

Summary Prospectus

April 30, 2025

GOLDMAN SACHS COMMODITY STRATEGY FUND

Class A: GSCAX Class C: GSCCX Institutional: GCCIX Investor: GCCTX Class R: GCCRX Class R6: GCCUX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Goldman Sachs Commodity Strategy Fund (the “Fund”) Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund’s Prospectus, reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund online at dfinview.com/GoldmanSachs. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-621-2550 for Institutional, Service and Class R6 shareholders, 800-526-7384 for all other shareholders or by sending an e-mail request to gs-funds-document-requests@gs.com. The Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), both dated April 30, 2025, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs Commodity Strategy Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term total return.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.** You may

qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A Shares if you invest at least \$100,000 in Goldman Sachs Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in “Shareholder Guide—Common Questions Applicable to the Purchase of Class A Shares” beginning on page 55 and in Appendix C—Additional Information About Sales Charge Variations, Waivers and Discounts on page 106 of the Prospectus and “Other Information Regarding Maximum Sales Charge, Purchases, Redemptions, Exchanges and Dividends” beginning on page B-175 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Institutional	Investor	Class R	Class R6
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.50%	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lower of original purchase price or sale proceeds) ¹	None	1.00%	None	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Institutional	Investor	Class R	Class R6
Management Fees	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	0.75%	None	None	0.50%	None
Other Expenses	0.27%	0.52%	0.19%	0.27%	0.27%	0.18%
Service Fees	None	0.25%	None	None	None	None
All Other Expenses	0.27%	0.27%	0.19%	0.27%	0.27%	0.18%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses²	1.14%	1.89%	0.81%	0.89%	1.39%	0.80%
Fee Waiver ³	(0.19%)	(0.19%)	(0.19%)	(0.19%)	(0.19%)	(0.19%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.95%	1.70%	0.62%	0.70%	1.20%	0.61%

¹ A contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) of 1.00% is imposed on Class C Shares redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

² The “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” do not correlate to the ratios of net and total expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”

³ The Investment Adviser has agreed to: (i) waive a portion of its management fee payable by the Fund in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to the affiliated funds in which the Fund invests; (ii) waive a portion of its management fee in an amount equal to the management fee paid to the Investment Adviser by the CSF Subsidiary (as defined below) at an annual rate of 0.42% of the CSF Subsidiary’s average daily net assets; and (iii) reduce or limit “Other Expenses” (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, transfer agency fees and expenses, service fees, taxes, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.074% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The management fee waiver arrangement with respect to the CSF Subsidiary may not be discontinued by the Investment Adviser as long as its contract with the CSF Subsidiary is in place. The other management fee waiver arrangements will remain in effect through at least April 30, 2026, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class A, Class C, Institutional, Investor, Class R and/or Class R6 Shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Class A, Class C, Institutional, Investor, Class R and/or Class R6 Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same (except that the Example incorporates the fee waiver and expense limitation arrangements for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A Shares	\$543	\$778	\$1,032	\$1,758
Class C Shares	\$273	\$576	\$1,004	\$2,196
Institutional Shares	\$63	\$240	\$431	\$984
Investor Shares	\$72	\$265	\$474	\$1,079
Class R Shares	\$122	\$421	\$742	\$1,652
Class R6 Shares	\$62	\$236	\$425	\$972
Class C Shares – Assuming no redemption	\$173	\$576	\$1,004	\$2,196

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities or instruments (*i.e.*, “turns over” its portfolio). A high rate of portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, which must be borne by the Fund and its shareholders, and is also likely to result in higher short-term capital gains for taxable shareholders. These costs are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, but are reflected in the Fund's performance. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 was 0% of the average value of its portfolio. However, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to transactions involving certain short-term instruments or derivatives. If such transactions were included in the calculation, the Fund would have a higher portfolio turnover rate.

PRINCIPAL STRATEGY

The Fund seeks to maintain substantial economic exposure to the performance of the commodities markets. The Fund primarily gains exposure to the commodities markets by investing in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund organized as a company under the laws of the Cayman Islands, Cayman Commodity – CSF, Ltd. (the “CSF Subsidiary”). The CSF Subsidiary is advised by the Investment Adviser, and has the same investment objective as the Fund. CoreCommodity Management, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “CoreCommodity”) serves as sub-adviser to both the Fund and the CSF Subsidiary.

The Fund seeks to provide exposure to the commodities markets by investing, through the CSF Subsidiary, in commodity-linked investments including, without limitation, commodity swaps, commodity futures contracts, exchange-listed commodity forward contracts, options on commodity futures, and commodity-linked notes. In pursuing its objective, the Fund attempts to provide long and/or short exposure to the returns of real assets that trade in the commodity markets without direct investment in physical commodities. The Fund

uses the Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return (Gross, USD, Unhedged) (“BCOM”) as its performance benchmark, but the Fund is actively managed and will not attempt to replicate the index.

Investment in the Subsidiary. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the CSF Subsidiary. The CSF Subsidiary primarily obtains its commodity exposure by investing in commodity-linked derivative instruments (which typically includes total return swaps). Commodity-linked swaps are derivative instruments whereby the cash flows agreed upon between counterparties are dependent upon the price of the underlying commodity or commodity index (or a component of the underlying commodity index) over the life of the swap. The value of the swap will rise and fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or commodity index (or component of the underlying commodity index). Commodity-linked swaps expose the CSF Subsidiary and the Fund economically to movements in commodity prices. Such instruments may be leveraged so that small changes in the underlying commodity prices would result in disproportionate changes in the value of the instrument. Neither the Fund nor the CSF Subsidiary invests directly in physical commodities. The CSF Subsidiary will also invest in other instruments, including fixed income securities, either as investments or to serve as margin or collateral for its swap positions.

The Sub-Adviser will take various factors into account when seeking commodity market exposure, such as, without limitation, the results of proprietary models developed by the Sub-Adviser, relative price differentials for various commodity futures for current delivery as compared to those for future delivery, and market conditions. Among other strategies, the Fund employs commodity roll-timing strategies. “Rolling” futures exposure is the process by which the holder of a particular futures contract or other instrument providing futures exposure (*e.g.* swaps) will sell such contract or instrument on or before the expiration date and simultaneously purchase a new contract or instrument with identical terms except for a later expiration date. This process allows a holder of the instrument to extend its current position through the original instrument's expiration without delivering the underlying asset. The Fund's rolling may differ from that of the BCOM to the extent necessary to enable the Fund to seek excess returns over the BCOM. The Fund's “roll-timing” strategies may include, for example, rolling the Fund's commodity exposure earlier or later versus the BCOM, or holding and rolling positions with longer or different expiration dates than the BCOM. The Fund also may underweight or overweight various commodities as compared to the BCOM, and may utilize commodities that are not components of the BCOM.

Fixed Income Investments. As a result of the Fund's use of derivatives, the Fund may hold as collateral significant amounts of U.S. Treasury or short-term investments, including money market funds. In managing the collateral portion of the Fund's investment strategy, the Sub-Adviser generally seeks capital preservation. The average duration will vary. The Sub-Adviser uses derivatives, including futures and swaps, to manage the duration of the Fund's investment portfolio.

Other. The Fund may also invest in forwards, futures, and swaps, which are used for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Fund may invest up to 35% of its net assets in foreign securities.

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the BCOM (Gross, USD, Unhedged).

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF THE FUND

Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. The investment program of the Fund is speculative, entails substantial risks and includes asset classes and investment techniques not employed by more traditional mutual funds. The Fund should not be relied upon

as a complete investment program. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved. Moreover, there is no assurance that the investment processes of the Fund will be successful, that the techniques utilized therein will be implemented successfully or that they are adequate for their intended uses, or that the discretionary element of the investment processes of the Fund will be exercised in a manner that is successful or that is not adverse to the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or any government agency. Investors should carefully consider these risks before investing. The Fund’s principal risks are presented below in alphabetical order, and not in the order of importance or potential exposure.

Absence of Regulation Risk. The Fund engages in over-the-counter (“OTC”) transactions, which trade in a dealer network, rather than on an exchange. In general, there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets than of transactions entered into on organized exchanges.

Commodity Sector Risk. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in more traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, business, political and regulatory developments. The prices of energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture and livestock sector commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies. The commodity-linked investments in which the CSF Subsidiary enters into may involve counterparties in the financial services sector, and events affecting the financial services sector may cause the CSF Subsidiary’s, and therefore the Fund’s, share value to fluctuate.

Counterparty Risk. Many of the protections afforded to cleared transactions, such as the security afforded by transacting through a clearing house, might not be available in connection with OTC transactions. Therefore, in those instances in which the Fund enters into uncleared OTC transactions, the Fund will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Fund will sustain losses.

Credit/Default Risk. An issuer or guarantor of fixed income securities or instruments held by the Fund (which may have low credit ratings) may default on its obligation to pay interest and repay principal or default on any other obligation. Additionally, the credit quality of securities or instruments may deteriorate rapidly, which may impair the Fund’s liquidity and cause significant deterioration in net asset value (“NAV”). These risks are heightened in market environments where interest rates are rising as well as in connection with the Fund’s investments in non-investment grade fixed income securities.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund’s use of options, futures, forwards, swaps and other derivative instruments may result in losses, including due to adverse market movements. These instruments, which may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other assets and instruments, may increase market exposure and be illiquid or less liquid, volatile, difficult to price and leveraged so that small changes in the value of the underlying assets or instruments may produce disproportionate losses to the Fund. Certain derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual

obligations. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with investments in more traditional securities and instruments.

Foreign Risk. Foreign securities may be subject to risk of loss because of more or less foreign government regulation; less public information; less stringent investor protections; less stringent accounting, corporate governance, financial reporting and disclosure standards; and less economic, political and social stability in the countries in which the Fund invests. The imposition of sanctions, exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, or from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, may also result in losses. The type and severity of sanctions and other similar measures, including counter sanctions and other retaliatory actions, that may be imposed could vary broadly in scope, and their impact is impossible to predict. For example, the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures could, among other things, cause a decline in the value and/or liquidity of securities issued by the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country and increase market volatility and disruption in the sanctioned country and throughout the world. Sanctions and other similar measures could limit or prevent the Fund from buying and selling securities (in the sanctioned country and other markets), significantly delay or prevent the settlement of securities transactions, and significantly impact the Fund’s liquidity and performance. Foreign risk also involves the risk of negative foreign currency rate fluctuations, which may cause the value of securities denominated in such foreign currency (or other instruments through which the Fund has exposure to foreign currencies) to decline in value. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time.

Large Shareholder Transactions Risk. The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such large shareholder redemptions, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly, may cause the Fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund’s NAV and liquidity. Similarly, large Fund share purchases may adversely affect the Fund’s performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash or otherwise maintains a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in the Fund’s current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund’s expense ratio.

Leverage Risk. Borrowing and the use of derivatives may result in leverage and may make the Fund more volatile. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations when it may not be advantageous to do so. The use of leverage by the Fund can substantially increase the adverse impact to which the Fund’s investment portfolio may be subject.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. Illiquid investments may be more difficult to value. Liquidity risk may also refer to the risk that the Fund will not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period because of unusual market conditions, declining prices of the securities sold, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. To meet redemption requests, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities or the lack of an active market. The potential for

liquidity risk may be magnified by a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income funds may be higher than normal, potentially causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity. Redemptions by large shareholders may have a negative impact on the Fund's liquidity.

Market Risk. The value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors, governments or countries and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets. Events such as war, military conflict, geopolitical disputes, acts of terrorism, social or political unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, supply chain disruptions, tariffs and other restrictions on trade, sanctions or the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, or the threat or potential of one or more such events and developments, could also significantly impact the Fund and its investments.

Portfolio Turnover Rate Risk. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) involves correspondingly greater expenses which must be borne by the Fund and its shareholders, and is also likely to result in short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.

Short Position Risk. The Fund may enter into a short position through a futures contract, an option or swap agreement or through short sales of any instrument that the Fund may purchase for investment. Taking short positions involves leverage of the Fund's assets and presents various risks. If the value of the underlying instrument or market in which the Fund has taken a short position increases, then the Fund will incur a loss equal to the increase in value from the time that the short position was entered into plus any related interest payments or other fees. Taking short positions involves the risk that losses may be disproportionate, may exceed the amount invested and may be unlimited.

Subsidiary Risk. The CSF Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("Investment Company Act") and is not subject to all the investor protections of the Investment Company Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the CSF Subsidiary to operate as described in the Prospectus and the SAI and could adversely affect the Fund.

Swaps Risk. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount earned or realized on the "notional amount" of predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities, because swaps may be leveraged and subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund or the CSF Subsidiary to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Tax Risk. Based on a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), the Fund seeks to gain exposure to the commodity markets through investments in the CSF Subsidiary.

The tax treatment of the Fund's investments in the CSF Subsidiary could affect whether income derived from such investments is "qualifying income" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), or otherwise affect the character,

timing and/or amount of the Fund's taxable income or any gains and distributions made by the Fund. If the IRS were to successfully assert that a Fund's income from such investments was not "qualifying income," the Fund may fail to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code if over 10% of its gross income was derived from these investments. If the Fund failed to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be subject to federal and state income tax on all of its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates with no deduction for any distributions paid to shareholders, which would significantly adversely affect the returns to, and could cause substantial losses for, Fund shareholders.

Shareholders should review "Other Information" under "Taxation" on page 67 of the Prospectus for more information.

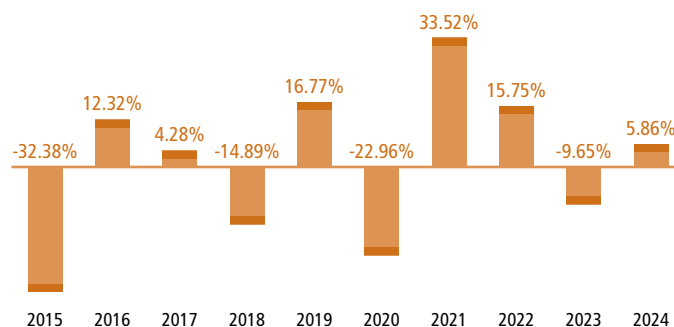
U.S. Government Securities Risk. The U.S. government may not provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. U.S. government securities issued by those agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises, including those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities held by the Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that issuers of U.S. government securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing: (a) changes in the performance of the Fund's Institutional Shares from year to year; and (b) how the average annual total returns of the Fund's Class A, Class C, Institutional, Investor, Class R and Class R6 Shares compare to those of a regulatorily required broad-based securities market index (S&P 500® Index) (the "Regulatory Benchmark") and the Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return (Gross, USD, Unhedged) ("BCOM") (the "Performance Benchmark"). The Performance Benchmark is generally more representative of the market sectors and/or types of investments in which the Fund invests or to which the Fund has exposure and which the Investment Adviser uses to measure the Fund's performance. The Fund has included in the table below the performance of the Regulatory Benchmark, which represents a broader measure of market performance, to comply with new regulatory requirements. For additional information about these benchmark indices, please see "Additional Performance and Benchmark Information" on page 29 of the Prospectus. Through January 22, 2021, the Fund had been managed by GSAM. Performance information set forth below prior to the close of business on January 22, 2021, does not reflect the transition of day-to-day portfolio management from GSAM to CoreCommodity. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost at am.gs.com or by calling the appropriate phone number on the back cover of the Prospectus.

Performance reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the periods shown.

CALENDAR YEAR (INSTITUTIONAL)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter ended
Best Quarter Return	26.99%	March 31, 2022
Worst Quarter Return	-41.54%	March 31, 2020

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2024	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class A Shares				3/30/2007
Returns Before Taxes	0.75%	1.34%	-1.84%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	-0.77%	-1.26%	-3.43%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.44%	-0.07%	-2.03%	
Class C Shares				3/30/2007
Returns Before Taxes	3.63%	1.51%	-2.14%*	
Institutional Shares				3/30/2007
Returns Before Taxes	5.86%	2.62%	-1.09%	
Investor Shares				11/30/2007
Returns Before Taxes	5.74%	2.54%	-1.14%	
Class R Shares				11/30/2007
Returns	5.24%	2.03%	-1.69%	
Class R6 Shares				7/31/2015
Returns Before Taxes	5.86%	2.62%	-1.09%**	
BCOM (Gross, USD, Unhedged)	5.37%	6.76%	1.28%	
S&P 500® Index	24.94%	14.51%	13.09%	

Benchmark returns do not reflect any deductions for fees or expenses.

* Class C Shares automatically convert into Class A Shares eight years after the purchase date. The 10-Year performance for Class C Shares does not reflect the conversion to Class A Shares after the first eight years of performance.

** Class R6 Shares commenced operations on July 31, 2015. Prior to that date, the performance of Class R6 Shares shown in the table above is that of Institutional Shares. Performance has not been adjusted to reflect the lower expenses of Class R6 Shares. Class R6 Shares would have had higher returns because: (i) Institutional Shares and Class R6 Shares represent interests in the same portfolio of securities; and (ii) Class R6 Shares have lower expenses.

The after-tax returns are for Class A Shares only. The after-tax returns for Class C, Institutional, Investor and Class R6 Shares, and returns for Class R Shares (which are offered exclusively to employee benefit plans), will vary. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Fund Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. is the investment adviser for the Fund (the "Investment Adviser" or "GSAM"). CoreCommodity Management, LLC ("CoreCommodity") serves as the sub-adviser to the Fund (the "Sub-Adviser").

Portfolio Managers: Nelson Louie, Senior Managing Director for sub-adviser CoreCommodity Management, LLC, has served as Portfolio Manager to the Fund and its CSF Subsidiary since November

2024, and Robert B. Hyman, Managing Director for sub-adviser CoreCommodity Management, LLC, has served as Portfolio Manager to the Fund and its CSF Subsidiary since January 2021.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C Shares is, generally, \$1,000. The minimum initial investment for Institutional Shares is, generally, \$1,000,000 for individual or certain institutional investors, alone or in combination with other assets under the management of the Investment Adviser and its affiliates. There is no minimum for initial purchases of Investor, Class R and Class R6 Shares,

except for certain institutional investors who purchase Class R6 Shares directly with the Fund's transfer agent for which the minimum initial investment is \$5,000,000. Those share classes with a minimum initial investment requirement do not impose it on certain employee benefit plans, and Institutional Shares do not impose it on certain investment advisers investing on behalf of other accounts.

The minimum subsequent investment for Class A and Class C shareholders is \$50, except for certain employee benefit plans, for which there is no minimum. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Institutional, Investor, Class R or Class R6 shareholders.

You may purchase and redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on any business day through certain intermediaries that have a relationship with Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC ("Goldman Sachs"), including banks, trust companies, brokers, registered investment advisers and other financial institutions ("Intermediaries").

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may become taxable upon withdrawal from such arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through an Intermediary, the Fund and/or its related companies may pay the Intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your Intermediary's website for more information.

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