

US ECONOMICS ANALYST

## 2026 Inflation Outlook: Traveling Toward Target

**Ronnie Walker**  
+1(917)343-4543 |  
ronnie.walker@gs.com  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

- Progress on core PCE inflation stalled this year at 2.8% year-over-year, still noticeably above the Fed's target. But most of the remaining overshoot and 0.3pp upside surprise to our year-ago forecast appears to reflect the one-time impact of larger than expected tariffs, rather than firm underlying cost pressures.
- We expect progress on disinflation to resume in 2026, for three reasons. First, we expect the boost from tariffs to year-over-year inflation to fall from 0.5pp now to 0.2pp by December 2026, though not before rising to 0.8pp by mid-2026. Second, we expect shelter inflation to fall from 3.7% year-over-year to 2.3%, below its pre-pandemic pace. Third, wage growth has already slowed to target-consistent levels and will put downward pressure on nonhousing services inflation. We expect core PCE inflation to fall to 2.1% year-over-year in December 2026 and 2.2% in 2026 on a Q4/Q4 basis, 30bp below the Bloomberg consensus and FOMC forecasts.
- CPI inflation is likely to modestly undershoot PCE inflation, reflecting both the further slowdown in shelter inflation and much larger weight of shelter in CPI as well as declines in insurance categories with source data unique to the CPI. Our headline CPI forecast of 2.1% for 2026 on a Q4/Q4 basis is 30bp below market pricing and 60bp below the Bloomberg consensus forecast.
- The risks to our inflation forecasts appear more balanced this year. Tariffs pose two-sided risks. Tariff rates could rise further, against our baseline expectation, or the share of tariff costs borne by consumers could rise more than we expect with a longer lag. But the effective tariff rate could also decline more than we expect if exemptions become more prevalent or the Supreme Court strikes down the IEEPA-based tariffs and the administration does not replace a meaningful share of those tariffs using different authorities.
- While we generally expect benign inflation this year, distortions are likely to boost the next two monthly readings. For December, we tentatively forecast monthly core PCE inflation of 0.25% and core CPI of 0.28%, reflecting a boost after delayed data collection depressed measured prices in November. For January, we forecast monthly core PCE inflation of 0.27% and core CPI of 0.26%, reflecting a modest boost from start of the year price increases.
- Data quality concerns will remain relevant in 2026. Residual seasonality is likely to be less of an issue, in part because the seasonal factors for some categories

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

Investors should consider this report as only a single factor in making their investment decision. For Reg AC certification and other important disclosures, see the Disclosure Appendix, or go to [www.gs.com/research/hedge.html](http://www.gs.com/research/hedge.html).

have normalized after previously being distorted by large pandemic-era price swings that are now further in the past. But reduced data collection—we estimate that the number of prices collected monthly for the CPI declined by about 20% across 2025—and the resulting increase in variability is likely to remain an issue. The BLS attributed the reduction in collection efforts to resource constraints, and headcount for the section of the BLS that produces the CPI is set to be 7% smaller this fiscal year than at the outset of the last.

## 2026 Inflation Outlook: Traveling Toward Target

After reaching a peak of 5.6% three years ago, core PCE inflation had returned most of the way back to the 2% target by 2024. Progress on inflation was limited in 2025: we forecast core PCE inflation of 2.7% for Dec. 2025 vs. 3.0% for Dec. 2024. However, most of the remaining overshoot and 0.3pp upside surprise relative to our year-ago forecast appears to reflect the one-time impact of larger than expected tariffs, rather than firmer underlying cost pressures. While distortions are likely to boost the next two months of inflation readings, we expect near-target and below-consensus inflation in 2026 for three reasons: a smaller boost from tariffs, soft shelter inflation, and a cooler labor market.

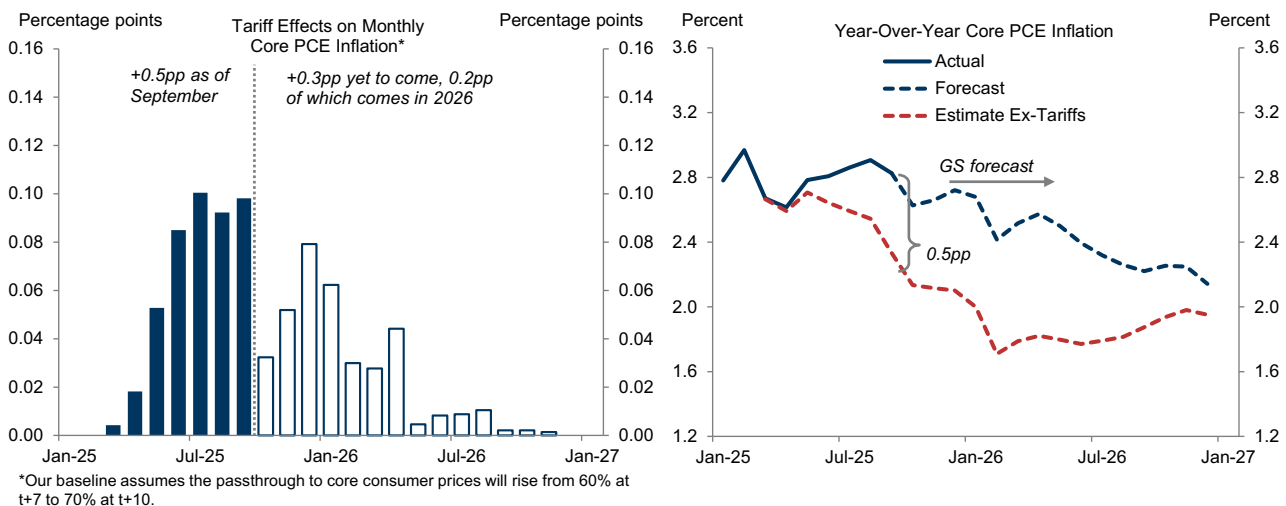
### Nearly Back to the 2% Target by the End of 2026

We expect progress on disinflation to resume in 2026, for three reasons. First, we expect less of a boost to inflation from tariff-related price pressures. We estimate that tariff passthrough has contributed 0.5pp to year-over-year core PCE inflation, implying that inflation excluding the impact of tariffs has already fallen to 2.3%. Our estimate of the impact of tariffs on inflation so far is slightly smaller than estimates from the Fed Board staff, St. Louis Fed economists, and the Harvard Pricing Lab.

We expect the tariff impact on year-on-year inflation to grow to 0.8pp by mid-2026 before declining to 0.2pp by December 2026. Our baseline for tariff passthrough is based on two key assumptions. First, that the effective tariff rate will decline by around 2pp in 2026 from the current level, resulting in a level 9.5pp higher than at the start of 2025. Second, informed by the signal from the earliest tariffs put in place, we assume that the share of tariff costs borne by US consumers will ultimately rise to 70%.

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

**Exhibit 1: We Estimate That Tariffs Are Boosting Year-Over-Year Core PCE Inflation by 0.5pp; We Expect That Boost Will Grow to 0.8pp Before Falling to 0.2pp by December 2026**

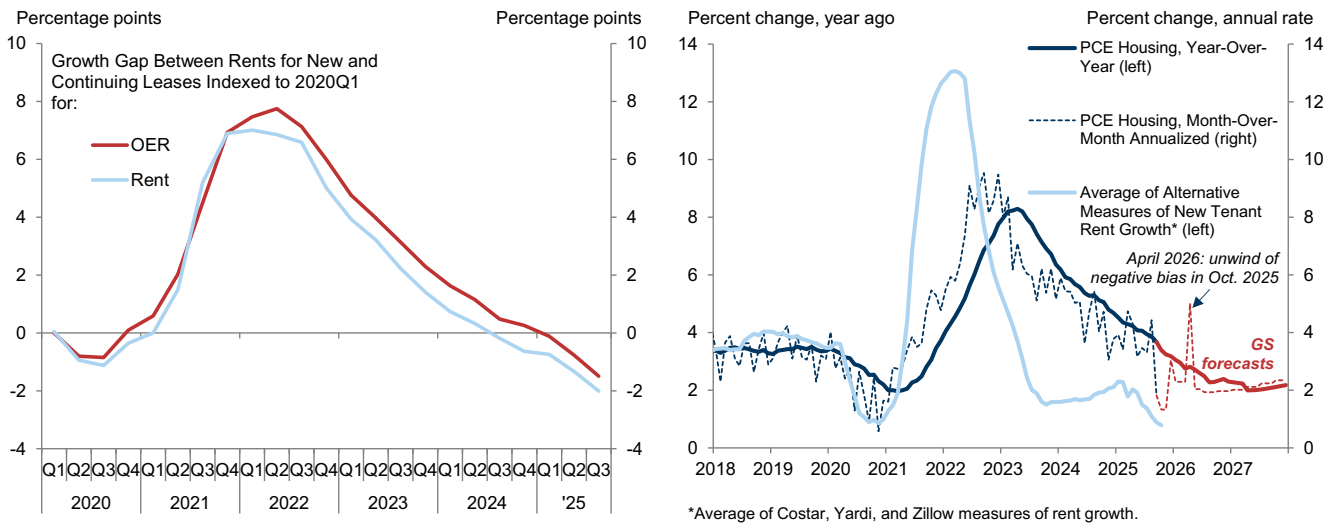


Source: Department of Commerce, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

The second reason we expect inflation to slow in 2026 is that shelter inflation is likely to substantially undershoot its pre-pandemic pace. As we recently discussed and the left panel of Exhibit 2 shows, the gap between rents for new and continuing leases—a key determinant of the future pace of official shelter inflation—is 1-2pp smaller than it was

pre-pandemic. That forward path of the gap between rents for new and continuing leases crucially depends on the pace of new lease rent growth. Alternative measures of rents on new leases have increased only 1% over the last year, and rapid multifamily supply growth amid a cooler labor market, slower immigration, and an already rising vacancy rate is likely to keep new lease rent growth subdued in 2026. Taken together, we expect shelter inflation to fall from 3.7% year-over-year in September 2025 to 2.3% in December 2026. While our shelter path is mostly quite benign, we expect a sharp acceleration in monthly shelter inflation in April 2026, reflecting a 0.24pp boost (worth 0.10pp on overall core CPI and 0.04pp on overall core PCE) from the unwind of the negative bias to October 2025 introduced by the use of carry-forward imputation necessitated by the government shutdown.

**Exhibit 2: The Gap Between New and Continuing Leases Is 1-2pp Narrower Than Pre-Pandemic; We Expect PCE Housing Inflation to Fall to 2.3% by December 2026, Well Below the Pre-Pandemic Rate**

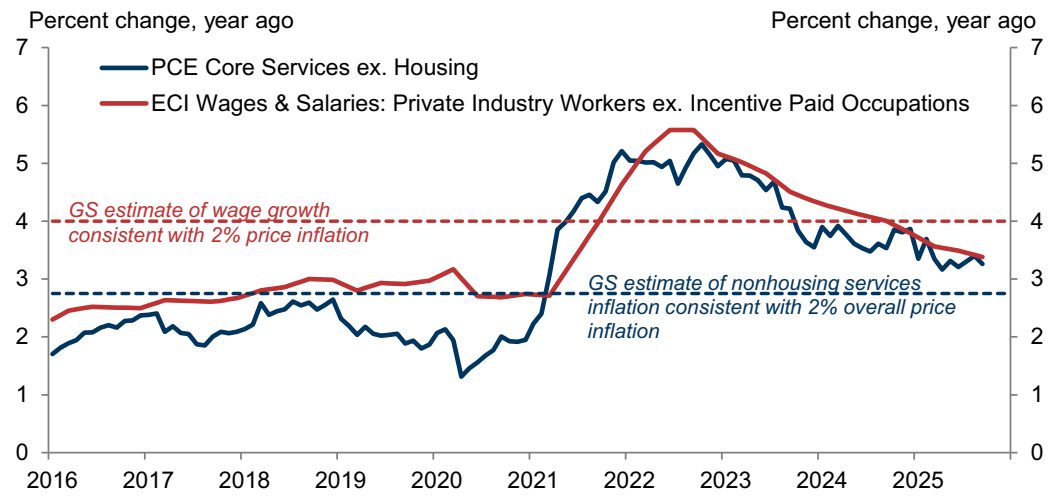


Source: Department of Commerce, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Third, wage growth has already slowed to a target-consistent rate and should put downward pressure on nonhousing services inflation, which has yet to return to a target-consistent rate (Exhibit 3). One exception within nonhousing services is the health care services category, which we expect to accelerate from 2.6% in 2025 to 2.9% in 2026. Health care services costs, as measured by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Medicare Economic Index, have increased by 22% since 2020Q1, reflecting higher supply and labor costs, while consumer prices have increased 16%, making health care the last major remaining example of "catch-up inflation." However, the precise timing of catch-up in the category is uncertain, in part because the industry has particularly long contract lengths and government policy plays a particularly important role in price setting.

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

**Exhibit 3: Wage Growth Has Returned to 2% Target-Consistent Levels**



Source: Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 4 shows that we expect core PCE inflation to fall from 2.8% year-over-year in September 2025 to 2.1% in December 2026, reflecting smaller contributions from goods (-0.3pp), housing (-0.2pp), and nonhousing services inflation (-0.2pp).

**Exhibit 4: We Expect Core PCE Inflation to Slow to 2.1% in 2026**

|                                  | Weight       | GS Bottom-up Core PCE Model |               |                        |               |                        |               |                        |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
|                                  |              | Sep. 2025 YoY               | Dec. 2025 YoY | Contribution to Change | Dec. 2026 YoY | Contribution to Change | Dec. 2027 YoY | Contribution to Change |
| <b>Core PCE</b>                  | <b>100.0</b> | <b>2.8</b>                  | <b>2.7</b>    | <b>-0.1</b>            | <b>2.1</b>    | <b>-0.7</b>            | <b>2.0</b>    | <b>-0.8</b>            |
| <b>Core Goods</b>                | <b>24.4</b>  | <b>1.2</b>                  | <b>1.8</b>    | <b>0.1</b>             | <b>0.1</b>    | <b>-0.3</b>            | <b>-0.2</b>   | <b>-0.3</b>            |
| New Vehicles                     | 2.2          | 0.7                         | 0.7           | 0.0                    | 0.8           | 0.0                    | 0.4           | 0.0                    |
| Used Vehicles                    | 1.1          | 5.1                         | 2.7           | 0.0                    | 1.3           | 0.0                    | 0.3           | -0.1                   |
| Household Appliances             | 0.5          | -0.2                        | 4.3           | 0.0                    | 0.5           | 0.0                    | -0.4          | 0.0                    |
| Video, Audio, Computers          | 2.3          | -3.0                        | -1.3          | 0.0                    | -3.0          | 0.0                    | -2.6          | 0.0                    |
| Recreational Vehicles            | 0.5          | 0.2                         | 1.8           | 0.0                    | 2.1           | 0.0                    | 0.9           | 0.0                    |
| Jewelry, Watches                 | 0.6          | 2.5                         | 4.9           | 0.0                    | 3.7           | 0.0                    | 1.1           | 0.0                    |
| Clothing & Footwear              | 3.0          | -0.2                        | 1.3           | 0.0                    | 1.4           | 0.0                    | 0.6           | 0.0                    |
| Pharma & Medical                 | 3.9          | 1.1                         | 1.3           | 0.0                    | 0.3           | 0.0                    | 0.1           | 0.0                    |
| Pets Products                    | 0.6          | 0.9                         | 2.0           | 0.0                    | 0.4           | 0.0                    | 0.2           | 0.0                    |
| Expenditures Abroad              | 0.1          | 7.1                         | 5.0           | 0.0                    | 2.0           | 0.0                    | 1.6           | 0.0                    |
| Residual Core Goods              | 9.5          | 2.4                         | 2.8           | 0.0                    | -0.2          | -0.2                   | -0.3          | -0.3                   |
| <b>Core goods ex. autos</b>      | <b>21.1</b>  | <b>1.0</b>                  | <b>1.9</b>    | <b>0.2</b>             | <b>0.0</b>    | <b>-0.2</b>            | <b>-0.3</b>   | <b>-0.3</b>            |
| <b>Core Services</b>             | <b>75.6</b>  | <b>3.4</b>                  | <b>3.0</b>    | <b>-0.3</b>            | <b>2.8</b>    | <b>-0.4</b>            | <b>2.7</b>    | <b>-0.5</b>            |
| Housing                          | 17.7         | 3.7                         | 3.2           | -0.1                   | 2.3           | -0.2                   | 2.2           | -0.3                   |
| Ground Transportation            | 0.6          | -1.0                        | -2.9          | 0.0                    | 0.9           | 0.0                    | 0.8           | 0.0                    |
| Air Transportation               | 1.0          | 6.5                         | 2.0           | 0.0                    | 0.7           | -0.1                   | 1.2           | -0.1                   |
| Food Services & Accommodation    | 8.0          | 3.2                         | 2.5           | -0.1                   | 3.1           | 0.0                    | 3.0           | 0.0                    |
| Financial Services & Insurance   | 9.1          | 5.6                         | 5.2           | 0.0                    | 4.3           | -0.1                   | 4.3           | -0.1                   |
| Medical Services                 | 19.1         | 2.5                         | 2.6           | 0.0                    | 2.9           | 0.1                    | 2.9           | 0.1                    |
| Foreign Travel                   | 1.5          | 0.6                         | 1.2           | 0.0                    | 1.0           | 0.0                    | 1.2           | 0.0                    |
| Residual Core Services           | 18.6         | 3.0                         | 2.9           | 0.0                    | 2.7           | -0.1                   | 2.5           | -0.1                   |
| <b>Core services ex. housing</b> | <b>57.9</b>  | <b>3.3</b>                  | <b>3.0</b>    | <b>-0.2</b>            | <b>3.0</b>    | <b>-0.2</b>            | <b>2.9</b>    | <b>-0.2</b>            |

Source: Department of Commerce, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

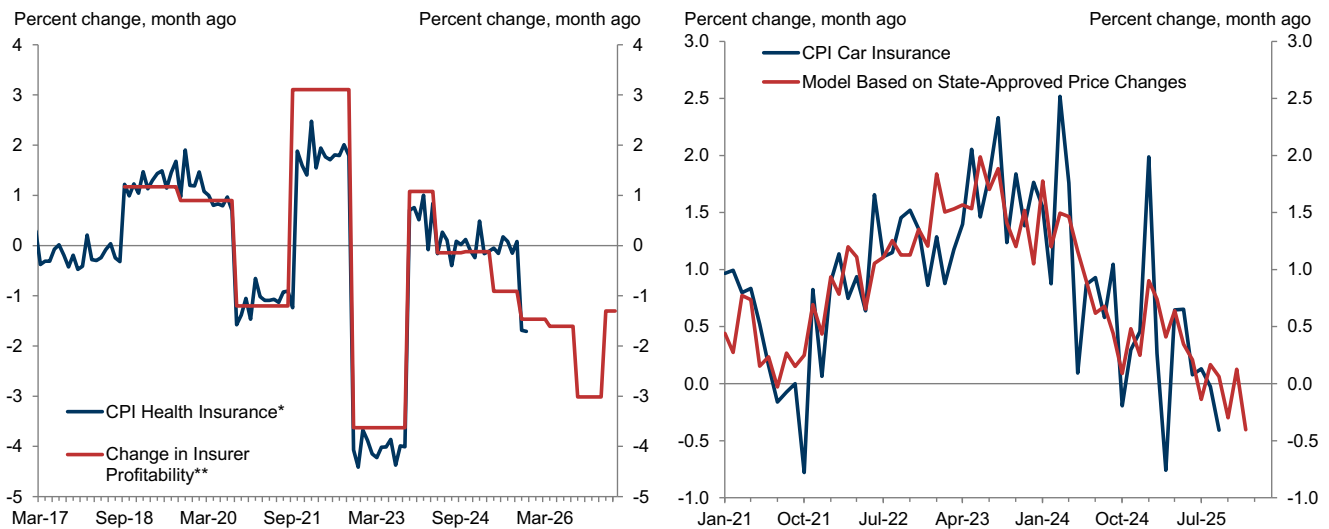
**A Slightly Negative CPI-PCE Wedge**

CPI inflation is likely to modestly undershoot PCE in 2026—against its usual pattern of overshooting when the economy is strong—for three main reasons. First, shelter

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

inflation, which has a much larger weight in the CPI, will slow further to a rate below that usually seen in a strong economy. Second, the insurance categories that are unique to the CPI are likely to decline (Exhibit 5). The profit margins of health insurance companies—which inform the CPI index with a lag—have narrowed over the last year, while auto insurance premiums appear to have more than fully closed the gap with repair and replacement costs—another example of completed catch-up inflation. Third, health care services inflation (ex. insurance), which has a much larger weight in PCE, will remain elevated.

**Exhibit 5: Declines in Health and Auto Insurance Prices Should Contribute to a Slightly Negative CPI-PCE Wedge in 2026**



\* Adjusted to exclude the trend in hospital services and physician services prices (average, 3MCMAs).

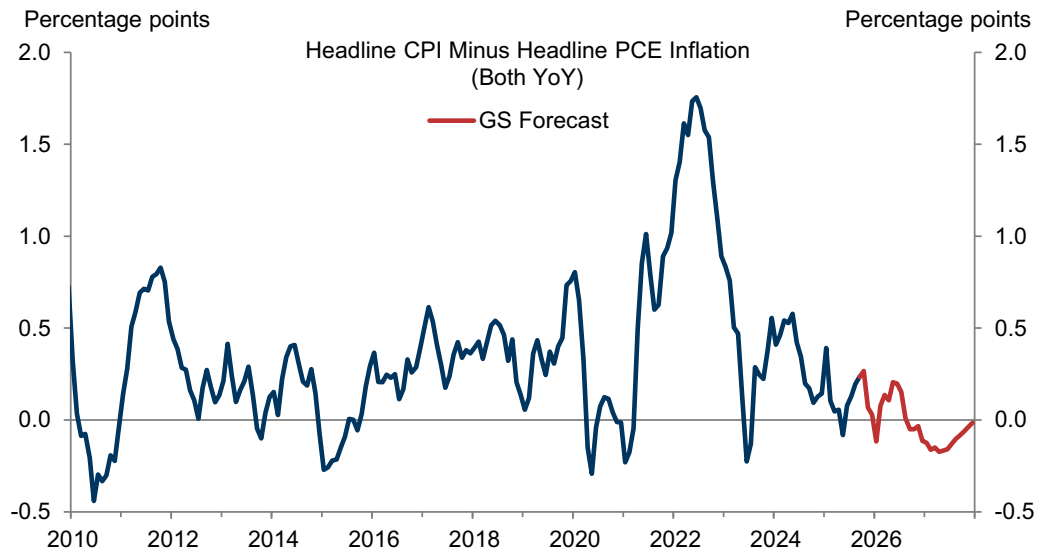
\*\* Data on retention-benefit ratios transformed to CPI-equivalent basis. Methodology switches in October 2023. Forecasts average across United Health, Cigna, Humana, Centene, WellPoint, and Molina, and use company guidance for future quarters when available.

Source: Department of Labor, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Taken altogether, we expect headline CPI inflation of 2.0% in 2026, 0.1pp below our headline PCE forecast of 2.1% (vs. a historical norm of 0.3pp above).

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

**Exhibit 6: We Expect a Narrower Than Usual Gap Between Headline CPI and PCE Inflation Over the Next Couple of Years**

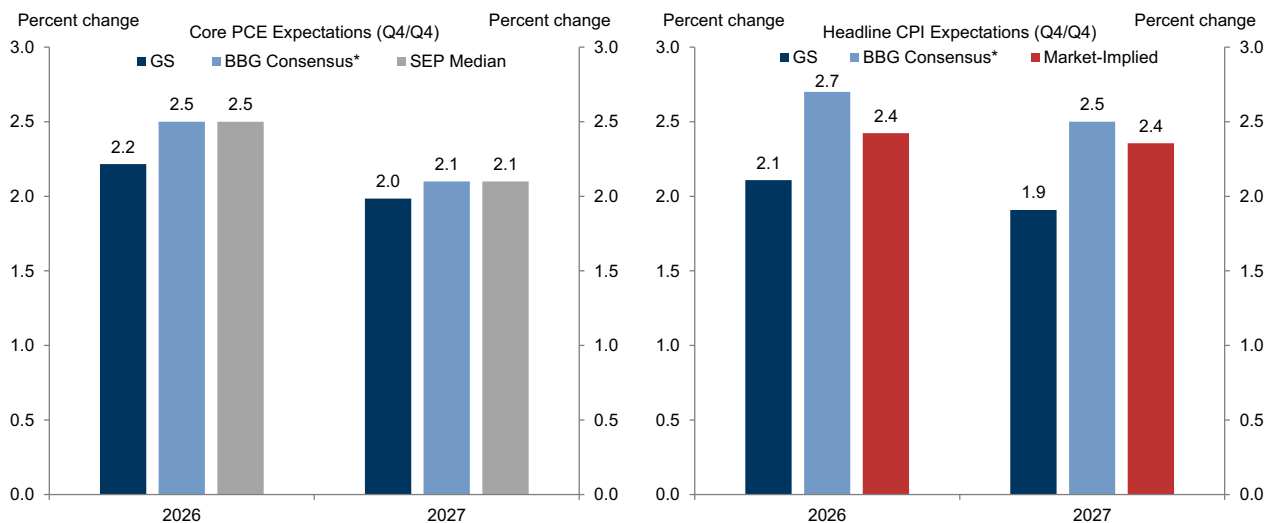


Source: Department of Labor, Department of Commerce, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

**Balanced Risks Around a Benign Baseline**

Exhibit 7 shows that our inflation forecasts for 2026 and 2027 are generally below others' expectations. Our core PCE inflation forecast for 2026 is 2.2% on a Q4/Q4 basis, 30bp below the Bloomberg consensus forecast and the median FOMC participant. Our headline CPI forecast is 2.1% on a Q4/Q4 basis, 60bp below the Bloomberg consensus forecast and 30bp below market pricing.

**Exhibit 7: Our 2026 Inflation Forecasts Are Well Below Consensus, the FOMC Median, and Market Pricing**



\*Implied by combining forecasts for available quarters and the full year and assuming that quarterly year-over-year inflation forecasts are flat across the missing quarters.

Source: Bloomberg, Federal Reserve Board, Goldman Sachs FICC and Equities, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

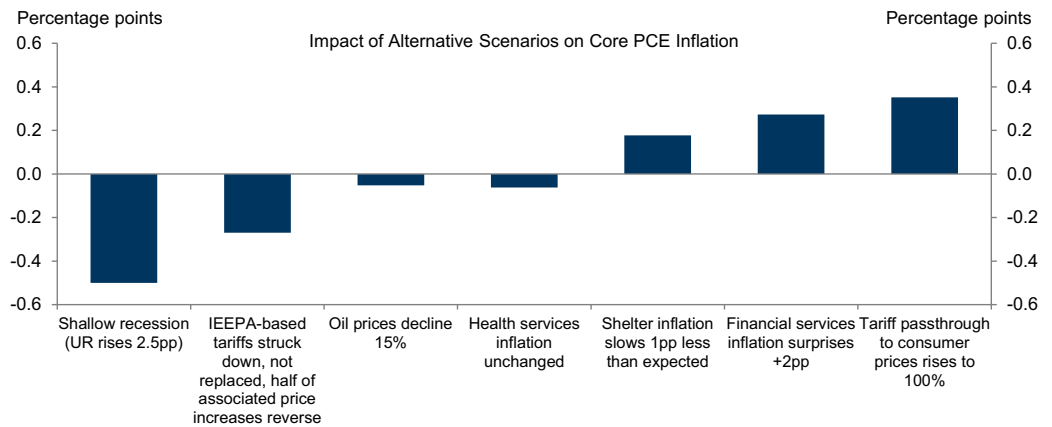
While potentially meaningful for the path of monetary policy, a 0.3pp surprise—the gap between our core PCE forecast and consensus and our core CPI forecast and market pricing—would be well within the bounds of typical inflation surprises. Even in the pre-pandemic era of low and anchored inflation expectations, fairly large surprises to

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

consensus core inflation forecasts were normal—about 0.4pp at a one-year horizon and 0.5pp at a two-year horizon.

The risks to our inflation forecasts, both those posed by policy and the economic cycle, appear more balanced this year. In particular, unlike last year, tariffs pose two-sided risks. On the upside, tariff rates could rise, against our expectation, or the share of tariff costs borne by US consumers could rise with a longer lag beyond the 70% peak we assume. On the downside, the effective tariff rate could decline if, for example, exemptions become more prevalent or the Supreme Court strikes down the IEEPA-based tariffs and the administration does not replace a meaningful share of those tariffs using different authorities.

**Exhibit 8: Tariffs Pose Two-Sided Risks to Our Inflation Forecasts**



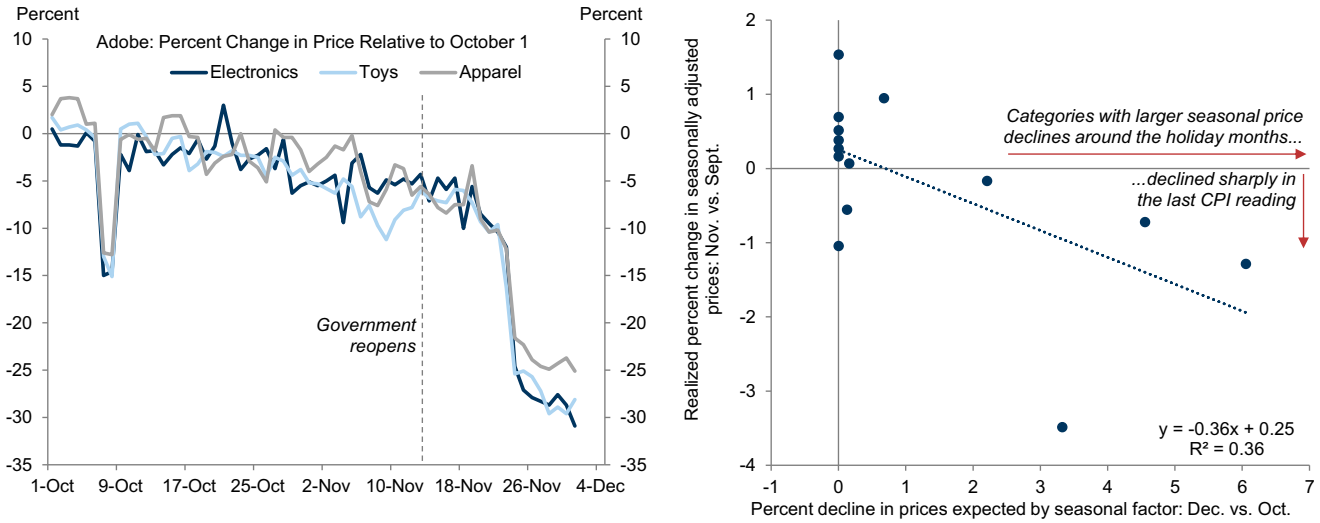
Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

**Hotter Inflation Prints in December and January**

While we generally expect benign inflation this year, distortions are likely to boost the next two monthly readings. For December, we tentatively forecast monthly core PCE inflation of 0.25% and core CPI of 0.28%, reflecting the unwind of the negative impact of delayed data collection that depressed measured prices in November. Because the government shutdown extended through the middle of November, a disproportionate share of the prices in CPI were collected in late November, a period of steep holiday discounting (Exhibit 9, left). As a result, the categories that typically undergo larger not-seasonally-adjusted price declines around the holidays declined most sharply in the November CPI report on a seasonally adjusted basis (Exhibit 9, right). This distortion should unwind in December when prices are collected evenly across the month; we expect an 11bp boost (in core CPI terms) to December inflation from this channel.

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

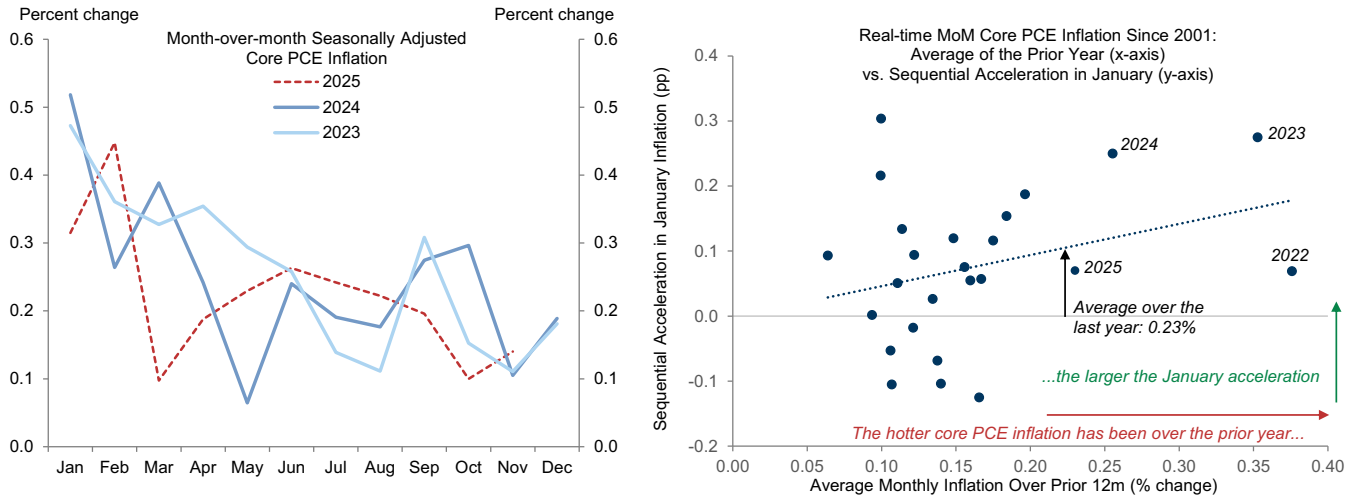
**Exhibit 9: Delayed Data Collection Likely Weighed on the Price Level of Categories That Experience Steep Discounting in Late November**



Source: Adobe, Department of Labor, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

For January, we tentatively forecast monthly core PCE of 0.27% and core CPI of 0.26%, reflecting a modest boost from outsized start of the year price increases (i.e., what we’ve dubbed the “January effect”). The left panel of Exhibit 10 shows that for the last three years, inflation has been higher at the start of the year, and in particular in January. We wouldn’t expect a January acceleration of the same magnitude as in prior years because price pressures have moderated, the bar for a seasonally adjusted January jump has been raised as the seasonal factors have come to expect larger January increases, and a hotter December reading raises the bar for an acceleration. But we are still penciling in a January effect-driven boost in January core PCE inflation of 8bp because the level of inflation has yet to fully normalize and it is possible that some companies will use January price resetting as an opportunity to pass on a larger share of past tariff costs than in surrounding months (Exhibit 10, right).

**Exhibit 10: We Expect a Smaller January Effect in 2026**



Note: October and November 2025 core PCE values are GS estimates based on mapping of CPI source data and forecasts for relevant PPI and import price data.

Source: Department of Commerce, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

**Data Quality Concerns: Smaller Seasonal Distortions but Continued Collection Issues**

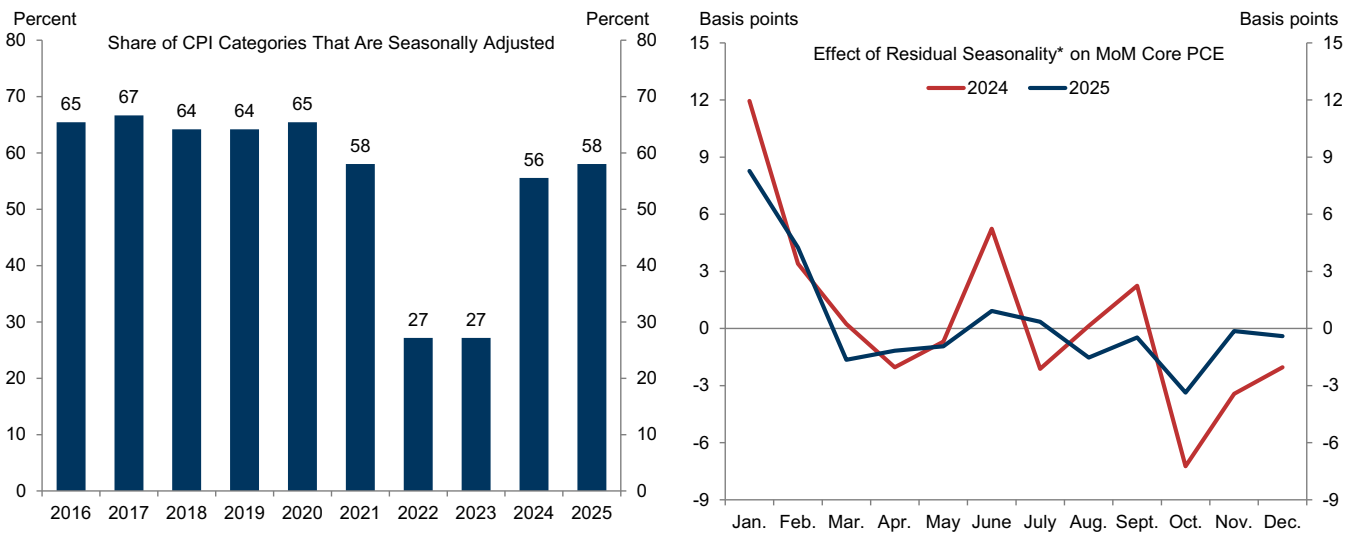
At times in 2025, investors focused more on concerns about the quality of data than on the data itself. We expect residual seasonality to be less of a concern in 2026 but data collection problems to persist.

Two years ago, we introduced tests for three kinds of seasonal distortions that had appeared in monthly inflation data. First, the “January effect” described above. Second, unusual and extreme fluctuations caused by the pandemic could be misinterpreted as changes to seasonal patterns, leading to inappropriate revisions to the seasonal factors. Third, the pandemic disrupted some seasonal patterns, causing some price series to begin failing seasonality tests, earning them an undeserved exemption from seasonal adjustment even as the old patterns reemerged.

As the level of inflation has declined and the largest pandemic-era price swings have moved further into the past, seasonal factors and the seasonal adjustment process have normalized for many categories. For example, the left panel of Exhibit 11 shows that the share of CPI categories that are seasonally adjusted has rebounded from its 2022-2023 lows. As a result, our estimates of the impact of these seasonal distortions on overall core inflation has declined substantially.

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

**Exhibit 11: As the Largest Pandemic-Induced Price Swings Have Moved Further Into the Past, the Seasonal Adjustment Process Has Normalized For Many Categories and the Corresponding Residual Seasonality Has Become More Limited**

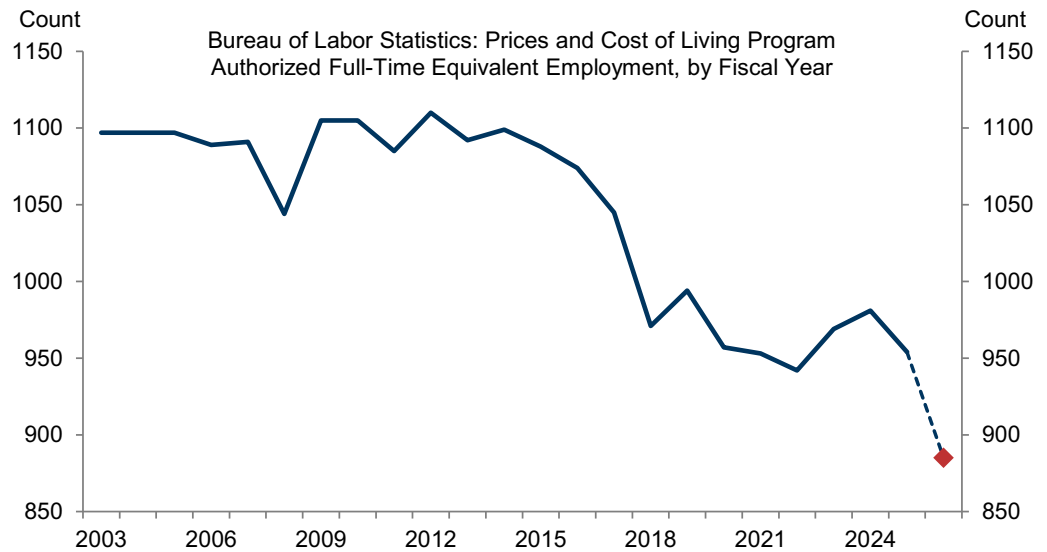


\*January effects and distortions introduced by pandemic-induced price swings. Does not include, for example, residual seasonality introduced by late data collection in November 2025 due to the government shutdown.

Source: Department of Labor, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

We estimate that resource constraints at the BLS led to a roughly 20% decline across 2025 in the number of prices collected each month for the CPI. The BLS attributed the reduction in collection efforts to resource constraints, and Exhibit 12 shows that authorized full-time equivalent employment in the Prices and Cost of Living section of the BLS, which produces the CPI, is set to be 7% smaller this fiscal year than at the outset of the last (as indicated by the BLS’s latest Congressional Budget Justification).

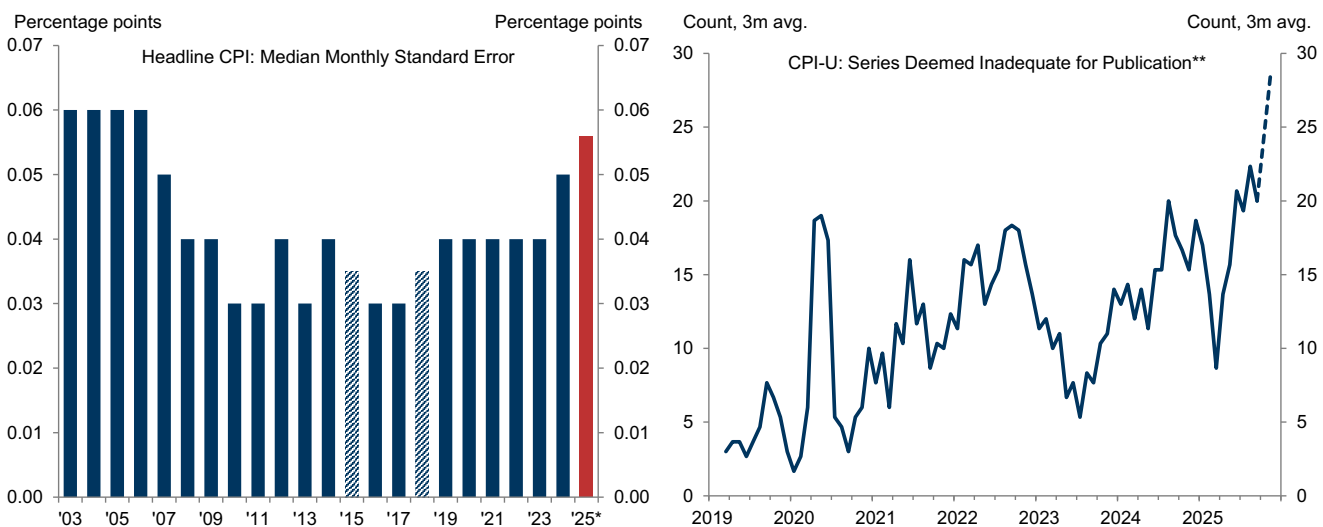
**Exhibit 12: Authorized Headcount in the BLS's Prices and Cost of Living Program Has Declined**



Source: Department of Labor

The decline in price collection is likely to contribute to increased variability in monthly inflation and a reduction in the number of data series that the BLS publishes. We estimate that the reduction in price collection for the CPI pushed its monthly standard error to almost double its 2015–2019 average and its 90% confidence interval to almost 20bp from 10bp on average in 2015–2019 (Exhibit 13, left). The right panel of Exhibit 13 shows that numerous subseries no longer regularly meet BLS publication standards: 20 series in the CPI-U were deemed inadequate for publication on average in Q3 vs. 3 on average in 2019Q4.

**Exhibit 13: Reductions in Price Collecting Have Likely Pushed the Standard Error of Monthly CPI to Its Highest Level in Almost Two Decades and Resulted in a Greater Number of CPI Subseries Not Meeting Publication Standards**



Note: Dashed bars in left panel indicate interpolated value.

\* GS estimate. Assumes an 18% decline in collected prices and no increase in the underlying standard deviation of collected prices.

\*\* The increase in the latest point, which is indicated by dashes, likely reflects the impact of the government shutdown on data collection for the November CPI.

Source: Department of Labor, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

Ronnie Walker

Appendix: GS Bottom-up CPI forecast

|                                 | Weight       | GS Bottom-up CPI Forecast |            |                        |            |                        |            |                        |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
|                                 |              | Nov. 2025                 | Dec. 2025  |                        | Dec. 2026  |                        | Dec. 2027  |                        |
|                                 |              | YoY                       | YoY        | Contribution to Change | YoY        | Contribution to Change | YoY        | Contribution to Change |
| <b>Core CPI</b>                 | <b>100.0</b> | <b>2.6</b>                | <b>2.7</b> | <b>0.1</b>             | <b>2.0</b> | <b>-0.6</b>            | <b>2.0</b> | <b>-0.6</b>            |
| Apparel                         | 3.1          | 0.1                       | 1.3        | 0.0                    | 1.5        | 0.0                    | 1.0        | 0.0                    |
| New Cars                        | 5.4          | 0.6                       | 0.6        | 0.0                    | 0.8        | 0.0                    | 0.9        | 0.0                    |
| Used Cars                       | 3.0          | 3.6                       | 2.8        | 0.0                    | 1.3        | -0.1                   | 0.6        | -0.1                   |
| Medical Care Commodities        | 1.9          | 1.1                       | 1.3        | 0.0                    | 0.3        | 0.0                    | 0.1        | 0.0                    |
| Health Insurance                | 1.0          | 0.6                       | -0.9       | 0.0                    | -18.6      | -0.2                   | -6.6       | -0.1                   |
| Medical Services ex. Insurance  | 7.5          | 3.6                       | 3.8        | 0.0                    | 3.6        | 0.0                    | 3.6        | 0.0                    |
| Pets                            | 1.5          | 2.6                       | 3.2        | 0.0                    | 1.6        | 0.0                    | 1.4        | 0.0                    |
| Household Furnishings + Ops.    | 5.6          | 4.6                       | 4.8        | 0.0                    | 1.6        | -0.2                   | 1.2        | -0.2                   |
| Personal Care                   | 3.1          | 3.3                       | 4.0        | 0.0                    | 2.4        | 0.0                    | 2.5        | 0.0                    |
| Rent + OER                      | 42.3         | 3.3                       | 3.2        | 0.0                    | 2.3        | -0.4                   | 2.2        | -0.5                   |
| Public Transportation           | 1.7          | -4.0                      | -5.2       | 0.0                    | 3.0        | 0.1                    | 3.1        | 0.1                    |
| Private Transportation Services | 6.1          | 3.3                       | 3.7        | 0.0                    | 2.4        | -0.1                   | 2.4        | -0.1                   |
| Misc. Goods and Services        | 17.9         | 2.7                       | 2.7        | 0.0                    | 2.4        | -0.1                   | 2.3        | -0.1                   |
| <b>Headline CPI</b>             | <b>100.0</b> | <b>2.7</b>                | <b>2.6</b> | <b>-0.1</b>            | <b>2.0</b> | <b>-0.7</b>            | <b>2.0</b> | <b>-0.8</b>            |
| Core CPI                        | 80.0         | 2.6                       | 2.7        | 0.1                    | 2.0        | -0.5                   | 2.0        | -0.5                   |
| Food                            | 13.7         | 2.6                       | 2.7        | 0.0                    | 2.5        | 0.0                    | 2.1        | -0.1                   |
| Energy                          | 6.3          | 4.1                       | 1.9        | -0.1                   | 0.6        | -0.2                   | 0.6        | -0.2                   |

Source: Department of Labor, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

## The US Economic and Financial Outlook

## THE US ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

(% change on previous period, annualized, except where noted)

|  | 2023            | 2024            | 2025            | 2026   | 2027   | 2025            |                 |               |                 | 2026     |        |        |        |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
|  |                 |                 |                 |        |        | Q1              | Q2              | Q3            | Q4              | Q1       | Q2     | Q3     | Q4     |
| <b>OUTPUT AND SPENDING</b>             |                 |                 |                 |        |        |                 |                 |               |                 |          |        |        |        |
| Real GDP                               | <b>2.9</b>      | <b>2.8</b>      | 2.2             | 2.8    | 2.1    | <b>-0.6</b>     | <b>3.8</b>      | <b>4.3</b>    | 1.7             | 3.2      | 2.6    | 2.1    | 2.1    |
| Real GDP (annual=Q4/Q4, quarterly=yoy) | <b>3.4</b>      | <b>2.4</b>      | 2.3             | 2.5    | 2.1    | <b>2.0</b>      | <b>2.1</b>      | <b>2.3</b>    | 2.3             | 3.3      | 3.0    | 2.4    | 2.5    |
| Consumer Expenditures                  | <b>2.6</b>      | <b>2.9</b>      | 2.6             | 2.4    | 2.1    | <b>0.6</b>      | <b>2.5</b>      | <b>3.5</b>    | 2.1             | 2.1      | 2.4    | 2.1    | 2.1    |
| Residential Fixed Investment           | <b>-7.8</b>     | <b>3.2</b>      | -2.0            | -1.4   | 2.0    | <b>-1.0</b>     | <b>-5.1</b>     | <b>-5.1</b>   | -2.8            | -2.0     | 1.5    | 2.0    | 2.0    |
| Business Fixed Investment              | <b>7.3</b>      | <b>2.9</b>      | 4.1             | 4.9    | 4.1    | <b>9.5</b>      | <b>7.3</b>      | <b>2.8</b>    | 3.6             | 5.8      | 5.8    | 5.0    | 4.4    |
| Structures                             | <b>16.7</b>     | <b>1.1</b>      | -4.8            | 2.0    | 3.2    | <b>-3.1</b>     | <b>-7.5</b>     | <b>-6.3</b>   | 4.0             | 4.0      | 5.0    | 4.0    | 3.0    |
| Equipment                              | <b>2.9</b>      | <b>3.5</b>      | 8.2             | 5.6    | 3.8    | <b>21.3</b>     | <b>8.5</b>      | <b>5.4</b>    | 3.1             | 6.5      | 6.5    | 5.5    | 4.5    |
| Intellectual Property Products         | <b>6.2</b>      | <b>3.5</b>      | 5.5             | 5.8    | 4.7    | <b>6.5</b>      | <b>15.0</b>     | <b>5.4</b>    | 4.0             | 6.0      | 5.5    | 5.0    | 5.0    |
| Federal Government                     | <b>3.3</b>      | <b>3.8</b>      | -1.2            | 1.7    | 0.9    | <b>-5.6</b>     | <b>-5.3</b>     | <b>2.9</b>    | -17.5           | 22.5     | 0.0    | 1.0    | 1.0    |
| State & Local Government               | <b>3.6</b>      | <b>3.8</b>      | 2.4             | 0.8    | 1.2    | <b>1.9</b>      | <b>3.1</b>      | <b>1.8</b>    | 0.5             | 0.3      | 0.3    | 0.5    | 1.0    |
| Net Exports (\$bn, '17)                | <b>-925</b>     | <b>-1,033</b>   | -1,081          | -969   | -1,011 | <b>-1,381</b>   | <b>-1,058</b>   | <b>-957</b>   | -927            | -946     | -964   | -978   | -990   |
| Inventory Investment (\$bn, '17)       | <b>47</b>       | <b>44</b>       | 32              | 20     | 61     | <b>172</b>      | <b>-18</b>      | <b>-30</b>    | 5               | 5        | 25     | 25     | 25     |
| Nominal GDP                            | <b>6.7</b>      | <b>5.3</b>      | 5.0             | 5.4    | 4.3    | <b>2.9</b>      | <b>6.0</b>      | <b>8.2</b>    | 4.0             | 6.0      | 5.1    | 4.2    | 3.9    |
| Industrial Production, Mfg.            | <b>-1.0</b>     | <b>-1.0</b>     | 1.5             | 3.7    | 3.2    | <b>4.0</b>      | <b>2.5</b>      | <b>4.7</b>    | 3.3             | 4.0      | 4.0    | 3.4    | 3.2    |
| <b>HOUSING MARKET</b>                  |                 |                 |                 |        |        |                 |                 |               |                 |          |        |        |        |
| Housing Starts (units, thous)          | <b>1,421</b>    | <b>1,371</b>    | 1,291           | 1,224  | 1,315  | <b>1,401</b>    | <b>1,354</b>    | 1,234         | 1,176           | 1,179    | 1,209  | 1,239  | 1,269  |
| New Home Sales (units, thous)          | <b>665</b>      | <b>685</b>      | 656             | 670    | 644    | <b>655</b>      | <b>670</b>      | 620           | 680             | 690      | 690    | 662    | 638    |
| Existing Home Sales (units, thous)     | <b>4,103</b>    | <b>4,067</b>    | 3,983           | 3,978  | 4,132  | <b>4,127</b>    | <b>3,990</b>    | <b>3,888</b>  | 3,926           | 3,937    | 3,956  | 3,989  | 4,030  |
| Case-Shiller Home Prices (%yoy)*       | <b>5.3</b>      | <b>3.8</b>      | 0.4             | 0.7    | 2.2    | <b>3.9</b>      | <b>2.4</b>      | <b>1.5</b>    | 0.4             | 0.1      | 0.6    | 0.7    | 0.7    |
| <b>INFLATION (% ch, yr/yr)</b>         |                 |                 |                 |        |        |                 |                 |               |                 |          |        |        |        |
| Consumer Price Index (CPI)**           | <b>3.3</b>      | <b>2.9</b>      | 2.6             | 2.0    | 2.0    | <b>2.7</b>      | <b>2.5</b>      | <b>2.9</b>    | 2.7             | 2.5      | 2.7    | 2.3    | 2.1    |
| Core CPI **                            | <b>3.9</b>      | <b>3.2</b>      | 2.7             | 2.0    | 2.0    | <b>3.1</b>      | <b>2.8</b>      | <b>3.1</b>    | 2.7             | 2.5      | 2.6    | 2.2    | 2.1    |
| Core PCE** †                           | <b>3.1</b>      | <b>3.0</b>      | 2.7             | 2.1    | 2.0    | <b>2.8</b>      | <b>2.7</b>      | <b>2.9</b>    | 2.7             | 2.5      | 2.5    | 2.3    | 2.2    |
| <b>LABOR MARKET</b>                    |                 |                 |                 |        |        |                 |                 |               |                 |          |        |        |        |
| Unemployment Rate (%)^                 | <b>3.8</b>      | <b>4.1</b>      | 4.5             | 4.5    | 4.5    | <b>4.2</b>      | <b>4.1</b>      | <b>4.4</b>    | 4.5             | 4.5      | 4.5    | 4.5    | 4.5    |
| U6 Underemployment Rate (%)^           | <b>7.2</b>      | <b>7.5</b>      | 8.7             | 8.6    | 8.5    | <b>7.9</b>      | <b>7.7</b>      | <b>8.1</b>    | 8.7             | 8.6      | 8.6    | 8.6    | 8.6    |
| Payrolls (thous, monthly rate)         | <b>216</b>      | <b>168</b>      | 57              | 64     | 90     | <b>111</b>      | <b>55</b>       | <b>51</b>     | 10              | 53       | 62     | 70     | 70     |
| Employment-Population Ratio (%)^       | <b>60.1</b>     | <b>60.0</b>     | 59.6            | 59.5   | 59.4   | <b>59.9</b>     | <b>59.7</b>     | <b>59.7</b>   | 59.6            | 59.6     | 59.6   | 59.5   | 59.5   |
| Labor Force Participation Rate (%)^    | <b>62.5</b>     | <b>62.5</b>     | 62.5            | 62.3   | 62.2   | <b>62.5</b>     | <b>62.3</b>     | <b>62.4</b>   | 62.5            | 62.4     | 62.4   | 62.3   | 62.3   |
| Average Hourly Earnings (%yoy)         | <b>4.4</b>      | <b>3.9</b>      | 3.8             | 3.4    | 3.2    | <b>3.9</b>      | <b>3.8</b>      | <b>3.8</b>    | 3.7             | 3.6      | 3.5    | 3.4    | 3.3    |
| <b>GOVERNMENT FINANCE</b>              |                 |                 |                 |        |        |                 |                 |               |                 |          |        |        |        |
| Federal Budget (FY, \$bn)              | <b>-1,694</b>   | <b>-1,833</b>   | -1,775          | -2,000 | -2,100 | --              | --              | --            | --              | --       | --     | --     | --     |
| <b>FINANCIAL INDICATORS</b>            |                 |                 |                 |        |        |                 |                 |               |                 |          |        |        |        |
| FF Target Range (Bottom-Top, %)^       | <b>5.25-5.5</b> | <b>4.25-4.5</b> | <b>3.5-3.75</b> | 3-3.25 | 3-3.25 | <b>4.25-4.5</b> | <b>4.25-4.5</b> | <b>4-4.25</b> | <b>3.5-3.75</b> | 3.25-3.5 | 3-3.25 | 3-3.25 | 3-3.25 |

\* Weighted average of metro-level HPIs for 381 metro cities where the weights are dollar values of housing stock reported in the American Community Survey. Annual numbers are Q4/Q4.

\*\* Annual inflation numbers are December year-on-year values. Quarterly values are Q4/Q4.

† PCE = Personal consumption expenditures. ^ Denotes end of period.

Note: Published figures in bold.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

## The US Economics Team

**Jan Hatzius**  
+1(212)902-0394  
jan.hatzius@gs.com  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

**Alec Phillips**  
+1(202)637-3746  
alec.phillips@gs.com  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

**David Mericle**  
+1(212)357-2619  
david.mericle@gs.com  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

**Ronnie Walker**  
+1(917)343-4543  
ronnie.walker@gs.com  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

**Manuel Abecasis**  
+1(212)902-8357  
manuel.abecasis@gs.com  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

**Elsie Peng**  
+1(212)357-3137  
elsie.peng@gs.com  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

**Pierfrancesco Mei**  
+1(212)902-8809  
pierfrancesco.mei@gs.com  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

**Jessica Rindels**  
+1(972)368-1516  
jessica.rindels@gs.com  
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

For the exclusive use of MAFALDA.LAGALA@COMMUNITY.IT

## Disclosure Appendix

### Reg AC

I, Ronnie Walker, hereby certify that all of the views expressed in this report accurately reflect my personal views, which have not been influenced by considerations of the firm's business or client relationships.

Unless otherwise stated, the individuals listed on the cover page of this report are analysts in Goldman Sachs' Global Investment Research division.

### Disclosures

#### Regulatory disclosures

##### Disclosures required by United States laws and regulations

See company-specific regulatory disclosures above for any of the following disclosures required as to companies referred to in this report: manager or co-manager in a pending transaction; 1% or other ownership; compensation for certain services; types of client relationships; managed/co-managed public offerings in prior periods; directorships; for equity securities, market making and/or specialist role. Goldman Sachs trades or may trade as a principal in debt securities (or in related derivatives) of issuers discussed in this report.

The following are additional required disclosures: **Ownership and material conflicts of interest:** Goldman Sachs policy prohibits its analysts, professionals reporting to analysts and members of their households from owning securities of any company in the analyst's area of coverage. **Analyst compensation:** Analysts are paid in part based on the profitability of Goldman Sachs, which includes investment banking revenues. **Analyst as officer or director:** Goldman Sachs policy generally prohibits its analysts, persons reporting to analysts or members of their households from serving as an officer, director or advisor of any company in the analyst's area of coverage. **Non-U.S. Analysts:** Non-U.S. analysts may not be associated persons of Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC and therefore may not be subject to FINRA Rule 2241 or FINRA Rule 2242 restrictions on communications with a subject company, public appearances and trading in securities covered by the analysts.

##### Additional disclosures required under the laws and regulations of jurisdictions other than the United States

The following disclosures are those required by the jurisdiction indicated, except to the extent already made above pursuant to United States laws and regulations. **Australia:** Goldman Sachs Australia Pty Ltd and its affiliates are not authorised deposit-taking institutions (as that term is defined in the Banking Act 1959 (Cth)) in Australia and do not provide banking services, nor carry on a banking business, in Australia. This research, and any access to it, is intended only for "wholesale clients" within the meaning of the Australian Corporations Act, unless otherwise agreed by Goldman Sachs. In producing research reports, members of Global Investment Research of Goldman Sachs Australia may attend site visits and other meetings hosted by the companies and other entities which are the subject of its research reports. In some instances the costs of such site visits or meetings may be met in part or in whole by the issuers concerned if Goldman Sachs Australia considers it is appropriate and reasonable in the specific circumstances relating to the site visit or meeting. To the extent that the contents of this document contains any financial product advice, it is general advice only and has been prepared by Goldman Sachs without taking into account a client's objectives, financial situation or needs. A client should, before acting on any such advice, consider the appropriateness of the advice having regard to the client's own objectives, financial situation and needs. A copy of certain Goldman Sachs Australia and New Zealand disclosure of interests and a copy of Goldman Sachs' Australian Sell-Side Research Independence Policy Statement are available at: <https://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/australia-new-zealand/index.html>. **Brazil:** Disclosure information in relation to CVM Resolution n. 20 is available at <https://www.gs.com/worldwide/brazil/area/gir/index.html>. Where applicable, the Brazil-registered analyst primarily responsible for the content of this research report, as defined in Article 20 of CVM Resolution n. 20, is the first author named at the beginning of this report, unless indicated otherwise at the end of the text. **Canada:** This information is being provided to you for information purposes only and is not, and under no circumstances should be construed as, an advertisement, offering or solicitation by Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC for purchasers of securities in Canada to trade in any Canadian security. Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC is not registered as a dealer in any jurisdiction in Canada under applicable Canadian securities laws and generally is not permitted to trade in Canadian securities and may be prohibited from selling certain securities and products in certain jurisdictions in Canada. If you wish to trade in any Canadian securities or other products in Canada please contact Goldman Sachs Canada Inc., an affiliate of The Goldman Sachs Group Inc., or another registered Canadian dealer. **Hong Kong:** Further information on the securities of covered companies referred to in this research may be obtained on request from Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. **India:** Further information on the subject company or companies referred to in this research may be obtained from Goldman Sachs (India) Securities Private Limited, Research Analyst - SEBI Registration Number INH000001493, 10th Floor, Ascent-Worli, Sudam Kalu Ahire Marg, Worli, Mumbai-400 025, India, Corporate Identity Number U71410MH2006FTC160634, Phone +91 22 6616 9000, Fax +91 22 6616 9001. Goldman Sachs may beneficially own 1% or more of the securities (as such term is defined in clause 2 (h) the Indian Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956) of the subject company or companies referred to in this research report. Investment in securities market are subject to market risks. Read all the related documents carefully before investing. Registration granted by SEBI and certification from NISM in no way guarantee performance of the intermediary or provide any assurance of returns to investors. Goldman Sachs (India) Securities Private Limited compliance officer and investor grievance contact details can be found at: <https://www.goldmansachs.com/worldwide/india/documents/Grievance-Redressal-and-Escalation-Matrix.pdf>, and a copy of the annual audit compliance report can be found at this link: <https://publishing.gs.com/content/site/india-annual-compliance-report.html>. **Japan:** See below. **Korea:** This research, and any access to it, is intended only for "professional investors" within the meaning of the Financial Services and Capital Markets Act, unless otherwise agreed by Goldman Sachs. Further information on the subject company or companies referred to in this research may be obtained from Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C., Seoul Branch. **New Zealand:** Goldman Sachs New Zealand Limited and its affiliates are neither "registered banks" nor "deposit takers" (as defined in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989) in New Zealand. This research, and any access to it, is intended for "wholesale clients" (as defined in the Financial Advisers Act 2008) unless otherwise agreed by Goldman Sachs. A copy of certain Goldman Sachs Australia and New Zealand disclosure of interests is available at: <https://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/australia-new-zealand/index.html>. **Russia:** Research reports distributed in the Russian Federation are not advertising as defined in the Russian legislation, but are information and analysis not having product promotion as their main purpose and do not provide appraisal within the meaning of the Russian legislation on appraisal activity. Research reports do not constitute a personalized investment recommendation as defined in Russian laws and regulations, are not addressed to a specific client, and are prepared without analyzing the financial circumstances, investment profiles or risk profiles of clients. Goldman Sachs assumes no responsibility for any investment decisions that may be taken by a client or any other person based on this research report. **Singapore:** Goldman Sachs (Singapore) Pte. (Company Number: 198602165W), which is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, accepts legal responsibility for this research, and should be contacted with respect to any matters arising from, or in connection with, this research. **Taiwan:** This material is for reference only and must not be reprinted without permission. Investors should carefully consider their own investment risk. Investment results are the responsibility of the individual investor. **United Kingdom:** Persons who would be categorized as retail clients in the United Kingdom, as such term is defined in the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority, should read this research in conjunction with prior Goldman Sachs research on the covered companies referred to herein and should refer to the risk warnings that have been sent to them by Goldman Sachs International. A copy of these risks warnings, and a glossary of certain financial terms used in this report, are available from Goldman Sachs International on request.

**European Union and United Kingdom:** Disclosure information in relation to Article 6 (2) of the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) (2016/958) supplementing Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council (including as that Delegated Regulation is

implemented into United Kingdom domestic law and regulation following the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union and the European Economic Area) with regard to regulatory technical standards for the technical arrangements for objective presentation of investment recommendations or other information recommending or suggesting an investment strategy and for disclosure of particular interests or indications of conflicts of interest is available at <https://www.gs.com/disclosures/europeanpolicy.html> which states the European Policy for Managing Conflicts of Interest in Connection with Investment Research.

**Japan:** Goldman Sachs Japan Co., Ltd. is a Financial Instrument Dealer registered with the Kanto Financial Bureau under registration number Kinsho 69, and a member of Japan Securities Dealers Association, Financial Futures Association of Japan Type II Financial Instruments Firms Association, The Investment Trusts Association, Japan, and Japan Investment Advisers Association. Sales and purchase of equities are subject to commission pre-determined with clients plus consumption tax. See company-specific disclosures as to any applicable disclosures required by Japanese stock exchanges, the Japanese Securities Dealers Association or the Japanese Securities Finance Company.

## Global product; distributing entities

Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research produces and distributes research products for clients of Goldman Sachs on a global basis. Analysts based in Goldman Sachs offices around the world produce research on industries and companies, and research on macroeconomics, currencies, commodities and portfolio strategy. This research is disseminated in Australia by Goldman Sachs Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 21 006 797 897); in Brazil by Goldman Sachs do Brasil Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.; Public Communication Channel Goldman Sachs Brazil: 0800 727 5764 and / or [contatogoldmanbrasil@gs.com](mailto:contatogoldmanbrasil@gs.com). Available Weekdays (except holidays), from 9am to 6pm. Canal de Comunicação com o Público Goldman Sachs Brasil: 0800 727 5764 e/ou [contatogoldmanbrasil@gs.com](mailto:contatogoldmanbrasil@gs.com). Horário de funcionamento: segunda-feira à sexta-feira (exceto feriados), das 9h às 18h; in Canada by Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC; in Hong Kong by Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C.; in India by Goldman Sachs (India) Securities Private Ltd.; in Japan by Goldman Sachs Japan Co., Ltd.; in the Republic of Korea by Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C., Seoul Branch; in New Zealand by Goldman Sachs New Zealand Limited; in Russia by OOO Goldman Sachs; in Singapore by Goldman Sachs (Singapore) Pte. (Company Number: 198602165W); and in the United States of America by Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC. Goldman Sachs International has approved this research in connection with its distribution in the United Kingdom.

Goldman Sachs International ("GSI"), authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and the PRA, has approved this research in connection with its distribution in the United Kingdom.

**European Economic Area:** Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE ("GSBE") is a credit institution incorporated in Germany and, within the Single Supervisory Mechanism, subject to direct prudential supervision by the European Central Bank and in other respects supervised by German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht, BaFin) and Deutsche Bundesbank and disseminates research within the European Economic Area.

## General disclosures

This research is for our clients only. Other than disclosures relating to Goldman Sachs, this research is based on current public information that we consider reliable, but we do not represent it is accurate or complete, and it should not be relied on as such. The information, opinions, estimates and forecasts contained herein are as of the date hereof and are subject to change without prior notification. We seek to update our research as appropriate, but various regulations may prevent us from doing so. Other than certain industry reports published on a periodic basis, the large majority of reports are published at irregular intervals as appropriate in the analyst's judgment.

Goldman Sachs conducts a global full-service, integrated investment banking, investment management, and brokerage business. We have investment banking and other business relationships with a substantial percentage of the companies covered by Global Investment Research. Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, the United States broker dealer, is a member of SIPC (<https://www.sipc.org>).

Our salespeople, traders, and other professionals may provide oral or written market commentary or trading strategies to our clients and principal trading desks that reflect opinions that are contrary to the opinions expressed in this research. Our asset management area, principal trading desks and investing businesses may make investment decisions that are inconsistent with the recommendations or views expressed in this research.

We and our affiliates, officers, directors, and employees will from time to time have long or short positions in, act as principal in, and buy or sell, the securities or derivatives, if any, referred to in this research, unless otherwise prohibited by regulation or Goldman Sachs policy.

The views attributed to third party presenters at Goldman Sachs arranged conferences, including individuals from other parts of Goldman Sachs, do not necessarily reflect those of Global Investment Research and are not an official view of Goldman Sachs.

Any third party referenced herein, including any salespeople, traders and other professionals or members of their household, may have positions in the products mentioned that are inconsistent with the views expressed by analysts named in this report.

This research is focused on investment themes across markets, industries and sectors. It does not attempt to distinguish between the prospects or performance of, or provide analysis of, individual companies within any industry or sector we describe.

Any trading recommendation in this research relating to an equity or credit security or securities within an industry or sector is reflective of the investment theme being discussed and is not a recommendation of any such security in isolation.

This research is not an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any security in any jurisdiction where such an offer or solicitation would be illegal. It does not constitute a personal recommendation or take into account the particular investment objectives, financial situations, or needs of individual clients. Clients should consider whether any advice or recommendation in this research is suitable for their particular circumstances and, if appropriate, seek professional advice, including tax advice. The price and value of investments referred to in this research and the income from them may fluctuate. Past performance is not a guide to future performance, future returns are not guaranteed, and a loss of original capital may occur. Fluctuations in exchange rates could have adverse effects on the value or price of, or income derived from, certain investments.

Certain transactions, including those involving futures, options, and other derivatives, give rise to substantial risk and are not suitable for all investors. Investors should review current options and futures disclosure documents which are available from Goldman Sachs sales representatives or at <https://www.theocc.com/about/publications/character-risks.jsp> and [https://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/cftc\\_fcm\\_disclosures](https://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/cftc_fcm_disclosures). Transaction costs may be significant in option strategies calling for multiple purchase and sales of options such as spreads. Supporting documentation will be supplied upon request.

**Differing Levels of Service provided by Global Investment Research:** The level and types of services provided to you by Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research may vary as compared to that provided to internal and other external clients of GS, depending on various factors including your individual preferences as to the frequency and manner of receiving communication, your risk profile and investment focus and perspective (e.g., marketwide, sector specific, long term, short term), the size and scope of your overall client relationship with GS, and legal and regulatory constraints. As an example, certain clients may request to receive notifications when research on specific securities is published, and certain clients may request that specific data underlying analysts' fundamental analysis available on our internal client websites be delivered to them electronically through data feeds or otherwise. No change to an analyst's fundamental research views (e.g., ratings, price targets, or material changes to earnings estimates for

equity securities), will be communicated to any client prior to inclusion of such information in a research report broadly disseminated through electronic publication to our internal client websites or through other means, as necessary, to all clients who are entitled to receive such reports.

All research reports are disseminated and available to all clients simultaneously through electronic publication to our internal client websites. Not all research content is redistributed to our clients or available to third-party aggregators, nor is Goldman Sachs responsible for the redistribution of our research by third party aggregators. For research, models or other data related to one or more securities, markets or asset classes (including related services) that may be available to you, please contact your GS representative or go to <https://research.gs.com>.

Disclosure information is also available at <https://www.gs.com/research/hedge.html> or from Research Compliance, 200 West Street, New York, NY 10282.

© 2026 Goldman Sachs.

You are permitted to store, display, analyze, modify, reformat, and print the information made available to you via this service only for your own use. You may not resell or reverse engineer this information to calculate or develop any index for disclosure and/or marketing or create any other derivative works or commercial product(s), data or offering(s) without the express written consent of Goldman Sachs. You are not permitted to publish, transmit, or otherwise reproduce this information, in whole or in part, in any format to any third party without the express written consent of Goldman Sachs. This foregoing restriction includes, without limitation, using, extracting, downloading or retrieving this information, in whole or in part, to train or finetune a machine learning or artificial intelligence system, or to provide or reproduce this information, in whole or in part, as a prompt or input to any such system.