

The affiliated Investment Managers are part of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., which is a bank holding company, and together with Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, GSAM LP and its affiliates constitutes one of the world’s oldest and largest investment banking and securities firms, was founded in 1869 and has at present more than 30 offices world-wide.

In case GSAMI is appointed as affiliated Investment Manager on behalf of the Company, GSAMI in its turn will select and appoint one or more of its affiliates as Sub-Investment Manager(s) as listed in the section “Brief overview of the Company /Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers” in the Prospectus subject to the compliance with applicable laws. By doing so, GSAMI is able to draw upon the investment management, research and investment expertise of such selected affiliated Sub-Investment Managers with respect to the selection and management of investments for the relevant Sub-Fund’s portfolio. GSAMI is entitled to appoint as its delegate any of its affiliates as listed in the section “Brief overview of the Company /Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers” in the Prospectus, provided that GSAMI’s liability

to the Company and Sub-Fund for all matters so delegated shall not be affected by such delegation. The fees payable to any such delegate will not be payable out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund but will be payable by GSAMI out of its management fee and performance fee (if any) in an amount agreed between GSAMI and its delegate from time to time.

GSAMI is regulated by the FCA and is a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act. GSAMI currently serves a wide range of clients including mutual funds, private and public pension funds, governmental entities, endowments, foundations, banks, insurance companies, corporations, and private investors and family groups. GSAMI and its advisory affiliates, with financial centres around the globe, have a worldwide staff of over 1000 investment management professionals.

GSAMI as well as the Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers appointed by it are located in a third party country (i.e. outside the European Union) to perform portfolio management activities. Both GSAMI and the Affiliated Sub-Investment Managers (to be) appointed by it are not subject to MiFID II regulation, but to the local laws and market practices governing the financing of external research in its own country. In this case costs of external research may be paid out of the assets of the respective Sub-Fund as described in the section “Other fees” of the Part I of the Prospectus. In line with GSAMI’s and the affiliated Sub-Investment Managers’ best execution policies, costs of external research borne by the Sub-Funds shall, to the extent possible and in the best interests of shareholders, be limited to what is necessary for the management of the Sub-Funds.

A list of current affiliated (Sub-)Investment Managers which are selected and appointed on behalf of the Company and its Sub- Funds including an overview of portfolio management activities to be performed by the respective Affiliated (Sub-)Investment Managers is made available on the website https://am.gs.com.

VII. DEPOSITARY, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT, PAYING AGENT AND CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT

a. Depositary

The Company appointed Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg)

S.C.A. (“BBH”) as the depositary of its assets (the "Depositary") pursuant to the terms of a depositary agreement, as amended from time to time (the “Depositary Agreement”). BBH is registered with the Luxembourg Company Register (RCS) under number B-29923 and has been incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg on 9 February 1989. It is licensed to carry out banking activities under the terms of the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial services sector, as amended and supplemented from time to time. BBH is a bank organised as a *société en commandite* par actions in and under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and maintains its registered office at 80 Route d’Esch, L-1470, Luxembourg.

BBH has established adequate corporate governance and employs detailed corporate policies requiring all lines of business to have policies and procedures to comply with applicable laws and regulations. BBH’s governance structure and policies are defined and monitored by its board of managers, its executive committee (including the authorised management), as well as internal compliance, internal audit and risk management functions.

BBH shall take all reasonable steps to identify and mitigate potential conflicts of interest. These steps include the implementation of its conflicts of interest policies that are appropriate for the scale, complexity and nature of its business. This policy identifies the circumstances that give rise or may give rise to a conflict of interest, and includes the procedures to be followed and measures to be adopted in order to manage any conflict of interest. A conflict of interest register is maintained and monitored by the Depositary.

As BBH also acts as Registrar and Transfer Agent, Paying Agent and Central Administrative Agent for the Company, appropriate policies and procedures have been established and are maintained by BBH relating to the management of conflicts of interest that may arise through the provision of its services to the Company as Depositary, Registrar and Transfer Agent, Paying Agent and Central Administrative Agent.

BBH has implemented appropriate segregation of activities between the depositary and the administrative services, including escalation processes and governance. For this purpose, the depositary function is hierarchically and functionally segregated from the administration and registrar services unit.

According to BBH’s conflicts of interest policy, all material conflicts of interest involving internal or external parties shall be promptly disclosed, escalated to senior management, registered, mitigated and/or prevented. In the event a conflict of interest may not be avoided, BBH shall maintain and operate effective organizational and administrative arrangements in order to take all reasonable steps to properly (i) disclose conflicts of interest to the Company as well as (ii) manage and monitor such conflicts.

BBH ensures that all employees are informed, trained and advised of applicable conflicts of interest policies and procedures and that duties and responsibilities are segregated appropriately to prevent issues.

The Depositary shall assume its functions and responsibilities as a fund depositary in accordance with the provisions of Depositary Agreement, the Law of 2010 and applicable Luxembourg laws, rules and regulations regarding (i) the safekeeping of financial instruments of the Company to be held in custody and the supervision of other assets of the Company that are not held or capable of being held in custody, (ii) the monitoring of the Company's cash flow and (iii) the following oversight duties:

i. ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of the Shares are carried out in accordance with the Articles and applicable Luxembourg laws, rules and regulations;
ii. ensuring that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with the Articles and applicable Luxembourg laws, rules and regulations;

iii. ensuring that in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;

iv. ensuring that the Company's income is applied in accordance with the Articles and applicable Luxembourg laws, rules and regulations; and

v. ensuring that instructions from the Company did not conflict with the Articles and applicable Luxembourg laws, rules and regulations.

The Depositary should hold in custody all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to it, as well as all financial instruments of the Company that:

- can be registered or held in an account directly or indirectly in the name of the Depositary;
- are only directly registered with the issuer itself or its agent in the name of the Depositary;
- are held by a third party to whom safekeeping functions are delegated.

The Depositary should ensure that the custody risk is properly assessed, that due-diligence and segregation obligations have been maintained throughout the whole custody chain, to make sure that financial instruments held in custody are subject to due care and protection at all times.

The Depositary should at all times have a comprehensive overview of all assets that are not financial instruments to be held in custody and must verify the ownership and maintain a record of all assets for which it is satisfied that the Company holds ownership.

In accordance with its oversight obligations, the Depositary shall set up appropriate procedures to verify on an ex-post basis that the Company' investments are consistent with the investment objectives and policies of the Company and Sub-Funds as described in the Prospectus and the Articles and to ensure that the relevant investment restrictions are complied with.

The Depositary shall also properly monitor the Company's cash flows so as to ensure, inter alia, that all payments made by, or on behalf of, investors upon the subscription of the Shares of the Company have been received, and that all the cash has been booked in one or more account(s) opened at an eligible banking institution.

In accordance with the provisions of the Depositary Agreement, the Law of 2010 and applicable Luxembourg laws, rules and regulations, the Depositary may, subject to certain conditions and in order to effectively conduct its duties, delegate to one or more correspondents appointed by the Depositary from time to time, part or all of its safe-keeping duties with regard to the financial instruments to be held in custody (i.e. financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instrument account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary). For this purpose, the Depositary has established and maintains appropriate procedures designed to select, monitor and supervise the highest quality third-party provider(s) in each market, in accordance with local laws and regulations. A list of such correspondents (and, if applicable their sub-delegates) as well as the conflicts of interest which may result from such a delegation shall be available to shareholders upon request or can be consulted on the following website: https://am.gs.com. The list of correspondents may be updated from time to time.

When selecting and appointing a correspondent, the Depositary shall exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by applicable Luxembourg laws, rules and regulations to ensure that it entrusts the Company's assets only to a correspondent who may provide an adequate standard of protection. The Depositary shall also periodically assess whether correspondents fulfill applicable legal and regulatory requirements and shall exercise ongoing supervision over each correspondent to ensure that the obligations of the correspondents continue to be appropriately discharged.

Where the laws of a third country requires that certain financial instruments be held in custody by a local entity and no local entities satisfy the delegation requirements laid down in the Law of 2010, the Depositary may delegate its functions to such a local entity only to the extent required by the laws of the third country and only for as long as there are no local entities that satisfy the delegation requirements. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation. The Depositary is liable to the Company or its Shareholders pursuant the provisions of applicable Luxembourg laws, rules and regulations.

A potential risk of conflicts of interest may occur in situations where the correspondents may enter into or have a separate commercial and/or business relationship with the Depositary in parallel to the safekeeping delegation relationship. In the conduct of its business, conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary and the correspondent. Where a correspondent shall have a group link with the Depositary, the Depositary undertakes to identify potential conflicts of interests arising from that link, if any, and to take all reasonable steps to mitigate those conflicts of interest.

The Depositary does not anticipate that there would be any specific conflicts of interest arising as a result of any delegation to any correspondent. The Depositary will notify the Company or the Management Company of any such conflict should it so arise.

To the extent that any other potential conflicts of interest exist pertaining to the Depositary, they have been identified, mitigated and addressed in accordance with the Depositary's policies and procedures.

Updated information on the Depositary's custody duties and conflicts of interest that may arise may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary.

The Law of 2010 provides for a strict liability of the Depositary in case of loss of financial instruments held in custody. In case of loss of these financial instruments, the Depositary shall return financial instruments of identical type of the corresponding amount to the Company unless it can prove that the loss is the result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. Shareholders are informed that in certain circumstances financial instruments held by the Company with respect to the Company will not qualify as financial instruments to be held in custody (i.e. financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instrument account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary), so that the

Depositary will be liable to the Company or the Shareholders for the loss suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to applicable Luxembourg laws, rules and regulations.

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, BBH will receive a fee payable by each of the Company Sub-Funds as indicated in Part I, Chapter IV "Fees, expenses and taxation", Section A "Fees payable by the Company".

b. Registrar and Transfer Agent

Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. ("BBH"), as Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company, is, in particular, responsible for the processing of the issue and sale of the Company's Shares, maintaining the register of Shareholders and the transfer of the Company's Shares to Shareholders, agents and third parties.

By signing the application form, the investor acknowledges and agrees that its data (i.e. name, given name, address details, nationality, account numbers, e-mail, phone number, etc.) collected through the application form will be shared on a cross- border basis, in accordance with the data protection law applicable in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the GDPR, by the Management Company and among various entities within BBH group for them to perform the services contracted with the investor and required under applicable laws and regulations. The investor's consent, given by signing the application form, to process its data on a cross-border basis may include the processing of personal data to entities situated in countries outside of the European Union and/or the European Economic Area which may not have the same data protection laws as the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The process of personal data to the aforementioned entities may transit via and/ or be processed in countries which may not have data protection requirements deemed equivalent to those prevailing in the European Economic Area. In such case, appropriate safeguards are put in place to ensure an adequate level of protection is provided, such as by entering into standard data protection clauses adopted by the EU commission.

c. Paying Agent

As Paying Agent, Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. ("BBH") is responsible for the distribution of income and Dividends to the Shareholders.

d. Central Administrative Agent

BBH has been appointed as Central Administrative Agent of the Company. In this capacity BBH is performing the following administrative duties required by Luxembourg law: the preparation of financial statements, the bookkeeping and calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Company's Shares, the processing of applications for subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares, accepting payments, the safekeeping of the Company's register of shareholders, and preparation and supervision of the mailing of statements, reports, notices and other documents to Shareholders. BBH is also acting as domiciliary agent to the Company.

VIII. DISTRIBUTORS

The Company may enter into agreements with Distributors to market and place Shares of each of the Sub-Fund's in different countries worldwide, with the exception of such countries where such activity is prohibited.

The Company and the Distributors will ensure that they fulfil all obligations imposed on them by laws, regulations and directives on combating money laundering and take steps, to the extent possible, that these obligations are adhered to.

IX. SHARES

The Share capital of the Company is at all times equal to the assets represented by the outstanding Shares of the different Company's Sub-Funds.

Any natural person or legal entity may acquire Company Shares in accordance with the provisions of Part I "Essential Information regarding the Company", Chapter III "Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions".

The Shares are issued without nominal value and must be fully paid up upon subscription. When new Shares are issued, existing Shareholders do not benefit from any preferential subscription rights.

The Board of Directors may issue one or more Share-Classes for each Sub-Fund. These may be reserved for a particular group of investors, e.g. investors from a specific country or region or Institutional Investors.

The Share-Classes may differ from another one with regard to their cost structure, the initial investment amount, the Reference Currency in which the Net Asset Value is expressed or any other feature in accordance with the provisions of Part II, Chapter "Share-Classes". The Company's Board of Directors may impose initial investment obligations with regard to investments in a certain Share-Class, a specific Sub-Fund or in the Company.

Other Share-Classes may be created by the Company's Board of Directors which decides on their names and features. These other Share-Classes are specified in each of the Sub-Fund factsheets containing these new Share-Classes.

Reference Currency is the reference currency of a Sub-Fund (or a Share-Class thereof, if applicable) which, however does not necessarily correspond to the currency in which the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested at any point in time. Where currency is used in the name of the Sub-Fund, this merely refers to the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund and does not indicate a currency bias within the portfolio. Individual Share-Classes may have different currency denominations which denote the currency in which the Net Asset Value per Share is expressed. These differ from Hedged Share-Classes.

Whenever Dividends on distribution Shares are distributed, the portion of net assets of the Share-Class to be allocated to distribution Shares will subsequently be reduced by an amount equal to the amounts of the Dividends distributed, thus leading to a decrease in the percentage of net assets allocated to distribution Shares, whereas the portion of the net assets allocated to capitalisation Shares will remain the same.

Any payment of Dividends results in an increase in the ratio between the value of capitalisation Shares and the value of distribution Shares of the Share-Class and Sub-Fund concerned. This ratio is known as parity.

Within a single Sub-Fund, all the Shares have equal rights with regard to Dividends as well as liquidation and redemption proceeds (subject to the respective rights of distribution and capitalisation Shares, taking the parity at the time into account).

The Company may decide to issue fractional Shares. These fractional Shares do not confer any voting rights upon their holders, but do enable them to participate pro rata in the net assets of the Company. Only full Shares, regardless of their value, carry a voting right.

The Company draws the Shareholders attention to the fact that any Shareholder will only be able to fully exercise his shareholder's rights directly against the Company and will not have any direct contractual rights against the delegates of the Company and the Management Company appointed from time to time. Any shareholders will be able to exercise the right to participate in the general meetings, if the investor is registered in its own name in the Company's shareholder register. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in his own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the Shareholder to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company or to be indemnified in case of Net Asset Value calculation errors and/or non-compliance with investment rules and/or other errors at the level of the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

Shares will be issued in registered form. Shares for any Share- Class of the Company will no longer be issued in physical form. Shares may also be held and transferred through accounts maintained with clearing systems.

In accordance with the Luxembourg law of 28 July 2014 relating to the immobilisation of bearer shares and units and the holding of the register of registered shares and of the register of immobilised bearer shares, physical bearer shares that have not been deposited at the latest on 18 February 2016 have been cancelled and the proceeds related to such cancellation have been deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation.*

X. NET ASSET VALUE

I. Net Asset Value (only for non MMFs)

The Net Asset Value of the Shares of each Share-Class for each Sub-Fund of the Company will be expressed in the currency decided upon by the Company's Board of Directors. In principle, this Net Asset Value will be determined at least twice a month.

The Company's Board of Directors will decide the Valuation Days and the methods used to publish the Net Asset Value, in accordance with the legislation in force.

The Company intends not to calculate the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund on days where a substantial part of the underlying assets of such Sub-Fund cannot be properly priced due to dealing restrictions or closure of one or several relevant markets. A list of non Valuation Days will be available from the Management Company on request.

1. The Company's assets include:
    a. all cash in hand or on deposit, including any interest accrued and outstanding;
    b. all bills and promissory notes receivable and receivables, including any outstanding proceeds for sales for securities;
    c. all securities, equities, bonds, term bills, debenture stocks, options or subscription rights, warrants, Money Market Instruments and any other investments and Transferable Securities held by the Company;
    d. all dividends and distributions payable to the Company either in cash or in the form of stocks and Shares (the Company may, however, make adjustments to take account of any fluctuations in the market value of Transferable Securities caused by practices such as ex-dividend or ex-right trading);
    e. all interest accrued and to be received on any interest- bearing securities belonging to the Company, unless this interest is included in the principal amount of such securities;
    f. the Company's formation costs, to the extent that these have not yet been amortised;
    g. all other assets of whatever nature, including the proceeds of swap transactions and advance payments.
2. The Company's liabilities include:
    a. all borrowings, bills due and accounts payable;
    b. all known liabilities, whether due or not, including all matured contractual liabilities payable either in cash or in the form of assets, including the amount of any Dividends declared by the Company but not yet paid;
    c. all provisions for capital gains tax and income tax up to the Valuation Day and any other provisions authorised or approved by the Board of Directors;
    d. all of the Company's other liabilities regardless of their nature with the exception of those represented by shares of the Company. In order to determine the amount of such liabilities the Company will take into account all expenses payable by the Company which will include formation costs, fees payable to the Management Company, fees payable to Investment Managers or advisors, accountants, the Depositary and correspondents, the central administrative agent, registrar, transfer agent and Paying Agents, Distributors and permanent representatives based in the countries in which the Company is registered and any other agent employed by the Company, costs related to legal assistance and auditing services, promotion, printing, reporting and publishing expenses, including the cost of advertising, preparing and printing prospectuses, Key Information Documents, explanatory memoranda, registration statements, annual and semi-annual reports, taxes or other levies,

and all other operating expenses, including fees for buying and selling assets, interest, bank and brokerage charges, postage, telephone and telex charges, unless already covered under the Fixed Service Fee. The Company may calculate administrative fees and other expenses of a regular or recurring nature in advance on the basis of an estimated figure for one year or other periods and may fix, in advance, proportional fees for any such periods.

3. The value of assets will be determined as follows:

   a. any cash in hand or on deposit, lists of bills for discount, bills and sight bills, receivables, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received will be valued taking their full value into account, unless it is unlikely that such amount will be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof will be determined by applying a discount that the Company's Board of Directors deems appropriate in order to reflect the true value of the asset;

   b. the valuation of Company assets will, for Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments or derivatives admitted to an official stock exchange or traded on any other regulated market, be based on the last available price on the principal market on which these securities, Money Market Instruments or derivatives are traded, as provided by a recognised listing service approved by the Company's Board of Directors. If such prices are not representative of the fair value, these securities, Money Market Instruments or derivatives as well as other authorised assets will be valued on the basis of their foreseeable sale prices, as determined in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors;

   c. securities and Money Market Instruments which are not listed or traded on any regulated market will be valued based on the last available price, unless such price is not representative of their true value; in this case, the valuation will be based on the foreseeable sale price of the security, as determined in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors;

   d. the amortised cost valuation method may be used for short-term Transferable Securities of certain Sub-Funds of the Company. This method involves valuing a security at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortisation to maturity of any discount or premium regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the security. While this method provides a fair valuation, the value determined by amortised cost may sometimes be higher or lower than the price the Sub-Fund would receive if it were to sell the securities. For some short- term Transferable Securities, the return for a Shareholder may differ somewhat from the return that could be obtained from a similar Sub-Fund which values its portfolio securities at their market value.

   e. the value of investments in investment funds is calculated on the last available valuation. Generally, investments in investment funds will be valued in accordance with the methods laid down for such investment funds. These valuations are usually provided by the fund administrator or the agent in charge of valuations of this investment fund. To ensure consistency in the valuation of each Sub- Fund, if the time at which the valuation of an investment fund was calculated does not coincide with the Valuation Day of the Sub-Fund in question, and such valuation is determined to have changed substantially since its calculation, the Net Asset Value may be adjusted to reflect these changes as determined in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors.

   f. the valuation of swaps is based on their market value, which itself depends on various factors such as the level and volatility of the underlying Indices, market interest rates or the residual duration of the swap. Any adjustments required as a result of issues and redemptions will be carried out by means of an increase or decrease in the swaps, traded at their market value.

   g. the valuation of derivatives traded over-the-counter (OTC), such as futures, forwards or options not traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market, will be based on their net liquidation value determined in accordance with the policies established by the Company's Board of Directors, in a manner consistently applied for each type of contract. The net liquidation value of a derivative position corresponds to the unrealised profit/loss with respect to the relevant position. This valuation is based on or controlled by the use of a model recognised and commonly practiced on the market.

   h. the value of other assets will be determined prudently and in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors in accordance with generally accepted valuation principles and procedures.

The Company's Board of Directors may, at its own discretion, authorise an alternative valuation method to be used if it considers that such a valuation better reflects the fair value of any asset of the Company.

The valuation of the Company's assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund concerned, based on the last known exchange rate.

All regulations will be interpreted and valuations carried out in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Adequate provisions will be established for each Sub-Fund for the expenses incurred by each Sub-Fund of the Company and any off- balance sheet liabilities shall be taken into account in accordance with fair and prudent criteria.

For each Sub-Fund and for each Share-Class, the Net Asset Value per Share will be determined in the calculation currency of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class, by a figure obtained by dividing, on the Valuation Day, the net assets of the Share-Class concerned, comprising the assets of this

Share-Class less any liabilities attributable to it, by the number of Shares issued and outstanding for the Share-Class concerned.

If several Share-Classes are available for a Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value per Share of a given Share-Class will at all times be equal to the amount obtained by dividing the portion of net assets attributable to this Share-Class by the total number of Shares of this Share-Class issued and outstanding.

Any Share that is in the process of being redeemed pursuant to Chapter III "Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions" of Part I of the Prospectus ("Essential information regarding the Company") will be treated as an issued and existing share until the close of the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption of this share and, until such time as the redemption is settled, it will be deemed a Company liability.

Any Shares to be issued by the Company in accordance with subscription requests received shall be treated as being issued with effect from the close of the Valuation Day on which their issue price was determined, and this price will be treated as an amount payable to the Company until such time as it is received by the latter.

Insofar as possible, any purchases or sales of Transferable Securities contracted by the Company will be processed on the Valuation Day.

Transactions, including transactions in kind, in or out of a Sub-Fund can create "dilution" of a Sub-Fund's assets because the price at which an investor subscribes or redeems Shares in a Sub- Fund may not entirely reflect the dealing and other costs that arise when the Investment Manager has to trade in securities to accommodate cash inflows and outflows. In order to mitigate this effect and enhance the protection of existing Shareholders, the mechanism known as Swinging Single Pricing ("SSP") may be applied at the discretion of the Board of Directors for each of the Sub-Funds of the Company. By applying the SSP mechanism, the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund may be adjusted by an amount (the "Swing Factor") to compensate expected transaction costs resulting from the difference between capital inflows and outflows (the "Net Capital Flows"). In case the Net Capital Flow exceeds a predefined percentage of a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value (the "Threshold"), the SSP will be automatically triggered. In case of Net Capital Inflows the Swing Factor may be added to the respective Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value to reflect subscriptions made whereas in case of Net Capital Outflows the Swing Factor may be deducted from the respective Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value to reflect redemptions requested. In both cases, the same Net Asset Value applies to all subscribing and redeeming investors on a particular date.

The level of thresholds, if and when applicable, will be decided on the basis of certain parameters which may include the size of the Sub-Fund, the liquidity of the underlying market in which the respective Sub-Fund invests, the cash management of the respective Sub-Fund or the type of instruments that are used to manage Net Capital Inflows/Outflows. The Swing Factor is, amongst others, based on the expected bid-ask spread, market impact, net broker commissions, fiscal charges and any initial charges or exit fees applied on the financial instruments in which the respective Sub- Fund may invest.

The maximum Swing Factor is 1.50% of the respective Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value except for Sub-Funds investing in fixed income instruments which may apply a maximum Swing Factor of 3.00%.

In exceptional market circumstances, in the case of large volumes of subscription, redemption or conversion requests that may have an adverse effect on the interests of Shareholders, the Board of Directors may, at its own discretion, authorize a temporary increase of a Swing Factor beyond the maximum Swing Factor. Exceptional market circumstances can be characterized among others as periods of increased market volatility, lack of liquidity, challenges in dealer intermediation, disorderly trading conditions, dislocated markets, disconnect between market pricing and valuations and could be the result of force majeure (acts of war, industrial action, civil unrest or cyber sabotage, among others).

Each Sub-Fund may apply a different Swing Factor subject to the maximum Swing Factor set out above and level of threshold. The different levels of thresholds and Swing Factors are reviewed on a regular basis and may be adjusted. For an individual Sub-Fund an applicable threshold could mean SSP is not or rarely applied. The Board of Directors has put in place an adequate decision process to ensure that an appropriate Swing Factor shall be applied per Sub-Fund. All Sub-Funds apply the SSP mechanism.

The Company's net assets will be in principle equal to the sum of the net assets of all the Sub-Funds, where applicable converted into the Company's consolidation currency, on the basis of the last known exchange rates.

In the absence of bad faith, gross negligence or manifest error, any decision regarding the calculation of the Net Asset Value taken by the Company's Board of Directors, or by any bank, company or other organisation appointed by the Company's Board of Directors for the purpose of calculating the Net Asset Value, shall be final and bind the Company and present, former or future Shareholders.

II. Net Asset Value (only for MMFs)

The Net Asset Value of the Shares of each Share-Class for each Sub-Fund of the Company qualifying as MMF will be expressed in the currency decided upon by the Company's Board of Directors.

For MMF in accordance with the MMF Regulation the Net Asset Value will be determined on a daily basis and published at least daily on the public section of the website: https://am.gs.com.

For MMF the Net Asset Value per Share shall be rounded to the nearest basis point or its equivalent when such Net Asset Value is published in a currency unit.

Additionally to the valuation rules described in paragraph I above, the Net Asset Value per Share of a MMF shall be specifically calculated as follows.

The assets of a MMF shall be valued on at least a daily basis. The assets of a MMF shall be valued by using mark-to-market whenever possible. When using mark- to-market:

a. the asset of a MMF shall be valued at the more prudent side of bid and offer unless the asset can be closed out at mid- market;

b. only good quality market data shall be used; such data shall be assessed on the basis of all of the following factors:

i. the number and quality of the counterparties;

ii. the volume and turnover in the market of the asset of the MMF;

iii. the issue size and the portion of the issue that the MMF plans to buy or sell.

Where use of mark-to-market is not possible or the market data is not of sufficient quality, an asset of a MMF shall be valued conservatively by using mark-to-model. The model shall accurately estimate the intrinsic value of the asset of a MMF, based on all of the following up-to-date key factors:

a. the volume and turnover in the market of that asset;

b. the issue size and the portion of the issue that the MMF plans to buy or sell;

c. market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk attached to the asset.

When using mark-to-model, the amortised cost method shall not be used.

A MMF shall calculate a Net Asset Value per unit or share as the difference between the sum of all assets of the MMF and the sum of all liabilities of the MMF valued in accordance with mark-to- market or mark-to-model, or both, divided by the number of outstanding units or shares of the MMF.

XI. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE AND RESULTING SUSPENSION OF DEALING

The Board of Directors is authorised to temporarily suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of one/ several Sub-Funds or Share-Classes and/or the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares in the following cases:

1. in the event of the closure, for periods other than normal holidays, of a stock exchange or other regulated market that operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public and provides the listings for a significant portion of the assets of one or more Sub-Funds, or in the event that transactions on such markets are suspended, subject to restrictions or impossible to execute in the required quantities;
2. where there is a breakdown in the methods of communication normally used to determine the value of investments of the Company or the current value on any investment exchange or when, for any reason whatsoever, the value of investments cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained;
3. where exchange or capital transfer restrictions prevent the execution of transactions on behalf of one or more Sub-Funds or where purchases and sales made on its behalf cannot be executed at normal exchange rates;
4. where factors relating inter alia to the political, economic, military or monetary situation, and which are beyond the control, responsibility and operational ability of the Company, prevent it from disposing of its assets and determining their Net Asset Value in a normal or reasonable way;
5. following any decision to dissolve one, several or all Sub-Funds of the Company;
6. where the market of a currency in which a significant portion of the assets of one or more Sub-Funds is expressed is closed for periods other than normal holidays, or where trading on such a market is either suspended or subject to restrictions;
7. to establish exchange parities in the context of a contribution of assets, split or any restructuring operation, within or by one or more Sub-Funds;
8. in case of a merger of a Sub-Fund with another Sub-Fund of the Company or of another UCITS or UCI (or a Sub-Fund thereof), provided such suspension is in the best interest of the Shareholders;
9. in case of a feeder Sub-Fund of the Company if the net asset calculation of the master Sub-Fund or the master UCITS is suspended.

In exceptional circumstances which may have an adverse effect on the interests of Shareholders, in the event of large volumes of redemption and conversion requests or in the event of a lack of liquidity on the markets.In addition, the Board of Directors or the Management Company may temporarily suspend the issue, redemption or conversion of Shares of a Sub-Fund for liquidity management purposes.

Furthermore, in order to prevent Market Timing opportunities arising when a Net Asset Value is calculated on the basis of market prices which are no longer up-to-date, the Board of Directors is authorised to temporarily suspend the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares of one or several Sub-Funds.

In all the above cases, the requests received will be executed at the first Net Asset Value applicable upon the expiry of the suspension period.

In exceptional circumstances which may have an adverse effect on the interests of Shareholders, in the event of large volumes of subscription, redemption or conversion requests or in the event of a lack of liquidity on the markets, the Company's Board of Directors reserves the right to set the Net Asset Value of the Company Shares only after carrying out the required purchases and sales of securities on behalf of the Company. (For redemptions, "large volumes" shall mean that the total value of Shares in all redemption requests in one Dealing Day exceeds 10% of the total net asset value of the Sub-Fund on the same Dealing Day.) In this case, any subscriptions, redemptions and conversions simultaneously pending will be executed on the basis of a single Net Asset Value.

The temporary suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value and resulting suspension of dealing of Shares of one or more Sub-Funds will be announced by any appropriate means and more specifically by publication in the press, unless the Company's Board of Directors feels that such a publication is not useful in view of the short duration of the suspension.

Such a suspension decision will be notified to any Shareholders requesting the subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares.

The suspension measures may be limited to one or more Sub-Funds.

XII. PERIODIC REPORTS

Annual reports, including accounting data, will be certified by the Auditor. The Company's audited report will be compliant with the Luxembourg Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Lux GAAP"). Annual and semi-annual reports will be made available to Shareholders at the registered office of the Company.

The annual reports will be published within four months of the end of the financial year.

Semi-annual reports will be published within two months of the end of the half year.

These periodic reports contain all the financial information relating to each of the Sub-Funds, the composition and evolution of their assets and their consolidated situation, expressed in Euro, as well as the relevant information on remuneration.

XIII. GENERAL MEETINGS

The annual general meeting of Shareholders shall be held in Luxembourg, either at the Company's registered office or at any other location in Luxembourg specified in the convening notice, at the fourth Thursday of January at 14:00 p.m. CET each calendar year. If this day is not a Business Day the annual general meeting shall be held on the next following Business Day. The annual general meeting may be held abroad if the Board of Directors, acting with sovereign powers, decides that exceptional circumstances warrant this.

Other general meetings, for one or several Sub-Funds, may be held at the place and on the date specified in the convening notice.

The convening notices for every general meeting shall contain the agenda and shall take the form of announcements filed with the RCS and published on the RESA and in a newspaper published in Luxembourg at least fifteen (15) days before the meeting. The convening notices shall be communicated to registered Shareholders at least eight (8) days before the meeting. Such communication shall be made by post unless the addressees have individually agreed to receive the convening notice by way of another facsimile electronic or physical mean of communication (including, but limited to fax, telex or e-mail). No proof shall be given that this formality has been complied with.

Where all the Shares are in registered form, the Company may for any general meeting communicate the convening notices at least eight (8) days before the meeting by registered letters only, without prejudice to other physical or electronic means of communication which need to be accepted on an individual basis by their addressees and to warrant notification. The provisions prescribing the publication of the convening notices on the RESA or in a Luxembourg newspaper shall not apply in such case.

In case a Sub-Fund of the Company invests in shares issued by one or several other Sub-Funds of the Company the voting rights attached to the relevant Shares are suspended for as long as they are held by the investing Sub-Fund and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and periodic reports.

The convening participation, quorum, execution and majority required for any general meeting are those stipulated in the Luxembourg Law of 10 August 1915, as amended and in the Company's Articles.

XIV. DIVIDENDS

The general meeting will set the amount of the Dividend on the recommendation of the Company's Board of Directors, within the framework of the legal limits and those of the Articles in this regard, it being understood that the Company's Board of Directors may decide to distribute interim Dividends.

It may be decided to (1) distribute realised capital gains and other income, (2) unrealised capital gains and (3) capital in accordance with Article 31 of the Law of 2010.

Under no circumstances distributions may be made if doing so would result in the net assets of all the Sub-Funds of the Company falling below EUR 1,250,000 which is the legally required minimum capital. In accordance with the Law, the Board of Directors will determine the dates and places where the Dividends will be paid and the manner in which their payment will be announced to Shareholders.

Dividends not claimed within five years of the Payment Date shall be forfeited and will revert to the Share-Class(es) issued in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund of the Company.

If Dividends paid by a "Y" Share-Class are reinvested, the respective Shareholder will receive additional Shares free of the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. These additional Shares will not be taken into account for the calculation of the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge in case of redemption.

XV. LIQUIDATIONS, MERGERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF SUB- FUNDS OR SHARE-CLASSES AND SHARE SPLITS AND CONSOLIDATIONS

The Board of Directors may decide each time (i) the value of the net assets of any Share-Class within a Sub-Fund has decreased to, or has not reached, the minimum level for such Sub-Fund, or such Share-Class, to operate in an economically efficient manner, or (ii) in case of a substantial modification in the political, economic or monetary situation, or (iii) as a matter of economic rationalization to:

a) redeem all the Shares of the relevant Share-Class or Share- Classes of the Sub-Fund at the net asset value per share (taking into account actual realization prices of investments and realization expenses) calculated on the Valuation Day at which such decision shall take effect,

b) convert one or several Share-Class(es) at the net asset value per share calculated on the Valuation Day which such conversion shall take effect (the "Conversion Date"), into another Share-Class(es) within the same Sub-Fund or with another Sub-Fund. In such case the

Shareholders will be informed in writing by the Company, by a notice sent to the holders of the relevant Share-Class(es) at least one (1) month before the proposed Conversion Date. The Shareholders will have at least one (1) month to redeem their Shares, free of charges. At the Conversion Date the Shareholders who didn't redeem their Shares, will receive new Share-Classes types issued at the net asset value per share calculated on that Valuation Day.

In accordance with the Law the Company must inform the (registered) Shareholders in writing of the reasons and the redemption/conversion procedure before the compulsory redemption/convention enters into force. If decision is made to liquidate a Sub-Fund or a Share-Class, such notice will be released through registered letter.

Unless decided in the interest of, or in order to ensure equal treatment between Shareholders, the Shareholders of the Sub- Fund or the Share-Class concerned may continue to request the redemption/conversion of their Shares free of charge (but taking into account the costs of liquidation as well as the sale prices of investments and expenses relating thereto) prior the effective date of the compulsory redemption/conversion. The issue of Shares will be suspended as soon as the decision is taken to liquidate a Sub-Fund or a Share-Class.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Company's Board of Directors by the preceding paragraph, the general meeting of Shareholders of any one Share-Class or all Share-Classes issued in any Sub-Fund may, under all circumstances and upon proposal by the Company's Board of Directors, redeem all the Shares of the relevant class or classes issued in this Sub-Fund and refund to the Shareholders the Net Asset Value of their Shares (taking into account the sale prices of investments and expenses relating thereto) calculated on the Valuation Day on which such decision takes effect. There will be no quorum requirements for such general meetings of Shareholders and resolutions may be passed by a simple majority vote of those present or represented and voting at such meetings.

Assets which could not be distributed to their beneficiaries upon implementation of the redemption will be deposited with the custodian bank of the Company for a period of six (6) months thereafter; after such period, the assets will be deposited with the Luxembourg Caisse de Consignation on behalf of the persons entitled thereto.

The Board of Directors may decide to allocate/merge the assets and liabilities of any Share-Class or Sub-Fund (the "Merging Sub- Fund/Share-Class") (1) with another Share-Class or Sub-Fund within the Company or (2) with another Share-Class or Sub-Fund of another UCITS governed by the provisions of the UCITS Directive (the "Receiving Sub-Fund/Share-Class") and to transfer the asset and liabilities of the Merging Sub-Fund/Share-Class into the new or existing Receiving Sub-Fund/Share-Class (following a split or consolidation, if necessary, and the payment of any amounts corresponding to fractional Shares to Shareholders). The Shareholders of the Merging Sub-Fund/Share-Class will be notified in accordance with the provisions of the laws and, notably, in conformity with the CSSF Regulation 10-5 of the CSSF, as amended, at least one (1) month before the effective date of the merger, in order to enable Shareholders of the Merging Sub- Fund/Share-Class to request redemption of their Shares, free of charge, during such period, it being understood that the merger will take effect five (5) business days after the expiry of such notice period. Shareholders of the Merging Sub-Fund/Share-Class who have not requested redemption will be transferred as of right to the Receiving Sub-Fund/Share-Class.

A merger that has as a result that the Company ceases to exist needs to be decided at a general meeting of Shareholders. There will be no quorum requirements for such general meetings of Shareholders and resolutions may be passed by a simple majority vote of those present or represented and voting at such meetings.

The Board of Directors may also, subject to regulatory approval (if required), decide to consolidate or split any Share(s) within a Share-Class or a Sub-Fund. To the extent required by Luxembourg law, such decision will be published or notified in the manner as described in the Articles before it becomes effective and the publication and/or notification will contain information in relation to the proposed split or consolidation. The Board of Directors may also decide to submit the question of the consolidation or split of Share(s) to a meeting of holders of such Share(s). No quorum is required for this meeting and decisions are taken by the simple majority of the votes cast.

XVI. DISSOLUTION OF THE COMPANY

The Company may at any time be dissolved by a resolution of the general meeting of Shareholders subject to the quorum and majority requirements, as provided for under the law.

Any decision to dissolve the Company, together with the liquidation procedures, will be published in the RESA and in two newspapers with sufficiently wide distribution, at least one of which will be a Luxembourg daily newspaper.

As soon as the general meeting of Shareholders has decided to dissolve the Company, the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares will be prohibited, any such transactions being rendered void.

Whenever the share capital would fall below two-thirds of the minimum capital required by law, the question of the dissolution of the Company should be referred to the general meeting by the Board of Directors. The general meeting, for which no quorum shall be required, shall decide by simple majority of the votes of the shares represented at the meeting.

The question of the dissolution of the Company shall further be referred to the general meeting whenever the share capital falls below one-fourth of the minimum capital.

In such an event the general meeting shall be held without any quorum requirement and the dissolution may be decided upon by the Shareholders holding one-fourth of the votes of the Shares represented at the meeting.

The meeting must be convened so that it is held within a period of forty days from ascertainment that the net assets of the Company have fallen below two-thirds or one-fourth of the legal minimum, as the case may be.

In the event of the dissolution of the Company, the liquidation shall be carried out by one or more liquidators, who may be

natural persons or legal entities and who shall be appointed by the general meeting of Shareholders. The latter will determine their powers and compensation.

The liquidator(s) shall convene the general meeting of shareholders so that it is held within a period of one month where shareholders representing one tenth of the corporate capital require them to do so by means of a written request with an indication of the agenda.

The liquidation will take place in accordance with the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, specifying the distribution amongst the Shareholders of the net liquidation proceeds after deduction of liquidation costs; the liquidation proceeds shall be distributed to Shareholders in proportion to their rights, taking parities into due consideration.

On completion of the liquidation of the Company, the sums that have not been claimed by the Shareholders will be paid into the Caisse des Consignations.

XVII. PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM

Within the context of the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the Company and/or the Management Company will ensure that the relevant Luxembourg legislation is complied with and that the identification of subscribers will be carried out in Luxembourg in accordance with the regulations currently in force in the following cases:

1. in the event of direct subscription to the Company;
2. in the event of subscription through a financial sector professional residing in a country that is not subject to identification requirements equivalent to Luxembourg standards with regard to the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
3. in the event of subscription through a subsidiary or branch whose parent company is subject to identification requirements equivalent to those under Luxembourg law, if the law applicable to the parent company does not oblige it to ensure compliance with these provisions for its subsidiaries and branches.

Furthermore, the Company must identify the source of the funds in the event that the sources are financial establishments that are not subject to identification requirements equivalent to those required under Luxembourg law. Subscriptions may be temporarily blocked until the source of the funds has been identified. The Company also performs verifications on investments in the context of fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism.

It is generally accepted that financial sector professionals residing in countries that have adhered to the conclusions of the GAFI report (Groupe d'Action Financière sur le blanchiment de capitaux – Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering) are deemed to have identification requirements equivalent to those required by Luxembourg law.

XVIII. CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

The Management Company, the Investment Managers and any investment advisers, the Depositary, the Paying Agent, the Central Administrative Agent, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Securities Lending Agent and any other unrelated parties for SFTs, together with their subsidiaries, directors, managers or Shareholders (collectively the "Parties") are, or may be, involved in other professional and financial activities that are liable to create a conflict of interests with the management and administration of the Company. This includes the management of other funds, the purchase and sale of securities, brokerage services, custody of securities and the fact of acting as a director, manager, advisor or representative of other funds or companies in which the Company may invest.

Each Party respectively undertakes to ensure that the execution of their obligations vis-à-vis the Company is not compromised by such involvement. In the event that a conflict of interests becomes apparent, the Directors and the Party concerned undertake to resolve this in an equitable manner within a reasonable period of time and in the interests of the Shareholders.

No conflict of interests has been identified between the Company and the Parties.

The Company applies the Conflicts of Interest Policy of the Management Company which is available for consultation on the website.

XIX. NOMINEES

If a Shareholder subscribes for Shares through a particular Distributor, the Distributor may open an account in its own name and have the Shares registered exclusively in its own name acting as Nominee or in the name of the investor. In case the Distributor acts as Nominee all subsequent applications for subscription, redemption or conversion and other instructions must then be made through the relevant Distributor. Certain Nominees may not offer their clients all the Sub-Funds or Share-Classes or the option to make subscriptions or redemptions in all currencies. For more information on this, the clients concerned are invited to consult their Nominee.

Furthermore, the intervention of a Nominee is subject to compliance with the following conditions:

1. investors must have the possibility of investing directly in the Sub-Fund of their choice without using the Nominee as an intermediary;
2. contracts between the Nominee and investors must contain a termination clause that confers on the investor the right to claim, at any time, direct ownership of the securities subscribed through a Nominee.

It is understood that the conditions laid down in 1 and 2 above will not be applicable in the event that the use of the services of a Nominee is essential, and even mandatory, for legal, regulatory or restrictive practice reasons.

In the event that a Nominee is appointed, it must apply the procedures for fighting money laundering and the financing of terrorism as laid out in Chapter XVII above.

Nominees are not authorised to delegate all or part of their duties and powers.

XX. STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

The Company's Board of Directors may authorise the listing of Shares of any Sub-Fund of the Company on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or on other exchanges for trading on organized markets. However, the Company is aware that without its approval Shares of Sub-Funds may be traded on certain markets at the time of the printing of this Prospectus. It cannot be excluded that such trading will be suspended in the short term or that Shares in Sub- Funds will be introduced to other markets or are already being traded there.

The market price of Shares traded on exchanges or on other markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held by the Sub-Fund; the price is also determined by supply and demand. For this reason, the market price may deviate from the Share Price per Share determined for a Share-Class.

XXI. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CORE® EQUITY SUB-FUNDS

The Global and Regional CORE® Equity Sub-Funds utilise the CORE® strategy, a multi-factor proprietary model developed by Goldman Sachs which aims to forecast returns on securities.

These models are based on certain investment themes including, among others, Fundamental Mispricings, High.Quality Business Models, Sentiment Analysis and Market Themes & Trends. Within these models, the Investment Manager may utilize artificial intelligence techniques, such as natural language processing and machine learning, to, among other things, help extract information from various textual or audio datasets.

Fundamental Mispricings seeks to identify high-quality businesses trading at a fair price, which the Investment Manager believes leads to strong performance over the long-run.

High Quality Business Models seeks to identify companies that are generating high-quality revenues with sustainable business models and aligned management incentives.

Sentiment Analysis seeks to identify stocks experiencing improvements in their overall market sentiment.

Market Themes and Trends seeks to identify companies positively positioned to benefit from themes and trends in the market and macroeconomic environment.

Security combinations are calculated to aim to construct the most efficient risk/return portfolio given the forecast of return and risk relative to each CORE® Sub-Fund benchmark.

There is a risk that a strategy used by the Investment Manager may fail to produce the intended results. The Investment Manager attempts to execute a complex strategy for the Global and Regional CORE® Equity Sub-Funds using proprietary quantitative models. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models. Models used by the Investment Manager may also be predictive in nature and have inherent risks. Models that have been formulated on the basis of past market data may not correctly forecast future price movements, sentiments, trends and themes, among other things. For example, models may not be reliable if unusual or disruptive events cause market movements, the nature or size of which are inconsistent with the historical performance of individual markets or issuers and their relationship to one another or to other macroeconomic events. Models may also use artificial intelligence techniques, such as natural language processing and machine learning, which could be less transparent or interpretable and could produce unexpected results, which can result in losses. Models also rely heavily on data, including non-traditional (or alternative) data, that may be licensed from a variety of sources, and the functionality of the models depends, in part, on the accuracy, reliability and completeness of, and continued access to, voluminous data inputs. There is no guarantee that the Investment Manager will make effective tactical decisions for the Global and Regional CORE® Equity Sub-Funds. Additionally, commonality of holdings across quantitative money managers may amplify losses.

From time to time, the Investment Manager will monitor, and may make changes to, the selection or weight of individual or groups of securities, currencies or markets in a Sub-Fund. Such changes (which may be the result of changes in the Investment Manager's quantitative techniques, the manner of applying the Investment Manager's quantitative techniques or the judgment of the Investment Manager) may include: (i) evolutionary changes to the structure of the Investment Manager's quantitative techniques (e.g., changing the calculation of the algorithm); (ii) changes in trading procedures (e.g., trading frequency or the manner in which a Sub-Fund uses options); or (iii) changes to the weight of individual or groups of securities, currencies or markets in a Sub-Fund based on the Investment Manager's judgment. Any such changes will preserve a Sub-Fund's basic investment philosophy of combining qualitative and quantitative methods of selecting investments using a disciplined investment process.

XXII. LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT TOOLS

The Board of Directors may, at any time it considers appropriate and in respect of all Sub-Funds, use the following liquidity management tools, including to better manage their liquidity, address redemption pressures under stressed market conditions and protect Shareholder interests:

- Suspension of subscriptions, and redemptions, as described in Section "XI. Temporary suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and resulting suspension of dealing";
- Swing pricing, as described in Section "X. Net Asset Value";
- Redemption fees, as described in Section "III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions";

- Redemption gates, as described in Sections: "III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions" and "XI. Temporary suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and resulting suspension of dealing";
- Extension of notice periods, as described in Section "III. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions".

Appendix I: Assets subject to TRS and SFT - Table

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2015/2365, information regarding the type of assets that can be subject to TRS and SFTs, as well as the maximum and expected proportion that can be subject to them, are disclosed in the following table. It is to be noticed that the maximum and expected proportions of TRS are calculated as a contribution to each Sub-Fund's global exposure using the sum of notional method ("gross approach"), hence without taking into account any netting arrangement.

The expected and maximum levels of TRS and SFTs are indicators and not regulatory limits, depending on market demand. The Sub-Funds will lend securities depending on the market demand to borrow securities. This demand varies per counterparty, per asset class and per market influenced by factors such as liquidity, hedging strategies and settlement efficiency. These factors change over time led by the overall market dynamics (e.g. monetary policy) and changes in investment and trading strategies from counterparties or the Sub-Funds. As such, the securities lending income and the utilization (%AUM lent) may vary per asset class and per Sub-Fund. A Sub-Fund's use of TRS and/or SFTs may temporarily be higher than the levels disclosed in the below table as long as it remains in line with its risk profile and complies with its global exposure's limit. Further information on the actual utilisation rates at reporting date for each Sub-Fund is made available in the annual report which can be obtained free of charges from the registered office of the Company. Such utilisation rates at the reporting date may not be representative for the actual utilisation rates throughout the year.

n°	Sub-Fund Name	Type of assets subject to SFTs	Type of assets subject to TRS	Expected Sec.Lending (Market value)	Max. Sec. Lending (Market value)	Expected TRS (Sum of notionals)	Max TRS (Sum of notionals)
1	Goldman Sachs AAA ABS	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0-1%	10%	5%	10%
2	Goldman Sachs Alternative Beta	Fixed-income securities	Equity Index and/or commodity Index	0-1%	10%	20%	50%
3	Goldman Sachs Asia Equity Income	Equity securities	Equity Index	1%	10%	5%	10%
4	Goldman Sachs Asian Debt (Hard Currency)	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	2%	10%	5%	10%
5	Goldman Sachs Biodiversity Bond	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
6	Goldman Sachs Corporate Green Bond	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0%	0%	5%	10%
7	Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Debt (Hard Currency)	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	3%	10%	5%	10%
8	Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity	Equity securities	Equity Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
9	Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Equity Income	Equity securities	Equity Index	0-1%	10%	5%	10%

n°	Sub-Fund Name	Type of assets subject to SFTs	Type of assets subject to TRS	Expected Sec.Lending (Market value)	Max. Sec. Lending (Market value)	Expected TRS (Sum of notionals)	Max TRS (Sum of notionals)
10	Goldman Sachs Euro Credit	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0-1%	10%	5%	10%
11	Goldman Sachs Euro Bond	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0-1%	10%	50%	100%
12	Goldman Sachs Eurozone Equity Income	Equity securities	Equity Index	0-1%	10%	5%	10%
13	Goldman Sachs Euro Sustainable Credit	The sub-fund has no intention to be exposed to SFTs	Fixed-income Index	N/A	N/A	5%	10%
14	Goldman Sachs Euro Sustainable Credit (ex- Financials)	The sub-fund has no intention to be exposed to SFTs	Fixed-income Index	N/A	N/A	5%	10%
15	Goldman Sachs European ABS	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0-1%	10%	5%	10%
16	Goldman Sachs Europe Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity	Equity securities	Equity Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
17	Goldman Sachs Europe Equity	Equity securities	Equity Index	1%	10%	5%	10%
18	Goldman Sachs Europe Equity Income	Equity securities	Equity Index	2%	10%	5%	10%
19	Goldman Sachs Europe Sustainable Equity	The sub-fund has no intention to be exposed to SFTs	Equity Index	N/A	N/A	5%	10%
20	Goldman Sachs Europe Sustainable Small Cap Equity	Equity securities	Equity Index	0%	0%	0%	0%

n°	Sub-Fund Name	Type of assets subject to SFTs	Type of assets subject to TRS	Expected Sec.Lending (Market value)	Max. Sec. Lending (Market value)	Expected TRS (Sum of notionals)	Max TRS (Sum of notionals)
21	Goldman Sachs Global Flexible Multi-Asset	Fixed-income and/or equity securities	Basket of shares, equity Index and/or fixed-income Index	0-1%	10%	5%	10%
22	Goldman Sachs Frontier Markets Debt (Hard Currency)	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	3%	10%	5%	10%
23	Goldman Sachs Global Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity	Equity securities	Equity Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
24	Goldman Sachs Global Equity Impact Opportunities	Equity securities	Equity Index	0%	0%	0%	10%
25	Goldman Sachs Global Equity Income	Equity securities	Equity Index	2%	10%	5%	10%
26	Goldman Sachs Global High Yield (Former NN)	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	3%	10%	5%	10%
27	Goldman Sachs Global Impact Corporate Bond	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
28	Goldman Sachs Global Inflation Linked Bond	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0-1%	10%	5%	10%
29	Goldman Sachs Global Real Estate Equity (Former NN)	Equity securities	Equity Index	0-1%	15%	0%	10%
30	Goldman Sachs Global Sustainable Equity	The sub-fund has no intention to be exposed to SFTs	Equity Index	N/A	N/A	5%	10%
31	Goldman Sachs Greater China Equity	Equity securities	Equity Index	2%	10%	5%	10%
32	Goldman Sachs Green Bond	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0%	0%	5%	10%
33	Goldman Sachs Green Bond Short Duration	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0%	0%	5%	10%
34	Goldman Sachs North America Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity	Equity securities	Equity Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
35	Goldman Sachs Global Social Impact Equity	Equity securities	Equity Index	0%	0%	0%	10%

n°	Sub-Fund Name	Type of assets subject to SFTs	Type of assets subject to TRS	Expected Sec.Lending (Market value)	Max. Sec. Lending (Market value)	Expected TRS (Sum of notionals)	Max TRS (Sum of notionals)
36	Goldman Sachs Social Bond	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income index	0%	0%	5%	10%
37	Goldman Sachs Sovereign Green Bond	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0%	0%	5%	10%
38	Goldman Sachs US Dollar Credit	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0-1%	10%	5%	10%
39	Goldman Sachs US Equity Income	Equity securities	Equity Index	1%	10%	5%	10%
40	Goldman Sachs USD Green Bond	Fixed-income securities	Fixed-income Index	0%	0%	0%	0%
41	Goldman Sachs Global Enhanced CORE® Equity	Equity securities	Equity Index	0%	0%	0%	0%

Appendix II: Overview of Indices of the Company's Sub-Funds - Table

n°	Sub-Fund name	Benchmark/Index name	In scope of the Benchmark Regulation?	Administrator of the Index	Registered with the competent authority?
1	Goldman Sachs AAA ABS	Bloomberg Euro ABS Floating Rate AAA	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
2	Goldman Sachs Alternative Beta	No Benchmark	Out of scope	N.A.*	N.A.*
3	Goldman Sachs Asia Equity Income	MSCI AC Asia Ex-Japan (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
4	Goldman Sachs Asian Debt (Hard Currency)	J.P. Morgan Asia Credit (JACI)	In scope	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	Yes
5	Goldman Sachs Biodiversity Bond	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Index	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
6	Goldman Sachs Corporate Green Bond	Bloomberg Euro Green Corporate Bond 5% Issuer Capped (NR)	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
7	Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Debt (Hard Currency)	J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond (EMBI) Global Diversified	In scope	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	Yes
8	Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity	MSCI Emerging Markets (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
9	Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Equity Income	MSCI Emerging Markets (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
10	Goldman Sachs Euro Credit	Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate Corporate	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
11	Goldman Sachs Euro Bond	Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
12	Goldman Sachs Eurozone Equity Income	MSCI EMU (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes

n°	Sub-Fund name	Benchmark/Index name	In scope of the Benchmark Regulation?	Administrator of the Index	Registered with the competent authority?
13	Goldman Sachs Euro Sustainable Credit (ex- Financials)	Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate Corporate ex Financials	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
14	Goldman Sachs Euro Sustainable Credit	Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate Corporate	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
15	Goldman Sachs European ABS	Euribor 3-month	Out of scope	N.A.*	N.A.*
16	Goldman Sachs European Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity	MSCI Europe (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
17	Goldman Sachs Europe Equity	MSCI Europe (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
18	Goldman Sachs Europe Equity Income	MSCI Europe (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
19	Goldman Sachs Europe Sustainable Equity	MSCI Europe (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
20	Goldman Sachs Europe Sustainable Small Cap Equity	MSCI Europe Small Cap index (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
21	Goldman Sachs Global Flexible Multi-Asset	Euribor 1-month	Out of scope	N.A.*	N.A.*
22	Goldman Sachs Frontier Markets Debt (Hard Currency)	J.P. Morgan Next Generation Markets (NEXGEM)	In scope	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	Yes
23	Goldman Sachs Global Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity	MSCI World (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
24	Goldman Sachs Global Equity Impact Opportunities	MSCI AC World (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
25	Goldman Sachs Global Equity Income	MSCI World (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
26	Goldman Sachs Global High Yield (Former NN)	Bloomberg High Yield 70% US 30% Pan-European ex Fin Subord 2% Issuer Capped	In scope	a) Bloomberg Index Services Limited b) Bloomberg Index Services Limited	a) Yes b) Yes
27	Goldman Sachs Global Impact Corporate Bond	iBoxx Global Green, Social & Sustainable Bonds EUR Hedged Total Return Index (EUR) – Corporates	In scope	iBoxx	Yes
28	Goldman Sachs Global Inflation Linked Bond	Bloomberg World Govt Inflation-Linked All Maturities EUR (hedged)	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
29	Goldman Sachs Global Real Estate Equity (Former NN)	FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index	In scope	FTSE International Limited	Yes

n°	Sub-Fund name	Benchmark/Index name	In scope of the Benchmark Regulation?	Administrator of the Index	Registered with the competent authority?
30	Goldman Sachs Global Sustainable Equity	MSCI World (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
31	Goldman Sachs Greater China Equity	MSCI Golden Dragon 10/40 (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
32	Goldman Sachs Green Bond	Bloomberg MSCI Euro Green Bond (NR) 10% Capped Index	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
33	Goldman Sachs Green Bond Short Duration	Bloomberg MSCI Euro Green Bond (NR) 10% Capped Index	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
34	Goldman Sachs North America Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity	MSCI North America (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
35	Goldman Sachs Global Social Impact Equity	MSCI AC World (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes
36	Goldman Sachs Social Bond	iBoxx EUR Investment Grade Social Bonds (10% Issuer Cap)	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
37	Goldman Sachs Sovereign Green Bond	MSCI Euro Green Bond Treasury and Government-Related 10% Capped Index	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
38	Goldman Sachs US Dollar Credit	Bloomberg US Aggregate Corporate	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
39	Goldman Sachs US Equity Income	S&P 500 (NR)	In scope	S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC	Yes
40	Goldman Sachs USD Green Bond	Bloomberg MSCI Global Green Bond Index USD Total Return Index Unhedged USD	In scope	Bloomberg Index Services Limited	Yes
41	Goldman Sachs Global Enhanced CORE® Equity	MSCI World (NR)	In scope	MSCI Limited	Yes

* the Sub-Fund does not use an index, uses an index in a way which is not in scope of the Benchmark Regulation or uses an Index for which its Administrator is a Central Bank which is not in scope of the Benchmark Regulation.

Appendix III: SFDR pre-contractual disclosures for article 8 and 9 SFDR Sub-Funds – Templates

Template pre-contractual 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 AAA ABS

Legal entity identifier:
549300DV6X6ZJLHWYD81

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

- [ ] **Yes**
- [X] **No**

- [ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%
  - [ ] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - [ ] in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [ ] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments
  - [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - [ ] with a social objective
- [ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%
- [X] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG scorecard for ABS scorecard as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section:

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

Additionally, at least 2/3rds of the Sub-Fund's investments will be in securities with a minimum ESG ABS scorecard rating equal to or greater than 50.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG Criteria above are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG Criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager, that comply with the ESG Criteria.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement. No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
  - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands);
  - production of tobacco.
- % of Sub-Fund's investments in securities with a minimum ESG ABS scorecard rating equal to or greater than 50.

- **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not Applicable

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

At least 2/3rds of the Sub-Fund's investments will be in securities with a minimum ESG ABS scorecard rating of equal to or greater than 50.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and borrowers/issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.



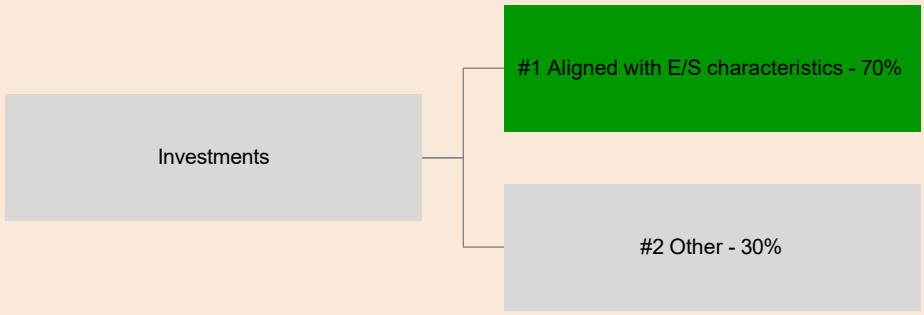
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. Up to 30% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, certain derivatives, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.

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.



#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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investments" within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

0%

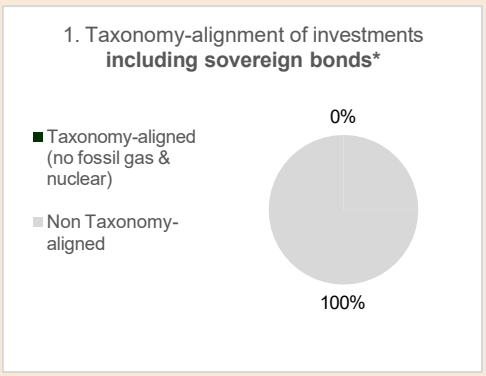
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective –

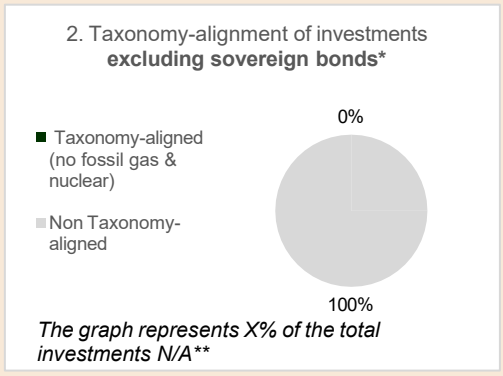
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swap indices) for investment purposes or efficient portfolio

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.

management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Asian Debt (Hard Currency)

Legal entity identifier:
549300ZSI9I7LF8WJ851

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG ratings as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

Additionally, the screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system provided, however, that the Sub-Fund may have exposure of up to 10% in issuers with a rating of less than or equal to 1. The proprietary ESG ratings comprise a scale of 0 – 5 where issuers with an ESG rating of 0 - 1 are considered within the lowest category of ESG ratings. The government and corporate issuers with the lowest ESG ratings according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system generally account for less than 10% of the issuers for which the Investment Manager has assigned an internal ESG rating. The Sub-Fund may invest in a government or corporate issuer prior to such issuer receiving an internal ESG rating. There are instances where an internal ESG rating may not be available, which include but are not limited to, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG Criteria above are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG Criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager, that comply with the ESG Criteria.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
    - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
    - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
    - production of tobacco.
- The screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system provided, however, that the Sub-Fund may have direct exposure of up to 10% in issuers with a rating of less than or equal to 1.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not Applicable

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

The Sub-Fund includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system provided, however, that the Sub-Fund may have direct exposure of up to 10% in issuers with a rating of less than or equal to 1.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and borrowers/issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

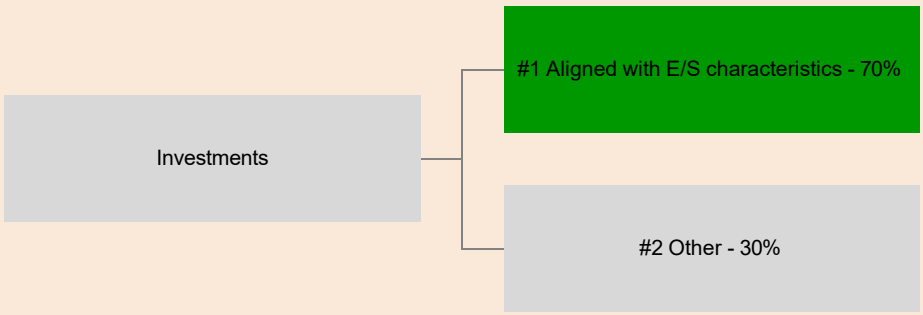
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. Up to 30% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, certain derivatives, contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



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.

#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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

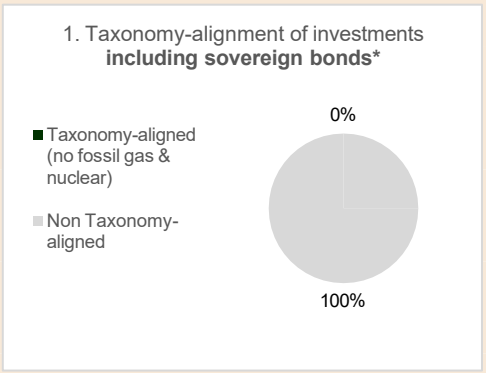
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

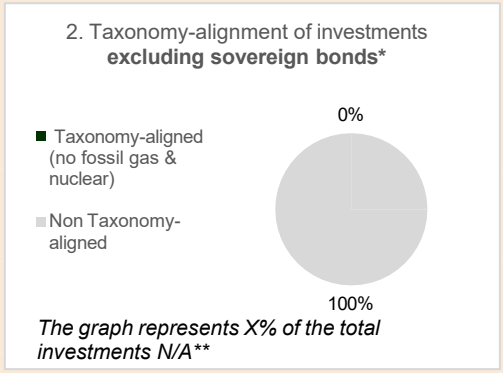
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

0%

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

[2] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swaps indices), and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 Corporate Green Bond

Legal entity identifier:
549300JQ2JWYPCANER60

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

- [X] **Yes**
- [ ] **No**

- [X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 90%
  - [X] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - [X] in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: %
- [ ] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
  - [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - [ ] with a social objective
- [ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute to creating a more sustainable future by investing in bonds of which the proceeds are used to finance climate and environmental projects contributing to positive benefits to the environment. In order to achieve this, the Sub-Fund applies the Management Company's proprietary Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology and invests in both new and existing projects that are aligned with the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles and following categories:

- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Pollution prevention and control
- Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use
- Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity
- Clean transportation
- Sustainable water and wastewater management
- Climate change adaptation
- Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes

- Consumption and Production
- Green buildings

Environmental objective as per Taxonomy Regulation
The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to climate change mitigation objectives as set out in Article 10 of the Taxonomy Regulation. The Sub-Fund can also invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives as set out in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation or in economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives not covered by the Taxonomy Regulation.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons),
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas),
- production of tobacco,
- adult entertainment,
- fur and leather,
- firearms,
- gambling

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the sustainable investment objective's criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the sustainable investment objective promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction

and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.
- % of the net assets of the Sub-Fund invested in green bonds
- % of Taxonomy alignment.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be doing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a Sustainable Investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding sustainable investment objective's criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the sustainable investment objective's criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above, under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

In addition to applying the sustainable investment objective's criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the

Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in use of proceeds bonds, the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark will be applied on a look through basis to the economic activities financed by such bonds. As part of EU Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions, the Sub-Fund will also exclude investments in use of proceeds bonds issued by companies found to be in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology

The Management Company's proprietary Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology details the technical screening criteria for each economic activity that appears in green bonds. Each economic activity should meet these technical screening criteria which are formed from the EU Taxonomy, Climate Bonds Initiative and internal environmental screening criteria. The Sub-Fund seeks to align the economic activities within green bonds to the UN SDG's:

- SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation
- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean energy
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13 – Climate Action
- SDG 14 – Life Under Water
- SDG 15 – Life on Land

In line with the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology, the Sub-Fund assesses the following metrics:

- Annual Greenhouse Gas emissions avoided (CO2 equivalent) – Total and per million invested
- Renewable Energy Capacity added (MW)
- Annual renewable energy output (MWh) - Total and per million invested
- Annual energy savings (MWh) - Total and per million invested
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to new projects versus re-financing of existing projects
- Percentage of the benchmark ineligible as a result of the Management Company's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles categories

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., human rights), and governance (i.e., remuneration policy) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a thematic approach to sustainable investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to invest across a specific theme of investments. This approach is implemented by investing a significant portion of the net assets (i.e., at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund) into green bonds.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the sustainable investment objective's criteria, further described above. As part of the sustainable investment objective's criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.

Minimum net asset contribution to green bonds. A minimum of 90% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund must be green bonds.

Taxonomy Aligned Investments. The Sub-Fund will commit to invest a percentage of its portfolio in Taxonomy Aligned investment.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

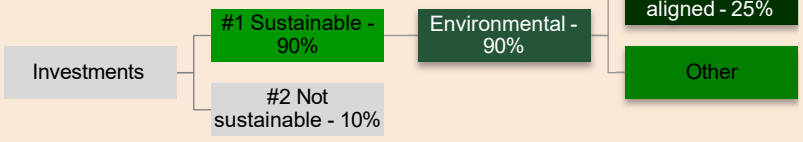
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The asset allocation of the Sub-Fund towards Sustainable Investments, including the commitments specifically to environmental and social Sustainable Investments, as applicable, is reflected in the table below.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. These sustainable investments can be green, social or sustainable bonds. The Sub-Fund has also a commitment to invest a minimum of 25% in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Up to 10% may be held in securities such cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, UCI's, UCITS and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

The use of derivatives is primarily meant to hedge investment risks. The investments do not affect the attainment of the sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The green bonds with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy are defined as those investments which meet the technical screening criteria and do no significant harm criteria relevant to each economic activity as per the EU Taxonomy instructions. The green bonds with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy are aligned instead with the focus areas of the Green Bond Principles, i.e. renewable energy, energy efficiency, pollution prevention and control, environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use, terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation, clean transportation, sustainable water and wastewater management, climate change adaptation, circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes and/or certified eco-efficient products and green buildings. This is confirmed through the assessment based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

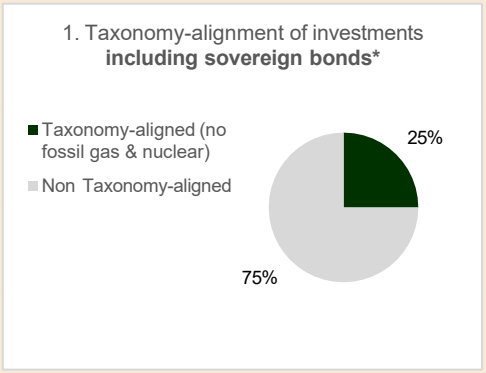
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

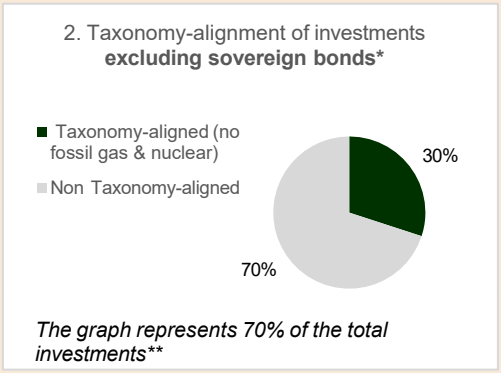
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

0%

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***The proportion of total investments shown in this second graph is purely indicative and may vary. As such, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment made in this second graph only consists in the result of the mathematical adjustment of the first graph, due to the exclusion of an indicative proportion of sovereign bonds from the denominator. In this context, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment is also indicative and may vary.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 90% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. The Sub-Fund also commits to invest a minimum of 25% in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

[3] 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.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

While there is no minimum share of socially sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund might make such sustainable investments as per its sustainable investment objective described in the question “What is the sustainable investment objective of the financial product?” above.

What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under “#2 Not sustainable" include securities such as UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These investments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Emerging Markets Debt (Hard Currency)

Legal entity identifier:
5493000PS4D9LNWGNX55

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) Sub-Fund level environmental score (E-score) targets as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

Also, the Sub-Fund restricts investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog, Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a "Call for Action".

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

The Sub-Fund aims to target a higher environmental score (E-score) relative to the Reference Portfolio / Benchmark. The Investment Manager aims to measure an E-score for each issuer in the Sub-Fund and in the Reference Portfolio / Benchmark according to its proprietary ESG scoring system, which amongst other factors may consider Air Quality, Water Scarcity, Climate & Energy, Biodiversity & Habitat. Where exceptional circumstances exist (including, but not limited to, high market volatility, exceptional market conditions, market disruptions) that result in this target not being achieved, the Investment Manager will seek to adjust the Sub-Fund to adhere to the target as soon as reasonably practicable and in the best interests of Shareholders. However, there may be instances where an internal E-score may not be available for a particular issuer, which include but are not limited to in kind transfers, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings. If an issuer does not have an E-score it will be excluded when calculating the E-score of the Sub-Fund or Reference Portfolio / Benchmark, as applicable.

Although the Sub-Fund aims to target a better environmental score relative to the Reference Portfolio / Benchmark, please note that the relevant reference benchmark is not an ESG benchmark.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager, that comply with the ESG Criteria.

The Investment Manager will monitor these targets on an ongoing basis and seek to adjust the Sub-Fund on at least a quarterly basis to adhere to the targets.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
  - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
  - production of tobacco.
- Number of issuers against which arms embargoes have been issued by the UN Security Council and subject to a 'Call for Action' on the Financial Action Task Force list.
- The difference in the E-score of the Sub-Fund according to the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG scoring system for each directly held issuer and the E-score of the Reference Portfolio/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not Applicable

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager’s view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in any countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog, Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a "Call for Action".

The Sub-Fund will have a higher environmental score (E-score) relative to the Reference Portfolio/Benchmark (calculated on direct exposures only).

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance

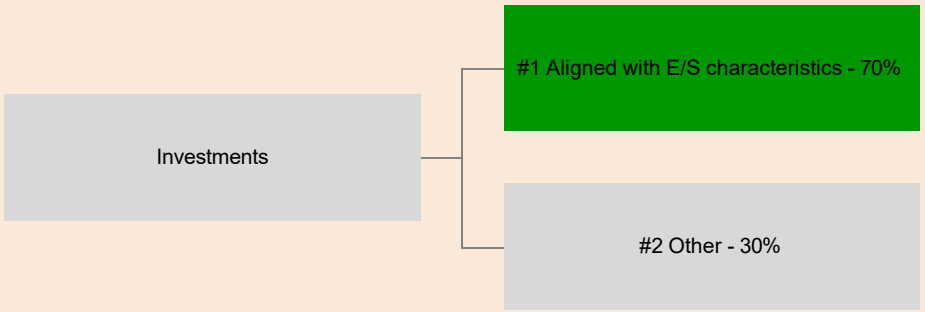
controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. Up to 30% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, certain derivatives, contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



#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.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investments" within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[4]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

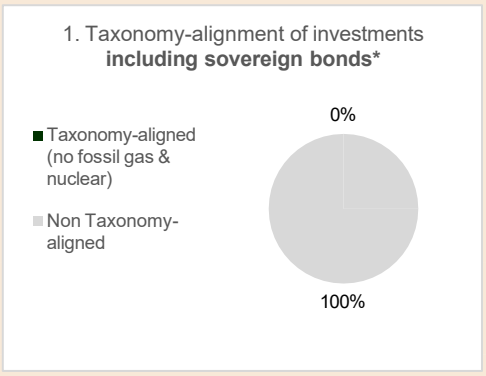
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

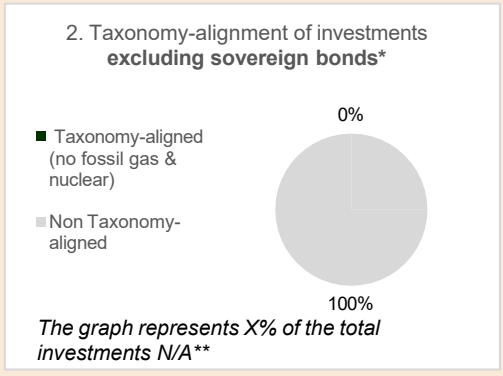
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

0%

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

[4] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make socially sustainable investments.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under “#2 Other" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swaps indices), and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Emerging Markets Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity

Legal entity identifier:
549300V33RHGCYXRU545

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its quantitative investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and / or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- weapons;
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas, shale oil and gas);
- unconventional oil & gas;
- tobacco;
- power generation (thermal coal and nuclear power generation);
- gambling;
- adult entertainment;

- palm oil;
- private prisons;
- predatory lending;
- biocides;
- alcohol.

The Sub-Fund will seek to exclude companies in the bottom 5 percentile of the Index/Benchmark based on their industry adjusted ESG score provided by an external data provider[1](the "ESG Score").

The Sub-Fund will also seek to exclude from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices described below as well as data provided by third party vendors.

The Sub-Fund promotes a lower carbon intensity (being scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by revenue) compared to the Index/Benchmark.

In addition, the Sub-Fund will exclude companies from the Index/Benchmark with a carbon intensity level in the worst 20 percentile of the Index/Benchmark. Within this universe of excluded companies, the very worst (bottom 5% of the Index/Benchmark) will remain excluded and of the remaining population certain companies will be reincluded in the Sub-Fund's portfolio if the Investment Manager considers that they are "aligning" or "aligned" to net-zero emissions based on a categorization determined by Goldman Sachs Asset Management's proprietary Paris Lens framework (the "Climate Screen").

More information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues and exclusions may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section, together with, where applicable, any additional information relating to adherence to a voluntary label.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds predetermined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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[1] Source: MSCI. Please refer to https:/www.msci.com/notice-and-disclaimer-for-reporting-licenses.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact ten principles.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund in the bottom 5 percentile of the of the Index/Benchmark based on the ESG Score.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund with a carbon intensity level in the worst 5 percentile of the Index/Benchmark, and the percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund with a carbon intensity level in the worst 20 percentile of the Index/Benchmark and that are not considered to be "Aligning" or "Aligned" to net zero emissions.
- Average weighted carbon intensity score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable

Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement.

Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

On at least a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager will determine the adherence of the investments comprising the Sub-Fund to these ESG Criteria, based on the thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion. Subject to the Investment Manager's determination regarding the adherence of the investments to these ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund's portfolio may be subject to a corresponding rebalance in order to remove investments identified for exclusion on the basis of the ESG Criteria. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may hold investments in the interim period between reviews which the Investment Manager may subsequently identify for exclusion from the portfolio of the Sub-Fund based on adherence to the ESG Criteria. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, may periodically update the indicators used in the investment decision-making process of the Sub-Fund. The indicators applied by the Investment Manager are assessed in reliance on one or a number of third party ESG vendors.

The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data and/or ratings provided by third party vendors where it deems the data and/or ratings to be inaccurate or inappropriate.

The Investment Manager will apply the Climate Screen which utilizes the proprietary Goldman Sachs Asset Management Paris Lens Tool that combines quantitative and qualitative information on company climate disclosures, ambition, targets, emissions performance, decarbonization strategy and capital allocation alignment to provide a forward-looking categorization of a company's alignment with the Paris Agreement. This assessment measures companies' commitment to reaching net-zero emissions, categorising companies within a spectrum ranging from Not Aligning, Committed to Aligning, Aligning, Aligned and Achieving Net Zero. Companies within high emitting sectors are subject to more stringent standards relative to low impact sectors.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team creates a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., violations of UNGC principles), and governance (i.e., significant governance controversies) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a best-in-universe approach to responsible investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to select the best issuers, from an ESG perspective, within their relevant sector of activity. This approach is implemented by aiming to maintain an average weighted carbon intensity at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark, which is assessed on at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund (excluding sovereign issuers, cash and derivatives).

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Carbon intensity. Average weighted carbon intensity at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

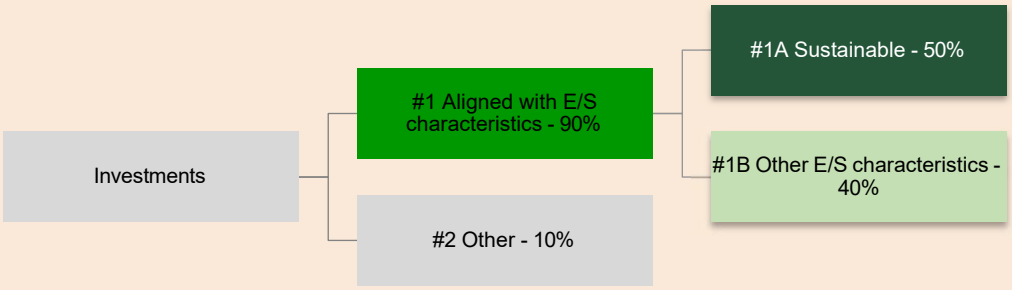
The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of

the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[6]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

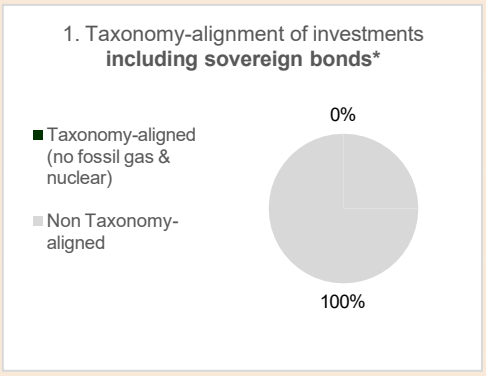
☒ No

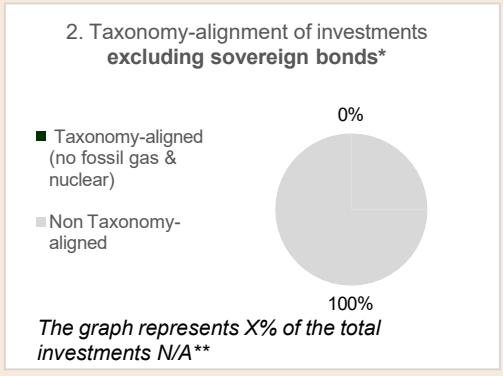
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

[6] 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 objective – 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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "2 Other"' may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

Only UCIs and UCITS that exclusively invest in sovereigns and have no exposure (direct or indirect) to corporates or otherwise that passively track an index which has been constructed to comply with the criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark may be included.

Financial instruments providing an exposure to at least one company are subject to the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark. Other financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental and or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Emerging Markets Equity Income

Legal entity identifier:
549300NSYRACRQQ9F081

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
- tobacco;
- adult entertainment;
- for-profit prisons;
- palm oil;
- civilian firearms.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

- **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

- **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above. In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above, the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to assess overall business quality and valuation, as well as potential risks. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, cash flows, balance sheet leverage, return on invested capital, industry dynamics, earnings quality and profitability. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety, community impact, governance practices and stakeholder relations, employee relations, board structure, transparency and management incentives. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with companies when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The ESG Criteria is not designed to reduce investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount. The exclusionary screens are intended to ensure that issuers engaged in certain activities are entirely excluded from the Sub-Fund and is expected to remove between 0-5% of the Reference Sub-Fund/Benchmark.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

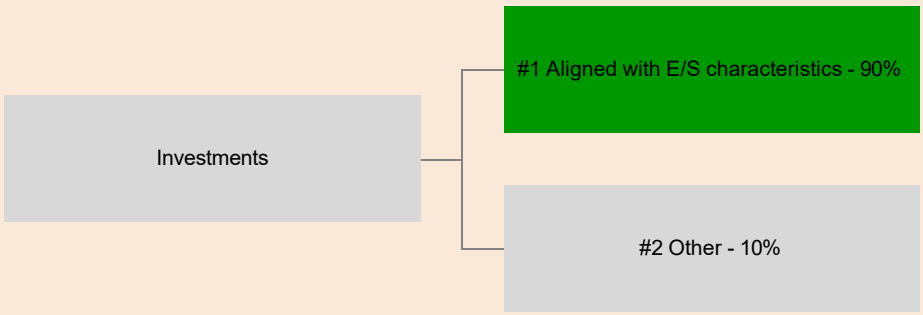
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above.

Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).

The Sub-Fund does not commit to making investments in Sustainable Investments.



#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.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum extent is 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[7]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

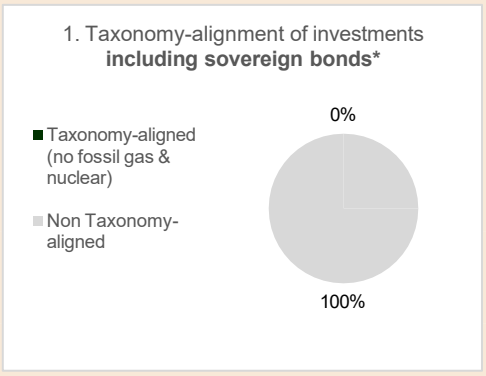
☒ No

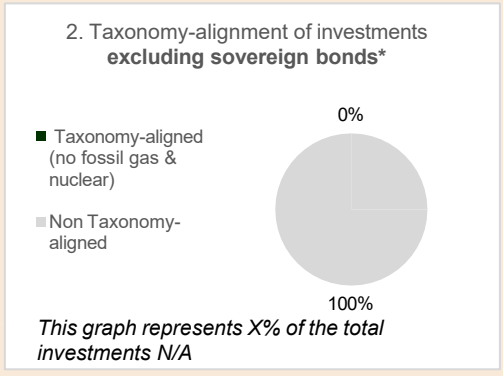
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

[7] 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 objective – 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.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Euro Bond

Legal entity identifier:
62IR3CXMHZX5EF2JXK15

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG ratings as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

The Sub-Fund also promotes environmental and/or social characteristics related to support for human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption and reduction of environmental footprint by excluding from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices described below as well as data provided by third party vendors.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

Additionally, the screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system. The proprietary ESG ratings comprise a scale of 0 – 5 where issuers with an ESG rating of 0 - 1 are considered within the lowest category of ESG ratings. The government and corporate issuers with the lowest ESG ratings according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system generally account for less than 10% of the issuers for which the Investment Manager has assigned an internal ESG rating. The Sub-Fund may invest in a government or corporate issuer prior to such issuer receiving an internal ESG rating. There are instances where an internal ESG rating may not be available, which include but are not limited to, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG Criteria above at the time of purchase are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG Criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager, that comply with the ESG Criteria.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
  - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands);
  - production of tobacco.
- % of companies in the Sub-Fund the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact ten principles; and
- The screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not Applicable

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager’s view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

The Sub-Fund excludes from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices as well as data provided by third party vendors.

The Sub-Fund includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system as described above.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for

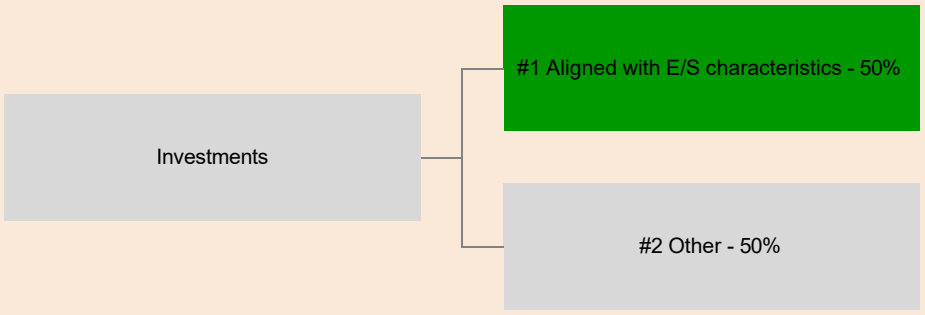
Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. Up to 50% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, certain derivatives, contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



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.

#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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investments" within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[8]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

0%

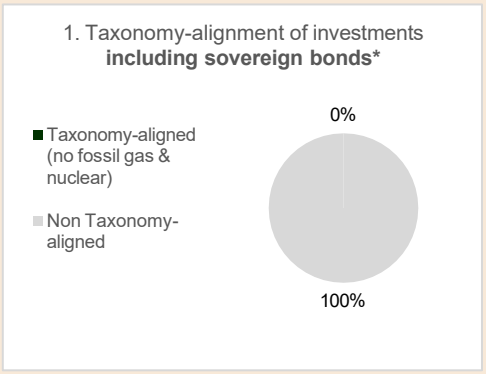
[8] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

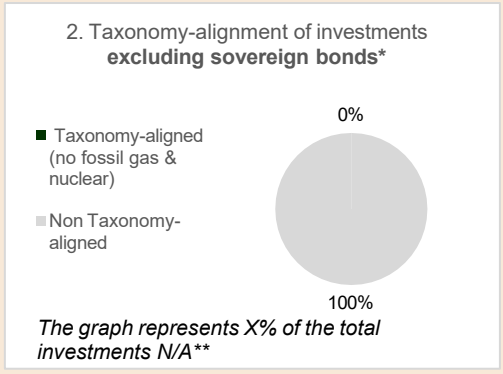
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swap indices) for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve

the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Euro Credit

Legal entity identifier:
549300LI1RIHCWUDJZ28

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**

●○ ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with a social objective

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG ratings as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

The Sub-Fund also promotes environmental and/or social characteristics related to support for human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption and reduction of environmental footprint by excluding from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices described below as well as data provided by third party vendors.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

Additionally, the screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system. The proprietary ESG ratings comprise a scale of 0 – 5 where issuers with an ESG rating of 0 - 1 are considered within the lowest category of ESG ratings. The government and corporate issuers with the lowest ESG ratings according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system generally account for less than 10% of the issuers for which the Investment Manager has assigned an internal ESG rating. The Sub-Fund may invest in a government or corporate issuer prior to such issuer receiving an internal ESG rating. There are instances where an internal ESG rating may not be available, which include but are not limited to, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG Criteria above at the time of purchase are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG Criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager, that comply with the ESG Criteria.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
  - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands);
  - production of tobacco.
- % of companies in the Sub-Fund the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact ten principles; and
- The screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager’s view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to

encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

The Sub-Fund excludes from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices as well as data provided by third party vendors.

The Sub-Fund includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system as described above.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

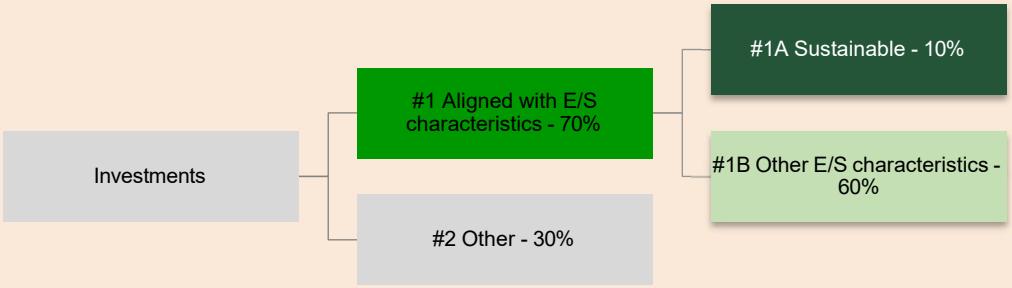


What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. At least 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. Up to 30% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, certain derivatives, contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its portfolio alignment with such EU Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[9]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

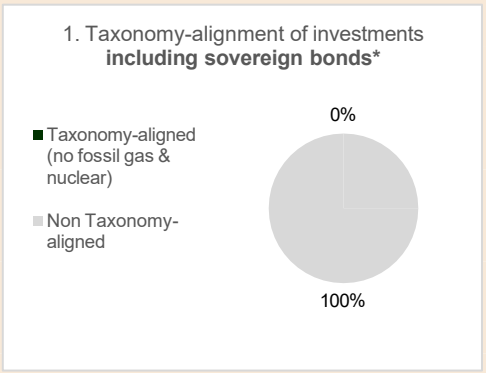
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

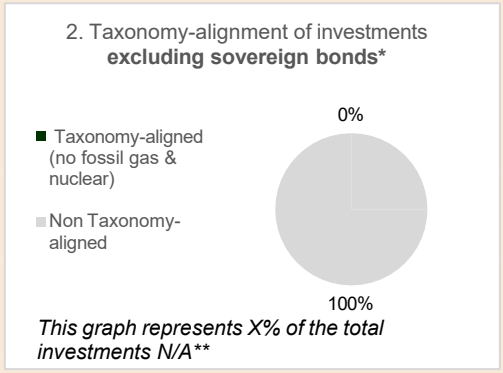
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

0%

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

[9] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this Sub-Fund will make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

As noted above, whether investments made by this Sub-Fund are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swap indices) for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Euro Sustainable Credit

Legal entity identifier:
222100019E1J2N5LXF58

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● [ ] **Yes**

●○ [X] **No**

[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%

- [ ] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [ ] in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

[X] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [X] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [X] with a social objective

[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG ratings as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas);
- production of tobacco;
- gambling;

- adult entertainment;
- fur & speciality leather; and
- firearms.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Also, the Sub-Fund restricts investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog, Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a "Call for Action".

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

Additionally, the screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system. The proprietary ESG ratings comprise a scale of 0 – 5 where issuers with an ESG rating of 0 - 1 are considered within the lowest category of ESG ratings. The government and corporate issuers with the lowest ESG ratings according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system generally account for less than 10% of the issuers for which the Investment Manager has assigned an internal ESG rating. The Sub-Fund may invest in a government or corporate issuer prior to such issuer receiving an internal ESG rating. There are instances where an internal ESG rating may not be available, which include but are not limited to, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG Criteria above are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG Criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
  - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas);
  - production of tobacco; and
  - gambling, adult entertainment, fur and speciality leather, firearms.
- % of government and corporate issuers in the Sub-Fund with an ESG rating according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system less than or equal to 1.
- Number of issuers against which arms embargoes have been issued by the UN Security Council and subject to a 'Call for Action' on the Financial Action Task Force list.
- Average weighted carbon footprint score against the Index/Benchmark - MSCI Scope 1 + 2.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager’s view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to

encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

Inclusion through positive contribution to sustainability through revenues.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers which have a positive contribution to sustainability through revenues. The contribution to sustainability through issuer revenues is identified by the Management Company's assessment of each issuer's revenues as sustainable using proprietary and third-party research. Sustainable revenue contributions are categorized according to revenues derived from one of the following sustainable revenue activities:

- Climate Action
- Natural Capital and Healthy Ecosystems
- Resource Security
- Basic Needs and Social Impact Themes
- Socioeconomic Empowerment and Human Development

The sustainable revenue contribution of an issuer is correspondingly mapped to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) as part of the Management Company's assessment.

Net zero commitment.

The Sub-Fund commits on a non-binding basis to working to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions related to its investments by 2050, thereby contributing to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement. It will do so by decreasing the carbon footprint of its portfolio by supporting investors who want to reduce exposure to climate risks and take advantage of the opportunities arising from solutions that enable the transition to a low-carbon economy. Additionally, the Sub-Fund will support issuers to transition to a low carbon economy through Stewardship activities.

The Sub-Fund considers non-financial criteria in seeking to support investors who aim to take advantage of the opportunities arising from solutions that enable the transition to a low-carbon economy, maintaining an average weighted carbon footprint score better than (i.e., lower than) the Index/Benchmark (MSCI Scope 1+2). This criteria applies to at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund, excluding cash and derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps).

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the

Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands);
- production of tobacco; and
- gambling, adult entertainment, fur & speciality leather, firearms, arctic oil & gas and shale oil & gas.

The Sub-Fund excludes investment in issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in any countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog, Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a "Call for Action".

The Sub-Fund includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system as described above.

The Sub-Fund will maintain an average weighted carbon footprint score lower than the Index/Benchmark - MSCI Scope 1 + 2.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

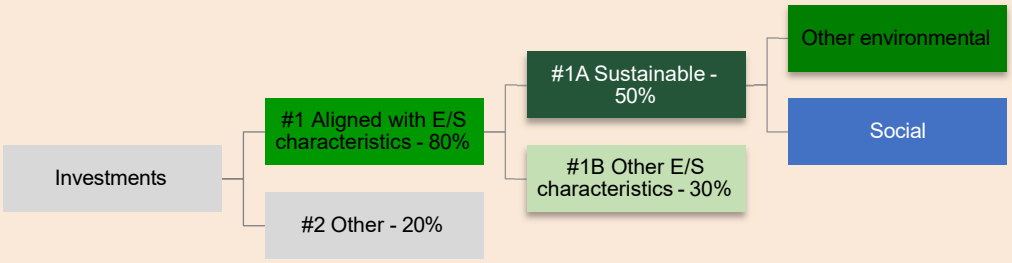
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics, as well as the Sustainable Investment commitment is reflected in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 80% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. At least 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. These sustainable investments contribute for example with part of their revenues to a sustainable objective, finance sustainable projects (such as green, social or sustainable bonds) or operate in a sustainable manner. These investments do not significantly harm other sustainable objectives. Up to 20% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, derivatives, contingent capital securities, UCITS, UCIs and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.

The commitment to a minimum proportion of environmentally Sustainable Investments is 1%.

The commitment to a minimum proportion of social Sustainable Investments is 1%.



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its portfolio alignment with such EU Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[12]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

0%

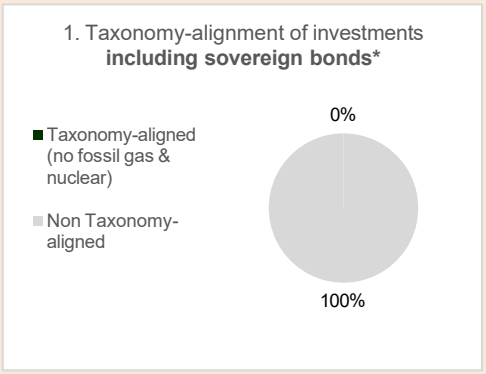
[12] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

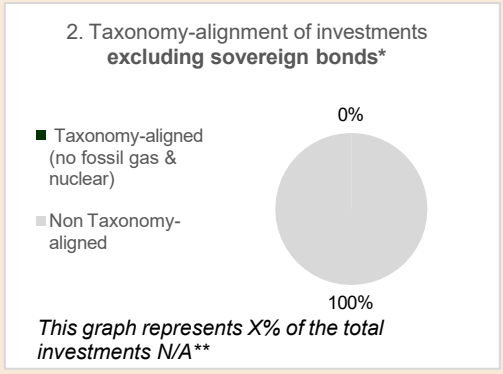
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Management Company is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Sub-Fund's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position is kept under review as the underlying rules are finalized and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps), for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the

environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Financial instruments providing an exposure to at least one company are subject to the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark. Other financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental and or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Euro Sustainable Credit (Ex-Financials)

Legal entity identifier:
549300QKR99BILS8E556

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG ratings as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands, shale oil and gas and arctic oil and gas);
- production of tobacco;
- gambling;

- adult entertainment;
- fur & speciality leather, and
- firearms.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Also, the Sub-Fund restricts investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog, Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a "Call for Action".

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

Additionally, the screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system. The proprietary ESG ratings comprise a scale of 0 – 5 where issuers with an ESG rating of 0 - 1 are considered within the lowest category of ESG ratings. The government and corporate issuers with the lowest ESG ratings according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system generally account for less than 10% of the issuers for which the Investment Manager has assigned an internal ESG rating. The Sub-Fund may invest in a government or corporate issuer prior to such issuer receiving an internal ESG rating. There are instances where an internal ESG rating may not be available, which include but are not limited to, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG Criteria above are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG Criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
    - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
    - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
    - production of tobacco.
    - gambling, adult entertainment, fur & speciality leather, firearms, arctic oil & gas and shale oil & gas.
- % of government and corporate issuers in the Sub-Fund with an ESG rating according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system less than or equal to 1.
- Number of issuers against which arms embargoes have been issued by the UN Security Council and subject to a 'Call for Action' on the Financial Action Task Force list
- Average weighted carbon footprint score against the Index/Benchmark - MSCI Scope 1 + 2

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager’s view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to

encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

Inclusion through positive contribution to sustainability through revenues.

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers which have a positive contribution to sustainability through revenues. The contribution to sustainability through issuer revenues is identified by the Management Company's assessment of each issuer's revenues as sustainable using proprietary and third-party research. Sustainable revenue contributions are categorized according to revenues derived from one of the following sustainable revenue activities:

- Climate Action
- Natural Capital and Healthy Ecosystems
- Resource Security
- Basic Needs and Social Impact Themes
- Socioeconomic Empowerment and Human Development

The sustainable revenue contribution of an issuer is correspondingly mapped to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) as part of the Management Company's assessment.

Net zero commitment.

The Sub-Fund commits on a non-binding basis to working to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions related to its investments by 2050, thereby contributing to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement. It will do so by decreasing the carbon footprint of its portfolio by supporting investors who want to reduce exposure to climate risks and take advantage of the opportunities arising from solutions that enable the transition to a low-carbon economy. Additionally, the Sub-Fund will support issuers to transition to a low carbon economy through Stewardship activities.

The Sub-Fund considers non-financial criteria in seeking to support investors who aim to take advantage of the opportunities arising from solutions that enable the transition to a low-carbon economy, maintaining an average weighted carbon footprint score better than (i.e., lower than) the Index/Benchmark (MSCI Scope 1+2). This criteria applies to at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund, excluding cash and derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps).

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the

Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands, arctic oil and gas, shale oil and gas);
- production of tobacco; and
- gambling, adult entertainment, fur & speciality leather, firearms.

The Sub-Fund excludes investment in issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in any countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog, Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a "Call for Action".

The Sub-Fund includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system as described above.

The Sub-Fund will maintain an average weighted carbon footprint score lower than the Index/Benchmark - MSCI Scope 1 + 2.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub-Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

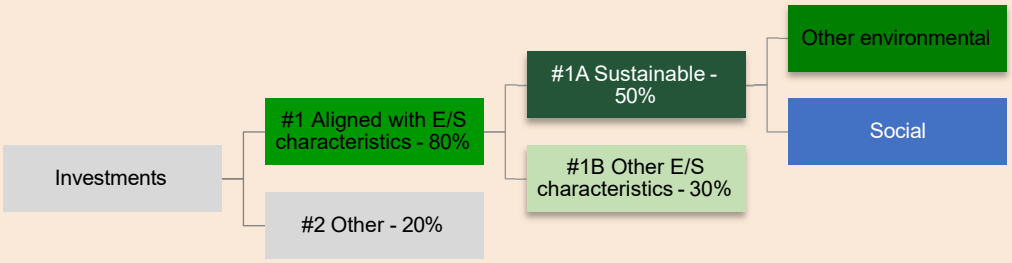
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The planned asset allocation is that 80% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. At least 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. These sustainable investments contribute for example with part of their revenues to a sustainable objective, finance sustainable projects (such as green, social or sustainable bonds) or operate in a sustainable manner. These investments do not significantly harm other sustainable objectives. Up to 20% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, derivatives, UCI's and UCITS and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.

The commitment to a minimum proportion of environmentally Sustainable Investments is 1%.

The commitment to a minimum proportion of social Sustainable Investments is 1%.



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its portfolio alignment with such EU Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[13]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

0%

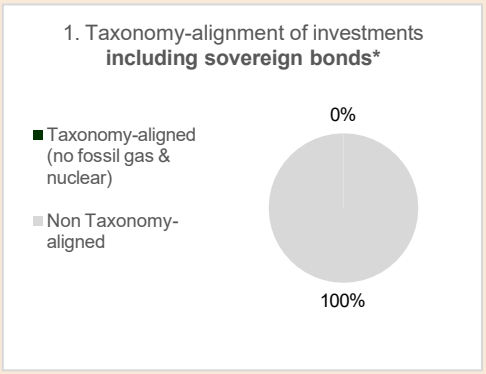
[13] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

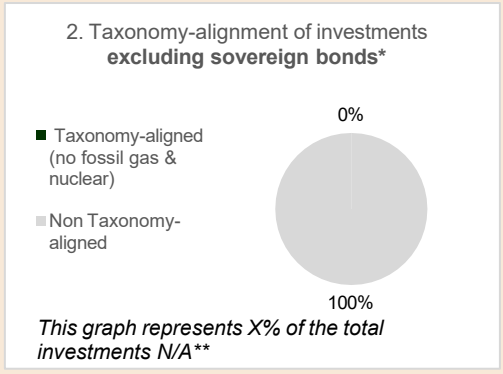
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Management Company is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Sub-Fund's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position is kept under review as the underlying rules are finalized and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps), for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the

environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time. These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Financial instruments providing an exposure to at least one company are subject to the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark. Other financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental and or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Europe Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity

Legal entity identifier:
549300AH1C3JSFTHHN70

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its quantitative investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and / or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- weapons;
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas, shale oil and gas);
- unconventional oil & gas;
- tobacco;
- power generation (thermal coal and nuclear power generation);
- gambling;
- adult entertainment;

- palm oil;
- private prisons;
- predatory lending;
- biocides;
- alcohol.

The Sub-Fund will seek to exclude companies in the bottom 5 percentile of the Index/Benchmark based on their industry adjusted ESG score provided by an external data provider[1](the "ESG Score").

The Sub-Fund will also seek to exclude from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices described below as well as data provided by third party vendors.

The Sub-Fund promotes a lower carbon intensity (being scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by revenue) compared to the Index/Benchmark.

In addition, the Sub-Fund will exclude companies from the Index/Benchmark with a carbon intensity level in the worst 20 percentile of the Index/Benchmark. Within this universe of excluded companies, the very worst (bottom 5% of the Index/Benchmark) will remain excluded and of the remaining population certain companies will be reincluded in the Sub-Fund's portfolio if the Investment Manager considers that they are "aligning" or "aligned" to net-zero emissions based on a categorization determined by Goldman Sachs Asset Management's proprietary Paris Lens framework (the "Climate Screen").

More information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues and exclusions may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section, together with, where applicable, any additional information relating to adherence to a voluntary label.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds predetermined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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[1] Source: MSCI. Please refer to https:/www.msci.com/notice-and-disclaimer-for-reporting-licenses.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact ten principles.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund in the bottom 5 percentile of the of the Index/Benchmark based on the ESG Score.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund with a carbon intensity level in the worst 5 percentile of the Index/Benchmark, and the percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund with a carbon intensity level in the worst 20 percentile of the Index/Benchmark and that are not considered to be "Aligning" or "Aligned" to net zero emissions.
- Average weighted carbon intensity score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement.

Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

On at least a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager will determine the adherence of the investments comprising the Sub-Fund to these ESG Criteria, based on the thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion. Subject to the Investment Manager’s determination regarding the adherence of the investments to these ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund’s portfolio may be subject to a corresponding rebalance in order to remove investments identified for exclusion on the basis of the ESG Criteria. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may hold investments in the interim period between reviews which the Investment Manager may subsequently identify for exclusion from the portfolio of the Sub-Fund based on adherence to the ESG Criteria. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, may periodically update the indicators used in the investment decision-making process of the Sub-Fund. The indicators applied by the Investment Manager are assessed in reliance on one or a number of third party ESG vendors.

The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data and/or ratings provided by third party vendors where it deems the data and/or ratings to be inaccurate or inappropriate.

The Investment Manager will apply the Climate Screen which utilizes the proprietary Goldman Sachs Asset Management Paris Lens Tool that combines quantitative and qualitative information on company climate disclosures, ambition, targets, emissions performance, decarbonization strategy and capital allocation alignment to provide a forward-looking categorization of a company’s alignment with the Paris Agreement. This assessment measures companies' commitment to reaching net-zero emissions, categorising companies within a spectrum ranging from Not Aligning, Committed to

Aligning, Aligning, Aligned and Achieving Net Zero. Companies within high emitting sectors are subject to more stringent standards relative to low impact sectors.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team creates a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., violations of UNGC principles), and governance (i.e., significant governance controversies) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a best-in-universe approach to responsible investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to select the best issuers, from an ESG perspective, within their relevant sector of activity. This approach is implemented by aiming to maintain an average weighted carbon intensity at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark, which is assessed on at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund (excluding sovereign issuers, cash and derivatives).

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Carbon intensity. Average weighted carbon intensity at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

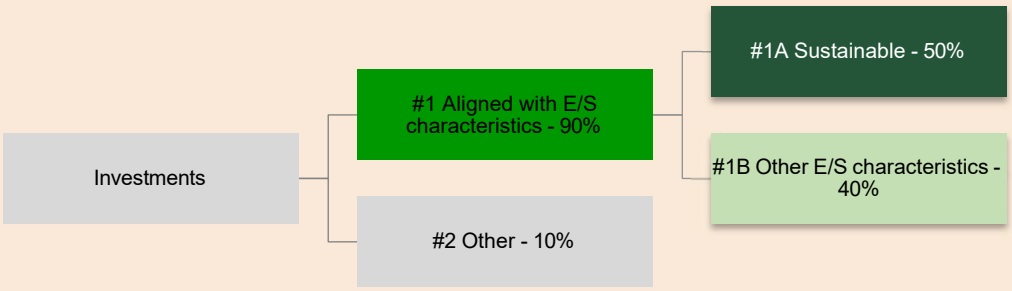
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

This question is not applicable.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[14]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

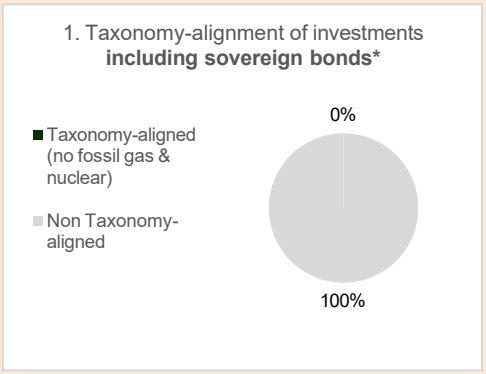
[14] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

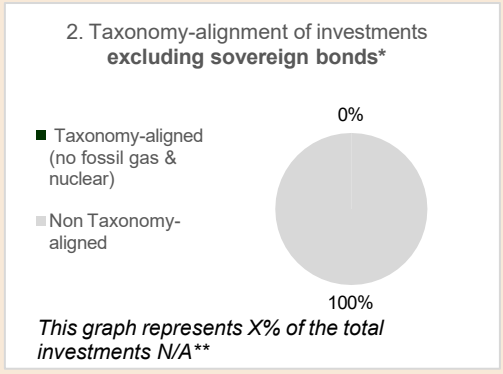
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "2 Other"' may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

Only UCIs and UCITS that exclusively invest in sovereigns and have no exposure (direct or indirect) to corporates or otherwise that passively track an index which has been constructed to comply with the criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark may be included.

Financial instruments providing an exposure to at least one company are subject to the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark. Other financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental and or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Europe Equity

Legal entity identifier:
549300V5KTXWBKJYL511

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
- tobacco;
- adult entertainment;
- for-profit prisons;
- palm oil;
- civilian firearms.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

- The Sub Fund promotes to have a lower carbon footprint compared to the Index/Benchmark.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Average weighted carbon footprint score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the Sub-Fund considered PAIs on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with

global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

Once the Investment Manager determines that a company meets the Sub-Fund's ESG Criteria as described above, the Investment Manager conducts a supplemental analysis of individual companies' corporate governance factors and a range of environmental and social factors that may vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies. This supplemental analysis will be conducted alongside traditional fundamental, bottom-up financial analysis of individual companies, using traditional fundamental metrics. The Investment Manager may engage in active dialogues with company management teams to further inform investment decision-making and to foster best corporate governance practices using its fundamental and ESG analysis. The Sub-Fund may invest in a company prior to completion of the supplemental analysis or without engaging with company management. Instances in which the supplemental analysis may not be completed prior to investment include but are not limited to IPOs, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, and/or certain short-term holdings. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

Carbon footprint. Average weighted carbon footprint lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

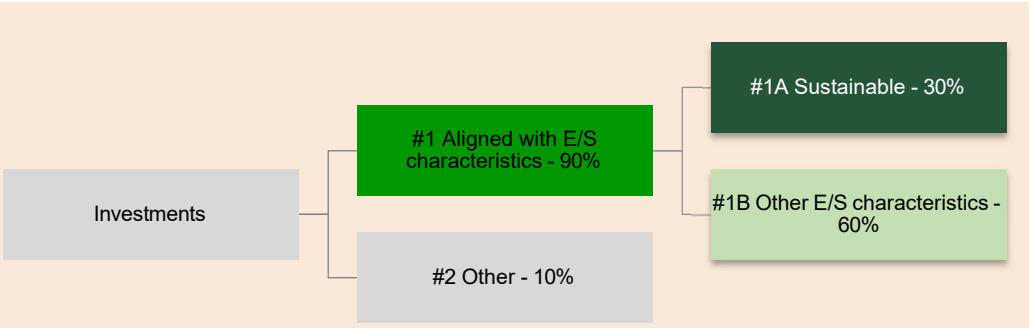
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 30% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments.

Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[15]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

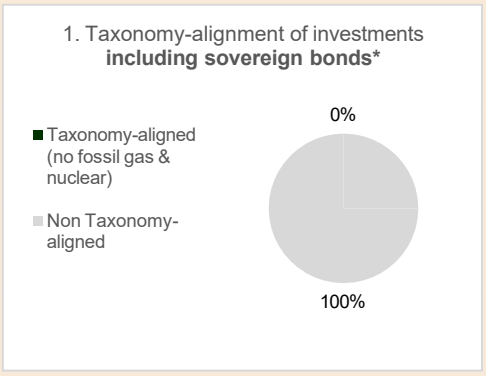
☒ No

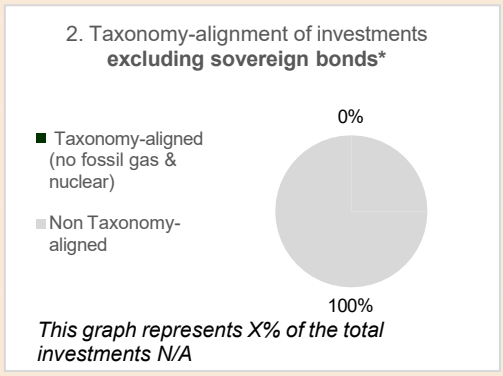
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

[15] 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 objective – 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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as Sustainable Investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Europe Equity Income

Legal entity identifier:
5493000YF35FL5NW5J03

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

- As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:
  - controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
  - tobacco;
  - adult entertainment;
  - for-profit prisons;
  - palm oil;
  - civilian firearms.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

- The Sub Fund promotes to have a lower carbon footprint compared to the Index/Benchmark.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Average weighted carbon footprint score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the Sub-Fund considered PAIs on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with

global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

Once the Investment Manager determines that a company meets the Sub-Fund's ESG Criteria as described above, the Investment Manager conducts a supplemental analysis of individual companies' corporate governance factors and a range of environmental and social factors that may vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies. This supplemental analysis will be conducted alongside traditional fundamental, bottom-up financial analysis of individual companies, using traditional fundamental metrics. The Investment Manager may engage in active dialogues with company management teams to further inform investment decision-making and to foster best corporate governance practices using its fundamental and ESG analysis. The Sub-Fund may invest in a company prior to completion of the supplemental analysis or without engaging with company management. Instances in which the supplemental analysis may not be completed prior to investment include but are not limited to IPOs, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, and/or certain short-term holdings. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

The Sub-Fund considers non-financial criteria, promoting environmental/social characteristics, aiming to target an average weighted carbon footprint score better than (i.e. lower than) the Index/Benchmark, which is applied to at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund (excluding cash and derivatives).

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

Carbon footprint. Average weighted carbon footprint lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

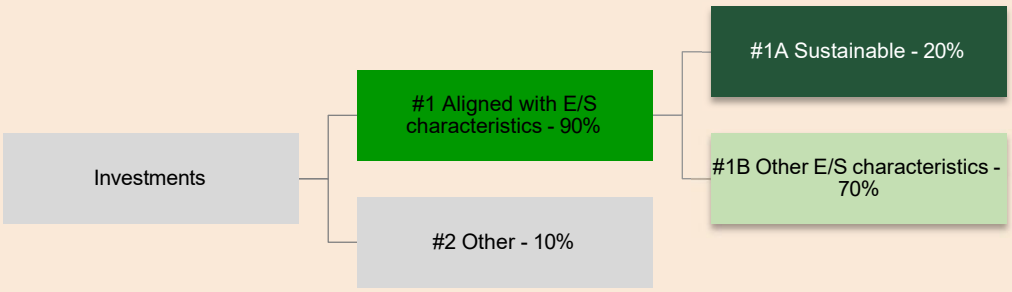
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 20% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments.

Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[16]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

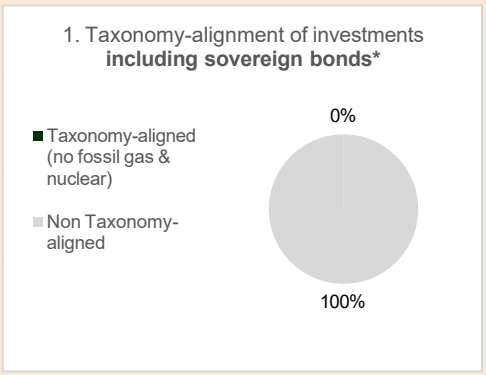
☒ No

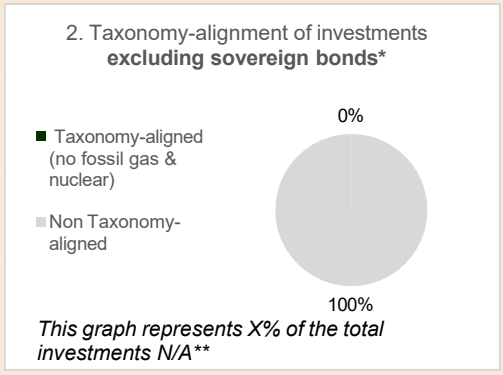
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

[16] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.



What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as Sustainable Investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Europe Sustainable Equity

Legal entity identifier:
549300GUTBQB38S08F04

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**

●○ ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with a social objective

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

- As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:
  - controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - conventional weapons;
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
  - tobacco;
  - alcohol;
  - adult entertainment;
  - for-profit prisons;
  - palm oil;
  - civilian firearms;

- gambling;
- shale oil and gas;
- power generation from non-renewable sources.

More information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section, together with, where applicable, any additional information relating to adherence to a voluntary label.

- The Sub-Fund takes E, S and G factors of each issuer into account in the investment decision making process.

- The Sub-Fund promotes to have a lower carbon footprint compared to the Index/Benchmark.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third-party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

-

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Average weighted ESG Rating against the Index/Benchmark.
- Average weighted carbon footprint score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework,

which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

- *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete

the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the Sub-Fund considered PAIs on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement.

Information on how the Sub-Fund considered PAIs on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

Once the Investment Manager determines that a company meets the Sub-Fund's ESG Criteria as described above, the Investment Manager conducts a supplemental analysis of individual companies' corporate governance factors and a range of environmental and social factors that may vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies. This

supplemental analysis will be conducted alongside traditional fundamental, bottom-up financial analysis of individual companies, using traditional fundamental metrics. The Investment Manager may engage in active dialogues with company management teams to further inform investment decision-making and to foster best corporate governance practices using its fundamental and ESG analysis. The Sub-Fund may invest in a company prior to completion of the supplemental analysis or without engaging with company management. Instances in which the supplemental analysis may not be completed prior to investment include but are not limited to IPOs, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, and/or certain short-term holdings. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Management Company's Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Management Company's Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Management Company's Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon footprint), social (i.e., human rights), and governance (i.e., significant governance controversies) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a best-in-universe approach to responsible investing. This means that the Sub-Fund seeks to select the best issuers, from an ESG perspective, within their relevant sector of activity. This approach is implemented by aiming to maintain an average weighted carbon footprint that is at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark, which is applied to at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund (excluding sovereign issuers, cash and derivatives).

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

ESG Rating. The average weighted ESG Rating of the Sub-Fund's issuers will be better than the Index/Benchmark.

Carbon footprint. Average weighted carbon footprint at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub-Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

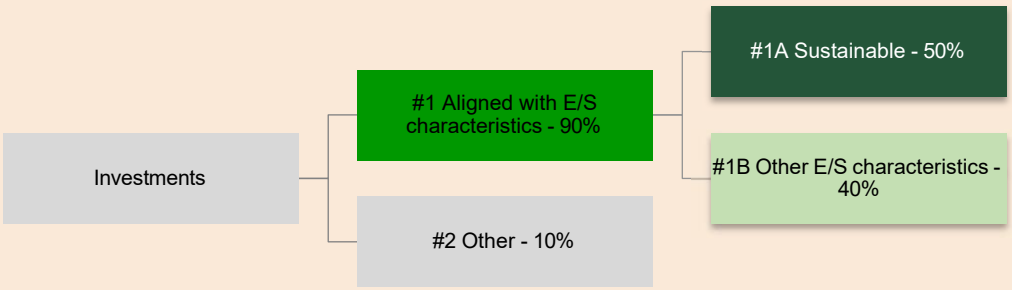


What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments.

Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund may be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[17]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

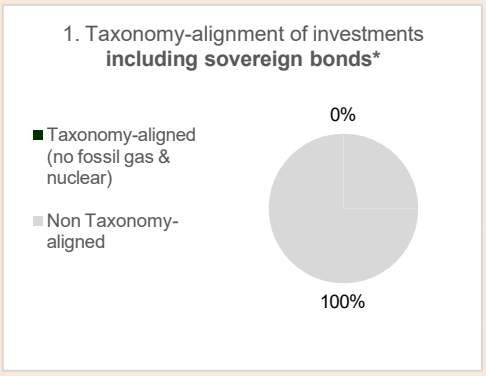
☒ No

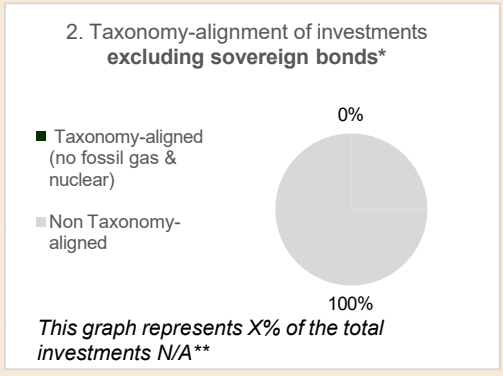
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

[17] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

Only UCI's and UCITS that exclusively invest in sovereigns and have no exposure (direct or indirect) to corporates or otherwise that passively track an index which has been constructed to comply with the criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark may be included.

Financial instruments providing an exposure to at least one company are subject to the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark. Other financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental and or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Europe Sustainable Small Cap Equity

Legal entity identifier:
549300J9L3FRF0L11I97

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

- As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:
  - controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - conventional weapons;
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
  - tobacco;
  - alcohol;
  - adult entertainment;
  - for-profit prisons;
  - palm oil;
  - civilian firearms;

- gambling.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

- The Sub-Fund promotes to have a lower carbon footprint compared to the Index/Benchmark.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third-party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Average weighted carbon footprint score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the Sub-Fund considered PAIs on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with

global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

Once the Investment Manager determines that a company meets the Sub-Fund's ESG Criteria as described above, the Investment Manager conducts a supplemental analysis of individual companies' corporate governance factors and a range of environmental and social factors that may vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies. This supplemental analysis will be conducted alongside traditional fundamental, bottom-up financial analysis of individual companies, using traditional fundamental metrics. The Investment Manager may engage in active dialogues with company management teams to further inform investment decision-making and to foster best corporate governance practices using its fundamental and ESG analysis. The Sub-Fund may invest in a company prior to completion of the supplemental analysis or without engaging with company management. Instances in which the supplemental analysis may not be completed prior to investment include but are not limited to IPOs, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, and/or certain short-term holdings. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Management Company's Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Management Company's Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Management Company's Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund's binding elements are listed below:

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Carbon footprint. Average weighted carbon footprint lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

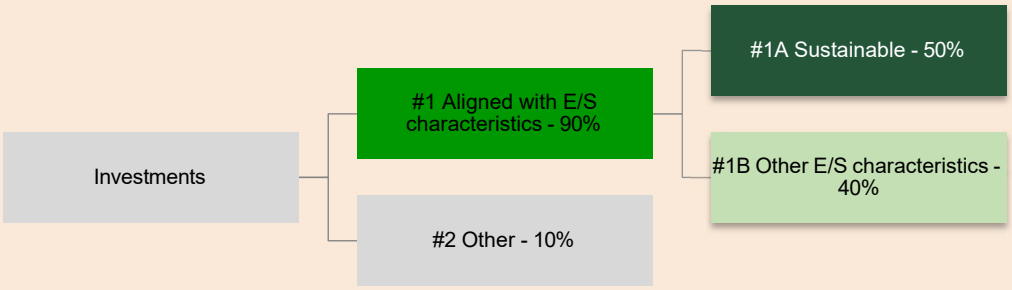
The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub-Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund may be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[18]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

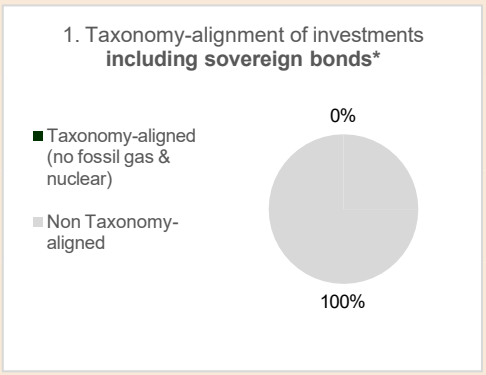
☒ No

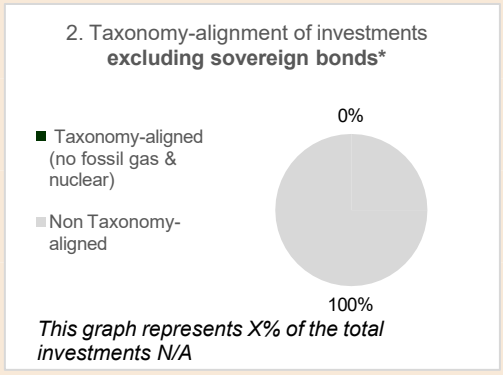
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

[18] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.



What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

Only UCI's and UCITS that exclusively invest in sovereigns and have no exposure (direct or indirect) to corporates or otherwise that passively track an index which has been constructed to comply with the criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark may be included.

Financial instruments providing an exposure to at least one company are subject to the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark. Other financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental and or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 European ABS

Legal entity identifier:
549300CY1METF34H4295

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG ABS scorecard as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

Additionally, at least 2/3rds of the Sub-Fund's investments will be in securities with a minimum ESG ABS scorecard rating equal to or greater than 50.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG Criteria above are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG Criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager, that comply with the ESG Criteria.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
  - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands);
  - production of tobacco.
- % of Sub-Fund's investments in securities with a minimum ESG ABS scorecard rating equal to or greater than 50.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not Applicable

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

☐ No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

At least 2/3 of the Fund's investments will be in securities with a minimum ESG rating of 50.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.



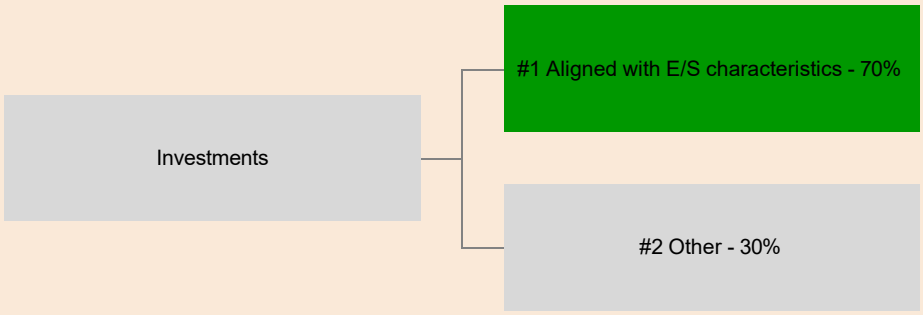
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. Up to 30% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, certain derivatives, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.

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.



#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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[19]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

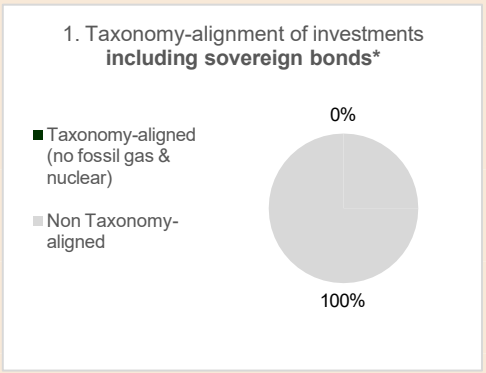
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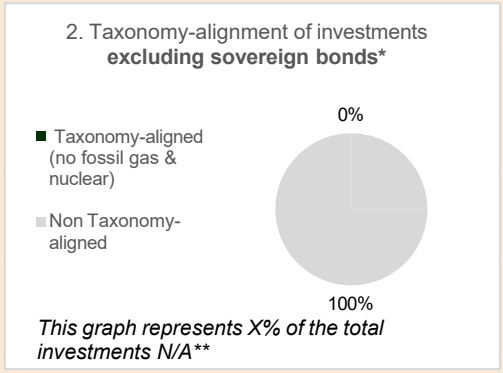
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

[19] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swap indices) for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time. These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Eurozone Equity Income

Legal entity identifier:
549300R35LEP2GV6YS74

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

- As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:
  - controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons); extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
  - tobacco;
  - adult entertainment;
  - for-profit prisons;
  - palm oil;
  - civilian firearms.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

- The Sub Fund promotes to have a lower carbon footprint compared to the Index/Benchmark.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Average weighted carbon footprint score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the Sub-Fund considered PAIs on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with

global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

Once the Investment Manager determines that a company meets the Sub-Fund's ESG Criteria as described above, the Investment Manager conducts a supplemental analysis of individual companies' corporate governance factors and a range of environmental and social factors that may vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies. This supplemental analysis will be conducted alongside traditional fundamental, bottom-up financial analysis of individual companies, using traditional fundamental metrics. The Investment Manager may engage in active dialogues with company management teams to further inform investment decision-making and to foster best corporate governance practices using its fundamental and ESG analysis. The Sub-Fund may invest in a company prior to completion of the supplemental analysis or without engaging with company management. Instances in which the supplemental analysis may not be completed prior to investment include but are not limited to IPOs, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, and/or certain short-term holdings. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Management Company's Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

The Sub-Fund considers non-financial criteria, promoting environmental/social characteristics, aiming to target an average weighted carbon footprint score better than (i.e. lower than) the Index/Benchmark, which is applied to at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund (excluding cash and derivatives).

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

Carbon footprint. Average weighted carbon footprint lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

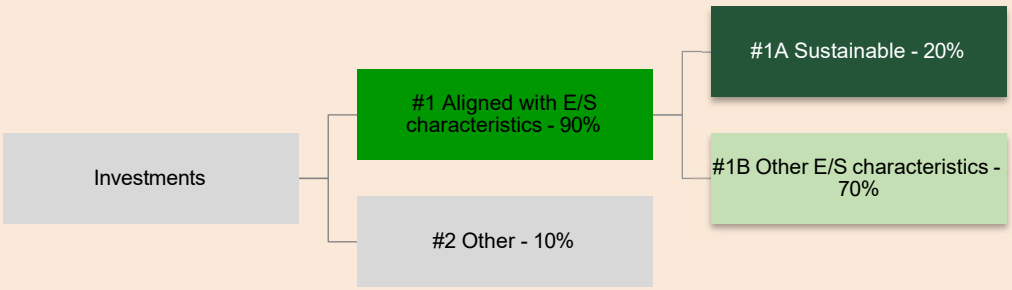
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 20% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments.

Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[21]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

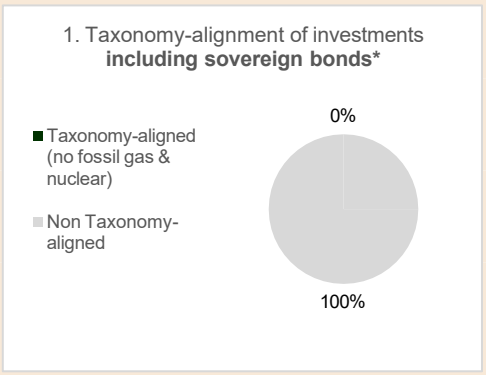
☒ No

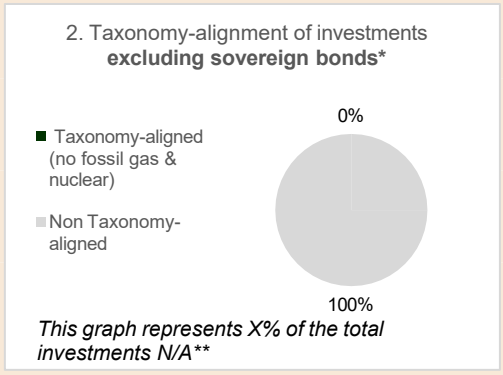
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

[21] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.



What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as Sustainable Investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Frontier Markets Debt (Hard Currency)

Legal entity identifier:
5493006YQLBPCXT3ZZ34

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) Sub-Fund level environmental score (E-score) targets as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Also, the Sub-Fund restricts investments in countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog, Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a "Call for Action".

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

The Sub-Fund aims to target a higher environmental score (E-score) relative to the Reference Portfolio / Benchmark. The Investment Manager aims to measure an E-score fro each issuer in the Sub-Fund and in the Reference Portfolio / Benchmark according to its proprietary ESG scoring system, which amongst other factors may consider Air Quality, Water Scarcity, Climate & Energy, Biodiversity & Habitat. Where exceptional circumstances exist (including, but not limited to, high market volatility, exceptional market conditions, market disruptions) that result in this target not being achieved, the Investment Manager will seek to adjust the Sub-Fund to adhere to the target as soon as reasonably practicable and in the best interests of Shareholders. However, there may be instances where an internal E-score may not be available for a particular issuer, which include but are not limited to kind transfers, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings. If an issuer does not an E-score it will be excluded when calculating the E-score of the Sub-Fund or Reference Portfolio / Benchmark, as applicable.

Although the Sub-Fund aims to target a better environmental score relative to the Reference Portfolio / Benchmark, please not that the relevant reference benchmark is not an ESG benchmark.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager, that comply with the ESG Criteria.

The Investment Manager will monitor these targets on an ongoing basis and seek to adjust the Sub-Fund on at least quarterly basis to adhere to the targets.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference Benchmark has been designated fort he purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
  - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
  - production of tobacco.
- Number of issuers against which arms embargoes have been issued by the UN Security Council and subject to a 'Call for Action' on the Financial Action Task Force list.
- The difference in the E-score of the Sub-Fund according to the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG scoring system for each directly held issuer and the E-score of the Reference Portfolio/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not Applicable

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager’s view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to

encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in any countries subject to country-wide arms embargo sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, and countries on the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog, Financial Action Task Force list, that are subject to a "Call for Action".

The Sub-Fund will have a higher environmental score (E-score) relative to the Reference Portfolio/Benchmark (calculated on direct exposure only).

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for

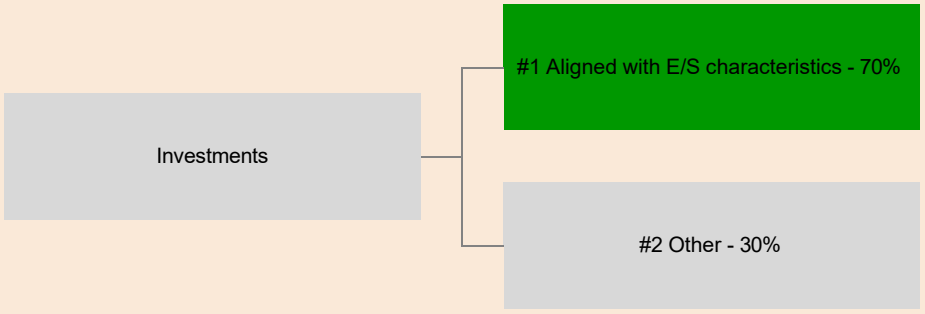
Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. Up to 30% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, certain derivatives, contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



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.

#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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investments" within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[22]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

0%

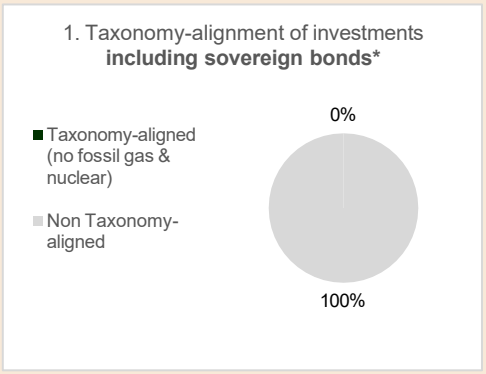
[22] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

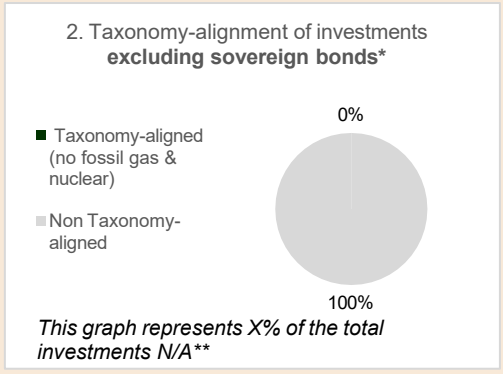
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make socially sustainable investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swaps indices), and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve

the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 Green Bond Short Duration

Legal entity identifier:
549300IXCKXPVX5RW897

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

[X] **Yes**	[ ] **No**
[X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 90%	[ ] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
[X] 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
[X] 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: %	[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute to creating a more sustainable future by investing in bonds of which the proceeds are used to finance climate and environmental projects contributing to positive benefits to the environment. In order to achieve this, the Sub-Fund applies the Management Company's proprietary Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology and invests in both new and existing projects that are aligned with the international Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles and following categories:

- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Pollution prevention and control
- Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use
- Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity
- Clean transportation
- Sustainable water and wastewater management
- Climate change adaptation
- Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes

- Consumption and Production
- Green buildings

Environmental objective as per Taxonomy Regulation

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to climate change mitigation objectives as set out in Article 10 of the Taxonomy Regulation. The Sub-Fund can also invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives as set out in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation or in economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives not covered by the Taxonomy Regulation.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons),
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas),
- tobacco production,
- adult entertainment,
- fur and leather,
- firearms,
- gambling.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the sustainable investment objective's criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis The Investment Manager] in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from: production of, and/or

involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.
- % of the net assets of the Sub-Fund invested in green bonds.
- % of Taxonomy alignment.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be doing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a Sustainable Investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding sustainable investment objective's criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the sustainable investment objective's criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above, under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

In addition to applying the sustainable investment objective's criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key

environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in use of proceeds bonds, the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark will be applied on a look through basis to the economic activities financed by such bonds. As part of EU Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions, the Sub-Fund will also exclude investments in use of proceeds bonds issued by companies found to be in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology

The Management Company's proprietary Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology details the technical screening criteria for each economic activity that appears in green bonds. Each economic activity should meet these technical screening criteria which are formed from the EU Taxonomy, Climate Bonds Initiative and internal environmental screening criteria. The Sub-Fund seeks to align the economic activities within green bonds to the UN SDG's:

- SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation
- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean energy
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13 – Climate Action
- SDG 14 – Life Under Water
- SDG 15 – Life on Land

In line with the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology, the Sub-Fund assesses the following metrics:

- Annual Greenhouse Gas emissions avoided (CO2 equivalent) – Total and per million invested
- Renewable Energy Capacity added (MW)
- Annual renewable energy output (MWh) - Total and per million invested
- Annual energy savings (MWh) - Total and per million invested
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to new projects versus re-financing of existing projects
- Percentage of the benchmark ineligible as a result of the Management Company's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles categories

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., human rights), and governance (i.e., remuneration policy) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a thematic approach to sustainable investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to invest across a specific theme of investments. This approach is implemented by investing a significant portion of the net assets (i.e., at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund) into green bonds.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the sustainable investment objective's criteria, further described above. As part of the sustainable investment objective's criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Minimum net asset contribution to green bonds. A minimum of 90% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund must be green bonds.

Taxonomy Aligned Investments. The Sub-Fund will commit to invest a percentage of its portfolio in Taxonomy Aligned Investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

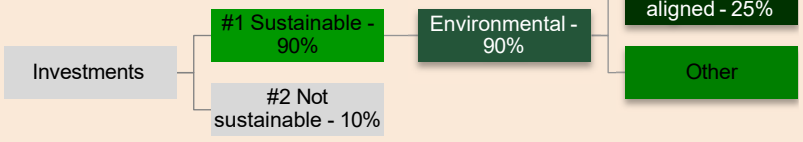
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The asset allocation of the Sub-Fund towards Sustainable Investments, including the commitments specifically to environmental and social Sustainable Investments, as applicable, is reflected in the table below.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. These sustainable investments can be green, social or sustainable bonds. The Sub-Fund has also a commitment to invest a minimum of 25% in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Up to 10% may be held in securities such cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, UCI's, UCITS and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

For green bonds short duration:

The Sub-Fund has a certain duration profile and in order to match this profile, futures are used. The use of futures is an efficient means to reach a certain duration profile, while leading to a maximum room to invest the remaining assets of the Sub-Fund in green bonds. The Sub-Fund can also use derivatives to hedge investment risks such as currency risk. These investments do not affect the attainment of the sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The green bonds with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy are defined as those investments which meet the technical screening criteria and do no significant harm criteria relevant to each economic activity as per the EU Taxonomy instructions. The green bonds with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy are aligned instead with the focus areas of the Green Bond Principles, i.e. renewable energy, energy efficiency, pollution prevention and control, environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use, terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation, clean transportation, sustainable water and wastewater

management, climate change adaptation, circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes and/or certified eco-efficient products and green buildings. This is confirmed through the assessment based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[24]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

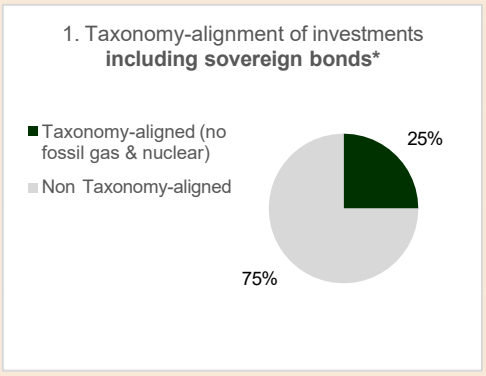
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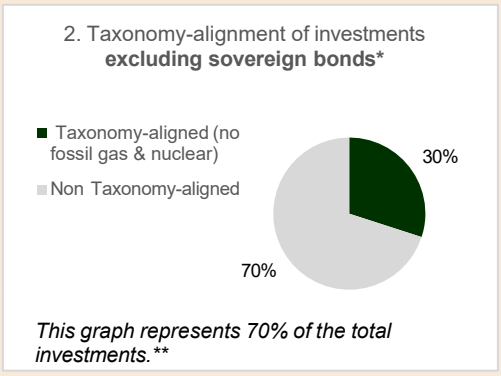
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***The proportion of total investments shown in this second graph is purely indicative and may vary. As such, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment made in this second graph only consists in the result of the mathematical adjustment of the first graph, due to the exclusion of an indicative proportion of sovereign bonds from the denominator. In this context, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment is also indicative and may vary.*

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

[24] 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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 90% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. The Sub-Fund also commits to invest a minimum of 25% in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

While there is no minimum share of socially sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund might make such sustainable investments as per its sustainable investment objective described in the question “What is the sustainable investment objective of the financial product?” above.

What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under “#2 Not sustainable" include securities such as UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These investments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 North America Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity

Legal entity identifier:
549300BCWEKCL173WB88

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its quantitative investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and / or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- weapons;
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas, shale oil and gas);
- unconventional oil & gas;
- tobacco;
- power generation (thermal coal and nuclear power generation);
- gambling;
- adult entertainment;

- palm oil;
- private prisons;
- predatory lending;
- biocides;
- alcohol.

The Sub-Fund will seek to exclude companies in the bottom 5 percentile of the Index/Benchmark based on their industry adjusted ESG score provided by an external data provider[1](the "ESG Score").

The Sub-Fund will also seek to exclude from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices described below as well as data provided by third party vendors.

The Sub-Fund promotes a lower carbon intensity (being scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by revenue) compared to the Index/Benchmark.

In addition, the Sub-Fund will exclude companies from the Index/Benchmark with a carbon intensity level in the worst 20 percentile of the Index/Benchmark. Within this universe of excluded companies, the very worst (bottom 5% of the Index/Benchmark) will remain excluded and of the remaining population certain companies will be reincluded in the Sub-Fund's portfolio if the Investment Manager considers that they are "aligning" or "aligned" to net-zero emissions based on a categorization determined by Goldman Sachs Asset Management's proprietary Paris Lens framework (the "Climate Screen").

More information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues and exclusions may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section, together with, where applicable, any additional information relating to adherence to a voluntary label.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds predetermined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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[1] Source: MSCI. Please refer to https:/www.msci.com/notice-and-disclaimer-for-reporting-licenses.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact ten principles.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund in the bottom 5 percentile of the of the Index/Benchmark based on the ESG Score.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund with a carbon intensity level in the worst 5 percentile of the Index/Benchmark, and the percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund with a carbon intensity level in the worst 20 percentile of the Index/Benchmark and that are not considered to be "Aligning" or "Aligned" to net zero emissions.
- Average weighted carbon intensity score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement.

Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

On at least a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager will determine the adherence of the investments comprising the Sub-Fund to these ESG Criteria, based on the thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion. Subject to the Investment Manager’s determination regarding the adherence of the investments to these ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund’s portfolio may be subject to a corresponding rebalance in order to remove investments identified for exclusion on the basis of the ESG Criteria. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may hold investments in the interim period between reviews which the Investment Manager may subsequently identify for exclusion from the portfolio of the Sub-Fund based on adherence to the ESG Criteria. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, may periodically update the indicators used in the investment decision-making process of the Sub-Fund. The indicators applied by the Investment Manager are assessed in reliance on one or a number of third party ESG vendors.

The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data and/or ratings provided by third party vendors where it deems the data and/or ratings to be inaccurate or inappropriate.

The Investment Manager will apply the Climate Screen which utilizes the proprietary Goldman Sachs Asset Management Paris Lens Tool that combines quantitative and qualitative information on company climate disclosures, ambition, targets, emissions performance, decarbonization strategy and capital allocation alignment to provide a forward-looking categorization of a company’s alignment with the Paris Agreement. This assessment measures companies' commitment to reaching net-zero emissions, categorising companies within a spectrum ranging from Not Aligning, Committed to

Aligning, Aligning, Aligned and Achieving Net Zero. Companies within high emitting sectors are subject to more stringent standards relative to low impact sectors.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team creates a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., violations of UNGC principles), and governance (i.e., significant governance controversies) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a best-in-universe approach to responsible investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to select the best issuers, from an ESG perspective, within their relevant sector of activity. This approach is implemented by aiming to maintain an average weighted carbon intensity at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark, which is assessed on at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund (excluding sovereign issuers, cash and derivatives).

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Carbon intensity. Average weighted carbon intensity at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

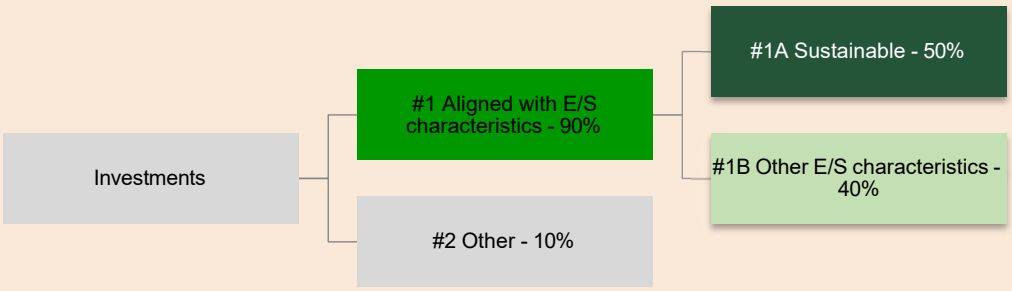
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[25]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

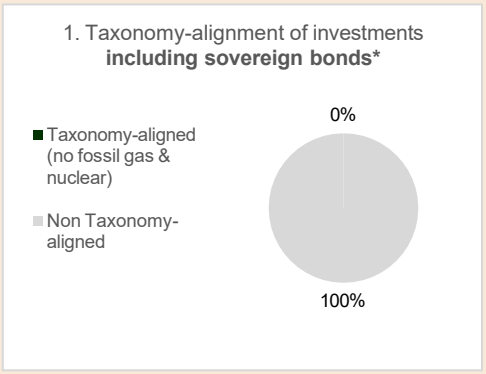
[25] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

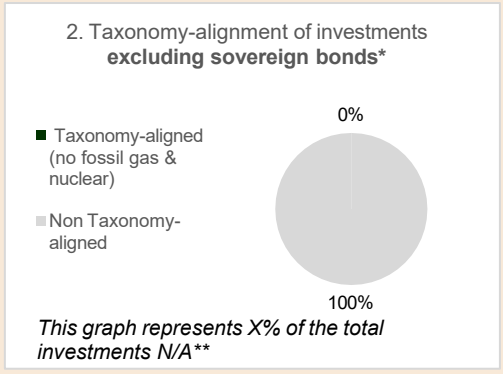
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "2 Other"' may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

Only UCIs and UCITS that exclusively invest in sovereigns and have no exposure (direct or indirect) to corporates or otherwise that passively track an index which has been constructed to comply with the criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark may be included.

Financial instruments providing an exposure to at least one company are subject to the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark. Other financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental and or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 US Dollar Credit

Legal entity identifier:
HFKIDI5CTG4L2CR5MQ32

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG ratings as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

The Sub-Fund also promotes environmental and/or social characteristics related to support for human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption and reduction of environmental footprint by excluding from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices described below as well as data provided by third party vendors.

Adherence to these ESG criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

Additionally, the screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system. The proprietary ESG ratings comprise a scale of 0 - 5 where issuers with an ESG rating of 0 - 1 are considered within the lowest category of ESG ratings. The government and corporate issuers with the lowest ESG ratings according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system generally account for less than 10% of issuers for which the Investment Manager has assigned an internal ESG rating. The Sub-Fund may invest in a government or corporate issuer prior to such issuer receiving an internal ESG rating. There are instances where an internal ESG rating may be not available, which include but are not limited to, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, new issues, holding that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG criteria above are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager, that comply with the ESG Criteria.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
  - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal and oil sands);
  - production of tobacco.
- % of companies in the Sub-Fund the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact ten principles; and
- The screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager’s view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to

encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal and oil sands);
- production of tobacco.

The Sub-Fund excludes from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices as well as data provided by third party vendors.

The Sub-Fund includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system as described above.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub-Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

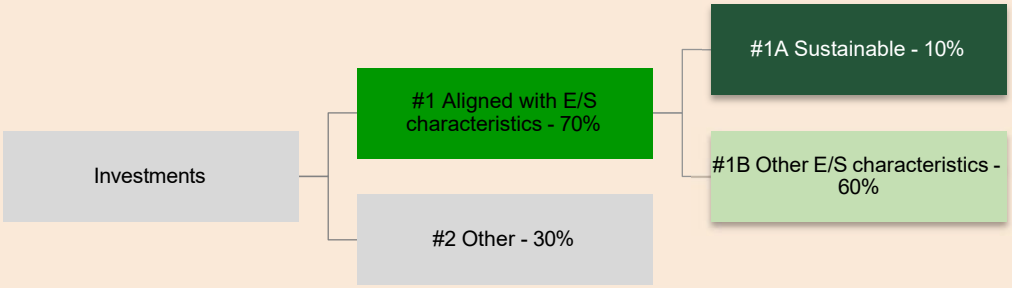


Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. At least 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. Up to 30% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, certain derivatives, contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its portfolio alignment with such EU Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[26]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

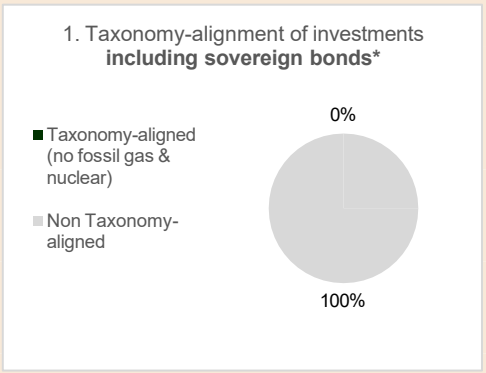
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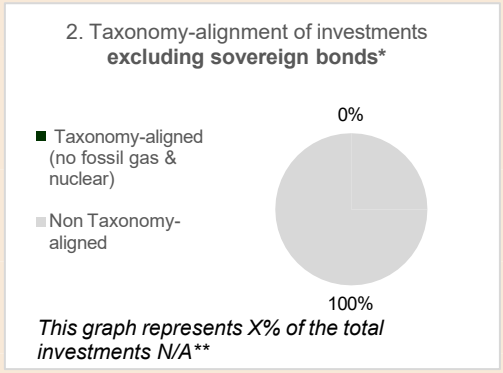
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund will make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

[26] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this Sub-Fund will make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

As noted above, whether investments made by this Sub-Fund are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swap indices) for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to funds section.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 Biodiversity Bond

Legal entity identifier:
98450045B0691DA87F85

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

- [X] **Yes**
- [ ] **No**

- [X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 90%
  - [ ] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - [X] in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: %
- [ ] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
  - [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - [ ] with a social objective
- [ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute to creating a more sustainable future by investing in bonds that aim to support biodiversity conservation and remediation, by investing either:

a) in a combination of green, social and sustainability bonds where the use of proceeds are not based on the ICMA voluntary principles for self-labelled Green, Social and Sustainability bonds ("Unlabelled Bonds") but which are issued by companies which have revenues contributing positively to SDG 6 (Clean water and Sanitation) and/or SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and Production) and/or SDG 14 (Life below water) and/or SDG 15 (Life on Land); or

b) green, social and sustainability bonds where the proceeds will be applied to projects or activities that promote green, social and sustainability purposes through their use of proceeds based on the International Capital Market Association's (ICMA) voluntary principles for self-labelled Green, Social and Sustainability bonds ("Labelled Bonds") with specific alignment to SDG 6 and/or SDG 12 and/or SDG 14 and/or SDG 15. The alignment with these SDG's is based on the use-of-proceeds information which is received from the issuer.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons),
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas),
- tobacco production,
- adult entertainment,
- fur and leather,
- firearms,
- gambling.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the sustainable investment objective's criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis The Investment Manager] in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.
- % of the net assets of the Sub-Fund invested in Labelled Bonds and the percentage of the net assets of the Sub-Fund invested in Unlabelled Bonds that aim to support biodiversity conservation and remediation.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be doing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a Sustainable Investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding sustainable investment objective's criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the sustainable investment objective's criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above, under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

In addition to applying the sustainable investment objective's criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in use of proceeds bonds, the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark will be applied on a look through basis to the economic activities financed by such bonds. As part of EU Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions, the Sub-Fund will also exclude investments in use of proceeds bonds issued by companies found to be in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Biodiversity Bond Assessment Methodology

The Management Company's proprietary Biodiversity Bond Assessment Methodology details the screening criteria for each economic activity that appears in green, social and sustainability bonds as well as the screening for unlabelled bonds that focuses on issuer level criteria. Each economic activity and issuer should meet these screening criteria which takes into account SDG contribution of the activities in the bond or of the issuer's revenues, an internal mapping of the issuer's revenues to sustainable activities as well as extra biodiversity high impact and controversy screens. The framework leans on the EU Taxonomy, Climate Bonds Initiative, ICMA Green and Social Bond Principles, ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines, ENCORE data, data from third party vendors, industry initiatives and internal biodiversity screening criteria. The Sub-Fund seeks to align the economic activities within green, social and sustainability bonds and the revenues of the unlabelled bond issuers to the following UN SDGs:

- SDG - Clean water and Sanitation
- SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 14 - Life Under Water
- SDG 15 - Life on Land

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., human rights), and governance (i.e., stakeholder relations) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub Fund adopts a thematic approach to sustainable investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to invest across a specific theme of investments. This approach is implemented by investing a significant portion of the net assets (i.e., at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund) into sustainable investments, which may include both Labelled Bonds and Unlabelled Bonds as detailed above.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the sustainable investment objective's criteria, further described above. As part of the sustainable investment objective's criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

The Sub-Fund will invest in a combination in Labelled Bonds and in Unlabelled Bonds (as defined above) that aim to support biodiversity conservation and remediation.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as either in violation of the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and/or have high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company considers having an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub-Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.



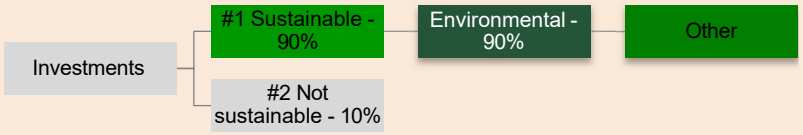
What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The asset allocation of the Sub-Fund towards Sustainable Investments, including the commitments specifically to environmental and social Sustainable Investments, as applicable, is reflected in the table below.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Up to 10% may be held in securities such cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.

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.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- **How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?**

The use of derivatives is meant to hedge investment risks. The investments do not affect the attainment of the sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its portfolio alignment with such EU Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[27]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

0%

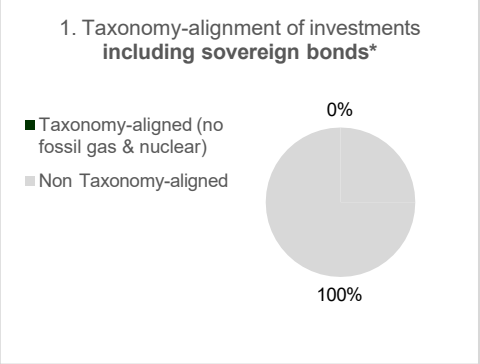
[27] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil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

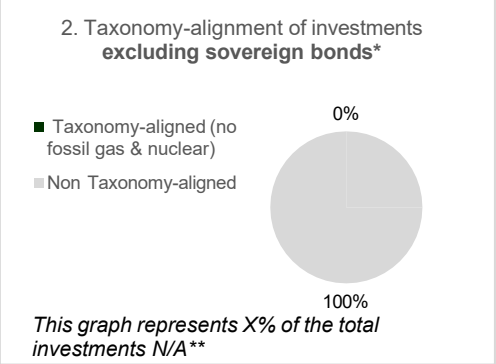
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 90% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Management Company is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Sub-Fund's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position is kept under review as the underlying rules are finalized and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Not sustainable" include securities such as cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage

shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These investments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Global Flexible Multi-Asset

Legal entity identifier:
222100KFI81DVYYSNY82

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _%

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with a social objective

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _%

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as described in Article 8 of the SFDR and as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). Specifically, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics by:

- Restricting issuers involved in controversial activities. This is done by restricting direct investments in transferable securities of companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the production of and/or involvement in controversial weapons, the production of tobacco products, and the extraction of fossil fuels (oil sands and thermal coal).
- Additionally, the screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system, at the time of purchasing. The proprietary ESG ratings comprise a scale of 0 – 5 where issuers with an ESG rating of 0 - 1 are considered within the lowest category of ESG ratings. The government issuers with the lowest ESG ratings according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system generally account for less than 10% of the issuers for which the Investment Manager has assigned an internal ESG rating. The Sub-Fund may invest in a government issuer prior to such

issuer receiving an internal ESG rating. There are instances where an internal ESG rating may not be available, which include but are not limited to, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings.
- With respect to its direct investments, the Sub-Fund promotes to have a lower carbon footprint compared to the universe of the applicable underlying asset classes.
- The Sub-Fund may also promote environmental and social characteristics by investing a portion of assets in certain UCIs and UCITS disclosing under Article 8 or 9 managed by a third party unaffiliated to the Investment Manager will be required to incorporate minimum revenue-based exclusionary screens (including with respect to tobacco, controversial weapons and fossil fuels).

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Sub-Fund's direct exposure to companies excluded as described in the Sub-Fund's binding elements.
- Sub-Fund's direct exposure to government issuers with an ESG rating according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system less than or equal to 1.
- Sub-Fund's average weighted carbon footprint score against the universe.
- Sub-Fund's exposure to certain UCIs and UCITS that disclose under Article 8 or 9 or, when managed by a third party unaffiliated to the Investment Manager, that additionally incorporate the minimum revenue based exclusionary screens as described above.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an

environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all direct investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

In the context of investments in UCIs and UCITS in which the Sub-Fund is invested, it assesses the underlying investments when considering its allocation to sustainable investments.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational

Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

the Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as out-lined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the applica-tion of the binding ESG criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In the context of investments in UCIs and UCITS disclosing under article 8 or 9 SFDR that are managed by a third party unaffiliated to the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager maintains a verification process to ensure each of them adheres to the criteria outlined above. This involves sourcing fund prospectuses and documentation to verify both the SFDR disclosures and alignment with the criteria above. The Investment Manager then maintains an approved list of eligible funds and conducts periodic reviews to confirm ongoing compliance of each of the funds in the list. Any new funds undergo similar verification processes before inclusion, ensuring that only funds complying with the minimum criteria outlined above are maintained in the list of eligible funds.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a stewardship framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement effort.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund's binding elements are listed below:

- The Sub-Fund will exclude investment in companies involved in certain activities as set forth in the binding commitments above. Adherence is based on pre-set revenue thresholds and relies on third-party data.
- The Sub-Fund includes government issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system at the time of purchasing as described above.
- The Sub-Fund's average weighted carbon footprint will be lower than the universe of the applicable underlying asset classes:
- For direct investments in equities the relevant global equity investment universe
- For direct investments in corporate bonds with an investment grade credit rating the relevant investment grade corporate bond universe
- For direct investments in corporate bonds with a non-investment grade credit rating the relevant non-investment grade corporate bond universe
- The Sub-Fund will invest a portion of its assets in UCIs and UCITS disclosing under Article 8 or 9 SFDR. UCIs and UCITS disclosing under Article 8 or 9 managed by a third party unaffiliated to the Investment Manager will be required to incorporate minimum revenue based exclusionary screens, further described above.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

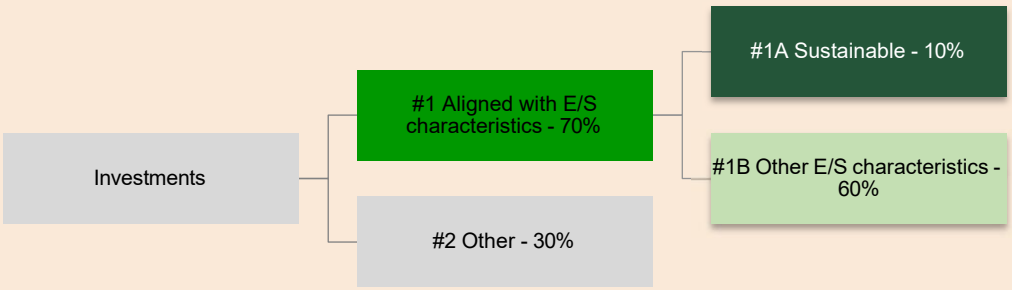
This proprietary approach seeks to, where relevant, identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund or from UCIs and UCITS disclosing under Article 8 or 9 SFDR. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities from the portfolio or from the applicable UCIs and UCITS that that are intended for exclusion at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

For UCIs and UCITS disclosing under Article 8 or 9 SFDR that are managed by a third party unaffiliated to the Investment Manager, the Sub-Fund leverages the good governance assessment applied at the level of the underlying UCIs and UCITS.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be aligned with the E/S characteristics. At least 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund will be sustainable investments. These sustainable investments contribute for example with part of their revenues to a sustainable objective, finance sustainable projects (such as green, social or sustainable bonds) or operate in a sustainable manner. These investments do not significantly harm other sustainable objectives. 30% of the investments of the Sub-Fund may be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments are mostly in cash, cash equivalents, derivatives used for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and UCI's and UCITS that do not disclose under Article 8 or 9 SFDR or that do disclose under Article 8 or 9 but that are not managed by a party affiliated to the Investment Manager and that do not incorporate, at a minimum, certain revenue based exclusionary screens, further described above.



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

N/A - Derivatives are not used for attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[29]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

0%

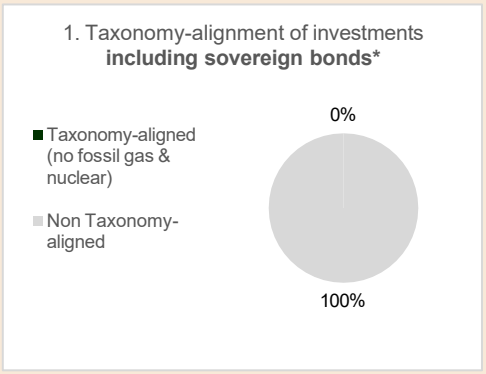
[29] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

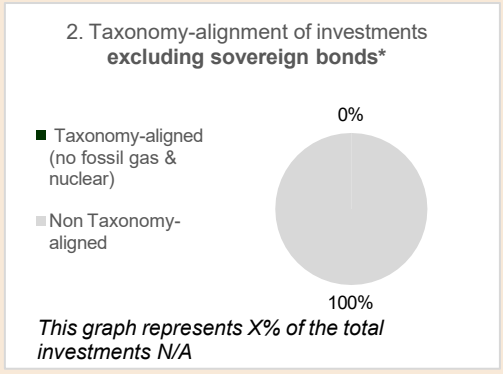
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environ-mental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Management Company is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Sub-Fund's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position is kept under review as the underlying rules are finalized and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

As noted above, whether investments made by this Sub-Fund are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under 'other' may include cash used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management/investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs that do not disclose under Article 8 or 9 SFDR or that do disclose under Article 8 or 9 but that are not managed by a party affiliated to the Investment Manager and that do not incorporate, at a minimum, certain revenue based exclusionary screens.

The percentage shown is the expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



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Template pre-contractual 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 Global Enhanced CORE® Equity

Legal entity identifier:
984500F14FB4HABDF761

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its quantitative investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) the use of climate metrics to address climate transition risk as set forth below; (ii) exclusionary screens.

The Sub Fund seeks to promote a transition to a lower carbon economy by managing climate transition risk relative to the Reference Benchmark via proprietary climate metrics. Where exceptional circumstances exist (including, but not limited to, high market volatility, exceptional market conditions, market disruptions) that result in this target not being achieved, the Investment Manager will seek to adjust the Sub- Fund to adhere to the target as soon as reasonably practicable and in the best interests of Shareholders. Please note that the Reference Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of and/or involvement in controversial weapons;
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal or oil sands);
- production of and/or involvement in tobacco products.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

The Sub-Fund will also seek to exclude from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices described below as well as data provided by third party vendors.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds predetermined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course. of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- The level of the climate transition risk of the Sub-Fund and the Reference Benchmark according to the Investment Manager's proprietary climate metrics.
- % of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- % of companies in the Sub-Fund the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact ten principles.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers 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 above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above, the Investment Manager may also assess investee companies against certain social, environmental and governance indicators through its bottom-up stock selection and Sub-Fund construction process. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, may periodically update the indicators used in the investment decision-making process of the Sub-Fund. The indicators applied by the Investment Manager are assessed in reliance on one or a number of third party ESG vendors. The Investment Manager, in its sole.discretion, retains the right to disapply data and/or ratings provided by third party vendors where it deems the data and/or ratings to be inaccurate or inappropriate.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

The Sub-Fund aims to target a lower climate transition risk relative that is lower or equal to the Reference Benchmark using proprietary climate metrics.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub-Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual

basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

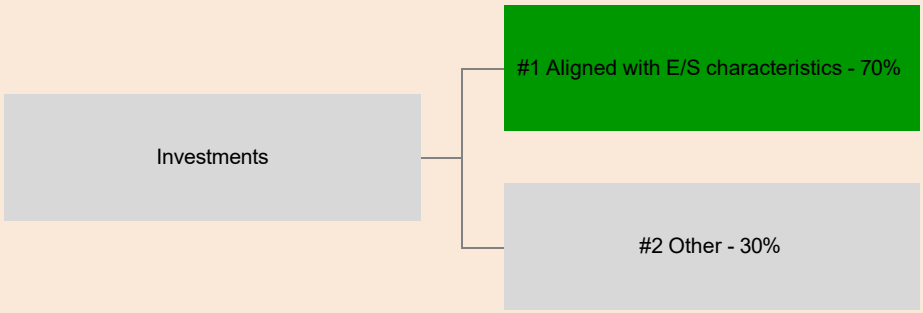
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

At least 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above.

Up to 30% of the investments of the Sub-fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as Sustainable Investments (as further described below).

The Sub-Fund does not commit to making investments in Sustainable Investments.



#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.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum extent is 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[31]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

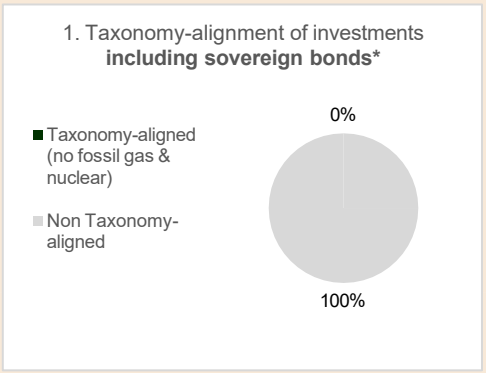
☒ No

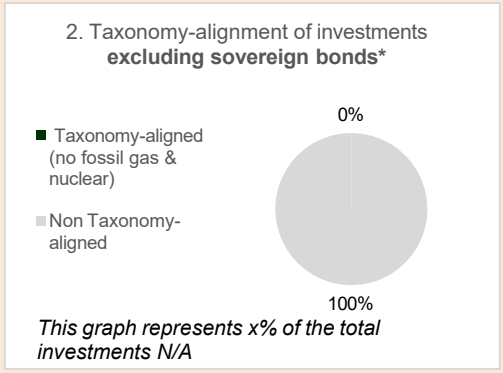
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

[31] 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 objective – 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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as Sustainable Investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Global Enhanced Index Sustainable Equity

Legal entity identifier:
549300681VGWRRMS8U23

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its quantitative investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and / or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- weapons;
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas, shale oil and gas);
- unconventional oil & gas;
- tobacco;
- power generation (thermal coal and nuclear power generation);
- gambling;
- adult entertainment;

- palm oil;
- private prisons;
- predatory lending;
- biocides;
- alcohol.

The Sub-Fund will seek to exclude companies in the bottom 5 percentile of the Index/Benchmark based on their industry adjusted ESG score provided by an external data provider[1](the "ESG Score").

The Sub-Fund will also seek to exclude from its investment universe companies the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact's ten principles (which are widely recognised corporate sustainability principles that meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption) using the proprietary approach to assess good governance practices described below as well as data provided by third party vendors.

The Sub-Fund promotes a lower carbon intensity (being scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by revenue) compared to the Index/Benchmark.

In addition, the Sub-Fund will exclude companies from the Index/Benchmark with a carbon intensity level in the worst 20 percentile of the Index/Benchmark. Within this universe of excluded companies, the very worst (bottom 5% of the Index/Benchmark) will remain excluded and of the remaining population certain companies will be reincluded in the Sub-Fund's portfolio if the Investment Manager considers that they are "aligning" or "aligned" to net-zero emissions based on a categorization determined by Goldman Sachs Asset Management's proprietary Paris Lens framework (the "Climate Screen").

More information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues and exclusions may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section, together with, where applicable, any additional information relating to adherence to a voluntary label.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds predetermined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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[1] Source: MSCI. Please refer to https:/www.msci.com/notice-and-disclaimer-for-reporting-licenses.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund the Investment Manager believes to be violating the United Nations Global Compact ten principles.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund in the bottom 5 percentile of the of the Index/Benchmark based on the ESG Score.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund with a carbon intensity level in the worst 5 percentile of the Index/Benchmark, and the percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund with a carbon intensity level in the worst 20 percentile of the Index/Benchmark and that are not considered to be "Aligning" or "Aligned" to net zero emissions.
- Average weighted carbon intensity score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable

Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement.

Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

On at least a quarterly basis, the Investment Manager will determine the adherence of the investments comprising the Sub-Fund to these ESG Criteria, based on the thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion. Subject to the Investment Manager's determination regarding the adherence of the investments to these ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund's portfolio may be subject to a corresponding rebalance in order to remove investments identified for exclusion on the basis of the ESG Criteria. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may hold investments in the interim period between reviews which the Investment Manager may subsequently identify for exclusion from the portfolio of the Sub-Fund based on adherence to the ESG Criteria. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, may periodically update the indicators used in the investment decision-making process of the Sub-Fund. The indicators applied by the Investment Manager are assessed in reliance on one or a number of third party ESG vendors.

The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data and/or ratings provided by third party vendors where it deems the data and/or ratings to be inaccurate or inappropriate.

The Investment Manager will apply the Climate Screen which utilizes the proprietary Goldman Sachs Asset Management Paris Lens Tool that combines quantitative and qualitative information on company climate disclosures, ambition, targets, emissions performance, decarbonization strategy and capital allocation alignment to provide a forward-looking categorization of a company's alignment with the Paris Agreement. This assessment measures companies' commitment to reaching net-zero emissions, categorising companies within a spectrum ranging from Not Aligning, Committed to Aligning, Aligning, Aligned and Achieving Net Zero. Companies within high emitting sectors are subject to more stringent standards relative to low impact sectors.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team creates a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., violations of UNGC principles), and governance (i.e., significant governance controversies) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a best-in-universe approach to responsible investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to select the best issuers, from an ESG perspective, within their relevant sector of activity. This approach is implemented by aiming to maintain an average weighted carbon intensity at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark, which is assessed on at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund (excluding sovereign issuers, cash and derivatives).

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Carbon intensity. Average weighted carbon intensity at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

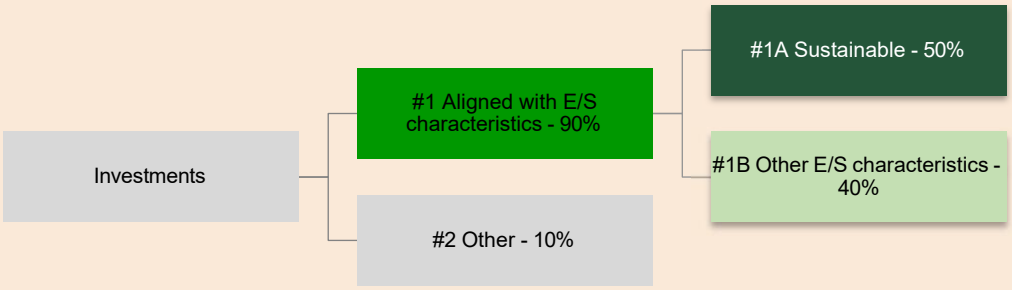
The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of

the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[32]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

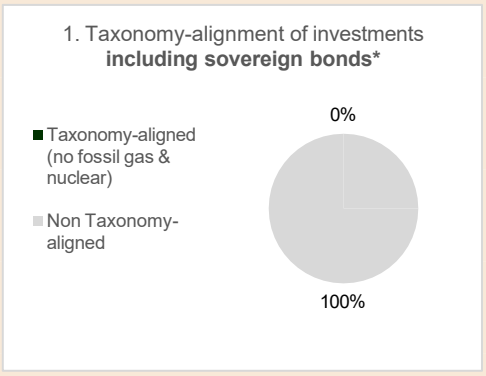
☒ No

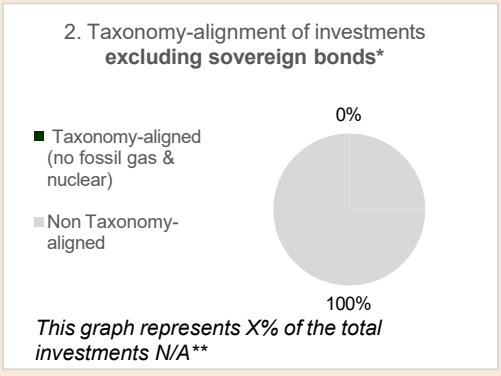
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

[32] 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 objective – 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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "2 Other"' may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

Only UCIs and UCITS that exclusively invest in sovereigns and have no exposure (direct or indirect) to corporates or otherwise that passively track an index which has been constructed to comply with the criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark may be included.

Financial instruments providing an exposure to at least one company are subject to the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark. Other financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental and or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 Global Equity Impact Opportunities

Legal entity identifier:
549300B4KPB2FJB2YZ07

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

X **Yes**	**No**

X It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 25%	It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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
X 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
X It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: 25%	It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund seeks to create positive environmental and social impact by investing in companies that the Investment Manager considers to be sustainable investments, and which provide solutions that drive environmental and social sustainability, by virtue of their alignment to key themes associated with solving environmental and social problems. The key themes (thematic alignment) are represented by companies that, in the Investment Manager's view, provide, invest in or help create products, services or technologies in areas including but not limited to:

- Thriving Communities – in areas such as affordable housing, digital inclusion, access to clean water and sanitation, access to clean energy.
- Economic Empowerment – in areas such as education for all, equal job opportunities, financial inclusion.
- Safe Society – in areas such as data privacy and security, human safety, climate change resilience, accountable and transparent institutions.
- Good Heath & Well-Being – in areas such as nutritious food, accessible and innovative healthcare, active lifestyle.
- Clean Energy – in areas such as solar energy, wind energy, bioenergy, energy storage, grid services and carbon sequestration.

- Resource Efficiency – in areas such as electric and autonomous vehicles, sustainable manufacturing, logistics and smart cities.
- Sustainable Consumption – in areas such as agriculture, food, tourism and fashion.
- Circular Economy - in areas such as recycling and reuse, waste management and single-use substitution.
- Water Sustainability - in areas such as water treatment, water distribution and desalination.

Each individual investment will be required to demonstrate alignment to one (or more) of these key themes in accordance with the Investment Manager's assessment. The Sub-Fund will seek to maintain alignment to these themes on an ongoing basis.

Alignment with the key themes is generally assessed by the Investment Manager at the time of initial purchase and will entail an assessment of the proportion of an issuer's sustainable impact revenue, as well as consideration of additional financial and non-financial indicators that significantly contribute to solving environmental and social problems such as capital expenditure, intrinsic value, research and development expenditure, future growth and corporate strategy, amongst others.

Thematic alignment refers to the outcome of the process applied by the Investment Manager to assess an issuer's positive impact contribution to solving social and environmental issues. The themes relevant to the investment objective of the Sub-Fund are determined by the Investment Manager's assessment of investment opportunities arising from global society's ambition to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The Investment Manager's assessment may be informed by, among other things, company disclosure, third-party research, engagement with the companies, or subjective criteria including the Investment Manager's own research, expectations, or opinions.

The Sub-Fund's investments will also be assessed on environmental and/or social impact metrics and the Sub-Fund will report the aggregate contribution of companies held within the Sub-Fund to environmental and social impact key performance indicators on an annual basis.

If the Investment Manager considers that any Sub-Fund investments no longer adhere to its environmental and/or social criteria, it will take appropriate remedial steps which may include (without limitation) engaging with investee companies, enhanced monitoring, identifying alternative or additional investments, and/or determining disposition of the applicable Sub-Fund's investments.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- conventional weapons;
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
- tobacco;
- alcohol;
- adult entertainment;
- for-profit prisons;
- palm oil;
- civilian firearms;
- gambling;
- shale oil and gas;
- power generation from non-renewable sources.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the sustainable investment objective promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as described above in the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective question.
- Average weighted carbon footprint score against the Index/Benchmark.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund demonstrating material alignment to one or more of the key themes according to the Investment Manager's assessment as noted above.
- Aggregate contribution of companies held in the Sub-Fund to social impact key performance indicators that may include, but are not limited to, number of people reached, entrepreneurs and SMEs helped, patients treated, women enabled, relevant services provided, institutions affected, etc.
- Aggregate contribution of companies held in the Sub-Fund to environmental impact key performance indicators that may include, but are not limited to, installed renewable energy capacity, tons of CO2 avoided/saved (net), tons of waste reduced, tons of material recycled/treated, litres of water saved/treated.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund determined to meet the Investment Manager's sustainable impact revenue threshold.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAIs are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAIs as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the Sub-Fund considered PAIs on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Portfolio considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Portfolio's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Investment Manager implements ESG criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

Once the Investment Manager determines that a company meets the Portfolio's ESG criteria as described above, the Investment Manager conducts a supplemental analysis of individual companies' corporate governance factors and a range of environmental and social factors that may vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies. This supplemental analysis will be conducted alongside traditional fundamental, bottom-up financial analysis of individual companies, using traditional fundamental metrics. The Investment Manager may engage in active dialogues with company management teams to further inform investment decision-making and to foster best corporate governance practices using its fundamental and ESG analysis. The Portfolio may invest in a company prior to completion of the supplemental analysis or without engaging with company management. Instances in which the supplemental analysis may not be completed prior to investment include but are not limited to IPOs, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, and/or certain short-term holdings. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies.

Additionally, this Portfolio leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

- Revenue or value-based exclusions that prevent investments into certain activities.
- The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.
- **Carbon footprint**. Average weighted carbon footprint lower than the Index/Benchmark
- Alignment of investee companies to key themes associated with solving social problems including, but not limited to, thriving communities, economic empowerment, safe society, good health & well-being.
- Alignment of investee companies to key themes associated with solving environmental problems including, but not limited to, clean energy, resource efficiency, sustainable consumption, circular economy and water sustainability.
- Aggregate contribution of companies held within the Sub-Fund to social and environmental impact key performance indicators, as defined by the Investment Manager.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.

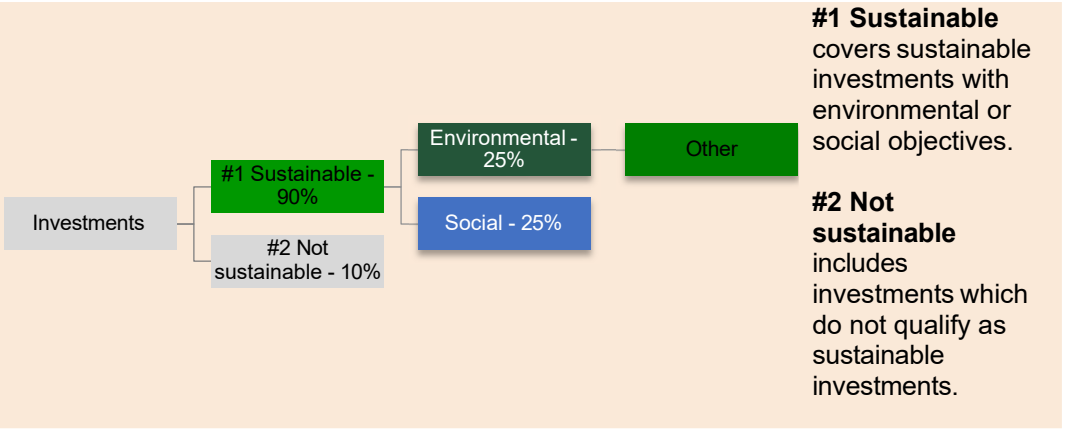


What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

This Sub-Fund commits to holding a minimum of 90% of its assets in sustainable investments. Up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be held in cash and cash equivalents, UCI's and UCITS (such as ETFs and money market funds) that themselves make disclosures pursuant to article 8 or article 9 SFDR used for the purposes of cash management and derivatives used for hedging purposes, which in exceptional circumstances might be exceeded temporarily. In such circumstances the asset allocation would be brought back to the levels stated above as soon as practicable and in the best interests of investors.

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.



- **How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[33]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

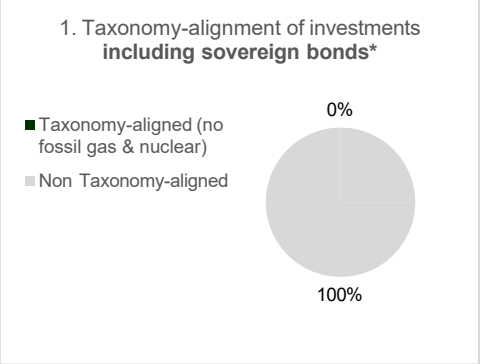
[33] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil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

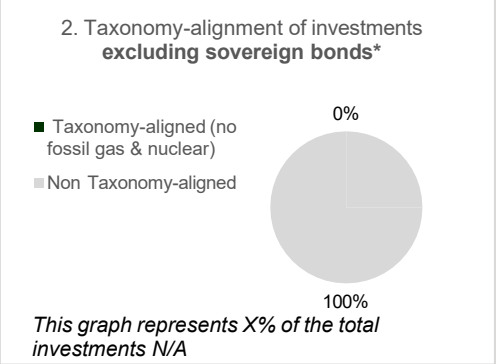
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 25% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Investment Manager is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Sub-Fund's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position is kept under review as the underlying rules are finalized and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum share of Sustainable Investments with a social objective is 25%.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under '#2 Not Sustainable' includes cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for hedging purposes and UCI's and UCITS (such as ETFs and money market funds) that themselves make disclosures pursuant to article 8 or article 9 of SFDR for the purposes of cash management. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is the planned percentage which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

Only UCI's and UCITS that exclusively invest in sovereigns and have no exposure (direct or indirect) to corporates or otherwise that passively track an index which has been constructed to comply with the criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmarks may be included.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not Applicable - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Global Equity Income

Legal entity identifier:
5493000WZY3YLO3WB727

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will restrict issuers involved in controversial activities. This is done by restricting investments involved in the development, production, maintenance or trade of controversial weapons, the production of tobacco products, thermal coal mining and/or oil sands extraction.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-

party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above. In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above, the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to assess overall business quality and valuation, as well as potential risks. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, cash flows, balance sheet leverage, return on invested capital, industry dynamics, earnings quality and profitability. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety, community impact, governance practices and stakeholder relations, employee relations, board structure, transparency and management incentives. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with companies when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The ESG Criteria is not designed to reduce investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount. The exclusionary screens are intended to ensure that issuers engaged in certain activities are entirely excluded from the Sub-Fund and is expected to remove between 0-5% of the Reference Sub-Fund/Benchmark.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub-Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

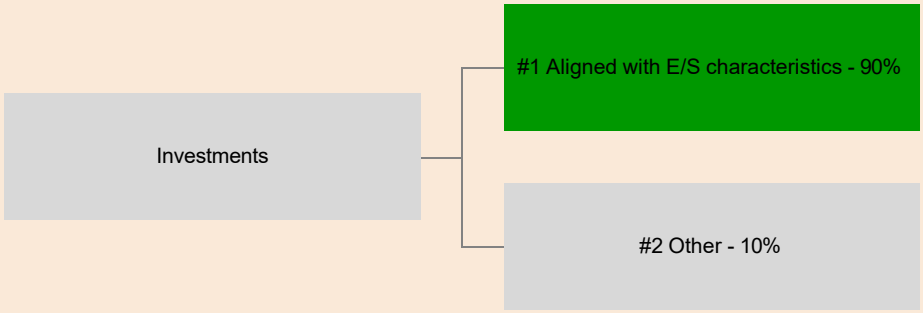
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above.

Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).

The Sub-Fund does not commit to making investments in Sustainable Investments.



#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.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum extent is 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[34]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

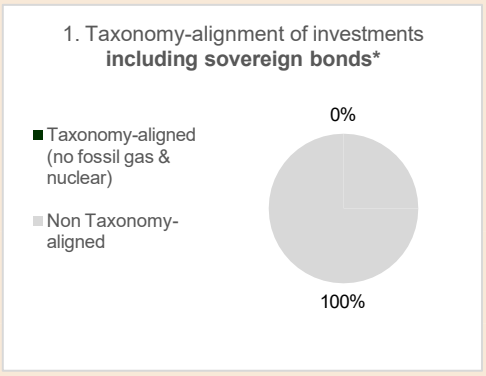
☒ No

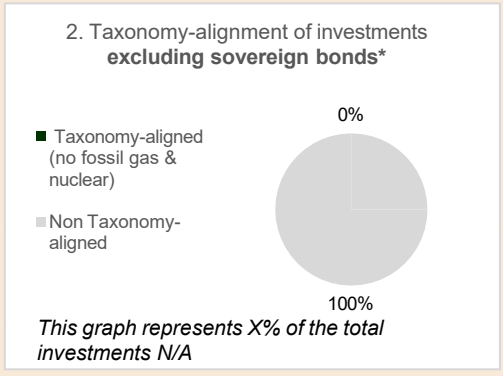
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

[34] 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 objective – 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.

What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under “#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Global High Yield (Former NN)

Legal entity identifier:
481OWQYUNTDS15FA8P36

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria"). This consists of: (i) exclusionary screens; and (ii) minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG ratings as set forth below.

As part of the ESG investment process, the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by avoiding investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

Additionally, the screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system provided, however, that the Sub-Fund may have exposure of up to 10% in issuers with a rating of less than or equal to 1. The proprietary ESG ratings comprise a scale of 0 – 5 where issuers with an ESG rating of 0 - 1 are considered within the lowest category of ESG ratings. The government and corporate issuers with the lowest ESG ratings according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system generally account for less than 10% of the issuers for which the Investment Manager has assigned an internal ESG rating. The Sub-Fund may invest in a government or corporate issuer prior to such issuer receiving an internal ESG rating. There are instances where an internal ESG rating may not be available, which include but are not limited to, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG Criteria above are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG Criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in UCITS/UCIs, including UCITS/UCIs managed by the Investment Manager, that comply with the ESG Criteria.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from:
    - production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
    - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
    - production of tobacco.
- The screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system provided, however, that the Sub-Fund may have direct exposure of up to 10% in issuers with a rating of less than or equal to 1.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not Applicable

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above. As part of the ESG Criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (thermal coal and oil sands); and
- production of tobacco.

The Sub-Fund includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system provided, however, that the Sub-Fund may have direct exposure of up to 10% in issuers with a rating of less than or equal to 1.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

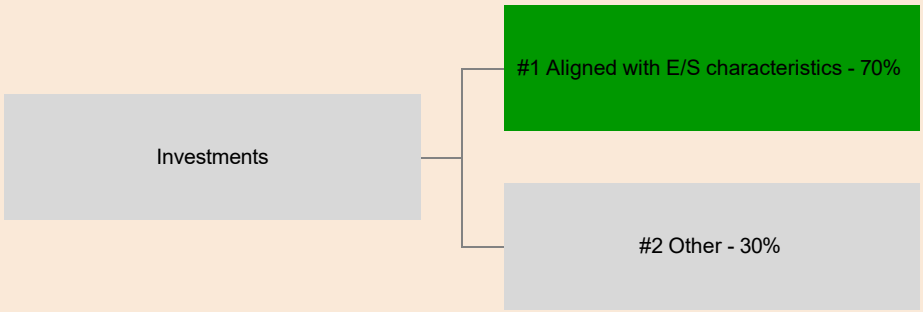
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. Up to 30% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, certain derivatives, contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



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.

#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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its alignment with the Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[35]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

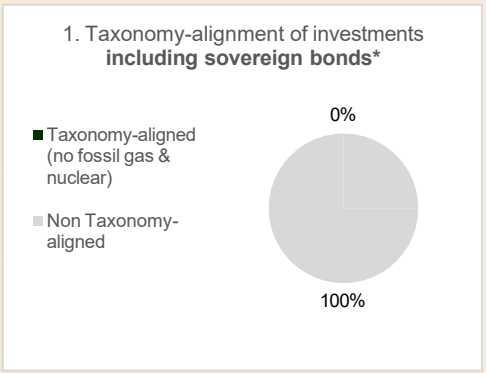
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

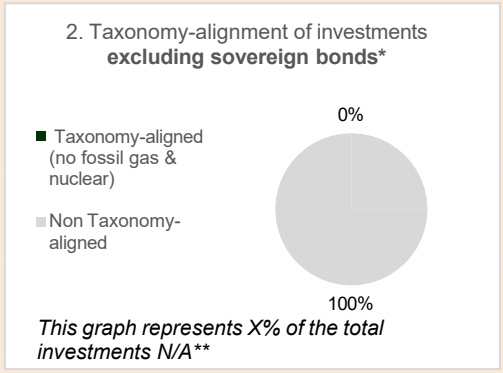
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

0%

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Portfolio does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

[35] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS and UCIs that are not aligned to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swaps indices), and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 Global Impact Corporate Bond

Legal entity identifier:
549300JYQJYCSQCPCB76

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

[X] **Yes**	[ ] **No**
[X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 40%	[ ] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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
[X] 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
[X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: 10%	[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute to creating a more sustainable future by investing in corporate green, social and sustainability bonds as defined by the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles, ICMA Social Bond Principles and ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines.

Green bonds are bonds whose proceeds are used to finance climate and environmental projects contributing to positive benefits to the environment. Social bonds are bonds whose proceeds are used to finance projects that are beneficial to society. Sustainability bonds include projects whose proceeds positively contribute to both the environment and society, and include the principles of both the green and social bonds.

- The green bond investments of the Sub-Fund will seek to align with the ICMA Green Bond Principles, ICMA Social Bond Principles and following categories:
  - Renewable energy
  - Energy efficiency
  - Pollution prevention and control

- Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use
- Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity
- Clean transportation
- Sustainable water and wastewater management
- Climate change adaptation
- Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes
- Consumption and Production
- Green buildings
- Affordable basic infrastructure
- Access to essential services
- Affordable housing
- Employment generation
- Food security and sustainable food systems
- Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment.

Environmental objective as per Taxonomy Regulation

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to climate change mitigation objectives as set out in Article 10 of the Taxonomy Regulation. The Sub-Fund can also invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives as set out in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation or in economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives not covered by the Taxonomy Regulation.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons),
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas),
- tobacco production,
- adult entertainment,
- fur and leather,
- firearms,
- gambling.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the sustainable investment objective's criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis The Investment Manager] in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.
- % of the net assets of the Sub-Fund invested in green, social & sustainability bonds.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be doing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a Sustainable Investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding sustainable investment objective's criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the sustainable investment objective's criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above, under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

In addition to applying the sustainable investment objective's criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in use of proceeds bonds, the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark will be applied on a look through basis to the economic activities financed by such bonds. As part of EU Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions, the Sub-Fund will also exclude investments in use of proceeds bonds issued by companies found to be in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology
The Management Company's proprietary Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Methodology details the technical screening criteria for each economic activity that appears in green, social and sustainability bonds. Each economic activity should meet these technical screening criteria which are formed from the EU Taxonomy, Climate Bonds Initiative, ICMA Social Bond Principles, ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines and internal environmental and social screening criteria. The Sub-Fund seeks to align the economic activities within green, social and sustainability bonds to the UN SDGs:

- SDG 1 - No Poverty
- SDG 2 - Zero Hunger
- SDG 3 - Good Health & Wellbeing
- SDG 4 - Quality Education
- SDG 5 - Gender Equality
- SDG 6 - Clean Water & Sanitation
- SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean energy
- SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities
- SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13 - Climate Action
- SDG 14 - Life Under Water
- SDG 15 - Life on Land

In line with the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Methodology, the Sub-Fund assesses on the following metrics:

- Annual Greenhouse Gas emissions avoided (CO2 equivalent) – Total and per million invested
- Renewable Energy Capacity added (MW)
- Annual renewable energy output (MWh) – Total and per million invested
- Annual energy savings (MWh) – Total and per million invested
- Number of beneficiaries – Total and per million invested
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to new projects versus re-financing of existing projects

- Percentage of the benchmark ineligible as a result of the Management Company's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles & Social Bond Principles categories

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the sustainable investment objective's criteria, further described above. As part of the sustainable investment objective's criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Minimum net asset contribution to green social & sustainability bonds. A minimum 90% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund must be invested in green, social & sustainability bonds.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

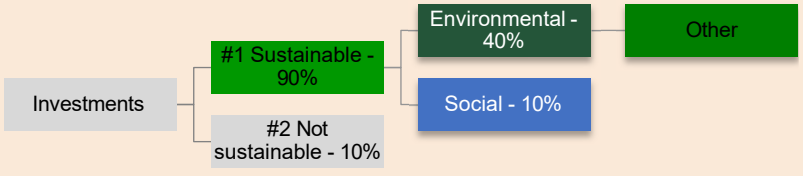
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The asset allocation of the Sub-Fund towards Sustainable Investments, including the commitments specifically to environmental and social Sustainable Investments, as applicable, is reflected in the table below.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Up to 10% may be held in securities such as cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, UCI's, UCITS and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

The use of derivatives is primarily meant to hedge investment risks. The investments do not affect the attainment of the sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its portfolio alignment with such EU Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[36]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

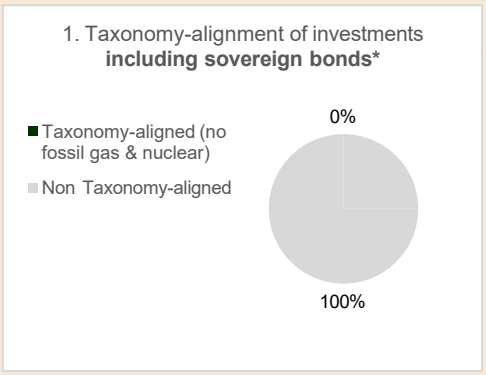
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

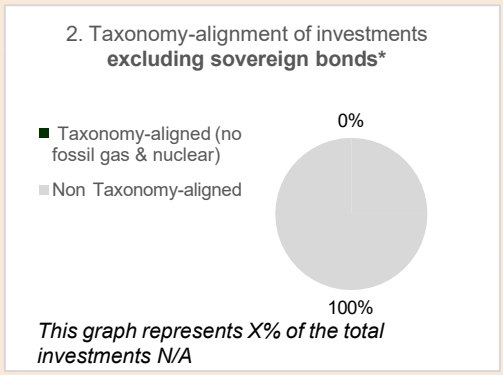
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

0%

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 40% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Management Company is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Sub-Fund's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position is kept under review as the underlying rules are finalized and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

[36] 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.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

This Sub-Fund makes sustainable investments for an aggregate of minimum 90% and commits to a minimum share of Sustainable Investments with a social objective of 10%.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Not sustainable" include securities such as UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These investments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Global Inflation Linked Bond

Legal entity identifier:
6YHYO2C8GGWW6BMN3557

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**

●○ ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with a social objective

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of minimum inclusion criteria based on proprietary ESG ratings as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

The screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system. The proprietary ESG ratings comprise a scale of 0 – 5 where issuers with an ESG rating of 0 - 1 are considered within the lowest category of ESG ratings. The government and corporate issuers with the lowest ESG ratings according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system generally account for less than 10% of the issuers for which the Investment Manager has assigned an internal ESG rating. The Sub-Fund may invest in a government or corporate issuer prior to such issuer receiving an internal ESG rating. There are instances where an internal ESG rating may not be available, which include but are not limited to, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, new issues, holdings that are soon to reach their maturity date, and/or certain short-term holdings.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities. There may be instances where existing issuers in the Sub-Fund that were not in the lowest category of ESG ratings or otherwise excluded pursuant to the ESG Criteria above are subsequently determined by the Investment Manager to either fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion based on the ESG Criteria above. The Investment Manager will not be required to sell such securities and may not be able to sell such securities, for example, where they are not readily disposable due to liquidity issues or other reasons.

Please note that the Benchmark is not an ESG benchmark and that the Sub-Fund is not managed in view of achieving the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- The screening process for the Sub-Fund generally includes government and corporate issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

● **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Management Company's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers PAIs across the environmental and/or social pillars. PAIs are taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria outlined above. On a non-binding and materiality basis, PAIs are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund’s annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager’s view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to

encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund includes corporate and sovereign issuers that have a minimum ESG rating of greater than 1 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary internal scoring system as described above.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are not designed to reduce the investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

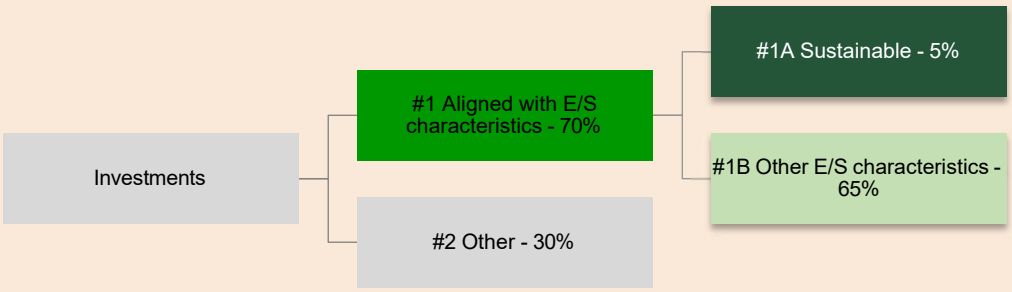
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The planned asset allocation of the Sub-Fund aligned with environmental and social characteristics and other is represented in the table below.

The planned asset allocation is that 70% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the E/S characteristics. At least 5% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. Up to 30% may be held in securities such as cash, cash equivalents, derivatives, UCITS, UCIs and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy or for hedging purposes. For any (and only) single named credit default swaps, the ESG Criteria described above will apply to the underlying company.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its portfolio alignment with such EU Taxonomy is 0%. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[37]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

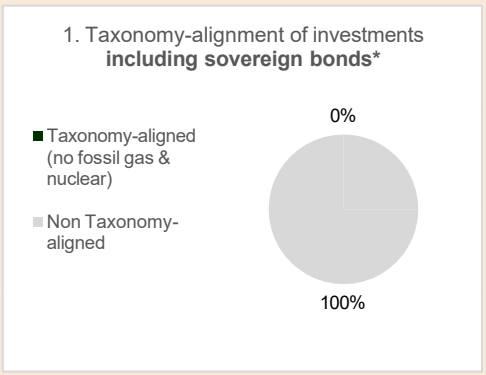
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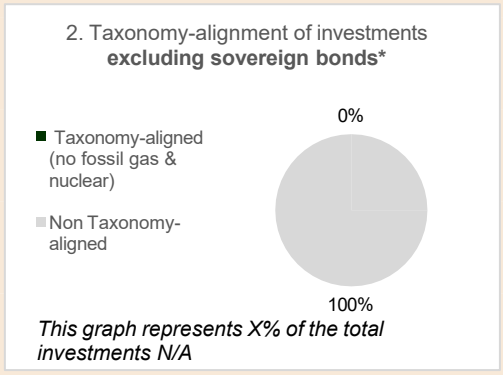
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

[37] 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 objective – 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.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

As the Sub-Fund does 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 is therefore also set at 0%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund will make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this Sub-Fund will make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

As noted above, whether investments made by this Sub-Fund are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under “#2 Other" include securities such as, UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives (other than single named credit default swaps but inclusive of credit default swap indices) for investment purposes or efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Global Real Estate Equity (Former NN)

Legal entity identifier:
549300SJTA1WLSG28J62

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
- tobacco;
- adult entertainment;
- for-profit prisons;
- palm oil;
- civilian firearms.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

- **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

- **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

N/A – This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above. In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above, the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to assess overall business quality and valuation, as well as potential risks. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, cash flows, balance sheet leverage, return on invested capital, industry dynamics, earnings quality and profitability. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety, community impact, governance practices and stakeholder relations, employee relations, board structure, transparency and management incentives. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with companies when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The ESG Criteria is not designed to reduce investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount. The exclusionary screens are intended to ensure that issuers engaged in certain activities are entirely excluded from the Sub-Fund and is expected to remove between 0-5% of the Reference Sub-Fund/Benchmark.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

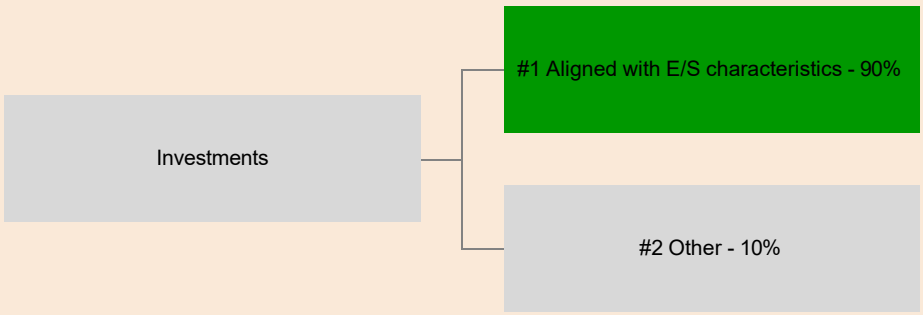
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above.

Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).

The Sub-Fund does not commit to making investments in Sustainable Investments.



#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.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum extent is 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[38]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

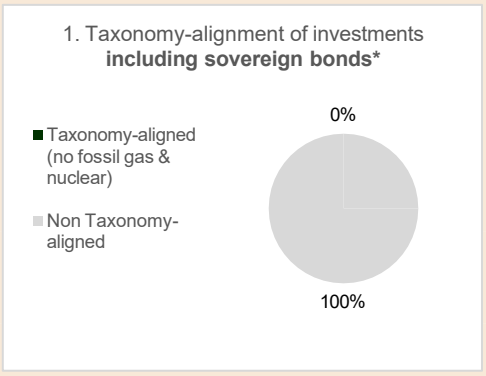
☒ No

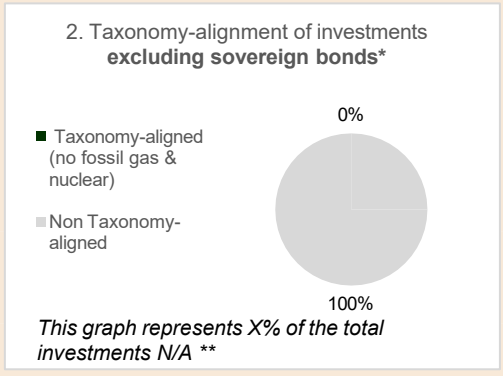
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

[38] 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 objective – 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.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 Global Sustainable Equity

Legal entity identifier:
5493009JJ9MH0CBUH668

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**

●○ ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ with a social objective

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

- As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:
  - controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
  - conventional weapons;
  - extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
  - tobacco;
  - alcohol;
  - adult entertainment;
  - for-profit prisons;
  - palm oil;
  - civilian firearms;

- gambling;
- shale oil and gas;
- power generation from non-renewable sources.

More information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the aforementioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section, together with, where applicable, any additional information relating to adherence to a voluntary label.

- The Sub-Fund takes E, S and G factors of each issuer into account in the investment decision making process.
- The Sub Fund promotes to have a lower carbon footprint compared to the Index/Benchmark.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.
- Average weighted ESG Rating against the Index/Benchmark.
- Average weighted carbon footprint score against the Index/Benchmark.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The consideration of investments made by the Sub-Fund as sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework, which includes an assessment as to whether the investment contributes to an environmental and/or social objective. Under this framework, an investment is considered to be contributing to an environmental and/or social objective via either a product or operational contribution.

Product contribution considers either i) the proportion of an issuer's revenue dedicated to an environmentally and/or socially sustainable impact category, ii) the alignment of a product to an environmental and/or social Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), iii) best-in-class scoring of an issue(r) as against environmental and/or social opportunities themes defined by an external data provider, or iv) the percentage of taxonomy aligned revenue of the issuer. Due to availability of reliable data, the taxonomy aligned revenue route will only be used as data improves.

Operational contribution takes a thematic approach, looking at the promotion of climate transition (environmental) within the operational framework of the issuer, inclusive growth (social) within the operational framework of the issuer, operational alignment to an environmental or social SDG, or the application of a best-in-class proprietary environmental and social score.

The Sub-Fund does not target a specific category of sustainable investments but assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the Sustainable Investment Framework. Hence, the sustainable investments made by the Sub-Fund may contribute to a variety of environmental and/or social objectives.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the Sub-Fund considered PAIs on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above.

Once the Investment Manager determines that a company meets the Sub-Fund's ESG Criteria as described above, the Investment Manager conducts a supplemental analysis of individual companies' corporate governance factors and a range of environmental and social factors that may vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies. This supplemental analysis will be conducted alongside traditional fundamental, bottom-up financial analysis of individual companies, using traditional fundamental metrics. The Investment Manager may engage in active dialogues with company management teams to further inform investment decision-making and to foster best corporate governance practices using its fundamental and ESG analysis. The Sub-Fund may invest in a company prior to completion of the supplemental analysis or without engaging with company management. Instances in which the supplemental analysis may not be completed prior to

investment include but are not limited to IPOs, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, and/or certain short-term holdings. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Management Company's Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Management Company's Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Management Company's Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.
The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon footprint), social (i.e., human rights), and governance (i.e., significant governance controversies) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a best-in-universe approach to responsible investing. This means that the Sub-Fund seeks to select the best issuers, from an ESG perspective, within their relevant sector of activity. This approach is implemented by aiming to maintain an average weighted carbon footprint that is at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark, which is applied to at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund (excluding sovereign issuers, cash and derivatives).

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

ESG Rating. The average weighted ESG Rating of the Sub-Fund's issuers will be better than the Index/Benchmark.

Carbon footprint. Average weighted carbon footprint at least 20% lower than the Index/Benchmark.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

N/A - Prior to the application of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance

practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

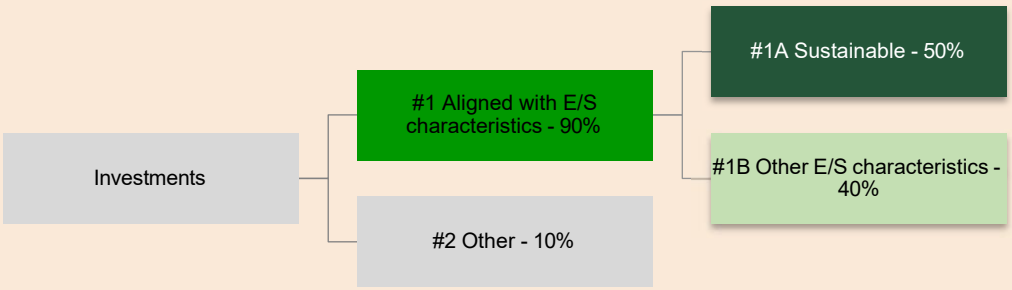


Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The planned asset allocation is that 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above. At least 50% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments.

Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund may be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).



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.

#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.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

This question is not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[39]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

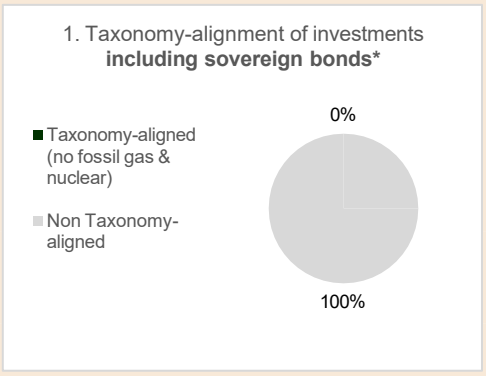
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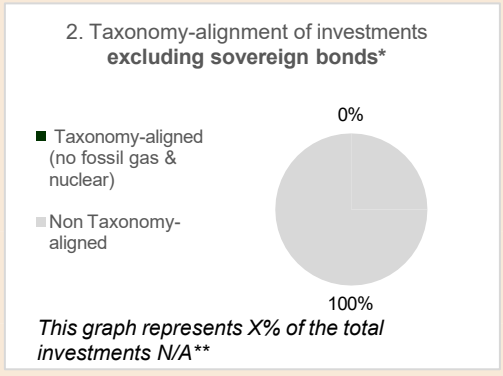
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

[39] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Whilst this product intends to make sustainable investments, it does not specifically commit to a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

Only UCI's and UCITS that exclusively invest in sovereigns and have no exposure (direct or indirect) to corporates or otherwise that passively track an index which has been constructed to comply with the criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark may be included.

Financial instruments providing an exposure to at least one company are subject to the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark. Other financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental and or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds sections.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 Green Bond

Legal entity identifier:
5493000HC7SO40XEH445

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

X **Yes**	**No**
X It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 90%	It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
X 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
X 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: %	It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute to creating a more sustainable future by investing in bonds of which the proceeds are used to finance climate and environmental projects contributing to positive benefits to the environment. In order to achieve this, the Sub-Fund applies the Management Company's proprietary Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology and invest in both new and existing projects that are aligned with the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles and following categories:

- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Pollution prevention and control
- Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use
- Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity
- Clean transportation
- Sustainable water and wastewater management
- Climate change adaptation
- Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes

- Consumption and Production
- Green buildings

Environmental objective as per Taxonomy Regulation

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to climate change mitigation objectives as set out in Article 10 of the Taxonomy Regulation. The Sub-Fund can also invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives as set out in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation or in economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives not covered by the Taxonomy Regulation.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons),
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas),
- tobacco production,
- adult entertainment,
- fur and leather,
- firearms,
- gambling.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the sustainable investment objective's criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from: production of, and/or

involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.
- % of the net assets of the Sub-Fund invested in green bonds.
- % of Taxonomy alignment.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be doing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a Sustainable Investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding sustainable investment objective's criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the sustainable investment objective's criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above, under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

In addition to applying the sustainable investment objective's criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key

environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in use of proceeds bonds, the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark will be applied on a look through basis to the economic activities financed by such bonds. As part of EU Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions, the Sub-Fund will also exclude investments in use of proceeds bonds issued by companies found to be in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology

The Management Company's proprietary Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology details the technical screening criteria for each economic activity that appears in green bonds. Each economic activity should meet these technical screening criteria which are formed from the EU Taxonomy, Climate Bonds Initiative and internal environmental screening criteria. The Sub-Fund seeks to align the economic activities within green bonds to the UN SDG's:

- SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation
- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean energy
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13 – Climate Action
- SDG 14 – Life Under Water
- SDG 15 – Life on Land

In line with the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology, the Sub-Fund assesses the following metrics:

- Annual Greenhouse Gas emissions avoided (CO2 equivalent) – Total and per million invested
- Renewable Energy Capacity added (MW)
- Annual renewable energy output (MWh) - Total and per million invested
- Annual energy savings (MWh) - Total and per million invested
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to new projects versus re-financing of existing projects
- Percentage of the benchmark ineligible as a result of the Management Company's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles categories

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., human rights), and governance (i.e., remuneration policy) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a thematic approach to sustainable investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to invest across a specific theme of investments. This approach is implemented by investing a significant portion of the net assets (i.e., at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund) into green bonds.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the sustainable investment objective's criteria, further described above. As part of the sustainable investment objective's criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Minimum net asset contribution to green bonds. A minimum of 90% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund must be green bonds

Taxonomy Aligned Investments. The Sub-Fund will commit to invest a percentage of its portfolio in Taxonomy Aligned Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

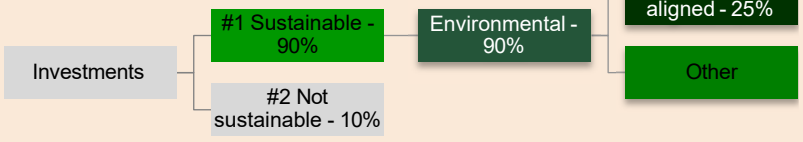
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

The asset allocation of the Sub-Fund towards Sustainable Investments, including the commitments specifically to environmental and social Sustainable Investments, as applicable, is reflected in the table below.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. These sustainable investments can be green, social or sustainable bonds. The Sub-Fund has also a commitment to invest a minimum of 25% in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Up to 10% may be held in securities such cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, contingent capital securities, UCI's, UCITS and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

The use of derivatives is primarily meant to hedge investment risks. The investments do not affect the attainment of the sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The green bonds with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy are defined as those investments which meet the technical screening criteria and do no significant harm criteria relevant to each economic activity as per the EU Taxonomy instructions. The green bonds with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy are aligned instead with the focus areas of the Green Bond Principles, i.e. renewable energy, energy efficiency, pollution prevention and control, environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use, terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation, clean transportation, sustainable water and wastewater management, climate change adaptation, circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes and/or certified eco-efficient products and green buildings. This is confirmed through the assessment based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[40]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

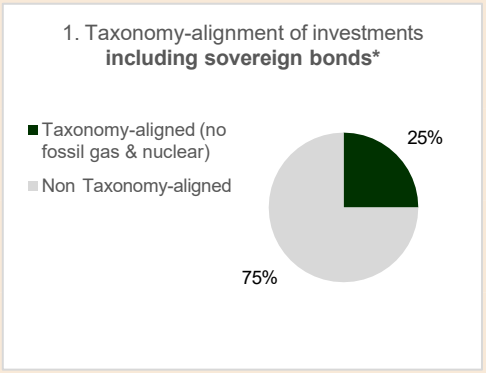
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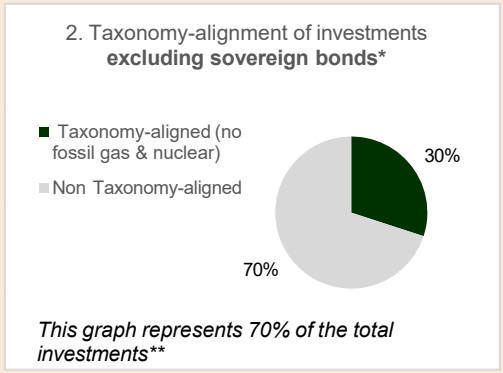
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***The proportion of total investments shown in this second graph is purely indicative and may vary. As such, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment made in this second graph only consists in the result of the mathematical adjustment of the first graph, due to the exclusion of an indicative proportion of sovereign bonds from the denominator. In this context, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment is also indicative and may vary.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 90% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. The Sub-Fund also commits to invest a minimum of 25% in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

[40] 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.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

While there is no minimum share of socially sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund might make such sustainable investments as per its sustainable investment objective described in the question “What is the sustainable investment objective of the financial product?” above.

What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under “#2 Not sustainable" include securities such as contingent capital securities, UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These investments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 Global Social Impact Equity

Legal entity identifier:
549300CW6O747M6WV837

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

X **Yes**	**No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: % ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
X It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: 50%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund seeks to create positive social impact by investing in companies that the Investment Manager considers to be sustainable investments, and which provide solutions that drive social sustainability, by virtue of their alignment to key themes (thematic alignment) associated with solving social problems. The key themes are represented by companies that, in the Investment Manager's view, provide, invest in or help create products, services or technologies in areas including but not limited to:

- Thriving Communities – in areas such as affordable housing, digital inclusion, access to clean water and sanitation, access to clean energy
- Economic Empowerment – in areas such as education for all, equal job opportunities, financial inclusion
- Safe Society – in areas such as data privacy and security, human safety, climate change resilience, accountable and transparent institutions
- Good Heath & Well-Being – in areas such as nutritious food, accessible and innovative healthcare, active lifestyle

Each individual investment will be required to demonstrate alignment to one (or more) of these key themes in accordance with the Investment Manager's assessment. The Sub-Fund will seek to maintain alignment to these themes on an ongoing basis.

Alignment with the key themes is generally assessed by the Investment Manager at the time of initial purchase and will entail an assessment of the proportion of an issuer's sustainable impact revenue, as well as consideration of additional financial and non-financial indicators that significantly contribute to solving social problems such as capital expenditure, intrinsic value, research and development expenditure, future growth and corporate strategy, amongst others.

Thematic alignment refers to the outcome of the process applied by the Investment Manager to assess an issuer's positive impact contribution to solving social issues. The themes relevant to the investment objective of the Sub-Fund are determined by the Investment Manager's assessment of investment opportunities arising from global society's ambition to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The primary target of the Sub-Fund will be to invest in Sustainable Investments with a social objective. However, due to non-mutually exclusive and interrelated nature between social and environmental sustainable factors, it is expected the Sub-Fund will also incur investments in issuers with Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective.

The Investment Manager's assessment may be informed by, among other things, company disclosure, third-party research, engagement with the companies, or subjective criteria including the Investment Manager's own research, expectations, or opinions.

The Sub-Fund's investments will also be assessed on social impact metrics and the Sub-Fund will report the aggregate contribution of companies held within the Sub-Fund to social impact key performance indicators on an annual basis.

If the Investment Manager considers that any Sub-Fund investments no longer adhere to its social criteria, it will take appropriate remedial steps which may include (without limitation) engaging with investee companies, enhanced monitoring, identifying alternative or additional investments, and/or determining disposition of the applicable Sub-Fund's investments.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons);
- conventional weapons
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, arctic oil and gas);
- tobacco;
- alcohol;
- adult entertainment;
- for-profit prisons;
- palm oil;
- civilian firearms;
- gambling;
- shale oil and gas;
- power generation from non-renewable sources.

More information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section, together with, where applicable, any additional information relating to adherence to a voluntary label.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis.

The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as described above in the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective question.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund demonstrating material alignment to one or more of the key themes according to the Investment Manager's assessment as noted above.
- Aggregate contribution of companies held in the Sub-Fund to social impact key performance indicators that may include, but are not limited to, number of people reached, entrepreneurs and SMEs helped, patients treated, women enabled, relevant services provided, institutions affected, etc.
- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund determined to meet the Investment Manager's sustainable impact revenue threshold.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be causing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across social pillars. The PAIs are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAIs as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Investment Manager's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the Sub-Fund considered indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Portfolio considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Portfolio's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Investment Manager implements ESG criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

Once the Investment Manager determines that a company meets the Portfolio's ESG Criteria as described above, the Investment Manager conducts a supplemental analysis of individual companies' corporate governance factors and a range of environmental and social factors that may vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies. This supplemental analysis will be conducted alongside traditional fundamental, bottom-up financial analysis of individual companies, using traditional fundamental metrics. The Investment Manager may engage in active dialogues with company management teams to further inform investment decision-making and to foster best corporate governance practices using its fundamental and ESG analysis. The Portfolio may invest in a company prior to completion of the supplemental analysis or without engaging with company management. Instances in which the supplemental analysis may not be completed prior to investment include but are not limited to IPOs, in-kind transfers, corporate actions, and/or certain short-term holdings. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies.

Additionally, this Portfolio leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

- Revenue or value-based exclusions that prevent investments into certain activities.
- The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.
- **Carbon footprint**. Average weighted carbon footprint lower than the Index/Benchmark.
- Alignment of investee companies to key themes associated with solving social problems including, but not limited to, thriving communities, economic empowerment, safe society, good health & well-being.
- Aggregate contribution of companies held within the Sub-Fund to social impact key performance indicators, as defined by the Investment Manager.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub-Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.

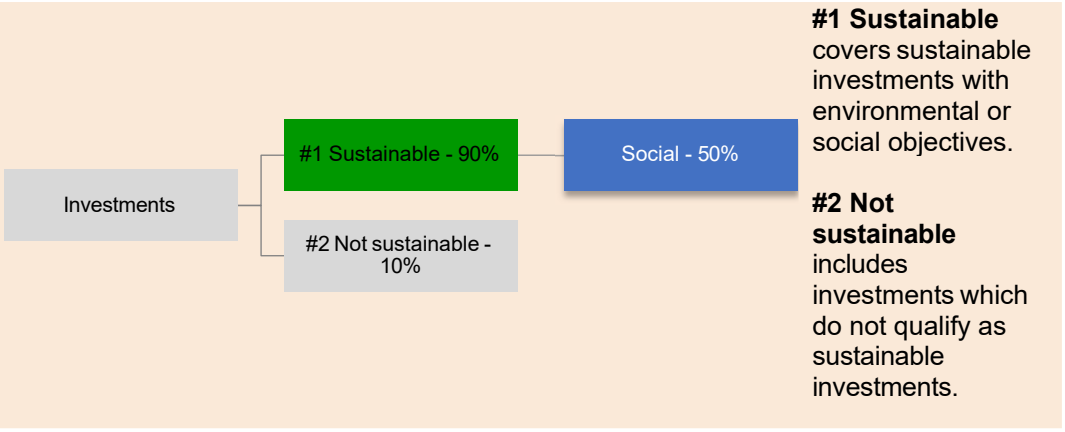


What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

This Sub-Fund commits to holding a minimum of 90% of its assets in sustainable investments. Up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets may be held in cash and cash equivalents, UCI's and UCITS (such as ETFs and money market funds) that themselves make disclosures pursuant to article 8 or article 9 SFDR used for the purposes of cash management and derivatives used for hedging purposes, which in exceptional circumstances might be exceeded temporarily. In such circumstances the asset allocation would be brought back to the levels stated above as soon as practicable and in the best interests of investors.

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.



- **How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

As noted above, whether investments made by this product are sustainable investments is determined by reference to the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework for assessing the contribution of investments to environmental and/or social objectives. This product does not target one specific category of sustainable investments, but instead assesses all investments made pursuant to its overall investment strategy using the framework.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[41]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

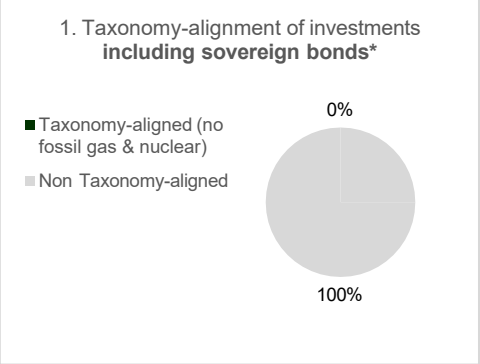
[41] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil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

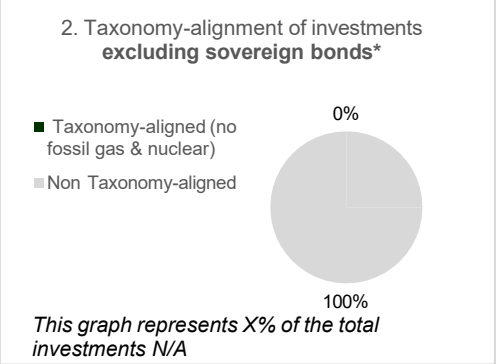
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

N/A

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum share of Sustainable Investments with a social objective is 50%.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under '#2 Not Sustainable' includes cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, derivatives for hedging purposes and UCI's and UCITS (such as ETFs and money market funds) that themselves make disclosures pursuant to article 8 or article 9 of SFDR for the purposes of cash management. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is the planned percentage which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

Only UCI's and UCITS that exclusively invest in sovereigns and have no exposure (direct or indirect) to corporates or otherwise that passively track an index which has been

constructed to comply with the criteria for the EU Paris Aligned Benchmarks may be included.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not Applicable - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 Social Bond

Legal entity identifier:
5493005TMV0TCSX44S59

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● [X] **Yes**	●○ [ ] **No**
[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: %	[ ] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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
[X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: 90%	[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute to creating a more sustainable future by investing in bonds of which the proceeds are used to finance or refinance in part or in full new and/or existing projects that are beneficial to society. In order to achieve this, the Sub-Fund applies the Management Company's proprietary Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology and invest in social bonds (as defined by the ICMA Social Bond Principles) from issuers that generate a positive societal impact alongside a financial return. The Sub-Fund aims to address or mitigate a specific social issue and/or seek to achieve positive social outcomes that are aligned with the ICMA Social Bond Principles and following categories:

- Affordable basic infrastructure
- Access to essential services
- Affordable housing
- Employment generation
- Food security and sustainable food systems
- Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment.

A social issue threatens, hinders, or damages the well-being of society or a specific target population. For the avoidance of doubt, it is acknowledged that the definition of target population can vary depending on local contexts and that, in some cases, such target population may also be served by addressing the general public.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons),
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas),
- tobacco production,
- adult entertainment,
- fur and leather,
- firearms,
- gambling.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the sustainable investment objective's criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis The Investment Manager] in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund:

- %of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.
- % of the net assets of the Sub-Fund invested in social bonds.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be doing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a Sustainable Investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding sustainable investment objective's criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the sustainable investment objective's criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above, under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

In addition to applying the sustainable investment objective's criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in use of proceeds bonds, the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark will be applied on a look through basis to the economic activities financed by such bonds. As part of EU Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions, the Sub-Fund will also exclude investments in use of proceeds bonds issued by companies found to be in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology

The Management Company's proprietary Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology details the technical screening for each economic activity that appears in social bonds. Each economic activity should meet these technical screening criteria which are formed from the ICMA Social Bond Principles and internal social screening criteria. The Sub-Fund seeks to align the economic activities within social bonds to the UN SDG's:

- SDG 1 – No Poverty
- SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
- SDG 3 – Good Health & Wellbeing
- SDG 4 – Quality Education
- SDG 5 – Gender Equality
- SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation
- SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities
- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

In line with the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology, the Sub-Fund assesses the following metrics:

- Number of beneficiaries – Total and per million invested
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to new projects versus re-financing of existing projects
- Percentage of the benchmark ineligible as a result of the Management Company's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Social Bond Principles categories

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the sustainable investment objective's criteria, further described above. As part of the sustainable investment objective's criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Minimum net asset contribution to social bonds. The Sub-Fund aims to generate returns by actively managing a portfolio that predominantly (minimum of 2/3) invests in social bonds mainly dominated in Euro.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.



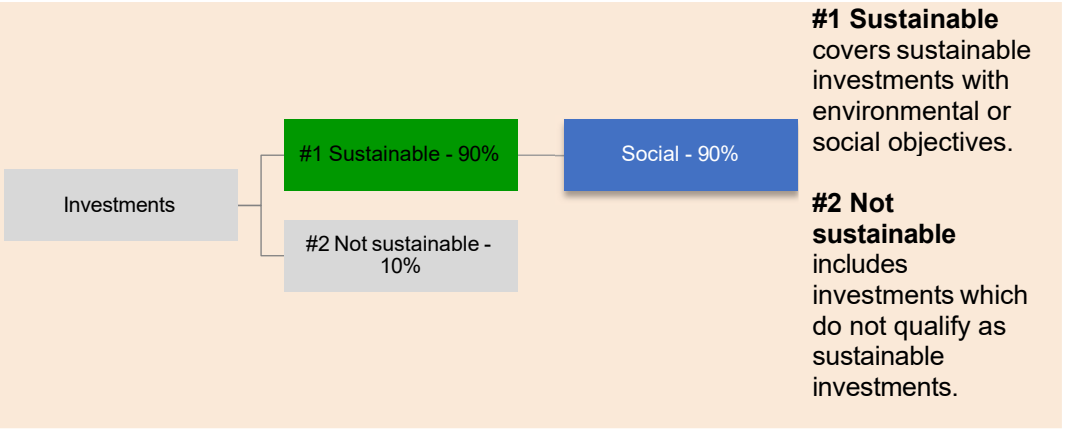
What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The asset allocation of the Sub-Fund towards Sustainable Investments is reflected in the table below.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. The Sub-Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Up to 10% may be held in securities such cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, UCI's, UCITS and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.

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.



- **How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?**

The use of derivatives is primarily meant to hedge investment risks. The investments do not affect the attainment of the sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Whilst this Sub-Fund intends to make sustainable investments, it does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy and therefore its portfolio alignment with such EU Taxonomy is 0%.

However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[42]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

0%

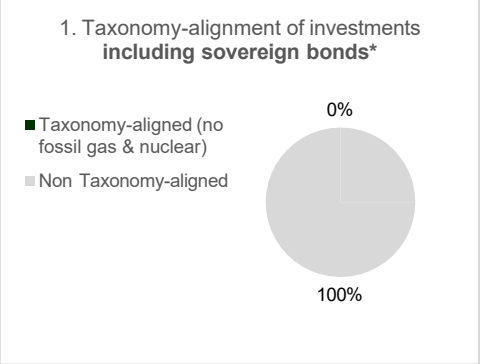
[42] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil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

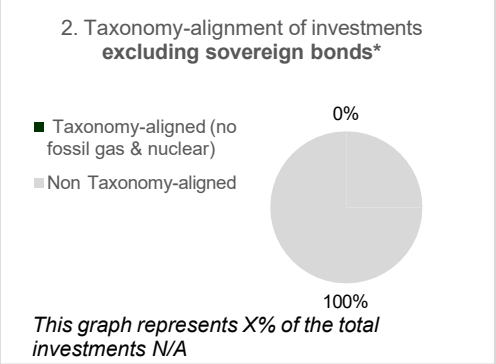
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not Applicable

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum share of Sustainable Investments with a social objective is 90%.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Not sustainable" include securities such as UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These investments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 Green Bond

Legal entity identifier:
549300TIZRR5CVLAZU53

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● [X] **Yes** ●○ [ ] **No**

[X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 90%

- [X] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [X] in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

[ ] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [ ] with a social objective

[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: %

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute to creating a more sustainable future by investing in bonds of which the proceeds are used to finance climate and environmental projects contributing to positive benefits to the environment. In order to achieve this, the Sub-Fund applies the Management Company's proprietary Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology and invest in both new and existing projects that are aligned with the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles and following categories:

- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Pollution prevention and control
- Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use
- Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity
- Clean transportation
- Sustainable water and wastewater management
- Climate change adaptation
- Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes

- Consumption and Production
- Green buildings

Environmental objective as per Taxonomy Regulation

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to climate change mitigation objectives as set out in Article 10 of the Taxonomy Regulation. The Sub-Fund can also invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives as set out in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation or in economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives not covered by the Taxonomy Regulation.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons),
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas),
- tobacco production,
- adult entertainment,
- fur and leather,
- firearms,
- gambling.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the sustainable investment objective's criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from production of, and/or

involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.
- % of the net assets of the Sub-Fund invested in green bonds.
- % of Taxonomy alignment.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be doing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a Sustainable Investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund leverages the Management Company's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating companies which, amongst other factors, are not considered to be aligned with global norms. Following this assessment, any companies which are considered to be in violation of these global norms (including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) will be excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding sustainable investment objective's criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the sustainable investment objective's criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above, under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

In addition to applying the sustainable investment objective's criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key

environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in use of proceeds bonds, the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark will be applied on a look through basis to the economic activities financed by such bonds. As part of EU Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions, the Sub-Fund will also exclude investments in use of proceeds bonds issued by companies found to be in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology

The Management Company's proprietary Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology details the technical screening criteria for each economic activity that appears in green bonds. Each economic activity should meet these technical screening criteria which are formed from the EU Taxonomy, Climate Bonds Initiative and internal environmental screening criteria. The Sub-Fund seeks to align the economic activities within green bonds to the UN SDG's:

- SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation
- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean energy
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13 – Climate Action
- SDG 14 – Life Under Water
- SDG 15 – Life on Land

In line with the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology, the Sub-Fund assesses the following metrics:

- Annual Greenhouse Gas emissions avoided (CO2 equivalent) – Total and per million invested
- Renewable Energy Capacity added (MW)
- Annual renewable energy output (MWh) – Total and per million invested
- Annual energy savings (MWh) – Total and per million invested
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to new projects versus re-financing of existing projects
- Percentage of the benchmark ineligible as a result of the Management Company's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles categories

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., human rights), and governance (i.e., remuneration policy) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a thematic approach to sustainable investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to invest across a specific theme of investments. This approach is implemented by investing a significant portion of the net assets (i.e., at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund) into green bonds.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the sustainable investment objective's criteria, further described above. As part of the sustainable investment objective's criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Minimum net asset contribution to green bonds. A minimum of 90% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund must be green bonds.

Taxonomy Aligned Investments. The Sub-Fund will commit to invest a percentage of its portfolio in Taxonomy Aligned Investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

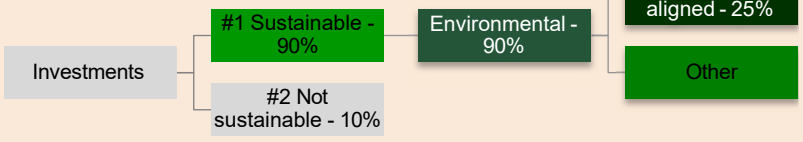
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The asset allocation of the Sub-Fund towards Sustainable Investments, including the commitments specifically to environmental and social Sustainable Investments, as applicable, is reflected in the table below.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. These sustainable investments can be green, social or sustainable bonds. The Sub-Fund has also a commitment to invest a minimum of 25% in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Up to 10% may be held in securities such cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, UCI's, UCITS and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

The use of derivatives is primarily meant to hedge investment risks. The investments do not affect the attainment of the sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The green bonds with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy are defined as those investments which meet the technical screening criteria and do no significant harm criteria relevant to each economic activity as per the EU Taxonomy instructions. The green bonds with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy are aligned instead with the focus areas of the Green Bond Principles, i.e. renewable energy, energy efficiency, pollution prevention and control, environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use, terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation, clean transportation, sustainable water and wastewater management, climate change adaptation, circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes and/or certified eco-efficient products and green buildings. This is confirmed through the assessment based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[43]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

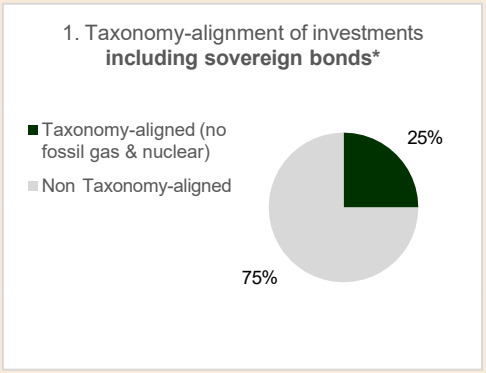
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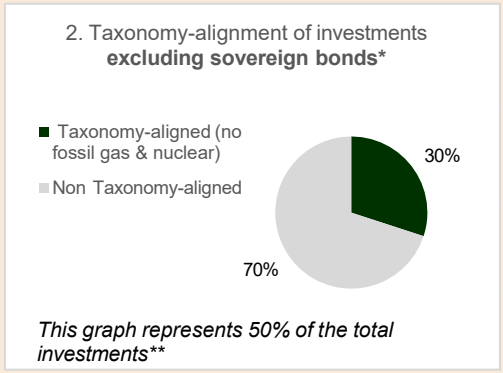
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***The proportion of total investments shown in this second graph is purely indicative and may vary. As such, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment made in this second graph only consists in the result of the mathematical adjustment of the first graph, due to the exclusion of an indicative proportion of sovereign bonds from the denominator. In this context, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment is also indicative and may vary.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 90% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. The Sub-Fund also commits to invest a minimum of 25% in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

[43] 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.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

While there is no minimum share of socially sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund might make such sustainable investments as per its sustainable investment objective described in the question “What is the sustainable investment objective of the financial product?” above.

What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under “#2 Not sustainable" include securities such as UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These investments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual 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 US Equity Income

Legal entity identifier:
549300IWWVR4E0SV8D21

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Investment Manager implements an approach to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into its fundamental investment process which consists of exclusionary screens as set forth below (the "ESG Criteria").

As part of the ESG investment process, the Investment Manager will restrict issuers involved in controversial activities. This is done by restricting investments involved in the development, production, maintenance or trade of controversial weapons, the production of tobacco products, thermal coal mining and/or oil sands extraction.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG Criteria will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and will be applied to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). The Investment Manager will rely on third-

party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the ESG Criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

- Percentage of companies in the Sub-Fund deriving significant revenues from investments excluded as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

N/A – This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes,

this Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding ESG Criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account are available on our website and will also be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the ESG Criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above. In addition to applying the ESG Criteria as set forth above, the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to assess overall business quality and valuation, as well as potential risks. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, cash flows, balance sheet leverage, return on invested capital, industry dynamics, earnings quality and profitability. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety, community impact, governance practices and stakeholder relations, employee relations, board structure, transparency and management incentives. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with companies when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund leverages the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team focuses on proactive, outcomes-based engagement, in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides voting and engagement efforts.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the ESG Criteria, further described above.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The ESG Criteria is not designed to reduce investments considered prior to the application of this strategy by a committed minimum amount. The exclusionary screens are intended to ensure that issuers engaged in certain activities are entirely excluded from the Sub-Fund and is expected to remove between 0-5% of the Reference Sub-Fund/Benchmark.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The Sub-Fund leverages the Investment Manager's proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Investment Manager believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub- Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Investment Manager may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi- annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Investment Manager's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of investors.

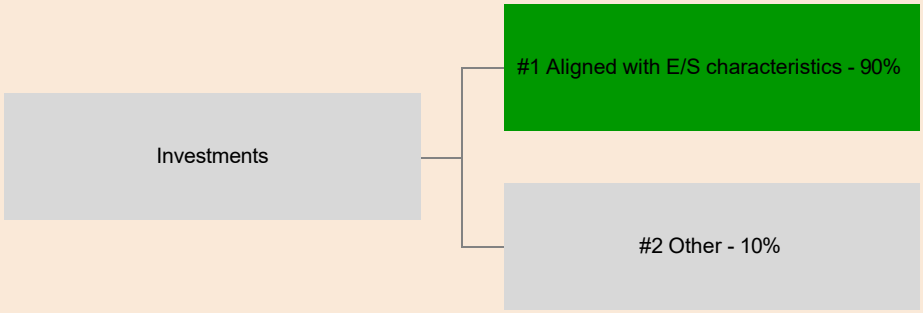
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted, as noted above.

Up to 10% of the investments of the Sub-Fund is estimated to be in the category 'other' and not used to promote E/S characteristics. These investments may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, certain derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (as further described below).

The Sub-Fund does not commit to making investments in Sustainable Investments.



#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.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund uses derivatives to implement its investment strategy. The environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund will take account of the underlying reference securities of utilised covered call options, subject to data availability, as well as the associated mark-to-market values of such options. Other derivatives without issuer-level transparency or issuer exposure, such as FX instruments, do not contribute to the Sub-Fund's attainment of the environmental or social characteristics it is seeking to promote.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the minimum extent is 0%.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[45]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

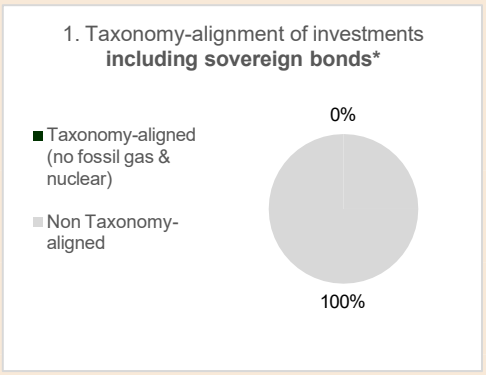
☒ No

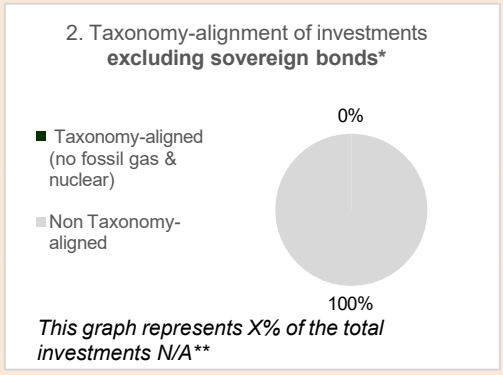
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***As the Sub-Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments. Hence, the minimum commitment is 0%.

[45] 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 objective – 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.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A - This question is not applicable as the Sub-Fund does not commit to make Sustainable Investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under "#2 Other" may include cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes, certain derivatives for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes, issuers for which data is lacking and/or investments in UCITS and UCIs which may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments.

The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage can vary from time to time.

These financial instruments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not Applicable - This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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 USD Green Bond

Legal entity identifier:
549300HFMZBKIBOH3T06

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● [X] **Yes** ●○ [ ] **No**

[X] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 90%

- [X] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [X] in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

[ ] It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments

- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- [ ] with a social objective

[ ] It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: %

[ ] It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make sustainable investments**



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund aims to contribute to creating a more sustainable future by investing in bonds of which the proceeds are used to finance climate and environmental projects contributing to positive benefits to the environment. In order to achieve this, the Sub-Fund applies the Management Company's proprietary Green, Social & Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology and invests in both new and existing projects that are aligned with the International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles and following categories:

- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Pollution prevention and control
- Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use
- Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity
- Clean transportation
- Sustainable water and wastewater management
- Climate change adaptation
- Circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes

- Consumption and Production
- Green buildings

Environmental objective as per Taxonomy Regulation

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to climate change mitigation objectives as set out in Article 10 of the Taxonomy Regulation. The Sub-Fund can also invest in issuers that employ economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives as set out in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation or in economic activities that contribute to other environmental objectives not covered by the Taxonomy Regulation.

The Investment Manager will also avoid investing in companies that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities:

- production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons),
- extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas),
- tobacco production,
- adult entertainment,
- fur and leather,
- firearms,
- gambling.

Information on the thresholds and criteria applied when assessing the afore mentioned revenues may be found in the Sub-Fund Website Disclosure on the website https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Adherence to these ESG characteristics will be based on thresholds pre-determined by the Investment Manager in its sole discretion and applying such thresholds to proprietary data and/or data provided by one or more third party vendor(s). Investment Manager will rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. The Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, retains the right to disapply data provided by third party vendors where it deems the data to be inaccurate or inappropriate. In some cases, data on specific companies may not be available or may be estimated by the Investment Manager using internal processes or reasonable estimates. Potential omissions from the sustainable investment objective's criteria may include but are not limited to newly listed companies to which a third party vendor may not yet have data mapped. In the course of gathering data, vendors may make certain value judgements. The Investment Manager does not verify those judgements, nor quantify their impact upon its analysis. The Investment Manager in its sole discretion may periodically update its screening process, amend the type of activities that are excluded for investment or revise the thresholds applicable to any such activities.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund:

- % of companies in the Sub-Fund that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from: production of, and/or

involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.
- % of the net assets of the Sub-Fund invested in green bonds.
- % of Taxonomy alignment.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Issuers that are classified as contributing to a sustainable investment are also required to meet the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment Framework. Any issuers that do not meet the DNSH test will not qualify as a sustainable investment. A proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory indicators relating to investee companies for adverse impacts on sustainability factors ("PAIs") set out in the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR.

Additionally, all issuers with a very severe controversy are considered to be doing significant harm and excluded from qualifying as a Sustainable Investment.

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.

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors across environmental and social pillars. The PAI Indicators are taken into account through the application of the DNSH principle outlined above for the determination of sustainable investments as well as qualitatively through the Sub-Fund's investment approach.

In regard to the consideration of the PAI Indicators as part of the DNSH assessment of an issuer, as noted above a proprietary quantitative or qualitative threshold for significant harm has been set for all 14 mandatory PAIs relating to investee companies are assessed using information from an external data provider. These thresholds for significant harm have been set on a relative or absolute basis against each PAI depending on the Management Company's assessment of the worst performing investments with respect to those PAIs. Where data is not available for a specific PAI a suitable proxy metric has been identified. If both PAI and proxy PAI data (where relevant) is not available and/or applicable to complete the DNSH assessment on an issuer, such issuer is generally excluded from qualifying as a sustainable investment.

Information on how the product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report.

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

The Sub-Fund's Sustainable Investments align with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (OECDGP) and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) by identifying and evaluating these global norms through which the most serious violators are excluded from the investment universe.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

[X] Yes

This Sub-Fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) across the environmental and/or social pillars through the DNSH assessment, as outlined above. PAIs are also taken into account qualitatively through the application of the binding sustainable investment objective's criteria and on a non-binding and materiality basis they are also considered through firm-wide and investment team specific engagement. Additional information on which PAIs are taken into account will be available in the Sub-Fund's annual report pursuant to SFDR Article 11.

[ ] No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Investment Manager implements the sustainable investment objective's criteria on a binding basis into its investment process, as described above, under the sustainable investment objective of this Sub-Fund.

In addition to applying the sustainable investment objective's criteria as set forth above the Investment Manager may integrate ESG factors with traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process to seek to: (i) determine whether a particular fixed income security and/or sector is suitable and attractively priced for investment and (ii) assess their potential impact on the credit quality and spreads of a particular fixed income security. Traditional fundamental factors that the Investment Manager may consider on a non-binding basis include, but are not limited to, leverage, earnings, enterprise value, industry trends and macroeconomic factors. ESG factors that the Investment Manager may consider include, but are not limited to, carbon intensity and emissions profiles, workplace health and safety and cyber risk, stakeholder relations, employee relations, management incentives, governance structure and practices, environmental issues, physical climate risk exposure, loan servicer governance and controversies and labour practices. The identification of a risk related to an ESG factor will not necessarily exclude a particular fixed income security and/or sector that, in the Investment Manager's view, is otherwise suitable and attractively priced for investment. The relevance of specific traditional fundamental factors and ESG factors to the fundamental investment process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies. The Investment Manager may utilise data sources provided by third party vendors and/or engage directly with issuers when assessing the above factors. The Investment Manager employs a dynamic fundamental investment process that considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative.

The Investment Manager intends to engage with corporate and sovereign issuers in this Sub-Fund that the Investment Manager believes to have low ESG credentials, with the objective to encourage corporate issuers to improve their ESG practices relative to peers and to encourage sovereigns to improve their overall environmental performance and to encourage enhanced disclosures of climate related metrics. The Investment Manager may invest in an issuer prior to or without engaging with such issuer.

Additionally, this Sub-Fund aligns with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's engagement initiatives. The engagements conducted by our corporate analysts and sovereign economists focus on proactive engagement in an attempt to promote best practices. Engagement initiatives are continually reviewed, enhanced and monitored to ensure they incorporate current issues and evolving views about key environmental, social, and governance topics. To guide engagement efforts, the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team establishes a Stewardship

Framework, which reflects the Goldman Sachs Asset Management Global Stewardship Team's thematic priorities and guides engagement efforts.

To the extent the Sub-Fund invests in use of proceeds bonds, the exclusion criteria for the EU Paris-aligned Benchmark will be applied on a look through basis to the economic activities financed by such bonds. As part of EU Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions, the Sub-Fund will also exclude investments in use of proceeds bonds issued by companies found to be in violation of the UNGC principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology

The Management Company's proprietary Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology details the technical screening criteria for each economic activity that appears in green bonds. Each economic activity should meet these technical screening criteria which are formed from the EU Taxonomy, Climate Bonds Initiative and internal environmental screening criteria. The Sub-Fund seeks to align the economic activities within green bonds to the UN SDG's:

- SDG 6 – Clean Water & Sanitation
- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean energy
- SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13 – Climate Action
- SDG 14 – Life Under Water
- SDG 15 – Life on Land

In line with the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology, the Sub-Fund assesses on the following metrics:

- Annual Greenhouse Gas emissions avoided (CO2 equivalent) – Total and per million invested
- Renewable Energy Capacity added (MW)
- Annual renewable energy output (MWh) – Total and per million invested
- Annual energy savings (MWh) – Total and per million invested
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to new projects versus re-financing of existing projects
- Percentage of the benchmark ineligible as a result of the Management Company's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment
- Split of bond proceeds assigned to International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles categories

The Sub-Fund may consider non-financial criteria across environmental (i.e., carbon intensity), social (i.e., human rights), and governance (i.e., remuneration policy) factors in addition to financial performance. Additionally, the Sub-Fund adopts a thematic approach to sustainable investing, meaning that the Sub-Fund seeks to invest across a specific theme of investments. This approach is implemented by investing a significant portion of the net assets (i.e., at least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund) into green bonds.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The Sub-Fund implements the exclusionary screens as set forth in the sustainable investment objective's criteria, further described above. As part of the sustainable investment objective's criteria, the Sub-Fund avoids investment in debt securities issued by corporate and sovereign issuers that are, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, directly engaged in, and/or deriving significant revenues from the following activities: production of, and/or involvement in controversial weapons (including nuclear weapons), extraction and/or production of certain fossil fuels (including thermal coal, oil sands, shale oil and gas, arctic oil and gas), production of tobacco, adult entertainment, fur and leather, firearms and gambling.

The Sub-Fund excludes issuers in accordance with the exclusion criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark.

Minimum net asset contribution to green bonds. A minimum 90% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund must be green bonds

Taxonomy Aligned Investments. The Sub-Fund will commit to invest a percentage of its portfolio in Taxonomy Aligned Investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund leverages a proprietary approach to identifying and evaluating global norms violators and issuers that may be engaged in poor governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

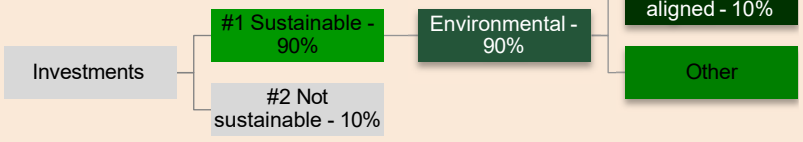
This proprietary approach seeks to identify, review, evaluate and monitor companies that are flagged by external data providers as being in violation of, or otherwise not aligned with, the United Nation Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well companies that have received high controversy scores (including significant governance controversies, severe labour rights controversies and severe tax compliance controversies). Following review of these external data inputs, companies that the Management Company believes to have an ongoing and serious violation and/or are considered to not be following good governance practices with insufficient remediation will be excluded from the Sub-Fund. This list of companies will be reviewed on a semi-annual basis. The Management Company may not be able to readily sell securities that are intended for exclusion from the Sub-Fund at each semi-annual review (for example, due to liquidity issues or for other reasons outside of the Management Company's control), however, will seek to divest as soon as possible in an orderly manner and in the best interests of Shareholders.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The asset allocation of the Sub-Fund towards Sustainable Investments, including the commitments specifically to environmental and social Sustainable Investments, as applicable, is reflected in the table below.

At least 90% of the investments of the Sub-Fund are sustainable investments. These sustainable investments can be green, social or sustainable bonds. The Sub-Fund also has a commitment to invest a minimum of 10% in sustainable investments with an objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Up to 10% may be held in securities such cash and cash equivalents, derivatives, UCI's, UCITS and issuers for which data is lacking and which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

The use of derivatives is primarily meant for hedging purposes. The investments do not affect the attainment of the sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The green bonds with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy are defined as those investments which meet the technical screening criteria and do no significant harm criteria relevant to each economic activity as per the EU Taxonomy instructions. The green bonds with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy are aligned instead with the focus areas of the Green Bond Principles, i.e. renewable energy, energy efficiency, pollution prevention and control, environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use, terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation, clean transportation, sustainable water and wastewater management, climate change adaptation, circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes and/or certified eco-efficient products and green buildings. This is confirmed through the assessment based on the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Assessment Methodology.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[46]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

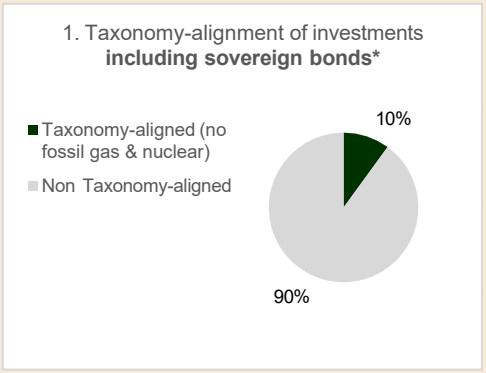
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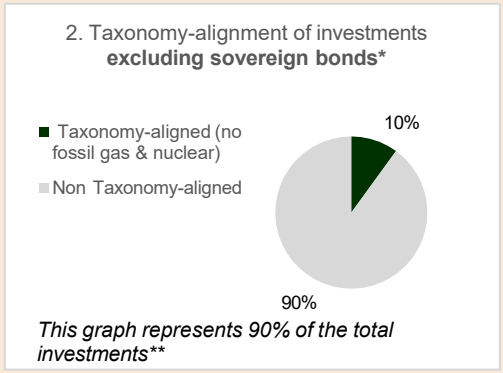
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*
***The proportion of total investments shown in this second graph is purely indicative and may vary. As such, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment made in this second graph only consists in the result of the mathematical adjustment of the first graph, due to the exclusion of an indicative proportion of sovereign bonds from the denominator. In this context, the representation of minimum Taxonomy alignment is also indicative and may vary.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum of 90% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective. The Sub-Fund also commits to invest a minimum of 10% in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that is aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

[46] 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.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

While there is no minimum share of socially sustainable investments, the Sub-Fund might make such sustainable investments as per its sustainable investment objective described in the question “What is the sustainable investment objective of the financial product?” above.

What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under “#2 Not sustainable" include securities such as UCITS, UCIs, cash for liquidity purposes, derivatives for efficient portfolio management, and issuers for which data is lacking or which fall into the lowest ESG category or otherwise become eligible for exclusion after purchase but cannot be readily disposed of. These may be used to achieve the investment objective of the Sub-Fund but neither promote the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments. The percentage shown is expected to be the maximum which may be held in these instruments but the actual percentage may vary from time to time.

These investments are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not Applicable – This Sub-Fund does not have a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://am.gs.com by going to the funds section.

Appendix IV: Additional Information For Investors In Switzerland

Representative and Paying Agent
State Street Bank International GmbH, Munich, Zurich Branch
Kalanderplatz 5
Postfach
8027 Zürich

Reference point for the relevant documents
The prospectus for Switzerland, the key investor information for Switzerland, the articles of association and the annual and semi-annual reports of the company can be requested free of charge from the representative.

Publications
Notifications by the company, in particular regarding changes to the articles of association or the prospectus for Switzerland, are published on the internet platform www.fundinfo.com.

The net asset value per unit (with the note "excluding commissions") is published daily on the internet platform www.fundinfo.com.

Payment of retrocessions and discounts
The company and its agents can pay retrocessions from the management commission to compensate for the sales activity of units in or from Switzerland. This compensation can be used to pay for the following services in particular:

- Holding and submission of marketing documents and fund documents (prospectus, key investor information, articles of association, annual and semi-annual reports);
- Forwarding or making available of legally required and other publications;
- Exercise of delegated duties of care in areas such as money laundering, clarification of customer needs and sales restrictions;
- Answering product-related inquiries from investors;
- Preparation of research documents and / or marketing documents;
- Central Relationship Management;
- Organization of road shows and participation in events and fairs;
- Commissioning and monitoring of further sales agents;
- Training of sales staff.

Retrocessions do not count as discounts even if they are ultimately passed on to the investors in whole or in part. The recipients of retrocessions guarantee transparent disclosure and inform investors of their own free will of the amount of compensation they could receive for distribution.

On request, the recipients of the retrocessions disclose the amounts actually received that they receive for the distribution of the collective investment schemes of these investors.

The company and its agents do not pay any discounts for sales in Switzerland or from Switzerland in order to reduce the amounts attributable to the investor to the company or reduce fees and costs charged to the sub-fund.

Fulfilment and jurisdiction
For the shares distributed in and from Switzerland, there is a place of performance and jurisdiction at the registered office of the representative.