PIVOT: Uncertainty to Opportunity

Policy, Inflation, Valuation, Other 493, Timing

Market Strategy

2025

Executive Summary

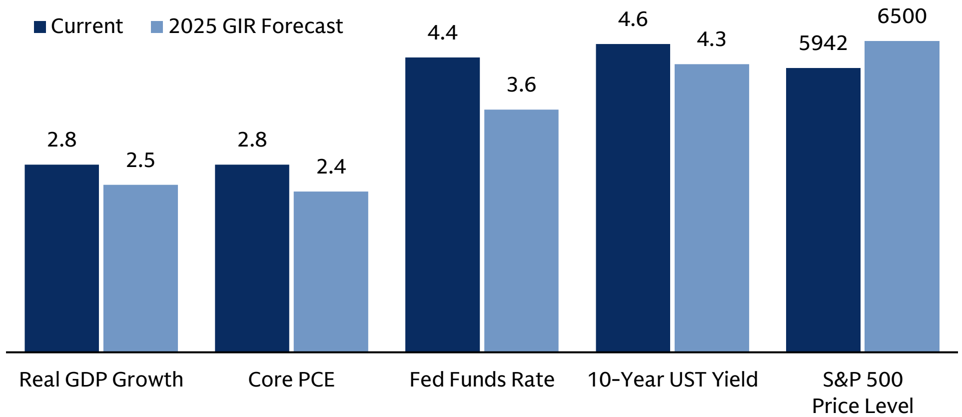
Policy, Inflation, Valuation, Other 493, and Timing

We expect the US economy to grow near trend, as the macro backdrop remains resilient, though we see tail risks expanding in the areas of policy, inflation, valuation, concentration, and geopolitics. Investors have an opportunity in 2025 to pivot to potentially useful strategies that may help address these pockets of uncertainty.

- **Policy:** Tariffs, taxes, immigration, regulation, and monetary normalization are all in play in 2025.
- **Inflation:** The last mile of inflation adjustment will be slow and bumpy. Delays are likely.
- **Valuation:** For now, we believe high valuation reflects solid macro momentum and corporate execution, though drawdown risk is growing. Cross asset value is plentiful.
- **Other 493:** Equity markets may broaden, but not be broad, as the performance premium garnered by the Magnificent 7 shrinks, but does not disappear.
- **Timing:** Recent equity markets have provided very few discounted entry points, and when they do, the door closes quickly. Stay patient and strategic.

Resilient Macro Backdrop

Percent (%)



US Recession Probability
15%

2024 Earnings Growth
11%

Corporate Profits
14%

Average Existing Mortgage Rate
4%

Sources: Federal Reserve Economic Data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. Top Chart Notes: As of January 3, 2025. Bottom Chart Notes: As of December 31, 2024. Chart shows potential inflation outcomes under different tariff scenarios. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. **Past performance does not guarantee future results, which may vary.** These examples are for illustrative purposes only and are not actual results. If any assumptions used do not prove to be true, results may vary substantially.

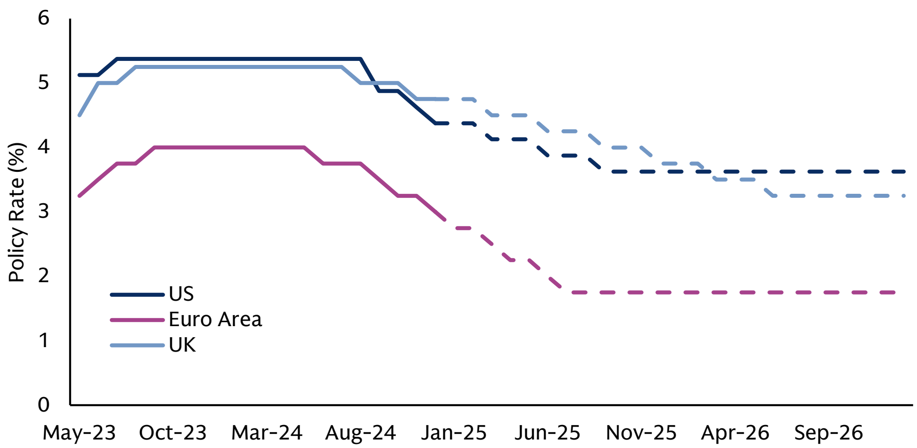
Policy
Uncertainty

- **Moving Parts:** 2025 may be a year of major policy movement directly influencing macroeconomic and market conditions. Initiatives are likely to include revisions to the US tax code, trade, immigration, regulation, deficit funding, and 9 of 10 major central banks (G10) cutting rates with highly variable trajectories.
- **Manageable:** We believe the cumulative composition of new policy will not derail growth or risk asset performance, but tail risk and regional differentials are growing, providing a fertile landscape for selectivity.
- **Precision:** In our view, more precise capital deployment may be required. This would include a focus on US domestic revenues, hedging potential volatility, and dynamically managing fixed income exposures.

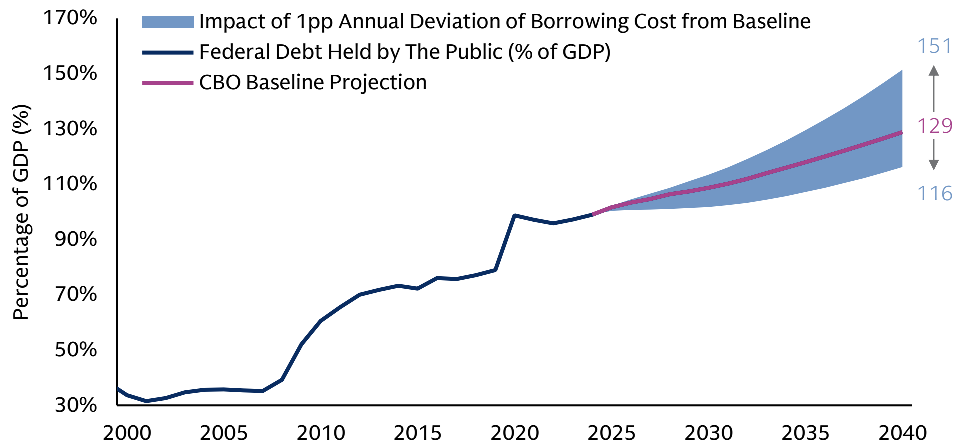
Tariff Expectations

Country	Coverage	Current Tariff	Incremental Tariff	GIR Odds
China	All Imports	14%	10%	**Announced**
China	Targeted Goods	35%	25%	**70.0%**
Mexico	All Imports	0-2.5%	25%	**30.0%**
Canada	All imports	0%	25%	**40.0%**
EU	Auto Imports	2.5%	25%	**70.0%**
Global	All Imports	2.7%	10.0%	**35.0%**

Policy Rate Projections



An Uncertain Fiscal Future



Top Right Chart Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of February 4, 2025. Bottom Left Chart Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of December 31, 2024. Bottom Right Chart Source: Congressional Budget Office and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of September 5, 2024. "CBO" refers to Congressional Budget Office. "We" refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. For illustrative purposes only. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

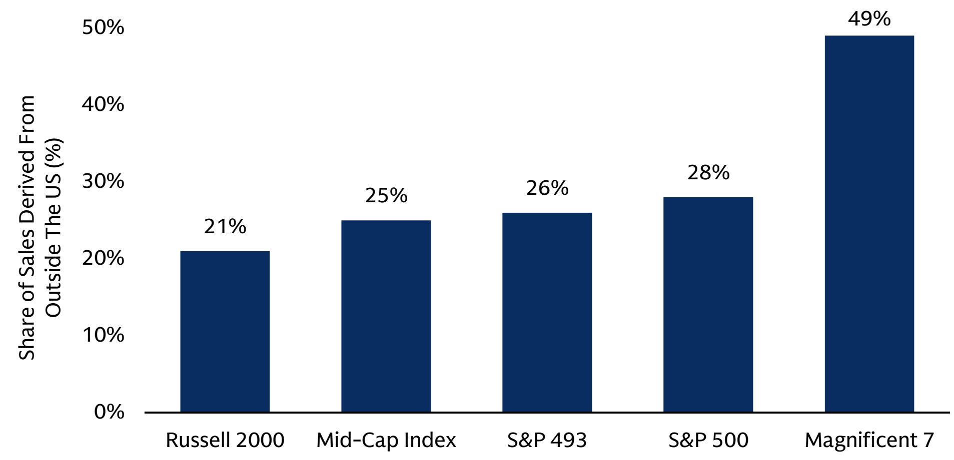
Policy
Opportunity

- **Down-in-Cap:** Potential tariffs and US rate differentials are proving to be dollar positive. Companies with higher domestic sales typically outperform when the USD strengthens. The S&P 493 companies average 26% global revenues versus 25% and 21% for mid and small caps, respectively. Still, investors continue to pay a premium for quality, so selectivity is essential.

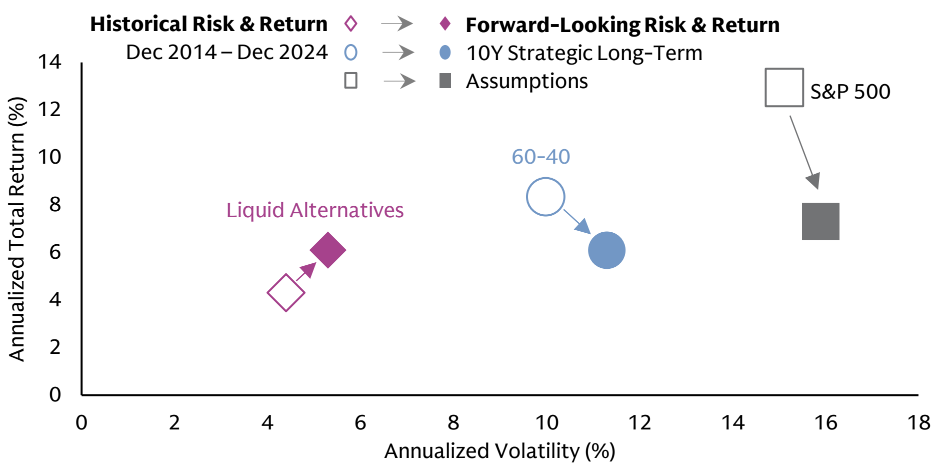
- **Hedging Volatility:** The cost of hedging policy uncertainty is relatively inexpensive today and can be done effectively using liquid alternatives, fixed income, call writing, and real assets.

- **Dynamic Fixed Income:** Flexibility is key as investors tap into cross asset exposures. In fixed income, an active and dynamic approach can help manage volatility, exploit interest rate changes, and identify value as policy evolves.

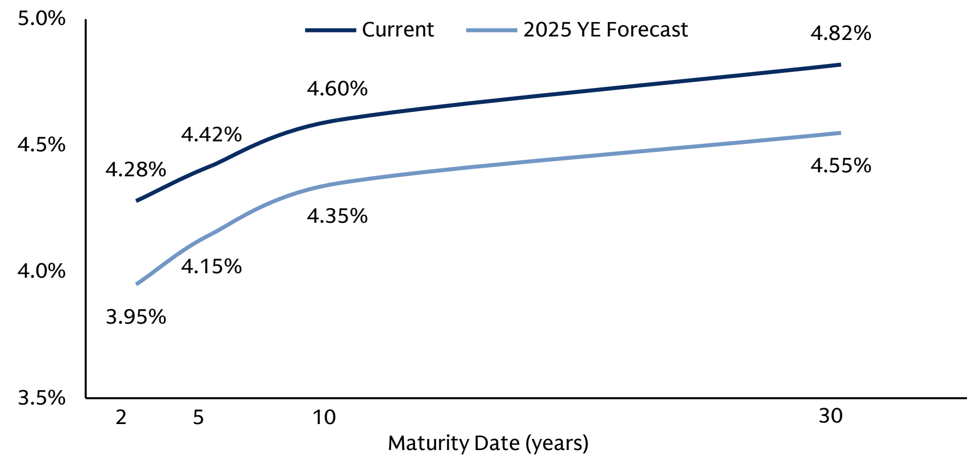
Revenue Exposure



Investing Through Volatility



US Rates: Higher for Longer



Top Right Chart Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of December 31, 2024. Bottom Left Chart Source: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of January 16, 2025. Bottom Right Chart Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of January 3, 2025. "We" refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. **Past performance does not predict future returns and does not guarantee future results, which may vary.** For illustrative purposes only. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Inflation

Uncertainty

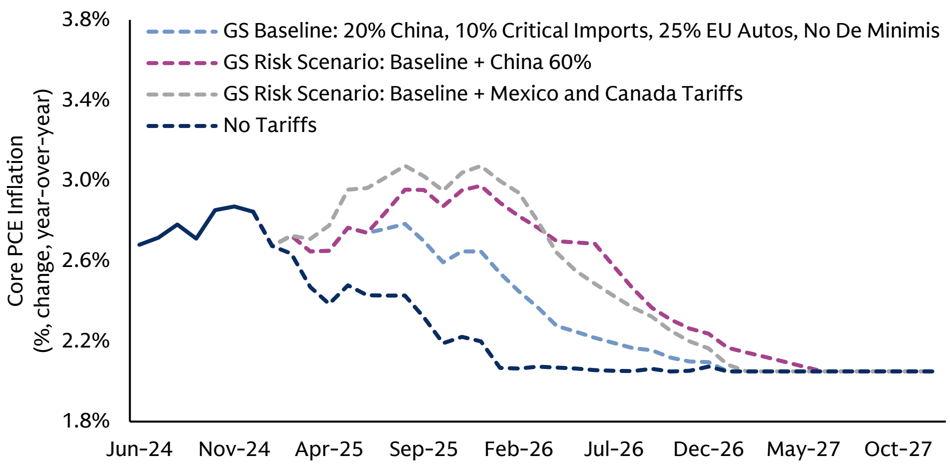
The Last Mile: Inflation normalization is proving slow as both the magnitude and velocity of improvement diminish. Structural factors, such as higher prices among key household purchases, and tariff uncertainty are sure to make the data in 2025 noisy. While the post-COVID inflation spike has largely been solved, we believe concerns over positive data surprises, tariffs, immigration curbs, and debt sustainability may fuel concerns about an inflation uptick and keep rates higher for longer.

- **See Through:** Our previous experience with tariffs in 2018-19 suggests that if inflation expectations remain well anchored, Fed policy would try to 'see through' tariff-driven inflation. The Fed's reaction function appears flattened, but not stalled.

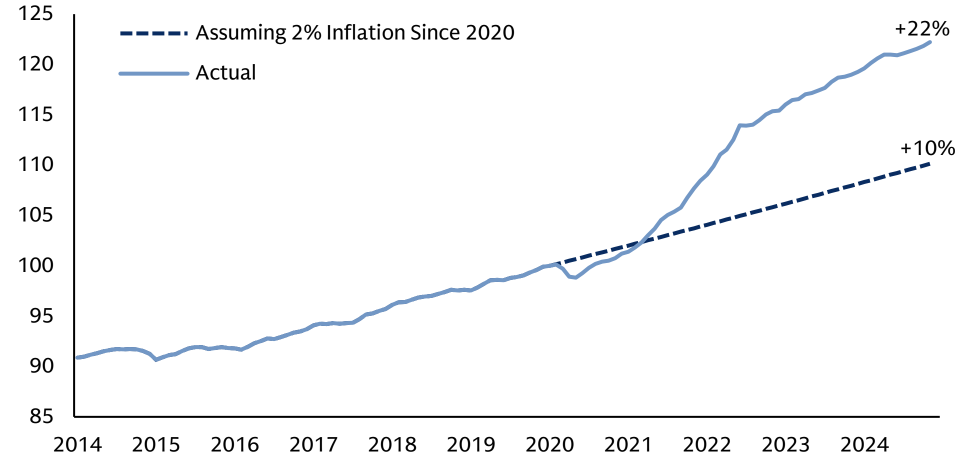
- **Temporary Rate of Change vs. Price Level:** For economists, inflation is viewed as rate-of-change. In that light, inflation continues to slowly normalize towards the Fed's 2.0% target. Consumers, on the other hand, are more likely to think about inflation as price level, which has significantly departed from trend. Whether it's eggs or car insurance, prices are far from feeling normal.

- **Pass-Through:** The nature of inflation often dictates the response, but the variability of inflationary impulses (supply, demand, policy, credibility) limits the efficacy of a one-size-fits-all hedge. In our view, investment structures that can pass-through cost pressures over time tend to be more reliable inflationary strategies, including equities, private infrastructure, and real estate.

The Tariff Effect



Trend-Level Left Behind



Left Chart Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of January 16, 2025. Right Chart Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of November 30, 2024. "We" refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. For illustrative purposes only.

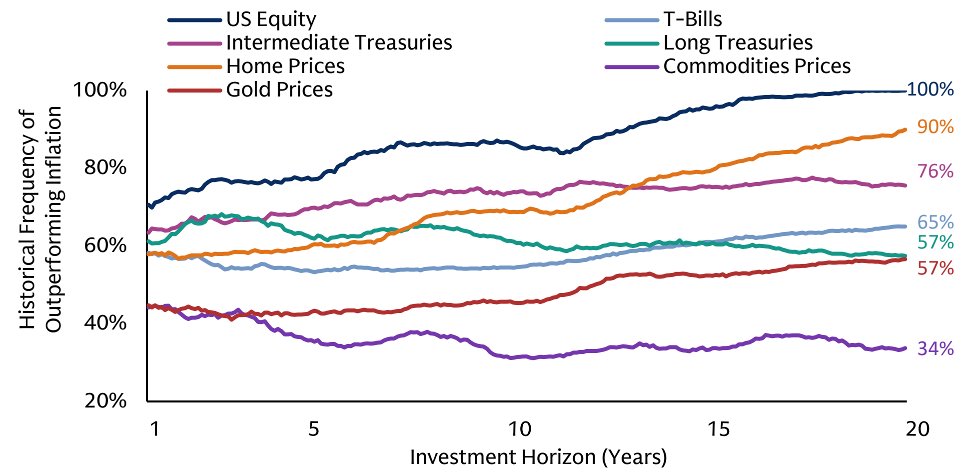
Inflation

Opportunity

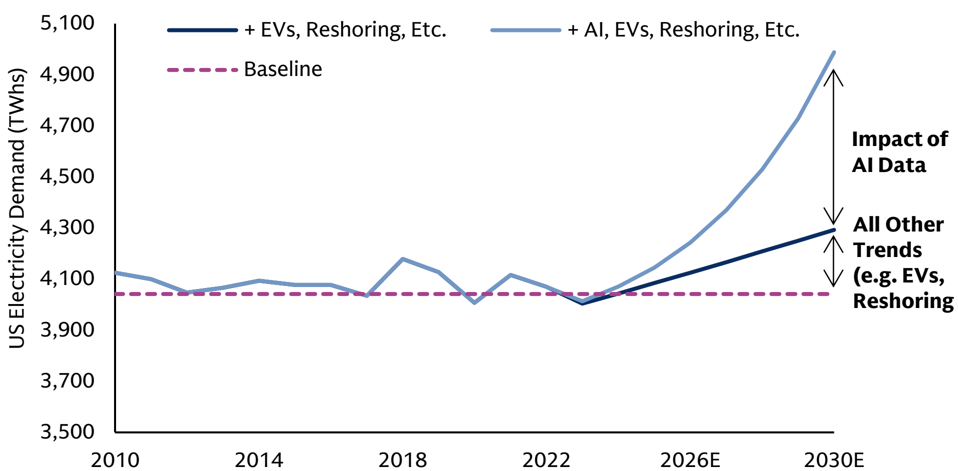
- **Equities:** Despite the allure of commodities as an inflation hedge, the S&P 500 has been a more effective and reliable inflation hedge. US equity has demonstrated a higher frequency of outperforming inflation across all investment horizons. Commodities tend to hedge inflation as central banks tighten and real rates rise. This has already occurred. We believe the more effective strategy going forward would be to seek potential opportunities that pass through costs and benefit from stable economic growth.

- **Real Estate and Infrastructure:** We see significant investment in private infrastructure and real estate as a byproduct of the surge in data center demand, driven by the rise in cloud computing and AI. Private infrastructure also serves as an effective inflation hedge and diversifier due to its insulation from broader market movements and volatility, long-term contracts as a source of stable income, and low correlations to traditional asset classes.

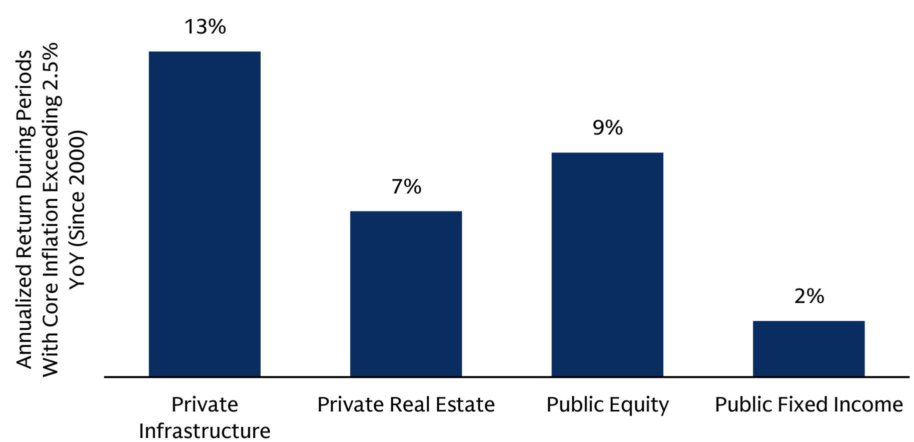
US Equities Have A Strong History of Outperforming Inflation



More Data, More Power



Infrastructure Shines When Inflation Overshoots



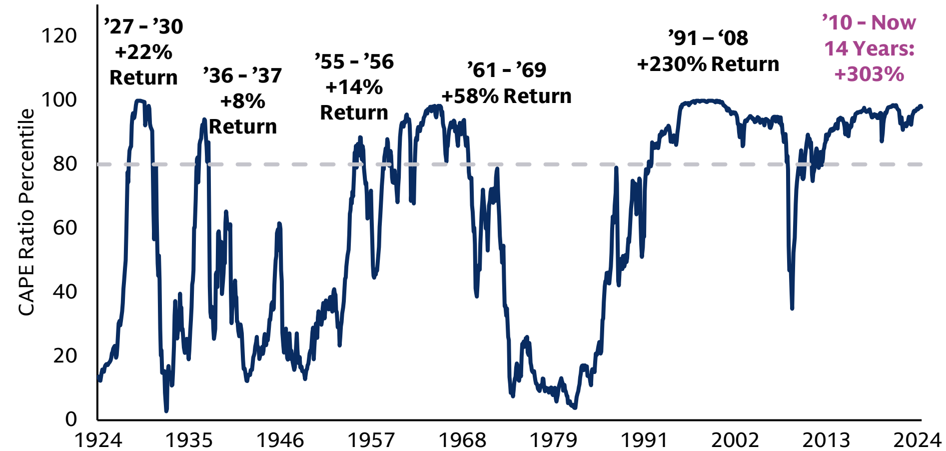
Top Right Chart Source: Goldman Sachs Investment Strategy Group and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of 3Q 2024. Bottom Left Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), EuroStat, and British Department for Business - Energy & Industrial Strategy As of December 31, 2022. Bottom Right Chart Source: Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of September 30, 2024. "We" refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. **Past performance does not predict future returns and does not guarantee future results, which may vary.** For illustrative purposes only. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Valuation

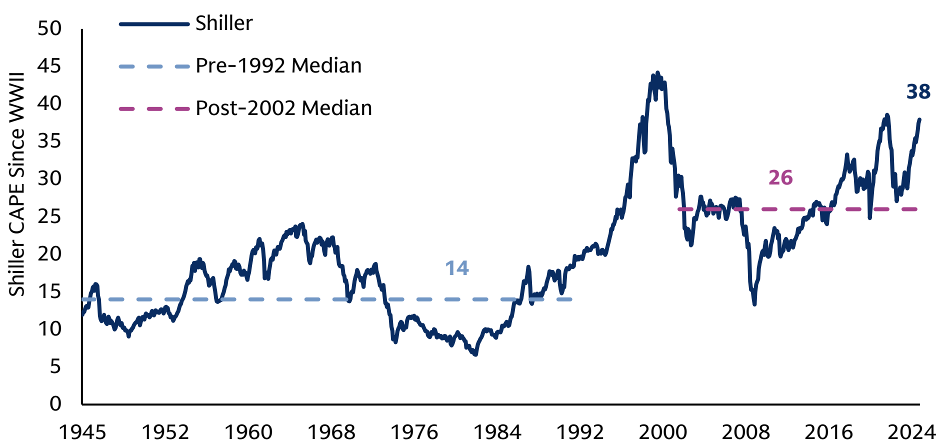
Uncertainty

- **Priced For Perfection:** Today's elevated valuations may raise draw-down risk but may also be justified by current macro and earnings fundamentals. Absent renewed recessionary factors, we do not expect any sharp equity repricing.
- **New Order:** Over the last several decades, economic cycles have elongated. Reduced macro volatility, moderating inflation, and strengthening corporate execution has allowed the markets to stay expensive longer, reset to a higher normalized valuation, and increase return on equity and profitability.
- **Broader Horizon:** While we maintain a sanguine view on current valuations, history tells us that above-trend gains—as we have experienced over the last decade—may be limited during periods of elevated valuations. As such, there are compelling cross asset opportunities that may provide better potential entry points and risk managed outcomes, including: fixed income, global equity, and down-in-cap equity.

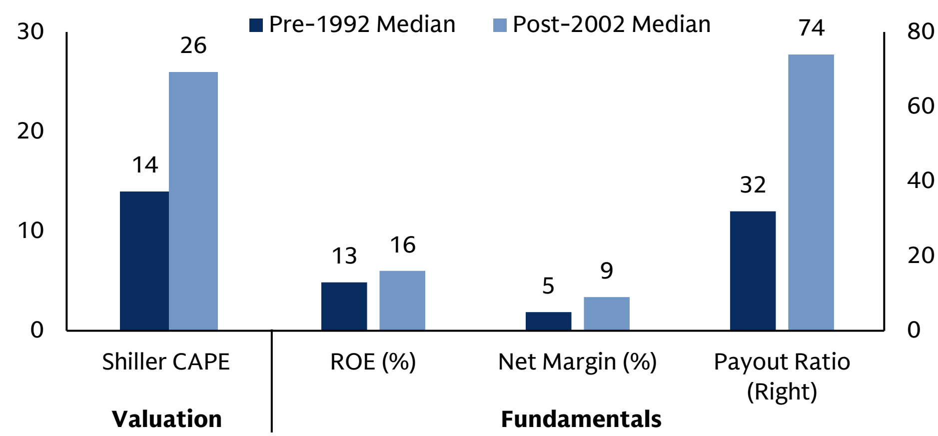
Equity Markets Can Stay Expensive For Years



Shiller CAPE Post-WWII



S&P Valuation and Fundamentals



Top Right Chart Source: Robert Shiller and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of January 16, 2025. Bottom Left Chart Source: Robert Shiller, Goldman Sachs Investment Strategy Group, and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of November 30, 2024. Bottom Right Chart Source: Robert Shiller and Goldman Sachs Investment Strategy Group. As of December 2024. "ROE" refers to return on equity. "We" refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. **Past performance does not predict future returns and does not guarantee future results, which may vary.** For illustrative purposes only.

Valuation

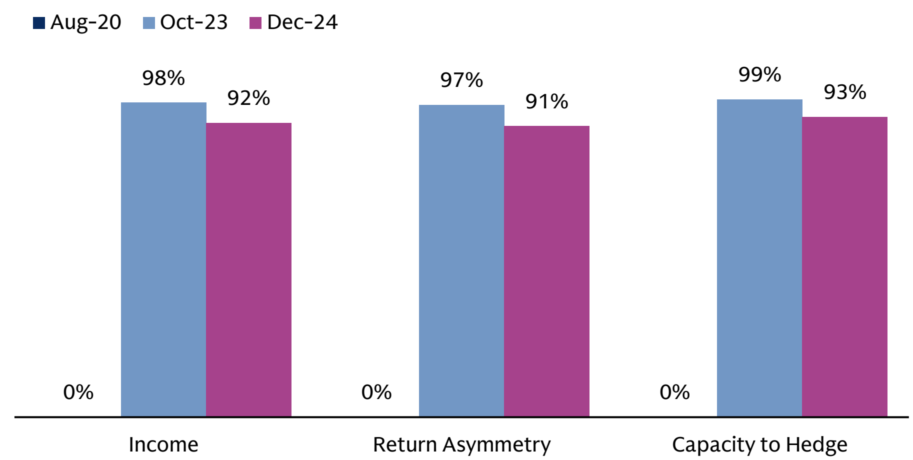
Opportunity

- **Fixed Income:** Four years ago, the case for fixed income was challenging as bonds providing little in the way of income and/or hedging capacity. Following a significant repricing of rates, fixed income has resumed its position as a core portfolio building block with return asymmetry and hedging potential all above the 90th percentile.

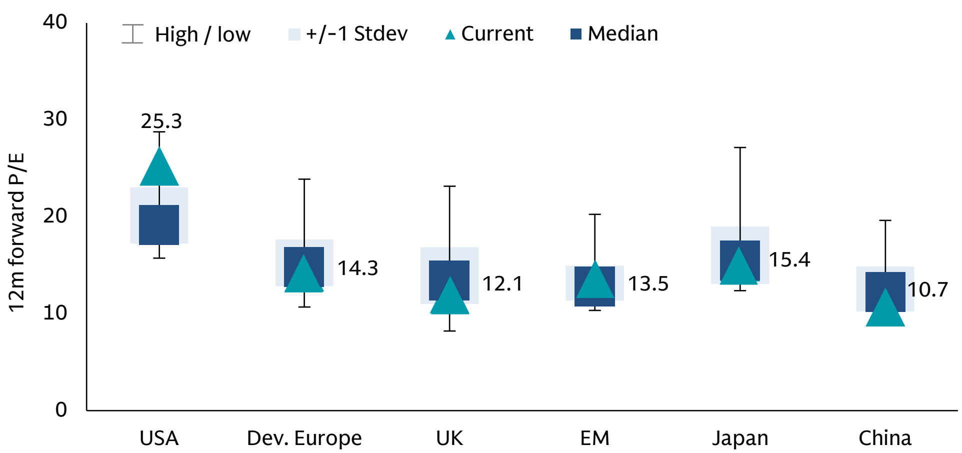
- **Global Equity**: In the long run, valuation matters. We expect the exceptional outperformance of US equities to narrow as we enter a period of a global "catch-up". Global equities not only provide relatively attractive entry points, but complementary characteristics of style, revenue, cyclicality, and income.

- **Down-in-Cap:** Profitable US small cap companies trade near the bottom of their relative range(-32%) while offering EPS (Earnings-Per-Share) growth expectations in 2025 of nearly 15%.

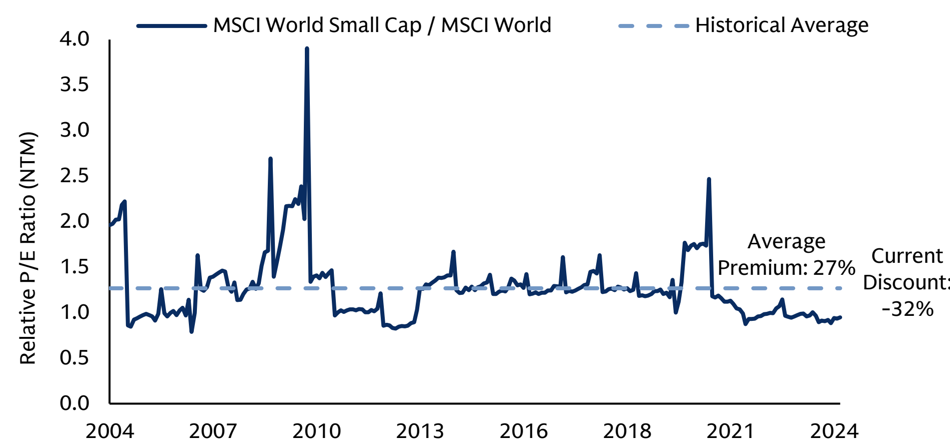
Fixed Income: Balance and Benefits



Global Equities: Diversification at a More Attractive Bargain



Small Caps: Searching for Discount Within the US



Top Right Chart Source: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of December 31, 2024. Bottom Left Chart Source: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of December 31, 2024. Source: Bloomberg, MSCI and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of September 30, 2024. "We" refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. **Past performance does not predict future returns and does not guarantee future results, which may vary.** Diversification does not protect an investor from market risk and does not ensure a profit. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Other 493

Uncertainty

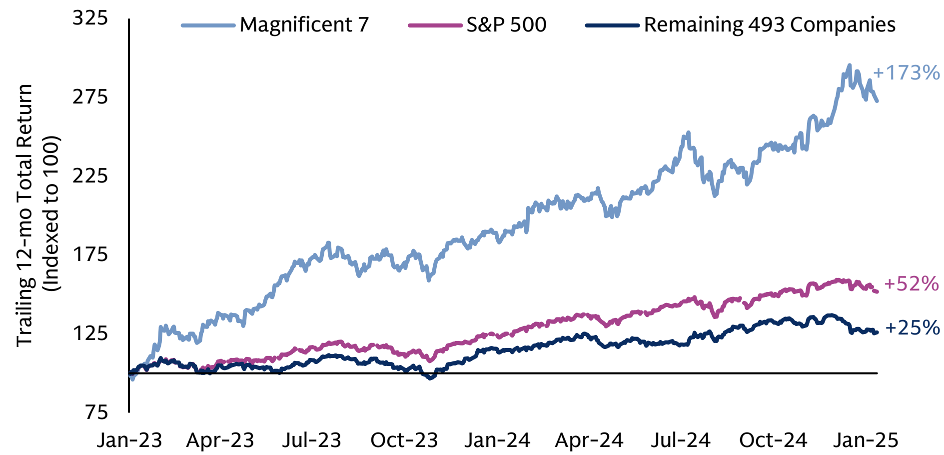
Concentration: We believe long-term expected returns may be impacted by market concentration. The metric is particularly important today because the US equity market is currently near its highest level of concentration in 100 years. Historical analyses show that it is extremely difficult for any firm to maintain high levels of sales growth and profit margins over sustained periods of time. The same issue plagues a highly concentrated index. As sales growth and profitability for the largest stocks in an index decelerate, earnings growth and therefore returns for the overall index may also decelerate.

- **One Third:** The 7 largest stocks in the S&P 500 account for nearly a third of the index's total market cap. The rise of "superstar" firms with economies of scale such as today's mega-cap tech stocks is one reason why the aggregate S&P 500 index trades at an elevated P/E multiple. The 7 largest constituents in the S&P 500 index trade at a forward P/E of 31x, substantially above the 19x multiple of the remaining 493 stocks.

- **Justified:** The dominant position of the Mag 7 has been earned through superior execution and commensurate equity outperformance. The competitive moats possessed by the largest companies in the S&P 500 have allowed them to maintain high levels of growth and margins. Their industry dominance has supported premium valuations and market capitalization relative to the market. But these margins of exceptionalism are likely to narrow, opening the door for others to potentially drive future performance.

Record High Concentration

Record High Return Attribution



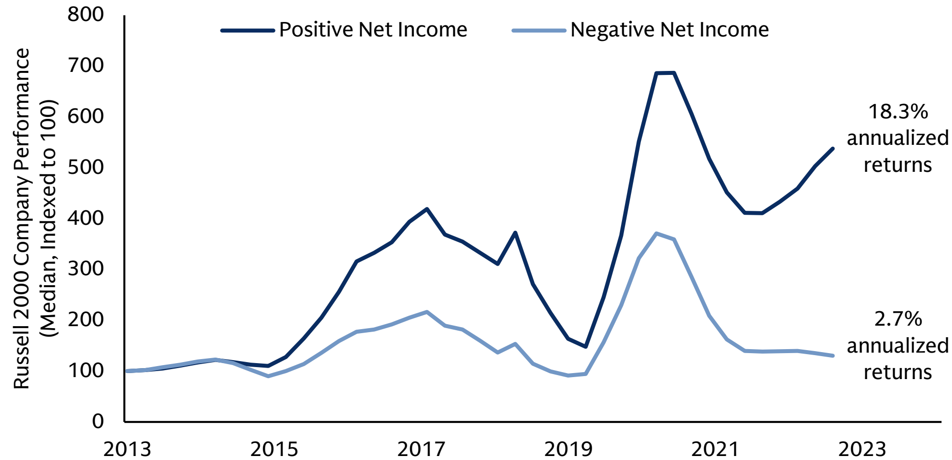
Bottom Left Chart Source: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of January 6, 2025. Bottom Right Chart Source: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. "We" refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. "P/E" refers to Price to Earnings Ratio. Magnificent 7 refers to NVDA, AMZN, TSLA, META, AAPL, GOOG, and MSFT. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. **Past performance does not predict future returns and does not guarantee future results, which may vary.** For illustrative purposes only. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Other 493

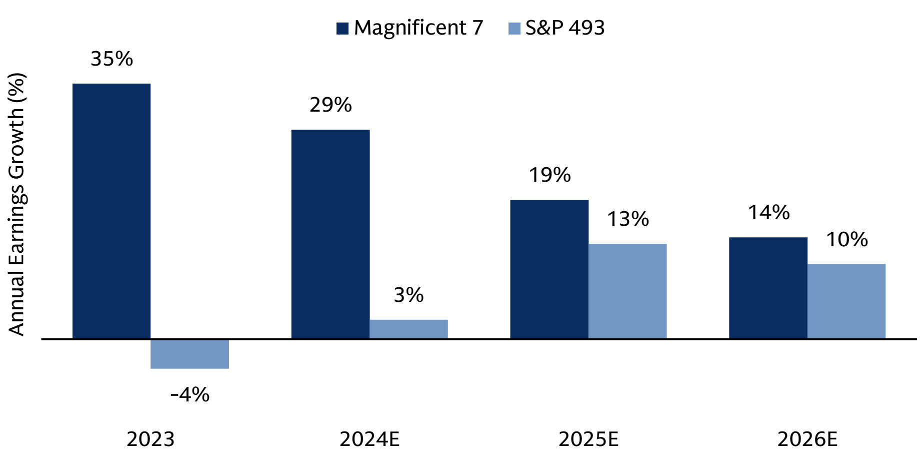
Opportunity

- **Down-in-Cap:** We believe smaller cap companies may lead market broadening and "catch up" trades. From a risk perspective, small caps may provide better balance for valuation, concentration, and trade uncertainties, while an uptick in M&A could galvanize idiosyncratic opportunities. As always, selectivity is key given the wide performance differentials across small caps and sensitivity to macro factors.
- **Equal–Weight S&P 500:** Historically, the equal-weight S&P 500 (SPW) has outperformed the cap-weighted index (SPX) over 10-year horizons 78% of the time by an average of 2% annualized. Given today's high market concentration, we believe SPW has potential to outperform SPX during the next decade by a 5% annualized, especially as the earnings gap narrows.
- **Private Equity:** We see an increasing opportunity within private market investing as the universe of private companies grows and companies stay private for longer, generating more value while under private ownership.

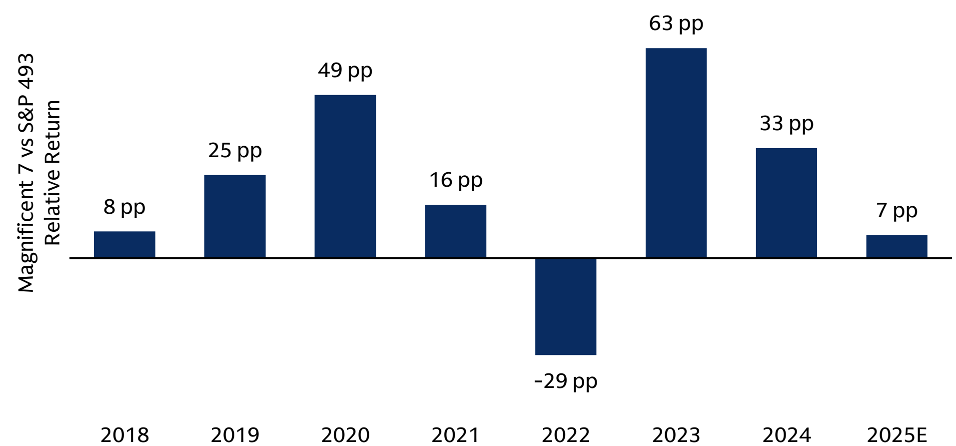
Small Cap Micro-Scope



Closing the Gap: Earnings



Closing the Gap: Returns



Top Right Chart: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of October 1, 2024. Bottom Left Chart: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of January 13, 2025. Bottom Right Chart: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of January 13, 2025. "We" refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. **Past performance does not predict future returns and does not guarantee future results, which may vary.** For illustrative purposes only. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Timing
Uncertainty

- **Unknowns:** It is often tempting to wait for more attractive entry points when the investment landscape is overcome with uncertainty. The unknowns of policy, inflation, valuation, concentration, geopolitics, etc. may argue for risk-off positioning, but these conditions have persisted for some time.

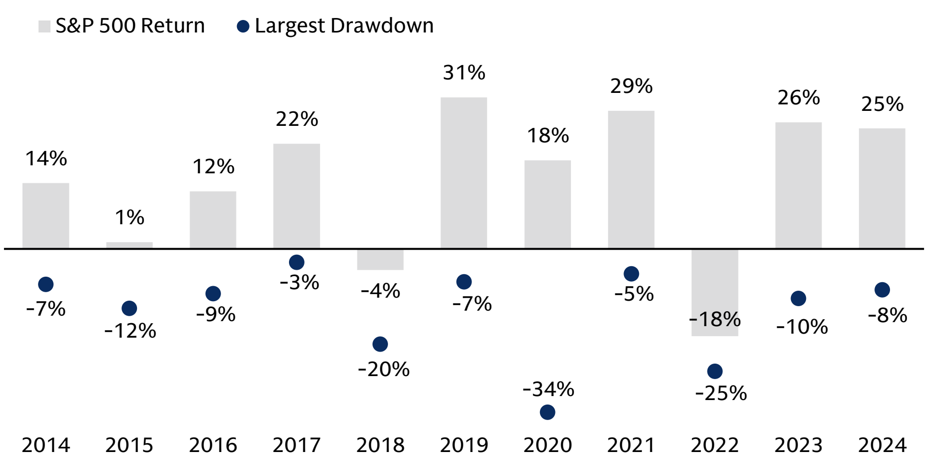
- **Growth Amid Uncertainty:** Since 4Q 2023, when yields on money market funds touched a high of 5.5%, the US economy has grown by $1.4 trillion, S&P earnings have risen from $241 to $268(e), and the S&P 500 has gained ~25%.

- **Blink and You'll Miss It:** The largest S&P 500 pullback in 2024 was between July 16 and August 5, declining -8.5%. Most of the loss was fully recovered over the next 10 days. Absent a material shift in macro economic conditions and earnings momentum, we would favor staying strategically patient.

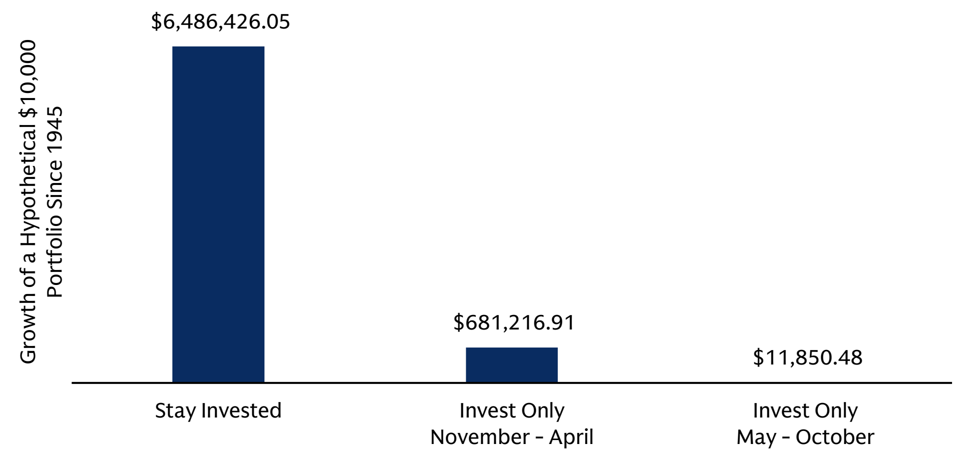
Limited Pullbacks

S&P 500 Daily Price Δ (days)	± 1%	± 2%	± 3%	± 4%	± 5%
Avg	62	17	7	3	2
Bear Market Avg	87	31	13	7	3
2022	122	46	12	3	1
2023	64	2	0	0	0
2024	49	7	0	0	0

Recent Pullbacks May Be Short-Lived



More Powerful Than Seasonals: Patience and Compounding



Top Right Chart: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of December 31, 2024. Bottom Left Chart: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of January 13, 2025. Bottom Right Chart: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of January 6, 2025. "We" refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. **Past performance does not predict future returns and does not guarantee future results, which may vary.** For illustrative purposes only. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Timing

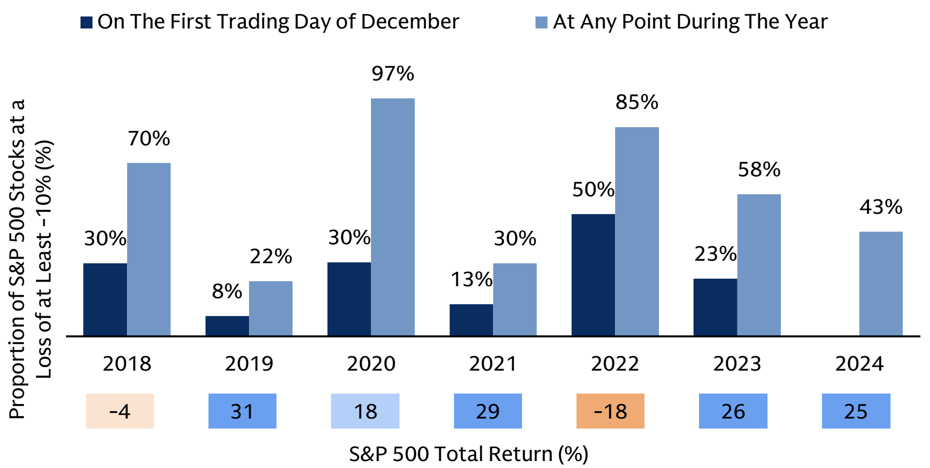
Opportunity

Balancing Act: Much of investing is solving problems within the framework of time horizon, risk tolerance, total return objective, and cash flow requirements. Behaviorally, most investors are risk averse, where not losing money can be 2x-10x more important than making money. Consequently, many investors will be chased to the sidelines during pockets of uncertainty (losses) only to remain there as opportunity (gains) unfolds. In our view, there are several strategies that parley losses into opportunity. Once such approach is tax-aware direct indexing.

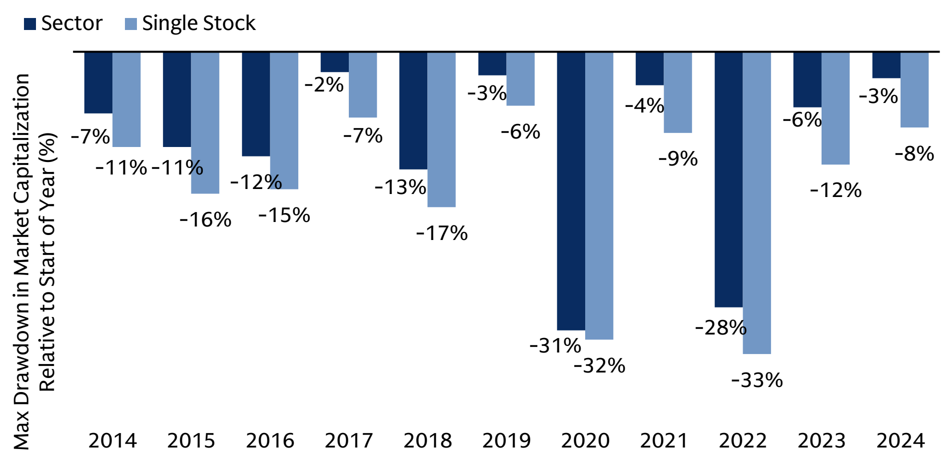
- **It Happens:** Over the last 10 years, 188 S&P 500 stocks have on average declined during the calendar year. But, these losses are often hidden inside of aggregate benchmarks that generate overall positive total returns over the same period. Direct Indexing provides a structure where reliably predictable losses from volatility and dispersion are systematically harvested, ultimately increasing after-tax returns by offsetting capital gains.

- **Less is More:** Yes, we dislike losses, but they are a reality of risk-taking. The discipline of actively realizing losses effectively raises after-tax total returns by providing an offset to capital gains. We call this benefit “tax alpha” and it is one of the most reliable strategies to improve the bottom line. While there a many ways to implement, we believe the optimal approach toward securing “tax alpha” is with individual stocks rather than sectors, and by periodically injecting incremental cash to the portfolio.

Exploiting Granularity



Capturing Drawdowns



Bottom Left Chart: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of December 31, 2024. Bottom Right Chart: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of September 1, 2024. “We” refers to Goldman Sachs Asset Management. The economic and market forecasts presented herein are for informational purposes as of the date of this presentation. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. achieved. Goldman Sachs does not provide accounting, tax, or legal advice. **Past performance does not predict future returns and does not guarantee future results, which may vary.** For illustrative purposes only. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

PIVOT Solutions

We think the macro backdrop will remain supportive for risk assets, but attention to policy, inflation, valuation, concentration, and timing is warranted. As such, we think investors should remain strategically deployed but also pivot to strategies that may address prevailing uncertainties.

Policy

- Down in Cap
- Liquid Alternatives
- Dynamic Fixed Income
- Call-Writing

Inflation

- Real Assets
- Equal-Weight S&P 500
- Private Real Estate
- Private Infrastructure

Valuation

- Fixed Income
- International Equity
- Down in Cap

Other 493

- Down in Cap
- Equal-Weight S&P 500
- Private Equity
- Direct Indexing

Timing

- Direct Indexing
- Equity Income
- Alternatives

Glossary

Additional Notes

Page 2 Notes: “Fed” refers to Federal Reserve. “GIR” refers to Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research. “GDP” refers to Gross Domestic Product. “Core PCE” refers to Personal Consumption Expenditures, excluding food and energy. “UST” refers to US Treasury.

Page 3 Notes: “EV” refers to electric vehicles. Bottom right chart shows the potential impact to Federal debt held by the public as a percentage of GDP from a 1pp increase or decrease in borrowing costs from the CBO’s baseline projection until 2040.

Page 6 Notes: “AI” refers to Artificial Intelligence. Private Infrastructure refers to EDHEC infra300, Private Real Estate refers to NFI-ODCE, Public Equities refers to S&P 500, Public Fixed Income refers to Bloomberg Barclays. Annualized returns calculated from quarterly returns. Indices are unmanaged and do not include fees. Private infrastructure is not traded on an exchange and will have less liquidity than public entities. Starting from April 2000 due to data availability for private infrastructure.

Page 7 Notes: “Shiller” refers to Robert Shiller. “CAPE” refers to Cyclically Adjusted Price to Earnings Ratio.

Page 8 Notes: Top Right Chart shows the 10-Year US Treasury Note’s 20-year relative percentile across three characteristics on November 9, 2020 and November 9, 2023. The first characteristic is the security's yield. The second characteristic is the illustrative distribution of total returns if the 10-Year interest rate moves 1pp higher and 1pp lower. The illustrative total return in the case of a 1pp increase in the interest rate is calculated by adding the 10-Year US Treasury Note's yield to its respective modified duration price impact of a 1pp increase in interest rates. The illustrative total return in the case of a 1pp decrease in the interest rate is calculated by adding the 10-Year US Treasury Note's yield to its respective modified duration price impact of a 1pp decrease in interest rates. The distribution of total returns is calculated by dividing those two figures. The third characteristic is the ability of a 10-Year US Treasury Note to hedge an equity market drawdown via price appreciation assuming interest rates fall to 0%. This is calculated by multiplying the yield of a 10-Year US Treasury Note by its modified duration. Goldman Sachs Asset Management’s and Bloomberg’s products are not related, and Bloomberg has not endorsed either Goldman Sachs Asset Management or its products. Bottom left chart shows next 12-month P/E ratio from January 2015 to the current period. 12m forward P/E(x) refers to price-to-earnings ratio for the next 12 months, which is a valuation measure applied to respective broad equity indices.

Page 10 Notes: Top right chart shows 12-month forward returns of the median unprofitable vs profitable Russell 2000 company, indexed to 100 since 2013 on an annual rolling basis. Profitable vs unprofitable refers to companies with a net income greater than zero or less than zero, respectively.

Page 11 Notes: Bottom right chart shows growth of three hypothetical $10,000 portfolios from 1945-2025, one that stays invested for the entirety of each year throughout the period, one that invests only from November to April (the period of best performance) of each year, and one that invests only from May to October (the period of worst performance) of each year.

Equities

The S&P 500 Index is the Standard & Poor’s 500 Composite Stock Prices Index of 500 stocks, an unmanaged index of common stock prices. The index figures do not reflect any deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index.

The Euro Stoxx 600 Index represents the performance of 600 publicly-traded companies based in one of 18 EU countries.

The TOPIX Index is a free-float adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is calculated based on all the domestic common stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange First Section.

The MSCI Asia Pacific ex-Japan Index captures large and mid cap representation across 4 of 5 Developed Markets countries (ex Japan) and 9 Emerging Markets countries in the Asia Pacific region.

The MSCI World Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries*. With 1,397 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Fixed Income

The 10-Year Treasury is a US Treasury debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years.

The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index measures the performance of investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS, and CMBS.

The Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index tracks the market for tax-exempt municipal securities in the US.

Other

Euro Area refers to the Eurozone. The Eurozone is comprised of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.

Volatility is a measure of variation of a financial instrument’s price.

Risk Considerations and General Disclosures

Risk Considerations

Equity securities are more volatile than fixed income securities and subject to greater risks. Small and mid-sized company stocks involve greater risks than those customarily associated with larger companies.

Investments in foreign securities entail special risks such as currency, political, economic, and market risks. These risks are heightened in emerging markets.

Emerging markets securities may be less liquid and more volatile and are subject to a number of additional risks, including but not limited to currency fluctuations and political instability.

An investment in real estate securities is subject to greater price volatility and the special risks associated with direct ownership of real estate.

Investments in fixed-income securities are subject to credit and interest rate risks. Bond prices fluctuate inversely to changes in interest rates. Therefore, a general rise in interest rates can result in the decline in the bond's price. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will default on payments of interest and principal. This risk is higher when investing in high yield bonds, also known as junk bonds, which have lower ratings and are subject to greater volatility. All fixed income investments may be worth less than their original cost upon redemption or maturity.

Buy-write strategies are subject to market risk, which means that the value of the securities in which it invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors and/or general economic conditions. They are also subject to the risks associated with writing (selling) call options, which limits the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. In a rising market, the strategy could significantly underperform the market, and the options strategies may not fully protect it against declines in the value of the market.

Bonds are subject to interest rate, price and credit risks. Prices tend to be inversely affected by changes in interest rates.

Although Treasuries are considered free from credit risk, they are subject to interest rate risk, which may cause the underlying value of the security to fluctuate. Income from municipal securities is generally free from federal taxes and state taxes for residents of the issuing state. While the interest income is tax-free, capital gains, if any, will be subject to taxes. Income for some investors may be subject to the federal Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT).

Investments in commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity.

The currency market affords investors a substantial degree of leverage. This leverage presents the potential for substantial profits but also entails a high degree of risk including the risk that losses may be similarly substantial. Such transactions are considered suitable only for investors who are experienced in transactions of that kind. Currency fluctuations will also affect the value of an investment.

The above are not an exhaustive list of potential risks. There may be additional risks that are not currently foreseen or considered.

General Disclosures

Any reference to a specific company or security does not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell, hold or directly invest in the company or its securities. It should not be assumed that investment decisions made in the future will be profitable or will equal the performance of the securities discussed in this document.

This material is provided for informational purposes only and should not be construed as investment advice or an offer or solicitation to buy or sell securities. This material is not intended to be used as a general guide to investing, or as a source of any specific investment recommendations, and makes no implied or express recommendations concerning the manner in which any client's account should or would be handled, as appropriate investment strategies depend upon the client's investment objectives.

THIS MATERIAL DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE OR TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT WOULD BE UNAUTHORIZED OR UNLAWFUL TO DO SO.

Prospective investors should inform themselves as to any applicable legal requirements and taxation and exchange control regulations in the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile which might be relevant.

Goldman Sachs does not provide legal, tax or accounting advice, unless explicitly agreed between you and Goldman Sachs (generally through certain services offered only to clients of Private Wealth Management). Any statement contained in this presentation concerning U.S. tax matters is not intended or written to be used and cannot be used for the purpose of avoiding penalties imposed on the relevant taxpayer. Notwithstanding anything in this document to the contrary, and except as required to enable compliance with applicable securities law, you may disclose to any person the US federal and state income tax treatment and tax structure of the transaction and all materials of any kind (including tax opinions and other tax analyses) that are provided to you relating to such tax treatment and tax structure, without Goldman Sachs imposing any limitation of any kind. Investors should be aware that a determination of the tax consequences to them should take into account their specific circumstances and that the tax law is subject to change in the future or retroactively and investors are strongly urged to consult with their own tax advisor regarding any potential strategy, investment or transaction.

Neither MSCI nor any other party involved in or related to compiling, computing, or creating the MSCI data makes any express or implied warranties or representations with respect to such data (or the results to be obtained by the use thereof), and all such parties hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of originality, accuracy, completeness, merchantability, or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to any of such data. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall MSCI, any of its affiliates or any third party involved in or related to compiling, computing or creating the data have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages. No further distribution or dissemination of the MSCI data is permitted without MSCI's express written consent.

General Disclosures

Tax Considerations

The strategy may result in adverse tax consequences for the client including, but not limited to, wash sales. Under the wash sale rules, a loss from the sale of shares of stock or securities is disallowed if the taxpayer acquires, or enters into a contract or option to acquire, "substantially identical" stock or securities within 30 days before or after the sale. GSAM may intentionally engage in wash sales when it believes that the trades are beneficial for the client to do so. In addition, GSAM may be unable to avoid wash sales in certain circumstances given uncertainty around the "substantially identical" standard. For example, there is considerable uncertainty around applying a "substantial overlap test" to evaluate whether certain mutual funds or equity baskets are "substantially identical" to each other, the treatment of unrelated issuers engaged in a merger or acquisition, the treatment of convertible preferred equity and/or the treatment of contracts or options to acquire stock or securities. In addition, data used for portfolio management may be incomplete, will be limited to information regarding the strategy account, and will not include information regarding positions held or transactions executed outside of the strategy account including other accounts managed by Goldman Sachs or its affiliates. Transactions in two or more accounts that are deemed to be related under the relevant tax rules and regulations ("related accounts") may be subject to the wash sales rules that disallow or defer the recognition of losses. GSAM will generally only consider positions and transactions in your Account on a standalone basis when executing the strategy. If you instruct us to treat certain accounts as related for tax purposes, GSAM may take this instruction into account in its investment management process in order to reduce wash sales across the related accounts. GSAM relies on the information provided by clients or their advisers with respect to a client's related accounts in order to limit the likelihood of wash sales from trades executed in the strategy account and related accounts. As a result, portfolio management decisions may be based on incomplete information. To the extent that one or more accounts are managed as related for tax purposes, GSAM may limit trading across those accounts to avoid wash sales which may result in less loss harvesting for the accounts. The US tax code allows capital losses to be carried forward indefinitely until portfolio is bequeathed. The cost basis of a tax loss harvesting portfolio is driven down due to the realization of capital losses, creating a contingent tax liability. For investors who will eventually bequest their tax loss harvesting portfolio to charity or to their heirs upon death, taxes on the unrealized gains are generally avoided. However, if the tax loss harvesting portfolio is liquidated, the investor will pay taxes on the realized gains upon liquidation. Goldman Sachs does not provide legal, tax or accounting advice. The information that GSAM provides is estimated and not the official tax, pricing or valuation information for the Account. GSAM is not the provider of the official tax records and forms for the client's account and the information above is provided for indicative purposes only and may not reconcile with information from the custodian or the client's tax advisor. Additionally, among other limitations, the above data may not reflect wash sale adjustments. It is the responsibility of the custodian, administrator or such other third party appointed by the client, to obtain accurate and reliable information concerning the valuation of any securities which are comprised in the portfolio. Broker tax reporting to clients may not identify all transactions that could be viewed as a wash sales. It is the responsibility of the client's independent tax advisor to identify wash sales in the client's portfolio. All clients are strongly urged to discuss the tax implications of any transactions, including any potential wash sales, with their independent tax adviser.

By funding an account with a security in-kind (a "In-Kind Security"), unless a client has directed GSAM otherwise in writing, GSAM assumes (i) an In-Kind Security is not subject to any restrictions on sale and (ii) the client is not subject to Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to an In-Kind Security. Client is responsible for keeping GSAM informed of any changes to such information.

This material is provided for educational purposes only and should not be construed as investment advice or an offer or solicitation to buy or sell securities.

Although certain information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, we do not guarantee its accuracy, completeness or fairness. We have relied upon and assumed without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all information available from public sources.

Views and opinions expressed are for informational purposes only and do not constitute a recommendation by Goldman Sachs Asset Management to buy, sell, or hold any security. Views and opinions are current as of the date of this presentation and may be subject to change, they should not be construed as investment advice.

Economic and market forecasts presented herein reflect a series of assumptions and judgments as of the date of this presentation and are subject to change without notice. These forecasts do not take into account the specific investment objectives, restrictions, tax and financial situation or other needs of any specific client. Actual data will vary and may not be reflected here. These forecasts are subject to high levels of uncertainty that may affect actual performance. Accordingly, these forecasts should be viewed as merely representative of a broad range of possible outcomes. These forecasts are estimated, based on assumptions, and are subject to significant revision and may change materially as economic and market conditions change. Goldman Sachs has no obligation to provide updates or changes to these forecasts. Case studies and examples are for illustrative purposes only.

This information discusses general market activity, industry or sector trends, or other broad-based economic, market or political conditions and should not be construed as research or investment advice. This material has been prepared by Goldman Sachs Asset Management and is not financial research nor a product of Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research (GIR). It was not prepared in compliance with applicable provisions of law designed to promote the independence of financial analysis and is not subject to a prohibition on trading following the distribution of financial research. The views and opinions expressed may differ from those of Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research or other departments or divisions of Goldman Sachs and its affiliates. Investors are urged to consult with their financial advisors before buying or selling any securities. This information may not be current and Goldman Sachs Asset Management has no obligation to provide any updates or changes.

Past performance does not guarantee future results, which may vary. The value of investments and the income derived from investments will fluctuate and can go down as well as up. A loss of principal may occur.

General Disclosures

Index Benchmarks

Indices are unmanaged. The figures for the index reflect the reinvestment of all income or dividends, as applicable, but do not reflect the deduction of any fees or expenses which would reduce returns. Investors cannot invest directly in indices.

The indices referenced herein have been selected because they are well known, easily recognized by investors, and reflect those indices that the Investment Manager believes, in part based on industry practice, provide a suitable benchmark against which to evaluate the investment or broader market described herein.

Confidentiality

No part of this material may, without Goldman Sachs Asset Management's prior written consent, be (i) copied, photocopied or duplicated in any form, by any means, or (ii) distributed to any person that is not an employee, officer, director, or authorized agent of the recipient.

Goldman Sachs Asset Management leverages the resources of Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC subject to legal, internal and regulatory restrictions.

Date of First Use: January 27, 2024. Compliance Code: 407456-OTU-2188343.