

PART B

**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
DATED MAY 22, 2025 FOR TOKEN SHARES OF THE GOLDMAN SACHS FINANCIAL SQUARE TREASURY
INSTRUMENTS FUND**

DATED MARCH 30, 2025, AS SUPPLEMENTED MAY 22, 2025, FOR ALL OTHER FUNDS AND SHARE CLASSES

	GOLDMAN SACHS FINANCIAL SQUARE FUNDS SM				
SHARE CLASS	TREASURY OBLIGATIONS FUND	TREASURY INSTRUMENTS FUND	TREASURY SOLUTIONS FUND	GOVERNMENT FUND	FEDERAL INSTRUMENTS FUND
INSTITUTIONAL	FTOXX	FTIXX	FEDXX	FGTXX	FIRXX
ADMINISTRATION	FGAXX	FRAXX	FVAXX	FOAXX	FIOXX
CAPITAL	GCTXX	GCIXX	GCFXX	GCGXX	FIKXX
CASH MANAGEMENT	GTOXX	GICXX	GFCXX	GVCXX	FIWXX
CLASS A SHARES	—	—	—	FSOXX	—
CLASS C SHARES	—	—	—	FSGXX	—
CLASS D	—	FRDXX	—	GSAXX	FIDXX
DREXEL HAMILTON CLASS	—	—	—	VETXX	—
LOOP CLASS	—	LEIXX	—	LDIXX	—
PREFERRED	GPOXX	GPIXX	GPFX	GPGXX	FIHXX
PREMIER	GTPXX	GIPXX	GFPXX	GGPXX	—
CLASS R6 SHARES	—	—	—	FGGXX	—
RESOURCE	GTRXX	—	—	GVRXX	—
SEELAUS CLASS	—	WOMXX	—	WMNXX	—
SELECT	GSOXX	GSIXX	GSFX	GSGXX	—
SERVICE	FYAXX	FYSXX	FVSXX	FOSXX	FILXX
TOKEN	—	GDTXX	—	—	—
	GOLDMAN SACHS INVESTOR FUNDS SM				
SHARE CLASS	MONEY MARKET FUND	TAX-EXEMPT MONEY MARKET FUND	TAX-EXEMPT CALIFORNIA MONEY MARKET FUND	TAX-EXEMPT NEW YORK MONEY MARKET FUND	
CLASS I	FMJXX	FTXXX	ICIXX	INYXX	
ADMINISTRATION	FMKXX	FEAXX	ICBXX	INDXX	
CASH MANAGEMENT	FHMXX	—	—	—	
CLASS A	FMEXX	FKIXX	INCXX	INBXX	
CLASS C	FMGXX	FCYXX	—	—	
CLASS D	FMDXX	—	—	—	
PREFERRED	—	GPTXX	ICPXX	INPXX	
SERVICE	FHSXX	FESXX	ICSXX	INSXX	

Money Market Funds of the Goldman Sachs Trust

71 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Prospectuses for the Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund, Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund, Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund, Goldman Sachs Financial Square Government Fund, Goldman Sachs Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Goldman Sachs Investor Money Market Fund, Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund, Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund (individually, a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”), each dated March 30, 2025, as they may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectuses”). The Prospectuses may be obtained without charge

from Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC by calling the telephone number or writing to one of the addresses listed below, or from institutions (“Intermediaries”) acting on behalf of their customers

The audited financial statements and related report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for each Fund, contained in the Funds’ Form N-CSR for the most recent fiscal year end, are incorporated herein by reference in the section titled “FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.” No other portions of the Funds’ Form N-CSR are incorporated by reference herein. A Fund’s financial information may be obtained upon request and without charge by calling Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC toll-free at 1-800-621-2550 (for Institutional/Class I, Administration, Capital, Cash Management, Drexel Hamilton Class, Loop Class, Preferred, Premier, Resource, Class D, Class R6, Seelaus Class, Select, Service and Token Shares Shareholders) or 1-800-526-7384 (for Class A and Class C Shares Shareholders).

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GOLDMAN SACHS ASSET MANAGEMENT, L.P.

Investment Adviser
200 West Street
New York, New York 10282

GOLDMAN SACHS & CO. LLC

Distributor
200 West Street
New York, New York 10282

GOLDMAN SACHS & CO. LLC

Transfer Agent
71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1200
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Toll-free (in U.S.) 1-800-621-2550 (for Institutional/Class I, Administration, Capital, Cash Management, Drexel Hamilton Class, Loop Class, Preferred, Premier, Resource, Class D, Class R6, Seelaus Class, Select, Service and Token Shareholders) or 1-800-526-7384 (for Class A and Class C Shareholders)

INTRODUCTION

Goldman Sachs Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end, management investment company. The Trust is organized as a Delaware statutory trust and was established by a Declaration of Trust dated January 28, 1997. The Trust is a successor to a Massachusetts business trust that was combined with the Trust on April 30, 1997. The following series of the Trust are described in this SAI: Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund (“Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund”), Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund (“Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund”), Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund (“Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund”), Goldman Sachs Financial Square Government Fund (“Financial Square Government Fund”), Goldman Sachs Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund (“Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund”), Goldman Sachs Investor Money Market Fund (“Investor Money Market Fund”), Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund (“Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund”), Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund (“Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund”) and Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund (“Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund”). Prior to March 31, 2016, the Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund’s name was “Goldman Sachs Financial Square Tax-Free Money Market Fund.”

The Trustees of the Trust have authority under the Declaration of Trust to create and classify shares into separate series and to classify and reclassify any series or portfolio of shares into one or more classes without further action by shareholders. Pursuant thereto, the Trustees have created the Funds and other series. Additional series may be added in the future from time to time. The Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund currently offers nine classes of shares: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Preferred Shares, Premier Shares, Resource Shares, Select Shares and Service Shares. The Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund currently offers eight classes of shares: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Preferred Shares, Premier Shares, Select Shares and Service Shares. The Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund currently offers twelve classes of shares: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Class D Shares, Loop Class Shares, Seelaus Class Shares, Preferred Shares, Premier Shares, Select Shares, Service Shares and Token Shares. The Financial Square Government Fund currently offers sixteen classes of shares: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class D Shares, Drexel Hamilton Class Shares, Loop Class Shares, Seelaus Class Shares, Preferred Shares, Premier Shares, Resource Shares, Class R6 Shares, Select Shares and Service Shares. The Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund currently offers seven classes of shares: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Class D Shares, Preferred Shares and Service Shares. The Investor Money Market Fund currently offers seven classes of shares: Class I Shares, Administration Shares, Cash Management Shares, Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class D Shares and Service Shares. The Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund currently offers six classes of shares: Class I Shares, Administration Shares, Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Preferred Shares and Service Shares. The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund currently offer five classes of shares: Class I Shares, Administration Shares, Class A Shares, Preferred Shares and Service Shares. See “SHARES OF THE TRUST.”

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (“GSAM”), an affiliate of Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (“Goldman Sachs”), serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. GSAM is sometimes referred to herein as the “Investment Adviser.” In addition, Goldman Sachs serves as each Fund’s distributor (the “Distributor”) and transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”). The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNYM”) serves as the custodian to the Funds.

The following information relates to and supplements the description of each Fund’s investment objective and policies contained in the Prospectuses. See the Prospectuses for a more complete description of each Fund’s investment objective and policies. Investing in the Funds entails certain risks, and there is no assurance that a Fund will achieve its objective. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the same meaning as in the Prospectuses. Effective September 1, 2020, the fiscal year end for certain Funds was changed from August 31 to November 30.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Each Fund has a distinct investment objective and policies. Each Fund is a diversified, open-end management investment company (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Act”). Additional information about the Funds, their policies, and the investment instruments they may hold, is provided below.

All investment objectives and investment policies not specifically designated as fundamental may be changed without shareholder approval. However, with respect to the Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund, Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund, Financial Square Government Fund and Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, shareholders will be provided with sixty (60) days’ notice in the manner prescribed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) before any change in a Fund’s policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes (measured at the time of purchase) (“Net Assets”) in the particular type of investment suggested by the Fund’s name.

To the extent described in the Prospectuses and further below, the policy of the Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund to invest at least 80% of its Net Assets in municipal obligations, the interest from which, if any, is in the opinion of bond counsel excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, the policy of the Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund to limit its investments to U.S. Treasury Obligations and related repurchase agreements; the policy of the Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund to invest at least 80% of its Net Assets in securities issued by or on behalf of (i) the State of California, its political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities and (ii) territories and possessions of the United States and their political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities, in each case, the interest from which, if any, is in the opinion of bond counsel excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, generally not an item of tax preference under the federal alternative minimum tax (“AMT”) and exempt from California State personal income tax (“California Obligations”); and the policy of the Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund to invest at least 80% of its Net Assets in securities issued by or on behalf of (i) the State of New York, its political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities and (ii) territories and possessions of the United States and their political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities, in each case, the interest from which, if any, is in the opinion of bond counsel excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, generally not an item of tax preference under the AMT and exempt from New York State and New York City personal income taxes (“New York Obligations”), are fundamental policies that may not be changed without shareholder approval.

U.S. Government Securities

The Financial Square Government, Financial Square Federal Instruments, Investor Money Market, Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds may invest in government securities, which are securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities (“U.S. Government Securities”). Some U.S. Government Securities (such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Others, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises, are supported either by (i) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury Department (the “Treasury”), (ii) the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the issuer or (iii) the credit of the issuer. The U.S. government is under no legal obligation, in general, to purchase the obligations of its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to the U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises in the future, and the U.S. government may be unable to pay debts when due.

U.S. Government Securities are deemed to include (to the extent consistent with the Act): (i) securities for which the payment of principal and interest is backed by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises; and (ii) participations in loans made to foreign governments or their agencies that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. The secondary market for certain of these participations is extremely limited. In the absence of a suitable secondary market, such participations are regarded as illiquid.

The Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund, Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund and Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund may invest in U.S. Government Securities only if they have been issued or guaranteed by the Treasury.

The high and rising national debt may adversely impact the U.S. economy and securities in which the Funds may invest. Moreover, the total amount of debt the Treasury is authorized to incur is subject to a statutory limit. Once the Treasury reaches the debt limit, Congress must raise, extend or otherwise modify the limit to enable the Treasury to incur additional debt to pay the obligations of the U.S. government, including principal and interest payments on certain U.S. Government Securities (such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds). Failure to, or potential failure to, increase the statutory debt limit could: increase the risk that the U.S. government defaults on payments on certain U.S. Government Securities; cause the credit rating of the U.S. government to be downgraded or increase volatility in both stock and bond markets; result in higher debt servicing payments by the U.S. government; reduce prices of Treasury securities; and/or increase the costs of certain kinds of debt.

Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (“STRIPS”). Each Fund (except the Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund) may invest in separately traded principal and interest components of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. The principal and interest components of selected securities are traded independently under the STRIPS program. Under the STRIPS program, the principal and interest components are individually numbered and separately issued by the U.S. Treasury at the request of depository financial institutions, which then trade the component parts independently.

Certain Additional Information with Respect to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. The volatility and disruption that impacted the capital and credit markets during late 2008 and into 2009 have led to increased market concerns about the ability of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) to withstand future credit losses associated with securities held in their investment portfolios, and on which they provide guarantees, without the direct support of the federal government. On September 6, 2008, both Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae were placed under the conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”). Under the plan of conservatorship, the FHFA has assumed control of, and generally has the power to direct, the operations of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, and is empowered to exercise all powers collectively held by their respective shareholders, directors and officers, including the power to (1) take over the assets of and operate Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae with all the powers of the shareholders, the directors, and the officers of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae and conduct all business of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; (2) collect all obligations and money due to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; (3) perform all functions of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae which are consistent with the conservator’s appointment; (4) preserve and conserve the assets and property of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae; and (5) contract for assistance in fulfilling any function, activity, action or duty of the conservator. In addition, in connection with the actions taken by the FHFA, the Treasury entered into certain preferred stock purchase agreements with each of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae that established the Treasury as the holder of a new class of senior preferred stock in each of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, which stock was issued in connection with financial contributions from the Treasury to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. The conditions attached to the financial contribution made by the Treasury to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae and the issuance of this senior preferred stock placed significant restrictions on the activities of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae must obtain the consent of the Treasury to, among other things, (i) make any payment to purchase or redeem its capital stock or pay any dividend other than in respect of the senior preferred stock issued to the Treasury, (ii) issue capital stock of any kind, (iii) terminate the conservatorship of the FHFA except in connection with a receivership, or (iv) increase its debt beyond certain specified levels. In addition, significant restrictions were placed on the maximum size of each of Freddie Mac’s and Fannie Mae’s respective portfolios of mortgages and mortgage-backed securities, and the purchase agreements entered into by Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae provide that the maximum size of their portfolios of these assets must decrease by a specified percentage each year. On June 16, 2010, FHFA ordered Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac’s stock de-listed from the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) after the price of common stock in Fannie Mae fell below the NYSE minimum average closing price of \$1 for more than 30 days.

The FHFA and the White House have made public statements regarding plans to consider ending the conservatorships of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. In the event that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are taken out of conservatorship, it is unclear how the capital structure of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac would be constructed and what effects, if any, there may be on Fannie Mae’s and Freddie Mac’s creditworthiness and guarantees of certain Mortgage-Backed Securities. It is also unclear whether the Treasury would continue to enforce its rights or perform its obligations under the senior preferred stock programs. Should Fannie Mae’s and Freddie Mac’s conservatorship end, there could be an adverse impact on the value of their securities, which could cause losses to a Fund.

Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. Each Fund (except the Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund) may invest in Treasury inflation-protected securities (“TIPS”), which are U.S. Government Securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. The interest rate on TIPS is fixed at issuance, but over the life of the bond this interest may be paid

on an increasing or decreasing principal value that has been adjusted for inflation. Although repayment of the greater of the adjusted or original bond principal upon maturity is guaranteed, the market value of TIPS is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate.

The values of TIPS generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates, which are in turn tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates will decline, leading to an increase in the value of TIPS. In contrast, if nominal interest rates were to increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates will rise, leading to a decrease in the value of TIPS. If inflation is lower than expected during the period a Fund holds TIPS, a Fund may earn less on the TIPS than on a conventional bond. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in the currency exchange rates), investors in TIPS may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bonds' inflation measure. There can be no assurance that the inflation index for TIPS will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services.

Any increase in principal value of TIPS caused by an increase in the consumer price index is taxable in the year the increase occurs, even though a Fund holding TIPS will not receive cash representing the increase at that time. As a result, a Fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements as a regulated investment company.

If a Fund invests in TIPS, it will be required to treat as original issue discount any increase in the principal amount of the securities that occurs during the course of its taxable year. If a Fund purchases inflation protected securities that are issued in stripped form either as stripped bonds or coupons, it will be treated as if it had purchased a newly issued debt instrument having original issue discount.

Because each Fund is required to distribute substantially all of its net investment income (including accrued original issue discount), a Fund's investment in either zero coupon bonds or TIPS may require the Fund to distribute to shareholders an amount greater than the total cash income it actually receives. Accordingly, in order to make the required distributions, the Fund may be required to borrow or liquidate securities.

Asset-Backed and Receivables-Backed Securities

The Investor Money Market Fund may invest in asset-backed and receivables-backed securities. Asset-backed and receivables-backed securities represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, pools of assets such as mortgages, motor vehicle installment sale contracts, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property, receivables from revolving credit (credit card) agreements, corporate receivables, and other categories of receivables. Such asset pools are securitized through the use of privately-formed trusts or special purpose vehicles. Payments or distributions of principal and interest may be guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain time period by a letter of credit or a pool insurance policy issued by a financial institution unaffiliated with the trust or vehicle or other credit enhancements may be present. The value of a Fund's investments in asset-backed and receivables-backed securities may be adversely affected by prepayment of the underlying obligations. In addition, the risk of prepayment may cause the value of these investments to be more volatile than a Fund's other investments.

Through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations, various types of assets, including automobile loans, computer leases, trade receivables and credit card receivables, are being securitized in pass-through structures similar to mortgage pass-through structures. Consistent with their respective investment objectives and policies, the Funds may invest in these and other types of asset-backed securities that may be developed. This SAI may be amended or supplemented as necessary to reflect the intention of one or more Funds to invest in asset-backed securities with characteristics that are materially different from the securities described above. However, a Fund will generally not invest in an asset-backed security if the income received with respect to its investment constitutes rental income or other income not treated as qualifying income under the 90% test described in "TAXATION" below.

As set forth below, several types of asset-backed and receivables-backed securities are offered to investors, including for example, Certificates for Automobile ReceivablesSM ("CARS") and interests in pools of credit card receivables. CARS represent undivided fractional interests in a trust ("CAR Trust") whose assets consist of a pool of motor vehicle retail installment sales contracts and security interests in the vehicles securing the contracts. Payments of principal and interest on CARS are passed through monthly to certificate holders, and are guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain time period by a letter of credit issued by a

financial institution unaffiliated with the trustee or originator of the CAR Trust. An investor's return on CARS may be affected by early prepayment of principal on the underlying vehicle sales contracts. If the letter of credit is exhausted, the CAR Trust may be prevented from realizing the full amount due on a sales contract because of state law requirements and restrictions relating to foreclosure sales of vehicles and the obtaining of deficiency judgments following such sales or because of depreciation, damage or loss of a vehicle, the application of federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws, or other factors. As a result, certificate holders may experience delays in payments or losses if the letter of credit is exhausted.

Asset-backed securities present certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Automobile receivables generally are secured, but by automobiles rather than residential real property. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. Therefore, if the issuer of an asset-backed security defaults on its payment obligations, there is the possibility that, in some cases, a Fund will be unable to possess and sell the underlying collateral and that the Fund's recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities.

Asset-backed securities are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the securities may contain elements of credit support which fall into two categories: (i) liquidity protection, and (ii) protection against losses resulting from ultimate default by an obligor or servicer. Liquidity protection refers to the provision of advances, generally by the entity administering the pool of assets, the provision of a reserve fund, or a combination thereof to ensure, subject to certain limitations, that scheduled payments on the underlying pool are made in a timely fashion. Protection against losses resulting from default ensures ultimate payment of the obligations on at least a portion of the assets in the pool. This protection may be provided through guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, through various means of structuring the transactions or through a combination of such approaches. The degree of credit support provided for each issue is generally based on historical information reflecting the level of credit risk associated with the underlying assets. Delinquency or loss in excess of that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the value of or return on an investment in such a security.

The availability of asset-backed securities may be affected by legislative or regulatory developments. It is possible that such developments could require the Fund to dispose of any then-existing holdings of such securities.

To the extent consistent with its investment objective and policies, the Fund may invest in new types of mortgage-related securities and in other asset-backed securities that may be developed in the future.

Bank and Corporate Obligations

The Investor Money Market, Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds (each, a "Retail Fund") may invest in commercial paper, which may include variable rate demand obligations and asset-backed commercial paper. Commercial paper represents short-term unsecured promissory notes issued in bearer form by banks or bank holding companies, corporations, and finance companies. The commercial paper purchased by the Funds consists of direct U.S. dollar-denominated obligations of domestic, or in the case of the Investor Money Market Fund, foreign issuers. The Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds (each, a "Tax-Exempt Fund") may invest only in tax-exempt commercial paper.

Bank obligations in which the Investor Money Market Fund may invest include certificates of deposit, unsecured bank promissory notes, bankers' acceptances, fixed time deposits and other debt obligations. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return.

Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Fixed time deposits are bank obligations payable at a stated maturity date and bearing interest at a fixed rate. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties which vary depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. There are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in a fixed time deposit to a third party, although there is no market for such deposits. Bank notes and bankers' acceptances rank junior to domestic deposit liabilities of the bank and pari passu with other senior, unsecured obligations of the bank. Bank notes are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or any other insurer. Deposit notes are insured by the FDIC to the extent of \$250,000 per depositor per bank.

The Investor Money Market Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bank obligations (whether foreign (U.S. dollar-denominated) or domestic), including bank commercial paper. As a result, the Fund may be especially affected by favorable and adverse developments in or related to the banking industry. The activities of U.S. banks and most foreign banks are subject to comprehensive regulations which, in the case of U.S. regulations, have undergone substantial changes in the past decade. The enactment of new legislation or regulations, as well as changes in interpretation and enforcement of current laws, may affect the manner of operations and profitability of domestic and foreign banks. Significant developments in the U.S. banking industry have included increased competition from other types of financial institutions, increased acquisition activity and geographic expansion. Banks may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors, such as interest rate changes and adverse developments in the market for real estate. Fiscal and monetary policy and general economic cycles can affect the availability and cost of funds, loan demand and asset quality and thereby impact the earnings and financial conditions of banks.

The Investor Money Market Fund may invest in other short-term obligations, including short-term funding agreements payable in U.S. dollars and issued or guaranteed by U.S. corporations, foreign corporations or other entities. A funding agreement is a contract between an issuer and a purchaser that obligates the issuer to pay a guaranteed rate of interest on a principal sum deposited by the purchaser. Funding agreements will also guarantee a stream of payments over time. A funding agreement has a fixed maturity date and may have either a fixed or variable interest rate that is based on an index and guaranteed for a set time period. Because there is generally no secondary market for these investments, funding agreements purchased by the Fund may be regarded as illiquid.

Custodial Receipts

Each Retail Fund may also acquire U.S. Government Securities, municipal obligations or other debt instruments in the form of custodial receipts that evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on certain U.S. Government Securities, municipal obligations or other debt instruments. Such securities are held in custody by a bank on behalf of the owners. These custodial receipts are known by various names, including "Treasury Receipts," "Treasury Investors Growth Receipts" ("TIGRs"), and "Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities" ("CATS"). Although custodial receipts involving U.S. Government Securities are not considered U.S. Government Securities for certain securities laws purposes, the securities underlying such receipts are issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities.

Foreign Securities

The Investor Money Market Fund may invest in certificates of deposit, commercial paper, unsecured bank promissory notes, bankers' acceptances, fixed time deposits and other debt obligations issued or guaranteed by major foreign banks which have more than \$1 billion in total assets at the time of purchase, U.S. branches of such foreign banks (Yankee obligations), foreign branches of such foreign banks and foreign branches of U.S. banks. The Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund may also invest in municipal instruments backed by letters of credit or other forms of credit enhancement issued by foreign banks which have a branch, agency or subsidiary in the United States. Under current SEC rules for money market funds, the Investor Money Market Fund is restricted to purchasing U.S. dollar-denominated securities, but is not otherwise precluded from purchasing securities of foreign issuers.

The Investor Money Market Fund may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations (limited to commercial paper and other notes) issued or guaranteed by a foreign government. The Fund may also invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by any entity located or organized in a foreign country that maintains a short-term foreign currency rating in the highest

short-term ratings category by the requisite number of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”). The Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of any one foreign government.

Investments in foreign securities and bank obligations may involve considerations different from investments in domestic securities due to limited publicly available information; non-uniform accounting standards; the possible imposition of withholding or confiscatory taxes; the possible adoption of foreign governmental restrictions affecting the payment of principal and interest; expropriation; or other adverse political or economic developments. In addition, it may be more difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment against a foreign issuer or a foreign branch of a domestic bank and the legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States.

Forward Commitments and When-Issued Securities

Each Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis and enter into forward commitments. These transactions involve a commitment by the Fund to purchase or sell securities at a future date beyond the customary settlement time. The price of the underlying securities (usually expressed in terms of yield) and the date when the securities will be delivered and paid for (the settlement date) are fixed at the time the transaction is negotiated. When-issued purchases and forward commitment transactions are negotiated directly with the other party, and such commitments are not traded on exchanges, but may be traded over-the-counter.

Under Rule 18f-4 of the Act, a fund that is regulated as a money market fund under Rule 2a-7 (such as the Funds) is permitted to invest in a security on a when-issued or forward settling basis, or with a nonstandard settlement cycle, and the transaction will be deemed not to involve a “senior security,” provided that (i) the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and (ii) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date. A Fund will purchase securities on a when-issued basis or purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment basis only with the intention of completing the transaction and actually purchasing or selling the securities. If deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy, however, a Fund may dispose of or renegotiate a commitment after entering into it. A Fund also may sell securities it has committed to purchase before those securities are delivered to the Fund on the settlement date. A Fund may realize capital gains or losses in connection with these transactions; distributions from any net capital gains would be taxable to its shareholders. For purposes of determining a Fund’s average dollar weighted maturity, the maturity of when-issued or forward commitment securities for fixed-rate obligations will be calculated from the commitment date.

Municipal Obligations

Each Retail Fund may invest in municipal obligations. Municipal obligations are issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States and their political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities and the District of Columbia to obtain funds for various public purposes. The interest on most of these obligations is generally exempt from regular federal income tax. Two principal classifications of municipal obligations are “notes” and “bonds.” The Investor Money Market Fund may invest in municipal obligations when yields on such securities are attractive compared to those of other taxable investments.

Notes. Municipal notes are generally used to provide for short-term capital needs and generally have maturities of one year or less. Municipal notes include tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, tax and revenue anticipation notes, construction loan notes, tax-exempt commercial paper and certain receipts for municipal obligations.

Tax anticipation notes are sold to finance working capital needs of municipalities. They are generally payable from specific tax revenues expected to be received at a future date. They are frequently general obligations of the issuer, secured by the taxing power for payment of principal and interest. Revenue anticipation notes are issued in expectation of receipt of other types of revenue such as federal or state aid. Tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes are generally issued in anticipation of various seasonal revenues such as income, sales, use, and business taxes. Bond anticipation notes are sold to provide interim financing in anticipation of long-term financing in the market. In most cases, these monies provide for the repayment of the notes. Tax-exempt commercial paper consists of short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by a state or local government or an authority or agency thereof. The Funds that invest in municipal obligations may also acquire securities in the form of custodial receipts which evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on certain state and local governmental and authority obligations when, in the opinion of bond counsel, if any, interest payments with respect to such custodial receipts are excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Such obligations are held in custody by a bank on behalf of the holders of the receipts. These custodial receipts

are known by various names, including “Municipal Receipts” (“MRs”) and “Municipal Certificates of Accrual on Tax-Exempt Securities” (“MCATS”). There are a number of other types of notes issued for different purposes and secured differently from those described above.

Bonds. Municipal bonds, which generally meet longer term capital needs and have maturities of more than one year when issued, have two principal classifications, “general obligation” bonds and “revenue” bonds.

General obligation bonds are issued by entities such as states, counties, cities, towns and regional districts and are used to fund a wide range of public projects including the construction or improvement of schools, highways and roads, water and sewer systems and a variety of other public purposes. The basic security of general obligation bonds is the issuer’s pledge of its faith, credit, and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. The taxes that can be levied for the payment of debt service may be limited or unlimited as to rate or amount or special assessments.

Revenue bonds have been issued to fund a wide variety of capital projects including: electric, gas, water and sewer systems; highways, bridges and tunnels; port and airport facilities; colleges and universities; and hospitals. The principal security for a revenue bond is generally the net revenues derived from a particular facility or group of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Although the principal security behind these bonds varies widely, many provide additional security in the form of a debt service reserve fund whose monies may also be used to make principal and interest payments on the issuer’s obligations. Housing finance authorities have a wide range of security including partially or fully insured, rent subsidized and/or collateralized mortgages, and/or the net revenues from housing or other public projects. In addition to a debt service reserve fund, some authorities provide further security in the form of a state’s ability (without obligation) to make up deficiencies in the debt service reserve fund. Lease rental revenue bonds issued by a state or local authority for capital projects are secured by annual lease rental payments from the state or locality to the authority sufficient to cover debt service on the authority’s obligations.

In purchasing municipal obligations, the Tax-Exempt Funds rely on opinions of bond counsel as to the excludability of interest on such obligations from gross income for federal income tax purposes and, where applicable, the tax-exempt nature of such interest under the personal income tax laws of a particular state. Each Tax-Exempt Fund does not undertake independent investigations concerning the tax-exempt status of such obligations, nor does it guarantee or represent that bond counsels’ opinions are correct. Bond counsels’ opinions will generally be based in part upon covenants by the issuers and related parties regarding continuing compliance with federal tax requirements. Tax laws not only limit the purposes for which tax-exempt bonds may be issued and the supply of such bonds, but also contain numerous and complex requirements that must be satisfied on a continuing basis in order for bonds to be and remain tax-exempt. If the issuer of a bond or a user of a bond-financed facility fails to comply with such requirements at any time, interest on the bond could become taxable, retroactive to the date the obligation was issued. In that event, a portion of a Fund’s distributions attributable to interest the Fund received on such bond for the current year and for prior years could be characterized or recharacterized as taxable income.

Private activity bonds (a term that includes certain types of bonds the proceeds of which are used to a specified extent for the benefit of persons other than governmental units), although nominally issued by municipal authorities, are generally not secured by the taxing power of the municipality but are secured by the revenues of the authority derived from payments by the industrial user. Each Fund that may invest in municipal obligations may also invest in private activity bonds. Each Tax-Exempt Fund does not intend to invest in private activity bonds if the interest from such bonds would be an item of tax preference to shareholders under the federal alternative minimum tax. If such policy should change in the future, such investments would not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Tax-Exempt Fund under normal market conditions. The Tax-Exempt Funds do not intend to invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in private activity bonds or similar obligations where non-governmental entities supplying the revenues from which such bonds or obligations are to be paid are in the same industry.

Municipal bonds with a series of maturity dates are called serial bonds. The serial bonds that each Retail Fund may purchase are limited to short-term serial bonds—those with original or remaining maturities of thirteen months or less. Each Retail Fund may purchase long-term bonds provided that they have a remaining maturity of thirteen months or less or, in the case of bonds called for redemption, the date on which the redemption payment must be made is within thirteen months. Each Retail Fund may also purchase

long-term bonds (sometimes referred to as “Put Bonds”), which are subject to a Fund’s commitment to put the bond back to the issuer at par at a designated time within thirteen months and the issuer’s commitment to so purchase the bond at such price and time.

Each Retail Fund may invest in municipal leases, certificates of participation and “moral obligation” bonds. A municipal lease is an obligation issued by a state or local government to acquire equipment or facilities. Certificates of participation represent interests in municipal leases or other instruments, such as installment contracts. Moral obligations bonds are supported by the moral commitment but not the legal obligation of a state or municipality. In particular, these instruments permit governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. If, however, the governmental issuer does not periodically appropriate money to enable it to meet its payment obligations under these instruments, it cannot be legally compelled to do so. If a default occurs, it is likely that a Fund would be unable to obtain another acceptable source of payment. Some municipal leases, certificates of participation and moral obligation bonds may be illiquid.

Each Retail Fund may also invest in tender option bonds. A tender option bond is a municipal obligation (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) having a relatively long maturity and bearing interest at a fixed rate substantially higher than prevailing short-term tax-exempt rates. The bond is typically issued in conjunction with the agreement of a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, pursuant to which such institution grants the security holder the option, at periodic intervals, to tender its securities to the institution and receive the face value thereof. As consideration for providing the option, the financial institution receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the bond’s fixed coupon rate and the rate, as determined by a remarketing or similar agent at or near the commencement of such period, that would cause the bond, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. Thus, after payment of this fee, the security holder effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term, tax- exempt rate. However, an institution will not be obligated to accept tendered bonds in the event of certain defaults by, or a significant downgrading in the credit rating assigned to, the issuer of the bond.

The tender option will be taken into consideration in determining the maturity of tender option bonds and the average portfolio maturity and the average portfolio life of a Fund. The liquidity of a tender option bond is a function of the credit quality of both the bond issuer and the financial institution providing liquidity. Consequently, tender option bonds are deemed to be liquid unless, in the opinion of the Investment Adviser, the credit quality of the bond issuer and the financial institution is deemed, in light of the relevant Fund’s credit quality requirements, to be inadequate.

Although each Tax-Exempt Fund intends to invest in tender option bonds the interest on which will, in the opinion of counsel for the issuer and sponsor or counsel selected by the Investment Adviser, be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, there is no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will agree with such counsel’s opinion in any particular case. Consequently, there is a risk that the Fund will not be considered the owner of such tender option bonds and thus will not be entitled to treat such interest as exempt from such tax. A similar risk exists for certain other investments subject to puts or similar rights. Additionally, the federal income tax treatment of certain other aspects of these investments, including the proper tax treatment of tender options and the associated fees, in relation to various regulated investment company tax provisions is unclear. Each Tax-Exempt Fund intends to manage its portfolio in a manner designed to eliminate or minimize any adverse impact from the tax rules applicable to these investments.

In addition to general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and serial bonds, there are a variety of hybrid and special types of municipal obligations as well as numerous differences in the security of municipal obligations both within and between the two principal classifications above.

Each Retail Fund may purchase municipal instruments that are backed by letters of credit issued by foreign banks that have a branch, agency or subsidiary in the United States. Such letters of credit, like other obligations of foreign banks, may involve credit risks in addition to those of domestic obligations, including risks relating to future political and economic developments, nationalization, foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls and difficulties in obtaining or enforcing a judgment against a foreign bank (including branches).

For the purpose of investment restrictions of the Retail Funds, the identification of the “issuer” of municipal obligations that are not general obligation bonds is made by the Investment Adviser on the basis of the characteristics of the obligations as described above, the most significant of which is the source of funds for the payment of principal of and interest on such obligations.

An entire issue of municipal obligations may be purchased by one or a small number of institutional investors such as one of the Retail Funds. Thus, the issue may not be said to be publicly offered. Unlike securities which must be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), prior to offer and sale, municipal obligations that are not publicly offered may nevertheless be readily marketable. A secondary market may exist for municipal obligations that were not publicly offered initially.

Municipal obligations purchased for a Retail Fund may be subject to the Fund’s policy on holdings of illiquid securities. The Investment Adviser determines whether a municipal obligation is liquid based on whether it may be sold in a reasonable time consistent with the customs of the municipal markets (usually seven days) at a price (or interest rate) which accurately reflects its value. The Investment Adviser believes that the quality standards applicable to each Retail Fund’s investments enhance liquidity. In addition, stand-by commitments and demand obligations also enhance liquidity.

Yields on municipal obligations depend on a variety of factors, including money market conditions, municipal bond market conditions, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the quality of the issue. High quality municipal obligations tend to have a lower yield than lower rated obligations. Municipal obligations are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the Federal Bankruptcy Code, and laws, if any, which may be enacted by Congress or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations or municipalities to levy taxes. There is also the possibility that as a result of litigation or other conditions the power or ability of any one or more issuers to pay when due principal of and interest on its or their municipal obligations may be materially affected.

Special Risk Considerations Relating to California Municipal Obligations. The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund may invest in municipal obligations of the State of California (“California” or, as used in this section, the “State”), its public authorities and local governments (“California Municipal Obligations”), and consequently may be affected by political, social, economic, environmental, public health, or other developments within California and by the financial condition of California’s political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities and public authorities. Provisions of the California Constitution and State statutes that limit the taxing and spending authority of California governmental entities may impair the ability of California governmental issuers to maintain debt service on their obligations. Future federal and California political and economic developments, constitutional amendments, legislative measures, executive orders, administrative regulations, litigation and voter initiatives as well as environmental or public health emergencies could have an adverse effect on the debt obligations of California issuers. Some of the significant financial considerations relating to investments in California Municipal Obligations are summarized below. The following section provides only a brief summary of the complex factors affecting the financial condition of California that could, in turn, adversely affect a Fund’s investments in California Municipal Obligations. This information is based on information publicly available from State authorities and other sources available prior to February 25, 2025, and has not been independently verified. It should be noted that the creditworthiness of obligations issued by local issuers may be unrelated to the creditworthiness of obligations issued by the State, and that there is no obligation on the part of California to make payment on such local obligations in the event of default in the absence of a specific guarantee or pledge provided by California. Furthermore, obligations of issuers of California Municipal Obligations are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. Accordingly, an insolvent municipality may file for bankruptcy, as allowed by Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code. This section provides a financially distressed municipality protection from its creditors while it develops and negotiates a plan for reorganizing its debts. The reorganization of a municipality’s debts may be accomplished by extending debt maturities, reducing the amount of principal or interest, refinancing the debt or other measures which may significantly affect the rights of creditors and the value of the securities issued by the municipality and the value of a Fund’s investments. As a result of continuing financial and economic difficulties, several California municipalities have filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 9 or have indicated that they may seek such bankruptcy protection in the future. Additional municipal bankruptcy filings may occur in the future. Any such action could negatively impact the value of a Fund’s investments in the securities of those issuers or other issuers in California.

Certain California Municipal Obligations held by a Fund may be obligations of issuers that rely in whole or in substantial part on California state government revenues for the continuance of their operations and payment of their obligations. Whether and to what

extent the California Legislature will continue to appropriate a portion of the State's General Fund to counties, cities and their various entities, which depend upon State government appropriations, is not entirely certain. To the extent local entities do not receive money from the State government to pay for their operations and services, their ability to pay debt service on obligations held by a Fund may be impaired.

California Municipal Obligations, including certain tax-exempt securities, in which a Fund may invest may be obligations payable solely from the revenues of specific institutions, or may be secured by specific properties, which are subject to provisions of California law that could adversely affect the holders of such obligations.

California's economy has major components in high technology, trade, entertainment, manufacturing, tourism, construction and services. Economic developments that affect such industries may have an impact on the State economy.

California's General Fund was adversely impacted by the health-related and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Efforts to respond to and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 impacted the California and national economies and contributed to volatility in the markets. Prolonged inflationary pressures and changing interest rates could also adversely affect California's economy. It is not possible to predict the long-term economic environment as it relates to California. Additionally, California has faced an operating deficit in fiscal year 2024-2025, and it is projected that California will face an operating deficit in each subsequent fiscal year through 2028-29. A failure by California to meet its debt obligations could lead to a significant decline in the value, liquidity and marketability of fund investments.

Figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that California's unemployment rate was 5.5% as of December 2024.

In March 2004, voters approved Proposition 58, which amended the California State Constitution to require balanced budgets in the future, yet this has not prevented the State from enacting budgets that rely on borrowing. Proposition 58 also created the Budget Stabilization Account ("BSA") as a secondary budgetary reserve and established the process for transferring General Fund revenues into the BSA.

Beginning with fiscal year 2015-16, the BSA provisions of Proposition 58 were superseded by Proposition 2. Proposition 2 provides for both paying down debt and other long-term liabilities, and saving for a rainy day by making specified deposits into the BSA. Proposition 2 takes into account California's heavy dependence on the performance of the stock market and the resulting capital gains. Since fiscal year 2015-16, California must calculate capital gains revenues in excess of 8% of General Fund tax revenues and add such amount to 1.5% of the General Fund tax revenues; half of this amount is used to service long-term debt, and the other half of this amount is deposited into the BSA. Proposition 2 also only allows withdrawals from the BSA for a disaster or if spending remains commensurate or below the highest level of spending in the preceding three years. The 2026 Proposed Budget (defined below) projects the BSA will reach a balance of \$10.95 billion by fiscal year 2025-26.

Revenue bonds represent both obligations payable from State revenue-producing enterprises and projects and conduit obligations payable from revenues paid by private users or local governments of facilities financed by such revenue bonds. Such enterprises and projects include transportation projects, various public works projects, public and private educational facilities (including the California State University and University of California systems), housing, health facilities, and pollution control facilities. State agencies and authorities had approximately \$8.6 billion aggregate principal amount of revenue bonds, which are non-recourse to the General Fund, outstanding as of July 1, 2024.

As of February 25, 2025, California's general obligation bonds were assigned ratings of Aa2, AA- and AA by Moody's, S&P Global Ratings, and Fitch, respectively. It should be recognized that these ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators. Such ratings reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies, from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may affect the market price of the State municipal obligations in which the Fund invests. As of July 1, 2024, the State's outstanding aggregate principal amount of long-term general obligation bonds was approximately \$72.4 billion.

In June 2024, the Governor signed the budget for fiscal year 2024-2025 (“Enacted Budget”). The Enacted Budget projects that General Fund revenues and transfers will total \$212.1 billion, a 12.0% increase compared with revised estimates for fiscal year 2023-2024. Against these revenues, the Enacted Budget provides for expenditures of approximately \$211.5 billion. The Enacted Budget sets aside reserves of \$22.2 billion. The Enacted Budget includes a package of budgetary solutions to address a \$46.8 billion budget deficit. In particular, the Enacted Budget seeks to bridge the budget deficit through spending reductions totaling \$16.0 billion, additional revenue sources and internal borrowing totaling \$13.6 billion, reserve withdrawals totaling \$6.0 billion, fund shifts totaling \$6.0 billion, spending delays and pauses totaling \$3.1 billion, and payment deferrals totaling \$2.1 billion.

In January 2025, the Governor presented his proposed budget for fiscal year 2025-2026 (“2026 Proposed Budget”). The 2026 Proposed Budget assumes that the General Fund will receive total revenues and transfers of approximately \$225.1 billion during the fiscal year. Against these revenues, the Governor proposes General Fund expenditures of approximately \$228.9 billion from the General Fund. Following the release of the 2026 Proposed Budget, the Legislative Analyst’s Office (“LAO”) released its report analyzing the 2026 Proposed Budget. The LAO believes that the 2026 Proposed budget is roughly balanced, attributable primarily to the fact that the Legislature made proactive decisions in June 2024 to address the anticipated 2025-2026 operating deficit by committing to a total of \$28 billion in budget solutions, including \$12 billion in spending-related solutions and nearly \$16 billion in all other solutions. The LAO recommends, among other things, continued monitoring of the risk that revenue gains are not tied to California’s broader economy; that the State should focus on additional cost pressures, including but not limited to, recent Los Angeles wildfires; that it believes that the Legislature should maintain momentum on solving future anticipated budget shortfalls; and that the State should review program performance in order to increase revenues and/or decrease spending in order to address future anticipated budget shortfalls.

The State is a party to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally occur in governmental operations and which, if decided against the State, might require the State to make significant future expenditures or impair future revenue sources. Because of the prospective nature of these proceedings, it is not presently possible to predict the ultimate outcome of such proceedings, estimate the potential impact on the ability of the State to make debt service payments, or determine what impact, if any, such proceedings may have on a Fund’s investments in California Municipal Obligations.

Additionally, California lies within an active geologic region that is subject to major seismic activity, which could result in increased frequency and severity of natural disasters, most notably, earthquakes, wildfires, mudslides, and droughts. Such events have resulted in significant disruptions to the California economy and required substantial expenditures from the state government. Over the past several years, California has experienced unprecedented wildfire activity with increases in the number and severity of wildfires. These conditions have significantly impacted California’s economy, and there can be no guarantee that future wildfires would not have an equally detrimental effect on California’s economy or environment.

Constitutional and statutory amendments as well as budget developments may affect the ability of California issuers to pay interest and principal on their obligations. The overall effect may depend upon whether a particular California tax-exempt security is a general or limited obligation bond. It is possible that measures affecting the taxing or spending authority of California or its political subdivisions may be approved or enacted in the future.

Special Risk Considerations Relating to New York Municipal Obligations. The following section provides only a brief summary of the complex factors affecting the financial condition of New York (“New York” or, as used in this section, the “State”), that could, in turn, adversely affect a Fund’s investments in New York’s municipal obligations. This information is based on information publicly available from State authorities and other sources available prior to February 25, 2025, and has not been independently verified. The economic and financial condition of New York may be affected by various financial, social, economic, public health, environmental and political factors. For example, the securities industry is more central to New York’s economy than to the national economy, therefore any significant decline in stock market performance could adversely affect New York’s income and employment levels. Furthermore, such financial, social, economic, public health, environmental and political factors can be very complex, may vary from year to year and can be the result of actions taken not only by New York and its agencies and instrumentalities, but also by entities, such as the federal government, that are not under the control of New York. Fund performance is directly tied to the ability of issuers in New York to continue to make principal and interest payments on their securities, which in turn depends on economic and other conditions within New York. In addition, economic and other conditions within New York may affect the State’s localities, and their political subdivisions, instrumentalities, or authorities to the extent that such issuers are reliant

upon appropriations from the State. There can be no assurances that New York will not face economic stress or that the economic environment will not worsen, which could adversely impact New York's financial condition and the ability of issuers of New York municipal securities to satisfy the obligations on their outstanding debt. New York was adversely impacted by the health-related and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Efforts to respond to and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 impacted the New York and national economies and contributed to volatility in the markets. Prolonged inflationary pressures and changing interest rates could adversely affect New York's economy. It is not possible to predict the long-term economic environment as it relates to New York. A failure by New York to meet its debt obligations could lead to a significant decline in the value, liquidity and marketability of fund investments. Figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that New York's unemployment rate was 4.4% as of December 2024. In April 2024, the Governor signed the budget for fiscal year 2024-2025, and in October 2024, a mid-year update revised financial projections for fiscal year 2024-25 ("Mid-Year Update"). The Mid-Year Update estimated that General Fund receipts were expected to total \$112.5 billion in fiscal year 2024-25 and General Fund disbursements, including transfers to other funds, were expected to total \$109.3 billion in fiscal year 2024-25. Due to these and other revisions, the New York State Division of the Budget estimated that the General Fund would end fiscal year 2024-25 with a balance of \$49.5 billion. The Governor introduced the Proposed Executive Budget Financial Plan for fiscal year 2025-26 in January 2025 ("Initial 2025-26 Financial Plan"). The Initial 2025-26 Financial Plan projected General Fund receipts of \$108.6 billion and General Fund disbursements of \$116.3 billion. The Initial 2025-2026 Financial Plan provides for balanced operations in the General Fund in fiscal year 2025-2026 due to surplus resources available. The State is a party to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally occur in governmental operations and which, if decided against the State, might require the State to make significant future expenditures or impair future revenue sources. Because of the prospective nature of these proceedings, it is not presently possible to predict the ultimate outcome of such proceedings, estimate the potential impact on the ability of the State to make debt service payments, or determine what impact, if any, such proceedings may have on a Fund's investments in New York Municipal Obligations. Constitutional and statutory amendments as well as budget developments may affect the ability of New York issuers to pay interest and principal on their obligations. The overall effect may depend upon whether a particular New York tax-exempt security is a general or limited obligation bond. It is possible that measures affecting the taxing or spending authority of New York or its political subdivisions may be approved or enacted in the future. As of March 31, 2024, the State had approximately \$54.3 billion in state-supported debt, as defined under State law, outstanding. New York City accounts for a significant portion of New York's population and personal income, and New York City's financial health could have a substantial impact on New York in many ways. New York City continues to require substantial assistance from New York and depends, in part, on state aid to be able to balance its budget and meet its obligations. If New York City is unable to generate revenues sufficient to fund its operations, New York City may seek to obtain additional resources from the state of New York, which may cause the state of New York to adjust its current or future funding priorities. New York could be negatively affected by adverse economic circumstances in New York City. The ratings assigned to New York's general obligation bonds by Moody's, S&P and Fitch as of February 25, 2025 were Aa1, AA+, and AA+, respectively. It should be recognized that these ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators. Such ratings reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies, from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that these ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency if, in the judgment of such rating agency, circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of any such rating may have an adverse effect on the market prices of the securities issued by New York, which would in turn negatively impact the performance of a Fund.

Pooled Investment Vehicles

Each Fund may invest in securities of pooled investment vehicles. A Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by pooled investment vehicles in which it invests, in addition to the management fees (and other expenses) of the Fund. A Fund's investments in pooled investment vehicles are subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the Act, including in certain circumstances a prohibition on the Fund acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any pooled investment vehicle, and a prohibition on investing more than 5% of the Fund's total assets in securities of any one investment company or more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of all investment companies.

Subject to applicable law and/or pursuant to an exemptive rule adopted by the SEC or an exemptive order obtained from the SEC, the Funds may invest in other investment companies, including money market funds, beyond the statutory limits described above or otherwise provided that certain conditions are met. Some of those other investment companies may be funds for which the Investment Adviser or any of its affiliates serves as investment adviser, administrator and/or distributor. Although the Funds do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future, each Fund is authorized to invest substantially all of its assets in a single open-end

investment company or series thereof that has substantially the same investment objective, policies and fundamental restrictions as that Fund. Additionally, if a Fund serves as an “acquired fund” of another Goldman Sachs Fund or unaffiliated investment company, the Funds’ ability to invest in other investment companies and private funds may be limited and, under these circumstances, the Funds’ investments in other investment companies and private funds will be consistent with applicable law and/or exemptive rules adopted by or exemptive orders obtained from the SEC. For example, to the extent a Fund serves as an acquired fund in a fund of funds arrangement in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the Act, the Fund would be prohibited from purchasing or otherwise acquiring the securities of an investment company or private fund if, after such purchase or acquisition, the aggregate value of the Fund’s investments in such investment companies and private funds would exceed 10% of the value of the Fund’s total assets, subject to limited exceptions (including for investments in money market funds).

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund (except the Financial Square Treasury Instruments and Financial Square Federal Instruments Funds) may enter into repurchase agreements with counterparties approved by the Investment Adviser pursuant to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees that furnish collateral at least equal in value or market price to the amount of their repurchase obligation. A repurchase agreement is similar to a collateralized loan, but involves an arrangement under which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) purchases securities subject to the seller’s agreement, at the time of sale, to repurchase the securities at a specified time and price. For certain of the Funds, these securities may include securities that could not be held by a Fund without the seller’s repurchase commitment. Repurchase agreements involving obligations other than U.S. Government Securities (such as commercial paper, corporate bonds, mortgage loans, auction rate securities and equity securities) may be subject to special risks and may not have the benefit of certain protections in the event of a counterparty’s insolvency. Custody of the securities will be maintained by the Fund’s custodian or subcustodian for the duration of the agreement. The repurchase price may be higher than the purchase price, the difference being income to the Fund, or the purchase and repurchase prices may be the same, with interest at a stated rate due to the Fund together with the repurchase price on repurchase. In either case, the income to the Fund is unrelated to the interest rate, if any, on the securities subject to the repurchase agreement. The seller of a repurchase agreement will agree that the value of the purchased securities will at all times equal or exceed the repurchase price during the term of the repurchase agreement.

For purposes of the Act, and generally, for tax purposes, a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan from the Fund to the seller of the security. It is not clear whether for other purposes a court would consider the securities purchased by the Fund subject to a repurchase agreement as being owned by the Fund or as being collateral for a loan by the Fund to the seller.

In the event of commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the security before repurchase of the security under a repurchase agreement, a Fund may encounter delay and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Such a delay may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the security. If the court characterizes the transaction as a loan and a Fund has not perfected a security interest in the security, a Fund may be required to return the security to the seller’s estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor of the seller. As an unsecured creditor, a Fund would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction. To minimize this risk, the Funds utilize custodians and subcustodians that the Investment Adviser believes follow customary securities industry practice with respect to repurchase agreements, and the Investment Adviser analyzes the creditworthiness of the obligor, in this case the seller of the securities. But because of the legal uncertainties, this risk, like others associated with repurchase agreements, cannot be eliminated.

Apart from the risks associated with bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, there is also the risk that the seller may fail to repurchase the security. However, if the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement becomes less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest), the Fund will direct the seller of the securities to deliver additional securities so that the market value of all securities subject to the repurchase agreement equals or exceeds the repurchase price.

Each Fund may not invest in repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days if, as a result thereof, more than 5% of the total assets of that Fund would be invested in such investments and other securities which are not readily marketable. Certain repurchase agreements which mature in more than seven days can be liquidated before the nominal fixed term on seven days or less notice. Such repurchase agreements will be regarded as liquid instruments.

In addition, pursuant to exemptive relief granted by the SEC, each Fund (except the Financial Square Treasury Instruments and Financial Square Federal Instruments Funds), together with other registered investment companies having advisory agreements with the Investment Adviser or its affiliates, may transfer uninvested cash balances into a single joint account, the daily aggregate balance of which will be invested in one or more repurchase agreements.

The Financial Square Treasury Obligations, Financial Square Treasury Solutions and Financial Square Government Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in connection with the Federal Reserve System's reverse repurchase agreement program. Reduced participation in the program by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as a result of changes in monetary policy or otherwise, may affect the Funds' investment strategies and operations and limit the Funds' return potentials. The Funds consider repurchase agreements with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to be U.S. Government Securities for purposes of Rule 2a-7.

Restricted and Other Illiquid Securities

A Fund may purchase securities that are not registered ("restricted securities") under the 1933 Act, including restricted securities that can be offered and sold to "qualified institutional buyers" under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. However, a Fund will not invest more than 5% of the value of its total assets (measured at the time of purchase) in securities which are illiquid, which includes fixed time deposits with a notice or demand period of more than seven days that cannot be traded on a secondary market and certain restricted securities. The Board of Trustees has adopted guidelines under which the Investment Adviser determines and monitors the liquidity of restricted securities subject to the oversight of the Trustees. Restricted securities (including securities issued under Rule 144A and commercial paper issued under Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act) which are determined to be liquid will not be deemed to be illiquid investments for purposes of the foregoing restriction. Since it is not possible to predict with assurance that the market for restricted securities will continue to be liquid, the Investment Adviser will monitor each Fund's investments in these securities, focusing on such important factors, among others, as valuation, liquidity and availability of information. This investment practice could have the effect of increasing the level of illiquidity in a Fund to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become for a time uninterested in purchasing these restricted securities.

Risks of Qualified Financial Contracts

Regulations adopted by federal banking regulators under Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank"), which took effect throughout 2019, require that certain qualified financial contracts ("QFCs") with counterparties that are part of U.S. or foreign global systemically important banking organizations be amended to include contractual restrictions on close-out and cross-default rights. QFCs include, but are not limited to, securities contracts, commodities contracts, forward contracts, repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and swaps agreements, as well as related master agreements, security agreements, credit enhancements, and reimbursement obligations. If a covered counterparty of a Fund or certain of the covered counterparty's affiliates were to become subject to certain insolvency proceedings, the Fund may be temporarily unable to exercise certain default rights, and the QFC may be transferred to another entity. These requirements may impact a Fund's credit and counterparty risks.

Special Note Regarding Regulatory Changes and Other Market Events

Federal, state, and foreign governments, regulatory agencies, and self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of a Fund or the instruments in which a Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Future legislation or regulation or other governmental actions could limit or preclude a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective or otherwise adversely impact an investment in a Fund. Furthermore, worsened market conditions, including as a result of U.S. government shutdowns or the perceived creditworthiness of the United States, could have a negative impact on securities markets.

The Funds' investments, payment obligations and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), a term SOFR rate published by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited (CBA) calculated using certain derivatives markets ("Term SOFR") and other similar types of reference rates (each, a "Reference Rate"). All settings of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") have ceased to be published and each Fund has transitioned to successor or alternative

reference rates as necessary. The termination of LIBOR and any additional regulatory or market changes may have an adverse impact on a Fund's investments, performance or financial condition.

To identify a successor rate for US dollar LIBOR, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("ARRC"), a U.S.-based group convened by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was formed. The ARRC has identified SOFR as its preferred alternative rate for LIBOR. SOFR is a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by the U.S. Treasury securities, and is based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. On July 29, 2021, the ARRC also formally recommended the use of forward-looking Term SOFR rates published by the CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited (CBA). It is expected that a substantial portion of future floating rate investments will be linked to SOFR, Term SOFR or another rate determined using SOFR. At this time, it is not possible to predict the effect of the transition to any of these reference rates.

Regulators and market participants have worked to identify or develop successor Reference Rates (*e.g.*, SOFR, Term SOFR and other such rates) and spreads (if any) to be utilized in existing contracts or instruments as part of the transition away from LIBOR. Spreads (if any) to be utilized in existing contracts or instruments may be amended through market-wide protocols, fallback contractual provisions, bespoke negotiations, amendments, statutory replacement mechanisms or otherwise. Nonetheless, the termination of certain Reference Rates presents risks to the Funds. It is not possible to exhaustively identify or predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative Reference Rates or any other reforms to Reference Rates that may be enacted in the United Kingdom, the United States or elsewhere. The elimination of a Reference Rate or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of Reference Rates may affect the value, liquidity or return on certain Fund investments and may result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades, adversely impacting a Fund's overall financial condition or results of operations. The impact of any successor or substitute Reference Rate, if any, will vary on an investment-by-investment basis, and any differences may be material and/or create material economic mismatches, especially if investments are used for hedging or similar purposes. In addition, although certain Fund investments may provide for a successor or substitute Reference Rate (or terms governing how to determine a successor or substitute Reference Rate) if the Reference Rate becomes unavailable, certain Fund investments may not provide such a successor or substitute Reference Rate (or terms governing how to determine a successor or substitute Reference Rate). Accordingly, there may be disputes as to: (i) any successor or substitute Reference Rate; or (ii) the enforceability of any Fund investment that does not provide such a successor or substitute Reference Rate (or terms governing how to determine a successor or substitute Reference Rate). The Investment Adviser, Goldman Sachs and/or their affiliates may have discretion to determine a successor or substitute Reference Rate, including any price or other adjustments to account for differences between the successor or substitute Reference Rate and the previous rate. The successor or substitute Reference Rate and any adjustments selected may negatively impact a Fund's investments, performance or financial condition, including in ways unforeseen by the Investment Adviser, Goldman Sachs and/or their affiliates. In addition, any substitute Reference Rate and any pricing adjustments imposed by a regulator or by counterparties or otherwise may adversely affect a Fund's performance and/or NAV, and may expose a Fund to additional tax, accounting and regulatory risks.

In the aftermath of the 2007-2008 financial crisis, the financial sector experienced reduced liquidity in credit and other fixed income markets, and an unusually high degree of volatility, both domestically and internationally. While entire markets were impacted, issuers that had exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets were particularly affected. The instability in the financial markets led the U.S. Government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and certain segments of the financial markets. For example, the Dodd-Frank Act, which was enacted in 2010, provides for broad regulation of financial institutions, consumer financial products and services, broker-dealers, over-the-counter derivatives, investment advisers, credit rating agencies and mortgage lending.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such ownership or disposition may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the Funds' portfolio holdings.

In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and political, economic and other conditions and events (including, but not limited to, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, and social unrest) in one country, region, or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Furthermore, the occurrence of, among other events, natural or man-made disasters, severe weather or geological events, fires, floods, earthquakes,

outbreaks of disease (such as COVID-19, avian influenza or H1N1/09), epidemics, pandemics, malicious acts, cyber-attacks, terrorist acts or the occurrence of climate change, may also adversely impact the performance of a Fund. Such events may result in, among other things, closing borders, exchange closures, health screenings, healthcare service delays, quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, market volatility and general uncertainty. In addition, international trade tensions may give rise to concerns about economic and geopolitical stability and have had and likely will continue to have an adverse impact on global economic conditions. Trade disputes between the United States and other countries may be an ongoing source of instability, potentially resulting in significant currency fluctuations, or have other adverse effects on international markets, international trade agreements, or other existing cross-border cooperation arrangements. Tariffs, trade restrictions, economic sanctions, export controls, or retaliatory measures, or the threat or potential of one or more such events and developments, may result in material adverse effects on the global economy and the Fund. Such events could adversely impact issuers, markets and economies over the short- and long-term, including in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. A Fund could be negatively impacted if the value of a portfolio holding were harmed by such political or economic conditions or events. Moreover, such negative political and economic conditions and events could disrupt the processes necessary for a Fund's operations. See "Special Note Regarding Operational, Cyber Security and Litigation Risks" for additional information on operational risks.

U.S. and global markets have recently experienced increased volatility, including as a result of the recent failures of certain U.S. and non-U.S. banks, which could be harmful to the Funds and issuers in which they invest. For example, if a bank in which a Fund or issuer has an account fails, any cash or other assets in bank accounts may be temporarily inaccessible or permanently lost by the Fund or issuer. If a bank that provides a subscription line of credit facility, asset-based facility, other credit facility and/or other services to an issuer fails, the issuer could be unable to draw funds under its credit facilities or obtain replacement credit facilities or other services from other lending institutions with similar terms. Even if banks used by issuers in which the Funds invest remain solvent, continued volatility in the banking could cause or intensify an economic recession, increase the costs of banking services or result in the issuers being unable to obtain or refinance indebtedness at all or on as favorable terms as could otherwise have been obtained. Conditions in the banking sector are evolving, and the scope of any potential impacts to the Funds and issuers, both from market conditions and also potential legislative or regulatory responses are uncertain. Continued market volatility and uncertainty and/or a downturn in market and economic and financial conditions, as a result of developments in the banking industry or otherwise (including as a result of delayed access to cash or credit facilities), could have an adverse impact on the Funds and issuers in which they invest.

Special Note Regarding Operational, Cyber Security and Litigation Risks

An investment in a Fund may be negatively impacted because of the operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors and human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel, and errors caused by third-party service providers or trading counterparties. The use of certain investment strategies that involve manual or additional processing, such as over-the-counter derivatives, increases these risks. Although the Funds attempt to minimize such failures through controls and oversight, it is not possible to identify all of the operational risks that may affect a Fund or to develop processes and controls that completely eliminate or mitigate the occurrence of such failures. Each Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

The Funds are also susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. In general, cyber-attacks result from deliberate attacks, but other events may have effects similar to those caused by cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting confidential information and other data that is maintained online or digitally for financial gain, denial-of-service attacks on websites causing operational disruption, and the unauthorized release of confidential information and other data. Cyber-attacks affecting a Fund or its Investment Adviser, sub-adviser, custodian, Transfer Agent, intermediary or other third-party service provider may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. These cyber-attacks have the ability to cause significant disruptions and impact business operations; to result in financial losses; to prevent shareholders from transacting business; to interfere with the Fund's calculation of NAV and to lead to violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs and/or additional compliance costs. Similar to operational risk in general, the Fund and its service providers, including GSAM, have instituted risk management systems designed to minimize the risks associated with cyber security. However, there is a risk that these systems will not succeed (or that any remediation efforts will not be successful), especially because a Fund does not directly control the risk management systems of the

service providers to the Fund, its trading counterparties or the issuers in which the Fund may invest. Moreover, there is a risk that cyber-attacks will not be detected.

Although the Treasury Instruments Fund does not currently employ blockchain technology or invest in crypto assets in connection with Token Shares, Intermediaries through whom shareholders purchase and redeem Token Shares are expected to employ blockchain technology to maintain a record or a mirror record of share ownership for its customers. A blockchain is a distributed ledger that records transactions between two parties in a verifiable and append-only manner using cryptography. Transactions on the blockchain are verified and authenticated by computers on the network. The process of authenticating a transaction before it is recorded seeks to ensure that only valid and authorized transactions are permanently recorded on the blockchain in collections of transactions called "blocks." Blockchain networks are based upon software source code that establishes and governs their respective cryptographic systems for verifying transactions. Complex information technology and communications systems, such as blockchain networks, are subject to a number of different threats or risks (including operational, information security, cyber-attacks and related risks) that could adversely affect the Fund, its shareholders and Intermediaries through whom you purchase and redeem shares of the Fund. The use of blockchain technology is relatively new and still evolving. The Fund, Transfer Agent, Investment Adviser and their affiliates will not be responsible for any loss in connection with the use of blockchain technology by your Intermediary. You should contact your Intermediary about whether or how it uses blockchain technology and the associated risks.

The Funds may be subject to third-party litigation, which could give rise to legal liability. These matters involving the Funds may arise from their activities and investments and could have a materially adverse effect on the Funds, including the expense of defending against claims and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments. There can be no guarantee that these matters will not arise in the normal course of business. If the Funds were to be found liable in any suit or proceeding, any associated damages and/or penalties could have a materially adverse effect on the Funds' finances, in addition to being materially damaging to their reputation.

Standby Commitments

In order to enhance the liquidity, stability or quality of municipal obligations, each Retail Fund may acquire the right to sell a security to another party at a guaranteed price and date. Such a right to resell may be referred to as a put, demand feature or "standby commitment," depending on its characteristics. The aggregate price which a Fund pays for securities with standby commitments may be higher than the price which otherwise would be paid for the securities. Standby commitments may not be available or may not be available on satisfactory terms.

Standby commitments may involve letters of credit issued by domestic or foreign banks supporting the other party's ability to purchase the security from the Funds. The right to sell may be exercisable on demand or at specified intervals, and may form part of a security or be acquired separately by the Funds.

Management of the Trust understands that the IRS has issued a favorable revenue ruling to the effect that, under specified circumstances, a registered investment company will be the owner of tax-exempt municipal obligations acquired subject to a put option. Each Tax-Exempt Fund intends to take the position that it is the owner of any municipal obligations acquired subject to a standby commitment or acquired or held with certain other types of put rights and that its distributions of tax-exempt interest earned with respect to such municipal obligations will be tax-exempt for its shareholders. There is no assurance that standby commitments will be available to a Fund, nor has any Fund assumed that such commitments will continue to be available under all market conditions.

Temporary Investments

The Investment Adviser ordinarily expects the Tax-Exempt Funds to invest directly or indirectly in municipal obligations, but the Tax-Exempt Funds may hold cash or invest in short-term taxable instruments for temporary investment purposes. The Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Net Assets in securities the interest from which may be subject to federal income tax and an item of tax preference under the federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT"). The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Net Assets in securities the interest from which is exempt from California State personal income tax, but may be subject to federal income tax and an item of tax preference under the AMT. The

Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund may also invest up to 20% of its Net Assets in securities the interest from which is exempt from New York State and New York City personal income taxes, but may be subject to federal income tax and an item of tax preference under the AMT. The Financial Square Treasury Instruments and Financial Square Federal Instruments Funds may, under extraordinary circumstances, hold U.S. Government Securities subject to state taxation. Under normal circumstances, the cash positions of the Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund, Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund, Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund, Financial Square Government Fund, Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund and the Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund will not exceed 20% of the Fund's net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes (measured at the time of investment). A Fund may hold uninvested cash in lieu of appropriate money market instruments at the Fund's custodian bank under certain circumstances, including adverse market conditions or the prevailing interest rate environment, or when the Investment Adviser believes there is an insufficient supply of appropriate money market instruments in which to invest, or in the case of unusually large cash inflows, anticipated redemptions or pending investments. A Fund may earn custodial credits or interest on these cash positions. However, these cash positions may not produce income or may produce low income. As a result, a Fund's current yield may be adversely affected during such periods when cash is held uninvested. Cash positions may also subject a Fund to additional risks and costs, such as increased exposure to the Fund's custodian bank and any fees imposed for large cash balances or for maintaining the Fund's account at the custodian bank.

When a Fund's assets are invested in such instruments (or are uninvested), the Fund may not be achieving its investment objective.

Temporary Taxable Investments for Certain Funds

The Each Tax-Exempt Fund may temporarily invest in the taxable money market instruments described in the foregoing sections. When the Fund's assets are invested in such instruments, the Fund may not be achieving its investment objective of providing income except from federal and/or applicable State income taxes.

Variable Rate Demand Obligations

Each Fund (except the Financial Square Treasury Obligations and Financial Square Treasury Instruments Funds) may purchase variable rate demand obligations. These obligations permit the investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest pursuant to direct arrangements between a Fund, as lender, and the borrower. Variable rate demand obligations are not generally transferable and are not ordinarily rated. A Fund may invest in them only if the Investment Adviser believes that the notes are of comparable credit quality to the other obligations in which that Fund may invest.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

The interest rates payable on certain fixed income securities in which a Fund may invest are not fixed and may fluctuate based upon changes in market rates. A variable rate obligation has an interest rate which is adjusted at predesignated periods in response to changes in the market rate of interest on which the interest rate is based. Variable and floating rate obligations are less effective than fixed rate instruments at locking in a particular yield. Nevertheless, such obligations may fluctuate in value in response to interest rate changes if there is a delay between changes in market interest rates and the interest reset date for the obligation, or for other reasons.

Each Retail Fund may purchase variable and floating rate demand instruments that are municipal obligations or other debt securities issued by corporations and other non-governmental issuers that possess a floating or variable interest rate adjustment formula. These instruments permit a Fund to demand payment of the principal balance plus unpaid accrued interest upon a specified number of days' notice to the issuer or its agent. The demand feature may be backed by a bank letter of credit or guarantee, or the credit enhancement issued with respect to such instrument.

The terms of the variable or floating rate demand instruments that a Fund may purchase provide that interest rates are adjustable at intervals ranging from daily up to 397 calendar days, and the adjustments are based upon current market levels, the prime rate of a bank or other appropriate interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective instruments. Some of these instruments are payable on demand on a daily basis or on not more than seven days' notice. Others, such as instruments with quarterly or semi-annual interest rate adjustments, may be put back to the issuer on designated days, usually on not more than thirty days' notice. Still others

are automatically called by the issuer unless the Fund instructs otherwise. The Trust, on behalf of a Fund, intends to exercise the demand only (i) upon a default under the terms of the debt security; (ii) as needed to provide liquidity to a Fund; (iii) to maintain the respective quality standards of a Fund's investment portfolio; or (iv) to attain a more optimal portfolio structure. A Fund will determine the variable or floating rate demand instruments that it will purchase in accordance with procedures approved by the Trustees to minimize credit risks. To be eligible for purchase by a Fund, a variable or floating rate demand instrument which is unrated must have credit risk characteristics similar to other obligations in which the Fund may invest. The Investment Adviser may determine that an unrated variable or floating rate demand instrument meets a Fund's quality criteria by reason of being backed by a letter of credit, guarantee, or demand feature issued by an entity that meets the quality criteria for the Fund. Thus, either the credit of the issuer of the obligation or the provider of the credit support or both will meet the quality standards of the Fund.

As stated in the Prospectuses, the Funds may consider the maturity of a long-term variable or floating rate demand instrument to be shorter than its ultimate stated maturity under specified conditions. The acquisition of variable or floating rate demand notes for a Fund must also meet the requirements of rules issued by the SEC applicable to money market funds. The Funds will also consider the liquidity of the market for variable and floating rate instruments, and in the event that such instruments are illiquid, the Funds' investments in such instruments will be subject to the limitation on illiquid investments.

Each Retail Fund may invest in variable or floating rate participation interests in municipal obligations held by financial institutions (usually commercial banks). Such participation interests provide the Fund with a specific undivided interest (up to 100%) in the underlying obligation and the right to demand payment of its proportional interest in the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the financial institution upon a specific number of days' notice. In addition, the participation interest may be backed by an irrevocable letter of credit or guarantee from the institution. The financial institution usually is entitled to a fee for servicing the obligation and providing the letter of credit.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The investment restrictions set forth below have been adopted by the Trust as fundamental policies that cannot be changed with respect to a Fund without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the Act) of the affected Fund. The investment objective of each Fund (except as provided below) cannot be changed without approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of that Fund. The investment objectives of the Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York may be changed without shareholder approval upon sixty days' notice. The policy of the Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund to limit its investments to U.S. Treasury Obligations and related repurchase agreements is fundamental. All other investment policies or practices of the Funds, except as stated in this paragraph, are considered by the Trust not to be fundamental and accordingly may be changed without shareholder approval. As a matter of fundamental policy, at least 80% of the Net Assets of the Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund will be invested in securities issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States and their political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities, and the District of Columbia, the interest from which, if any, is in the opinion of bond counsel excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and generally not an item of tax preference under the AMT. As a matter of fundamental policy, at least 80% of the Net Assets of Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund will be invested in California Obligations, and at least 80% of the Net Assets of Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund will be invested in New York Obligations.

For purposes of the Act, a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the shares of the Trust or a Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or that Fund are present in person or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or that Fund.

For purposes of the following limitations (except for the asset coverage requirements with respect to borrowings, which is subject to different requirements under the Act), any limitation which involves a maximum percentage shall not be considered violated unless an excess over the percentage occurs immediately after, and is caused by, an acquisition or encumbrance of securities or assets of, or borrowings by or on behalf of, a Fund. With the exception of borrowings permitted by investment restriction (2), below ((3) for the Government Fund), asset coverage of at least 300% (as defined in the Act), inclusive of any amounts borrowed, must be maintained at all times.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Fund may not:

All Funds Except Financial Square Government Fund

(1) Purchase securities if such purchase would cause more than 25% in the aggregate of the market value of the total assets of the Fund to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that there is no limitation with respect to, and the Fund reserves freedom of action, when otherwise consistent with its investment policies, to concentrate its investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, obligations (other than commercial paper) issued or guaranteed by U.S. banks and U.S. branches of U.S. or foreign banks and repurchase agreements and securities loans collateralized by such U.S. government obligations or such bank obligations. For the purposes of this restriction, state and municipal governments and their agencies, authorities and instrumentalities are not deemed to be industries; telephone companies are considered to be a separate industry from water, gas or electric utilities; personal credit finance companies and business credit finance companies are deemed to be separate industries; and wholly owned finance companies are considered to be in the industry of their parents if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of their parents.

All Funds Except Financial Square Government Fund, Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund

(2) Borrow money, except that (a) the Fund may borrow from banks (as defined in the Act) and the Fund may borrow through reverse repurchase agreements, in amounts up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed), (b) the Fund may, to the extent permitted by applicable law, borrow up to an additional 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes, (c) the Fund may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities and (d) the Fund may purchase securities on margin to the extent permitted by applicable law.

The following interpretation applies to, but is not part of, this fundamental policy: In determining whether a particular investment in portfolio instruments or participation in portfolio transactions is subject to this borrowing policy, the accounting treatment of such instrument or participation shall be considered, but shall not by itself be determinative. Whether a particular instrument or transaction constitutes a borrowing shall be determined by the Board of Trustees, after consideration of all of the relevant circumstances.

Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund

(2) Borrow money, except as permitted by the Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction.

The following interpretation applies to, but is not part of, this fundamental policy: In determining whether a particular investment in portfolio instruments or participation in portfolio transactions is subject to this borrowing policy, the accounting treatment of such instrument or participation shall be considered, but shall not by itself be determinative. Whether a particular instrument or transaction constitutes a borrowing shall be determined by the Board of Trustees, after consideration of all of the relevant circumstances.

All Funds Except Financial Square Government Fund, Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund

(3) Make loans, except (a) through the purchase of debt obligations in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies, (b) through repurchase agreements with banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions, and (c) loans of securities as permitted by applicable law.

Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund

(3) Make loans, except through (a) the purchase of debt obligations, loan interests and other interests or obligations in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies; (b) repurchase agreements with banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions; (c) loans of securities as permitted by applicable law or pursuant to an exemptive order granted under the Act; and (d) loans to affiliates of the Fund to the extent permitted by law.

All Funds Except Financial Square Government Fund

(4) Underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the sale of portfolio securities by the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriting.

All Funds Except Financial Square Government Fund, Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund

(5) Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, although the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein, securities of real estate investment trusts and mortgage-related securities and may hold and sell real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities.

- (6) Invest in commodities or commodity contracts, except that the Fund may invest in currency and financial instruments and contracts that are commodities or commodity contracts.

Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund

- (5) Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, although the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein or that reflect the return of an index of real estate values, securities of issuers which invest or deal in real estate, securities of real estate investment trusts and mortgage-related securities and may hold and sell real estate it has acquired as a result of the ownership of securities.
- (6) Invest in physical commodities, except that the Fund may invest in currency and financial instruments and contracts in accordance with its investment objective and policies, including, without limitation, structured notes, futures contracts, swaps, options on commodities, currencies, swaps and futures, ETFs, investment pools and other instruments, regardless of whether such instrument is considered to be a commodity.

All Funds Except Financial Square Government Fund

- (7) Issue senior securities to the extent such issuance would violate applicable law.

All Funds Except Financial Square Government Fund, Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund

- (8) Make any investment inconsistent with the Fund's classification as a diversified company under the Act.

Financial Square Government Fund

- (1) With respect to 75% of its total assets taken at market value, invest more than 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund in the securities of any one issuer, except U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities. This restriction does not, however, apply to any Fund classified as a non-diversified company under the Act.
- (2) With respect to 75% of its total assets taken at market value, purchase the securities of any one issuer if, as a result of such purchase, the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer. This restriction does not, however, apply to any Fund classified as a non-diversified company under the Act.
- (3) Borrow money, except from banks on a temporary basis for extraordinary or emergency purposes, provided that the Fund is required to maintain asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings and that no purchases of securities will be made if such borrowings exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's assets. This restriction does not apply to cash collateral received as a result of portfolio securities lending.

The following interpretation applies to, but is not part of, this fundamental policy: In determining whether a particular investment in portfolio instruments or participation in portfolio transactions is subject to this borrowing policy, the accounting treatment of such instrument or participation shall be considered, but shall not by itself be determinative. Whether a particular instrument or transaction constitutes a borrowing shall be determined by the Board of Trustees, after consideration of all of the relevant circumstances.

- (4) Mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets except to secure permitted borrowings.
- (5) Act as underwriter of the securities issued by others, except to the extent that the purchase of securities in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies directly from the issuer thereof and the later disposition thereof may be deemed to be underwriting.
- (6) Purchase securities if such purchase would cause more than 25% in the aggregate of the market value of the total assets of the Fund to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that there is no limitation with respect to, and the Fund reserves freedom of action, when otherwise consistent with its investment policies, to concentrate its investments in U.S. Government Securities,

obligations (other than commercial paper) issued or guaranteed by U.S. banks, and U.S. branches of foreign banks and repurchase agreements and securities loans collateralized by U.S. Government Securities or such bank obligations. (For the purposes of this restriction, state and municipal governments and their agencies and authorities are not deemed to be industries, and telephone companies are considered to be a separate industry from water, gas or electric utilities, personal credit finance companies and business credit finance companies are deemed to be separate industries and wholly-owned finance companies are considered to be in the industry of their parents if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of their parents. Such concentration may be effected when the Investment Adviser determines that risk adjusted returns in such industries are considered favorable relative to other industries.)

(7) Issue senior securities, except as appropriate to evidence indebtedness that the Fund is permitted to incur and except for shares of existing or additional Funds of the Trust.

(8) Purchase or sell real estate (excluding securities secured by real estate or interests therein), interests in oil, gas or mineral leases, commodities or commodities contracts. The Trust reserves the freedom to hold and to sell real estate acquired for the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities.

(9) Make loans to other persons, except loans of portfolio securities and except to the extent that the purchase of debt obligations in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies may be deemed to be loans.

(10) Purchase securities on margin (except for delayed delivery or when-issued transactions or such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions), make short sales of securities, maintain a short position, or invest in or write puts, calls or combinations thereof (except that the Fund may acquire puts in connection with the acquisition of a debt instrument).

(11) Invest in other companies for the purpose of exercising control or management.

All Funds

Each Fund may, notwithstanding any other fundamental investment restriction or policy, invest some or all of its assets in a single open-end investment company or series thereof with substantially the same fundamental investment restrictions and policies as the Fund.

For purposes of the Funds' industry concentration policies, the Investment Adviser may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and instrument and may assign an industry classification consistent with those characteristics. The Investment Adviser may, but need not, consider industry classifications provided by third parties, and the classifications applied to Fund investments will be informed by applicable law.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions

In addition to the fundamental policies mentioned above, the Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted the following non-fundamental policies with respect to the Funds which may be changed or amended by action of the Board of Trustees without approval of shareholders. Accordingly, the Trust may not, on the behalf of each Fund:

All Funds, except the Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund

(a) Engage in reverse repurchase agreements. Any change permitting the Financial Square Government Fund to engage in reverse repurchase agreements shall not be implemented until 30 days prior notice has been issued to shareholders.

Investment Restrictions Under Rule 2a-7

As money market funds, all of the Funds must also comply, as a non-fundamental policy, with Rule 2a-7 under the Act (“Rule 2a-7”). While a detailed and technical rule, Rule 2a-7 generally requires money market funds to meet four basic risk-limiting conditions relating to portfolio maturity, portfolio quality, portfolio diversification and portfolio liquidity.

Portfolio maturity. Rule 2a-7 requires that the maximum maturity (as determined in accordance with Rule 2a-7) of any security in a Fund’s portfolio not exceed 13 months and a Fund’s dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity and dollar-weighted average portfolio life not exceed 60 days or 120 days, respectively.

Portfolio quality. Under Rule 2a-7, each Fund may invest only in “Eligible Securities.” Eligible Securities are U.S. dollar-denominated securities that are either (i) U.S. Government Securities, (ii) issued by other investment companies that are money market funds, or (iii) determined by the Investment Adviser to present minimal credit risks to the Fund. In addition, each Fund, as a matter of non-fundamental policy, only invests in First Tier securities. “First Tier securities” are (a) securities rated in the highest short-term rating category by at least two NRSROs, or if only one NRSRO has assigned a rating, by that NRSRO; (b) securities issued or guaranteed by, or that otherwise allow a Fund under certain conditions to demand payment from, an entity with such ratings; or (c) securities subject to repurchase agreements that are collateralized by First Tier Securities. U.S. Government Securities are considered First Tier Securities. Securities rated in the top two short-term rating categories by at least two NRSROs or by the only NRSRO which has assigned a rating, but which are not First Tier securities are “Second Tier securities.” Securities without short-term ratings may be purchased if they are deemed to be of comparable quality by the Investment Adviser to First Tier Securities. In addition, a Fund may generally rely on the credit quality of the guarantee or demand feature in determining the credit quality of a security supported by a guarantee or demand feature. NRSROs include S&P Global Ratings, Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., Fitch Ratings, Inc., and DBRS, Inc. For a description of their rating categories, see Appendix A.

Portfolio diversification. Each Fund (except for the Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund) may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer (except U.S. Government Securities, repurchase agreements collateralized fully by such securities and certain securities that are backed by escrowed U.S. Government Securities). Each of the Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund, with respect to 75% of its respective total assets, may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer (except U.S. Government Securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities and certain securities that are backed by escrowed U.S. Government Securities). Each Fund (except for the Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund) may, however, invest up to 25% of its total assets in the First Tier securities of a single issuer for a period of up to three business days after the purchase thereof. The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund may each invest up to 25% of their total assets in the First Tier securities of a single issuer. Certain affiliated issuers are treated as a single issuer for purposes of these requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, immediately after the acquisition of any demand features or guarantees (i.e., generally, the right to sell the security at a price equal to its approximate amortized cost (for a demand feature) or principal amount (for a guarantee) plus accrued interest), with respect to all of the assets of a Fund (but with respect to only 85% of the total assets of the Tax-Exempt Funds), no more than 10% of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in securities issued by or subject to demand features or guarantees issued by the same issuer.

Portfolio liquidity. Each Fund is required to maintain a sufficient degree of liquidity necessary to meet reasonably foreseeable redemption requests. In addition, each Fund (except for the Tax-Exempt Funds): (i) must hold at least 25% of its total assets in “daily liquid assets” (as defined in the Prospectus); and (ii) must hold at least 50% of its total assets in “weekly liquid assets” (as defined in the Prospectus). Each Tax-Exempt Fund must hold at least 50% of its total assets in weekly liquid assets. A Fund may not acquire an illiquid security if, after the purchase, more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets would consist of illiquid securities.

Defaults and other Adverse Events. In the event that a portfolio security of a Fund experiences a default or certain other adverse events, Rule 2a-7 imposes additional requirements. Upon the occurrence of (i) a default with respect to a portfolio security (other than an immaterial default unrelated to the financial condition of the issuer), (ii) a portfolio security ceasing to be an Eligible Security (e.g., no longer presents minimal credit risks), or (iii) an event of insolvency (as defined in Rule 2a-7) occurring with respect to the issuer of a portfolio security or the provider of any demand feature or guarantee, the Fund will dispose of such security as soon as

practicable consistent with achieving an orderly disposition of the security, absent a finding by the Board of Trustees that disposal of the portfolio security would not be in the best interests of the Fund (which determination may take into account, among other factors, market conditions that could affect the orderly disposition of the portfolio security).

“Value” for the purposes of all investment restrictions means the value used in determining a Fund’s NAV. “U.S. Government Securities” shall mean securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Trust's Leadership Structure

The business and affairs of the Funds are managed under the direction of the Board of Trustees (the "Board"), subject to the laws of the State of Delaware and the Trust's Declaration of Trust. The Trustees are responsible for deciding matters of overall policy and reviewing the actions of the Trust's service providers. The officers of the Trust conduct and supervise each Fund's daily business operations. Trustees who are not deemed to be "interested persons" of the Trust as defined in the Act are referred to as "Independent Trustees." Trustees who are deemed to be "interested persons" of the Trust are referred to as "Interested Trustees." The Board is currently composed of twelve Independent Trustees and one Interested Trustee. The Board has selected an Independent Trustee to act as Chair, whose duties include presiding at meetings of the Board and acting as a focal point to address significant issues that may arise between regularly scheduled Board and Committee meetings. In the performance of the Chair's duties, the Chair will consult with the other Independent Trustees and the Funds' officers and legal counsel, as appropriate. The Chair may perform other functions as requested by the Board from time to time.

The Board meets as often as necessary to discharge its responsibilities. Currently, the Board conducts regular meetings at least six times a year, and holds special in-person or telephonic meetings as necessary to address specific issues that require attention prior to the next regularly scheduled meeting. In addition, the Independent Trustees meet at least annually to review, among other things, investment management agreements, distribution (Rule 12b-1) and/or service plans and related agreements, transfer agency agreements and certain other agreements providing for the compensation of Goldman Sachs and/or its affiliates by the Funds, and to consider such other matters as they deem appropriate.

The Board has established four standing committees — Audit, Governance and Nominating, Compliance and Risk Oversight, and Contract Review Committees. The Board may establish other committees, or nominate one or more Trustees to examine particular issues related to the Board's oversight responsibilities, from time to time. Each Committee meets periodically to perform its delegated oversight functions and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board. For more information on the Committees, see the section "Standing Board Committees," below.

The Trustees have determined that the Trust's leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Trustees to effectively perform their oversight responsibilities.

Trustees of the Trust

Information pertaining to the Trustees of the Trust as of May 22, 2025 is set forth below.

Independent Trustees

Name, Address and Age ¹	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ²	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ³	Other Directorships Held by Trustee ⁴
Gregory G. Weaver Age: 73	Chair of the Board of Trustees	Since 2023 (Trustee since 2015)	Mr. Weaver is retired. Formerly, he was Director, Verizon Communications Inc. (2015–2024); Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Deloitte & Touche LLP (a professional services firm) (2001–2005 and 2012–2014); and Member of the Board of Directors, Deloitte & Touche LLP (2006–2012). Chair of the Board of Trustees—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	163	None
Cheryl K. Beebe Age: 69	Trustee	Since 2024	Ms. Beebe is retired. She is Director, Packaging Corporation of America (2008–Present); Director, The Mosaic Company (2019–Present); and was formerly Director, HanesBrands Inc. (a multinational clothing company) (2020–2023); Director, Convergys Corporation (a global leader in customer experience outsourcing) (2015–2018); and formerly held the position of Executive Vice President, (2010–2014); and Chief Financial Officer, Ingredion, Inc. (a leading global ingredient solutions company) (2004–2014). Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	163	Packaging Corporation of America (producer of container board); The Mosaic Company (producer of phosphate and potash fertilizer)

Name, Address and Age ¹	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ²	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ³	Other Directorships Held by Trustee ⁴
Dwight L. Bush Age: 68	Trustee	Since 2020	<p>The Honorable Dwight Bush is President and CEO of D.L. Bush & Associates (a financial advisory and private investment firm) (2002–2014 and 2017–Present); Director of MoneyLion, Inc. (an operator of a data-driven, digital financial platform) (2021–Present); and was formerly U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco (2014–2017) and a Member of the Board of Directors of Santander Bank, N.A. (2018–2019). Previously, he served as an Advisory Board Member of Goldman Sachs Trust and Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust (October 2019–January 2020).</p> <p>Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.</p>	163	MoneyLion, Inc. (an operator of a data-driven, digital financial platform)
Kathryn A. Cassidy Age: 71	Trustee	Since 2015	<p>Ms. Cassidy is retired. She is Director, Vertical Aerospace Ltd. (an aerospace and technology company) (2021–Present). Formerly, Ms. Cassidy was Advisor to the Chairman (May 2014–December 2014); and Senior Vice President and Treasurer (2008–2014), General Electric Company & General Electric Capital Corporation (technology and financial services companies).</p> <p>Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.</p>	163	Vertical Aerospace Ltd. (an aerospace and technology company)
John G. Chou Age: 68	Trustee	Since 2022	<p>Mr. Chou is retired. Formerly, he was Executive Vice President and Special Advisor to the Chairman and CEO (2021–2022); Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer (2019–2021); Executive Vice President and Chief Legal & Business Officer (2017–2019); and Executive Vice President and General Counsel (2011–2017) of Cencora, Inc. (a pharmaceutical and healthcare company).</p> <p>Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.</p>	163	None

Name, Address and Age ¹	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ²	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ³	Other Directorships Held by Trustee ⁴
Joaquin Delgado Age: 65	Trustee	Since 2020	Dr. Delgado is retired. He is Director, Stepan Company (a specialty chemical manufacturer) (2011–Present); and was formerly Director, Hexion Inc. (a specialty chemical manufacturer) (2019–2022); Executive Vice President, Consumer Business Group of 3M Company (July 2016–July 2019); and Executive Vice President, Health Care Business Group of 3M Company (October 2012–July 2016). Previously, Dr. Delgado served as an Advisory Board Member of Goldman Sachs Trust and Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust (October 2019–January 2020). Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	163	Stepan Company (a specialty chemical manufacturer)
Eileen H. Dowling Age: 62	Trustee	Since 2021	Ms. Dowling is retired. Formerly, she was Senior Advisor (April 2021–September 2021); and Managing Director (2013–2021), BlackRock, Inc. (a financial services firm). As Managing Director, she held senior management positions, including Global Head of Global Consultant Relations (2017–2021), Multinational Corporations (2019–2021), the Institutional Product Group (2015–2019) and Institutional Marketing (2013–2016). Ms. Dowling was a member of the Global Operating Committee and Product Executive Committee of BlackRock. Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	163	None

Name, Address and Age ¹	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ²	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ³	Other Directorships Held by Trustee ⁴
Lawrence Hughes Age: 67	Trustee	Since 2024	Mr. Hughes is retired. Formerly, he held senior management positions with BNY Mellon Wealth Management, a division of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (a financial services company) (1991–2015), most recently as Chief Executive Officer (2010–2015). Previously, Mr. Hughes served as an Advisory Board Member of Goldman Sachs Trust II (February 2016–April 2016). Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	163	None
John F. Killian Age: 70	Trustee	Since 2024	Mr. Killian is retired. He is Director, Consolidated Edison, Inc. (2007–Present); and was formerly Director, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company (2011–2022). Previously, he held senior management positions with Verizon Communications, Inc., including Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (2009–2010); and President, Verizon Business, Verizon Communications, Inc. (2005–2009). Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	163	Consolidated Edison, Inc. (a utility holding company)
Steven D. Krichmar Age: 66	Trustee	Since 2024	Mr. Krichmar is retired. Formerly, he held senior management and governance positions with Putnam Investments, LLC, a financial services company (2001–2016). He was most recently Chief of Operations and a member of the Operating Committee of Putnam Investments, LLC and Principal Financial Officer of The Putnam Funds. Previously, Mr. Krichmar served as an Audit Partner with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and its predecessor company (1990 – 2001). Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	163	None

Name, Address and Age ¹	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ²	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ³	Other Directorships Held by Trustee ⁴
Michael Latham Age: 59	Trustee	Since 2024	Mr. Latham is retired. Formerly, he held senior management positions with the iShares exchange-traded fund business owned by BlackRock, Inc., including Chairman (2011–2014); Global Head (2010–2011); U.S. Head (2007–2010); and Chief Operating Officer (2003–2007). Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	176	None
Lawrence W. Stranghoener Age: 71	Trustee	Since 2024	Mr. Stranghoener is retired. Formerly, he was Chairman, Kennametal, Inc. (a global manufacturer and distributor of tooling and industrial materials) (2003–2024); Director, Aleris Corporation and Aleris International, Inc. (a producer of aluminum rolled products) (2011–2020); and Interim Chief Executive Officer (2014), Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (2004–2014), Mosaic Company (a fertilizer manufacturing company). Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	176	None

Interested Trustees

Name, Address and Age ¹	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ²	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ³	Other Directorships Held by Trustee ⁴
James A. McNamara* Age: 62	President and Trustee	Since 2007	Advisory Director, Goldman Sachs (January 2018–Present); Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (January 2000–December 2017); Director of Institutional Fund Sales, GSAM (April 1998–December 2000); and Senior Vice President and Manager, Dreyfus Institutional Service Corporation (a financial services firm) (January 1993–April 1998). President and Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.	176	None

* Mr. McNamara is considered to be an “Interested Trustee” of the Trust because he holds positions with Goldman Sachs and owns securities issued by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Mr. McNamara holds comparable positions with certain other companies of which Goldman Sachs, GSAM or an affiliate thereof is the investment adviser, administrator and/or distributor.

¹ Each Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Trustee, c/o Goldman Sachs, 200 West Street, New York, New York, 10282, Attn: Robert Griffith.

² Subject to such policies as may be adopted by the Board from time-to-time, each Trustee holds office for an indefinite term, until the earliest of: (a) the election of his or her successor; (b) the date the Trustee resigns or is removed by the Board or shareholders, in accordance with the Trust’s Declaration of Trust; or (c) the termination of the Trust. The Board has adopted policies which provide that each Independent Trustee shall retire as of June 30th following (a) his or her 75th birthday or (b) the 15th anniversary of the date he or she became a Trustee, whichever is earlier, unless a waiver of such requirements shall have been adopted by a majority of the other Trustees. These policies may be changed by the Trustees without shareholder vote.

³ The Goldman Sachs Fund Complex includes certain other companies listed above for each respective Trustee. As of May 22, 2025, Goldman Sachs Trust consisted of 85 portfolios (83 of which offered shares to the public); Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust consisted of 15 portfolios (10 of which offered shares to the public); Goldman Sachs Trust II consisted of 8 portfolios (7 of which offered shares to the public); Goldman Sachs ETF Trust consisted of 53 portfolios (43 of which offered shares to the public); Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II consisted of 2 portfolios; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund consisted of one portfolio.

⁴ This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (i.e., “public companies”) or other investment companies registered under the Act.

The significance or relevance of a Trustee’s particular experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills is considered by the Board on an individual basis. Experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills common to all Trustees include the ability to critically review, evaluate and discuss information provided to them and to interact effectively with the other Trustees and with representatives of the Investment Adviser and its affiliates, other service providers, legal counsel and the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm, the capacity to address financial and legal issues and exercise reasonable business judgment, and a commitment to the representation of the interests of a Fund and its shareholders. The Governance and Nominating Committee’s charter contains certain other factors that are considered by the Governance and Nominating Committee in identifying and evaluating potential nominees to serve as Independent Trustees. Based on each Trustee’s experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills, considered individually and with respect to the experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills of other Trustees, the Board has concluded that each Trustee should serve as a Trustee. Below is a brief discussion of the experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills of each individual Trustee as of May 22, 2025 that led the Board to conclude that such individual should serve as a Trustee.

Gregory G. Weaver. Mr. Weaver has served as a Trustee since 2015 and Chair of the Board since 2023. He serves as a member of the Governing Council of the Independent Directors Council. Previously, Mr. Weaver served as a Director of Verizon Communications Inc., where he served as Chair of the Audit Committee (2015–2024). Mr. Weaver was also a partner with Deloitte & Touche LLP for 30 years. He was the firm’s first chairman and chief executive officer from 2001–2005, and was elected to serve a second term (2012–2014). While serving as chairman at Deloitte & Touche LLP, Mr. Weaver led the audit and enterprise risk services practice, overseeing all operations, strategic positioning, audit quality, and talent matters. Mr. Weaver also served as a member of the firm’s Board of Directors for six years where he served on the Governance Committee and Partner Earnings and Benefits Committee and was chairman of the Elected Leaders Committee and Strategic Investment Committee. Mr. Weaver is also a Board member and Audit Committee chair of the YMCA of Westfield, New Jersey. Mr. Weaver has also served as President of the Council of Boy Scouts of America in Long Rivers, Connecticut, President of A Better Chance in Glastonbury, Connecticut, as a member of the Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council and as a board member of the Stan Ross Department of Accountancy, Baruch College. Based on the foregoing, Mr. Weaver is experienced with accounting, financial and investment matters.

Cheryl K. Beebe. Ms. Beebe has served as a Trustee of the Trust since 2024. Ms. Beebe is retired. She is a member of the Board of Directors of Packaging Corporation of America, a producer of container board, where she serves as Chair of the Audit Committee. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of The Mosaic Company, a producer of phosphate and potash fertilizer, and serves as Chair of the Audit Committee. Ms. Beebe was a member of the Board of Directors of HanesBrands Inc., a multinational clothing company, and a member of the Board of Directors of Convergys Corporation, a global leader in customer experience outsourcing, where she also served as Chair of the Audit Committee. Previously, she held several senior management positions at Ingredion, Inc. (formerly Corn Products International, Inc.), a leading global ingredient solutions company. Ms. Beebe also worked at Ingredion, Inc. and predecessor companies for 34 years, most recently as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. In that capacity, she was responsible for overseeing the company’s controller, treasury, tax, investor relations, internal audit, financial planning, corporate communications and global supply chain functions. Further, she served on the Board of Trustees of Fairleigh Dickinson University, where she served as Chair of the Governance Committee. Based on the foregoing, Ms. Beebe is experienced with financial, accounting and investment matters.

Dwight L. Bush. The Honorable Dwight Bush has served as a Trustee since 2020. He also serves as President and CEO of D.L. Bush & Associates, a financial advisory and private investment firm, and Director of MoneyLion, Inc., an operator of a data-driven, digital financial platform. From 2014 to 2017, The Honorable Dwight Bush served as U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco. Prior to his service as U.S. Ambassador, he established and served as CEO of Urban Trust Bank and UTB Education Finance, LLC, an integrated provider of education credit services. The Honorable Dwight Bush was previously Vice President of Corporate Development for SLM Corporation (commonly known as Sallie Mae). Formerly, he served as a member of the Board of Directors of Santander Bank, N.A., JER Investors Trust, a specialty real estate finance company, and as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of CASI Pharmaceuticals (formerly Entremed, Inc.) where he was Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Honorable Dwight Bush also serves as a member of the Board of Directors for several philanthropic organizations, including the Middle East Investment Initiative and the Meridian International Center, and has served on the executive committee of Cornell University. He previously served on the Trust’s Advisory Board. Based on the foregoing, The Honorable Dwight Bush is experienced with financial and investment matters.

Kathryn A. Cassidy. Ms. Cassidy has served as a Trustee since 2015. She is a member of the Board of Directors for Vertical Aerospace Ltd., a publicly-traded aerospace and technology company, where she serves as Chair of the Audit Committee. Previously, Ms. Cassidy held several senior management positions at General Electric Company (“GE”) and General Electric Capital Corporation (“GECapital”) and its subsidiaries, where she worked for 35 years, most recently as Advisor to the Chairman of GECapital and Senior Vice President and Treasurer of GE and GECapital. As Senior Vice President and Treasurer, Ms. Cassidy led capital markets and treasury matters of multiple initial public offerings. Ms. Cassidy was responsible for managing global treasury operations, including global funding, hedging, derivative accounting and execution, cash and liquidity management, cash operations and treasury services, and global regulatory compliance and reporting for liquidity, derivatives, market risk and counterparty credit risk. Formerly, Ms. Cassidy served as a Director of buildOn, a not-for-profit organization, where she served as Chair of the Finance Committee. Based on the foregoing, Ms. Cassidy is experienced with financial and investment matters.

John G. Chou. Mr. Chou has served as a Trustee since 2022. Mr. Chou is retired. Formerly, he held several executive and senior management positions at Cencora, Inc. (“Cencora”) (formerly AmerisourceBergen Corporation) from 2002–2022, including

Executive Vice President and Special Advisor to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer, Executive Vice President and Chief Legal & Business Officer, and Executive Vice President and General Counsel. As Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer, Mr. Chou was responsible for managing Cencora's legal, regulatory, quality, privacy, global business resilience and enterprise risk management functions, among others. In addition, he previously held senior legal positions at Cigna Corporation, ARCO Chemical Europe, and Arco Chemical Company, and also practiced law at various law firms, including most recently as a member of Eckert Seamens Cherin & Mellott, LLC. Mr. Chou currently serves as the President of the Board of Trustees of Episcopal Community Services and as a member of the Board of Directors of the Committee of Seventy. Based on the foregoing, Mr. Chou is experienced with financial and investment matters.

Joaquin Delgado. Dr. Delgado has served as a Trustee since 2020. Dr. Delgado is a member of the Board of Directors for Stepan Company, a publicly-traded specialty chemical manufacturer. Previously, Dr. Delgado was a member of the Board of Directors for Hexion Inc., a privately held specialty chemical manufacturer, and held several senior management positions at 3M Company, where he worked for over 30 years, most recently as Executive Vice President of 3M Company's Consumer Business Group. As Executive Vice President, Vice President, and General Manager at 3M Company, Dr. Delgado directed mergers and acquisitions worldwide, and was responsible for managing global operations in specialized markets such as semiconductors, consumer electronics, communications, medical and office supplies and software. Dr. Delgado also serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Ballet Austin, a not-for-profit organization. Additionally, he formerly served as a member of the Board of Directors of MacPhail Center for Music, a not-for-profit organization. Dr. Delgado previously served on the Trust's Advisory Board. Based on the foregoing, Dr. Delgado is experienced with financial and investment matters.

Eileen H. Dowling. Ms. Dowling has served as a Trustee since 2021. Ms. Dowling worked at BlackRock for over 10 years, where she was a Managing Director and, most recently, a Senior Advisor. While at BlackRock, Ms. Dowling held several senior management positions responsible for clients, investment products and marketing, including Global Head of Consultant Relations, Global Head of Multinationals, Global Head of the Institutional Product Group and Global Head of Institutional Marketing. She also was a member of BlackRock's Global Operating Committee and Product Executive Committee. From 2007–2011, Ms. Dowling was a Managing Director and Global Head of Marketing at Credit Suisse Asset Management. Prior to that, over an 18-year period at Merrill Lynch, Ms. Dowling served in several roles in Investment Banking, Capital Markets and Research. Ms. Dowling currently serves as a Member of the Advisory Board and Finance Committee of New York University's Glucksman Ireland House. Based on the foregoing, Ms. Dowling is experienced with investment, financial and accounting matters.

Lawrence Hughes. Mr. Hughes has served as a Trustee of the Trust since 2024. Mr. Hughes is retired. Previously, he held several senior management positions at BNY Mellon Wealth Management, a division of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation that provides wealth planning, investment management and banking services to individuals, families, family offices and charitable gift programs through a nationwide network of offices. Mr. Hughes worked at BNY Mellon Wealth Management for 24 years, most recently as Chief Executive Officer. In that capacity, he was ultimately responsible for the division's operations and played an active role in multiple acquisitions. Based on the foregoing, Mr. Hughes is experienced with financial and investment matters.

John F. Killian. Mr. Killian has served as a Trustee of the Trust since 2024. Mr. Killian is retired. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Consolidated Edison, Inc., a utility holding company, where he serves as Chair of the Audit Committee and as a member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating, and Management Development and Compensation Committees. Formerly, Mr. Killian was a member of the Board of Directors of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, where he served as Chair of the Audit Committee and a member of the Compensation Committee. Previously, he worked for 31 years at Verizon Communications, Inc. and predecessor companies, most recently as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Based on the foregoing, Mr. Killian is experienced with accounting, financial and investment matters.

Steven D. Krichmar. Mr. Krichmar has served as a Trustee since 2024. Mr. Krichmar is retired. He previously worked for fifteen years at Putnam Investments, LLC, a financial services company. Most recently, he served as Chief of Operations and a member of the Operating Committee of Putnam Investments, LLC. He was also involved in the governance of The Putnam Funds, serving as Principal Financial Officer. Before joining Putnam, Mr. Krichmar worked for PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and its predecessor company for 20 years, most recently as Audit Partner and Investment Management Industry Leader (Assurance) for the northeast U.S. region. Currently, Mr. Krichmar is a member of the Board of Trustees of Boston Children's Hospital, where he serves as Chairman of the Audit & Compliance Committee, the Co-Chairman of the Finance Committee, a member of the Executive

Committee and the Technology and Innovation Committee, and a member of the Physicians' Organization Board. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of Controlled Risk Insurance Company of Vermont, Inc. (CRICO, A Risk Retention Group) and a member of the Audit and Finance Committees of the CRICO related entities, and a member of the University of North Carolina Kenan-Flagler Business School Board. Based on the foregoing, Mr. Krichmar is experienced with accounting, financial and investment matters.

Michael Latham. Mr. Latham has served as a Trustee of the Trust since 2024. Mr. Latham is retired. Mr. Latham has been designated as the Board's "audit committee financial expert" given his extensive accounting and finance experience. Previously, Mr. Latham held several senior management positions for 15 years with the iShares exchange-traded fund business owned by BlackRock, Inc. and previously owned by Barclays Global Investors, most recently as Chairman and Global Head of the business. In that capacity he was one of the lead executives responsible for the growth of the business. He was also involved in governance of the iShares funds, serving initially as Principal Financial Officer and later as President and Principal Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Latham is a certified public accountant, and before joining Barclays Global Investors, he worked at Ernst and Young for over five years. Based on the foregoing, Mr. Latham is experienced with accounting, financial and investment matters.

Lawrence W. Stranghoener. Mr. Stranghoener has served as a Trustee of the Trust since 2024. Mr. Stranghoener is retired. Previously, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Kennametal, Inc., a global manufacturer and distributor of tooling and industrial materials, and a member of the Board of Directors of Aleris Corporation and Aleris International, Inc., which provided aluminum rolled products and extrusions, aluminum recycling, and specification alloy production, where he also served as Chair of the Audit Committee and as a member of the Compensation Committee. Mr. Stranghoener also held several senior management positions at Mosaic Company, a fertilizer manufacturing company, where he worked for 10 years, most recently as Interim Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. As Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Mosaic Company, Mr. Stranghoener implemented public company processes, policies and performance standards to transition the company from private to public ownership and oversaw the company's controller, treasury, tax, investor relations, strategy and business development, and internal audit functions. He also led the integration of Mosaic Company with IMC Global, Inc. during their merger. Previously, Mr. Stranghoener served for three years as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Thrivent Financial, a non-profit, financial services organization and Techies.com, an internet-based professional services company. Mr. Stranghoener also held several senior management positions at Honeywell International, Inc. where he worked for 17 years, most recently as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Based on the foregoing, Mr. Stranghoener is experienced with financial and investment matters.

James A. McNamara. Mr. McNamara has served as a Trustee and President of the Trust since 2007 and has served as an officer of the Trust since 2001. Mr. McNamara is an Advisory Director to Goldman Sachs. Prior to retiring as Managing Director at Goldman Sachs in 2017, Mr. McNamara was head of Global Third Party Distribution at GSAM and was previously head of U.S. Third Party Distribution. Prior to that role, Mr. McNamara served as Director of Institutional Fund Sales. Prior to joining Goldman Sachs, Mr. McNamara was Vice President and Manager at Dreyfus Institutional Service Corporation. Based on the foregoing, Mr. McNamara is experienced with financial and investment matters.

Officers of the Trust

Information pertaining to the officers of the Trust as of May 22, 2025 is set forth below.

<u>Name, Age and Address</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust(s)</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served¹</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>
James A. McNamara 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 62	Trustee and President	Since 2007	Advisory Director, Goldman Sachs (January 2018–Present); Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (January 2000–December 2017); Director of Institutional Fund Sales, GSAM (April 1998–December 2000); and Senior Vice President and Manager, Dreyfus Institutional Service Corporation (a financial services firm) (January 1993–April 1998). President and Trustee—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Joseph F. DiMaria 30 Hudson Street Jersey City, NJ 07302 Age: 56	Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer	Since 2017 (Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer since 2019)	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (November 2015–Present) and Vice President – Mutual Fund Administration, Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC (May 2010–October 2015). Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer—Goldman Sachs Trust (previously Assistant Treasurer (2016)); Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust (previously Assistant Treasurer (2016)); Goldman Sachs Trust II (previously Assistant Treasurer (2017)); Goldman Sachs ETF Trust (previously Assistant Treasurer (2017)); Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Jessica Moran 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 41	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2023	Vice President, Goldman Sachs (April 2017–Present). Chief Compliance Officer—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Peter W. Fortner 30 Hudson Street Jersey City, NJ 07302 Age: 67	Assistant Treasurer	Since 2000	Vice President, Goldman Sachs (July 2000–Present); Principal Accounting Officer and Treasurer, Commerce Bank Mutual Fund Complex (2008–Present); Treasurer of Goldman Sachs Philanthropy Fund (2019–2023); and Treasurer of Ayco Charitable Foundation (2020–2023). Assistant Treasurer—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Allison Fracchiolla 30 Hudson Street Jersey City, NJ 07302 Age: 41	Assistant Treasurer	Since 2014	Vice President, Goldman Sachs (January 2013–Present). Assistant Treasurer—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.

Name, Age and Address	Position(s) Held with the Trust(s)	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Kirsten Frivold Imohiosen 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 55	Assistant Treasurer	Since 2019	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (January 2018–Present); and Vice President, Goldman Sachs (May 1999–December 2017). Assistant Treasurer—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs BDC, Inc.; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit LLC; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit II LLC; Goldman Sachs Middle Market Lending Corp.; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Steven Z. Indich 30 Hudson Street Jersey City, NJ 07302 Age: 56	Assistant Treasurer	Since 2019	Vice President, Goldman Sachs (February 2010–Present). Assistant Treasurer—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs BDC, Inc.; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit LLC; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit II LLC; Goldman Sachs Middle Market Lending Corp.; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Elaine Leung 30 Hudson Street Jersey City, NJ 07302 Age: 50	Assistant Treasurer	Since 2023	Vice President, Goldman Sachs (January 2021–Present); and Associate, Goldman Sachs (March 2014–December 2020). Assistant Treasurer—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Carol Liu 30 Hudson Street Jersey City, NJ 07302 Age: 50	Assistant Treasurer	Since 2019	Vice President, Goldman Sachs (October 2017–Present); Tax Director, The Raine Group LLC (August 2015–October 2017); and Tax Director, Icon Investments LLC (January 2012–August 2015). Assistant Treasurer—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs BDC, Inc.; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit LLC; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit II LLC; Goldman Sachs Middle Market Lending Corp.; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Christopher Bradford 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 43	Vice President	Since 2020	Vice President, Goldman Sachs (January 2014–Present). Vice President—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Kenneth Cawley 71 South Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 Age: 55	Vice President	Since 2021	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (2017–Present), Vice President (December 1999–2017); Associate (December 1996–December 1999); Associate, Discover Financial (August 1994–December 1996). Vice President—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; and Goldman Sachs Trust II.

Name, Age and Address	Position(s) Held with the Trust(s)	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Anney Chi 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 42	Vice President	Since 2022	Vice President, Goldman Sachs (2014–Present). Vice President—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Frank Murphy 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 50	Vice President	Since 2019	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (2015–Present); Vice President, Goldman Sachs (2003–2014); Associate, Goldman Sachs (2001–2002); and Analyst, Goldman Sachs (1999–2001). Vice President—Goldman Sachs Trust; and Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust.
Alyson Shupe 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 39	Vice President	Since 2024	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (December 2023–Present); Head of Product Strategy (U.S. Advisor & Latin America), J.P. Morgan Asset Management (August 2018–December 2023). Vice President—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.
Caroline L. Kraus 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 48	Chief Legal Officer	Since 2012	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (January 2016–Present); Vice President, Goldman Sachs (August 2006–December 2015); Senior Counsel, Goldman Sachs (January 2020–Present); Associate General Counsel, Goldman Sachs (2012–December 2019); Assistant General Counsel, Goldman Sachs (August 2006–December 2011); and Associate, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, LLP (2002–2006). Chief Legal Officer—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund; Goldman Sachs BDC, Inc.; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit LLC; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit II LLC; Goldman Sachs Private Credit Corp.; Phillip Street Middle Market Lending Fund LLC; and Goldman Sachs Middle Market Lending Corp. II. Secretary—Goldman Sachs BDC, Inc.; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit LLC; Goldman Sachs Private Middle Market Credit II LLC; Goldman Sachs Private Credit Corp.; Phillip Street Middle Market Lending Fund LLC; and Goldman Sachs Middle Market Lending Corp. II.

Name, Age and Address	Position(s) Held with the Trust(s)	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Robert Griffith 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 50	Secretary	Since 2022	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (September 2022–Present); General Counsel, Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (October 2021–September 2022); Vice President, Goldman Sachs (August 2011–October 2021); Associate General Counsel, Goldman Sachs (December 2014–Present); Assistant General Counsel, Goldman Sachs (August 2011–December 2014); Vice President and Counsel, Nomura Holding America, Inc. (2010–2011); and Associate, Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP (2005–2010). Secretary—Goldman Sachs Trust (previously Assistant Secretary (2022)); Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust (previously Assistant Secretary (2022)); Goldman Sachs Trust II (previously Assistant Secretary (2022)); Goldman Sachs ETF Trust (previously Assistant Secretary (2022)); Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II (previously Assistant Secretary (2022)); and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund (previously Assistant Secretary (2022)).
Shaun Cullinan 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 45	Assistant Secretary	Since 2018	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (2018–Present); Vice President, Goldman Sachs (2009–2017); Associate, Goldman Sachs (2006–2008); Analyst, Goldman Sachs (2004–2005). Assistant Secretary—Goldman Sachs Trust; and Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust.
Adam Pennacchio 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 41	Assistant Secretary	Since 2024	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs (January 2024–Present); Vice President, Goldman Sachs (January 2013–December 2023); Associate, Goldman Sachs (April 2012–December 2012). Assistant Secretary—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; and Goldman Sachs Trust II.
Shane Shannon 200 West Street New York, NY 10282 Age: 39	Assistant Secretary	Since 2023	Vice President, Goldman Sachs (December 2021–Present); Associate, K&L Gates LLP (2014–2021). Assistant Secretary—Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust; Goldman Sachs Trust II; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust; Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II; and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.

¹ Officers hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Each officer holds comparable positions with certain other companies of which Goldman Sachs, GSAM or an affiliate thereof is the investment adviser, administrator and/or distributor.

Standing Board Committees

The Audit Committee oversees the audit process and provides assistance to the Board with respect to fund accounting, tax compliance and financial statement matters. In performing its responsibilities, the Audit Committee selects and recommends annually to the Board an independent registered public accounting firm to audit the books and records of the Trust for the ensuing year, and reviews with the firm the scope and results of each audit. All of the Independent Trustees serve on the Audit Committee and Mr. Latham serves as the Chair of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee held six meetings during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024.

The Governance and Nominating Committee has been established to: (i) assist the Board in matters involving mutual fund governance, which includes making recommendations to the Board with respect to the effectiveness of the Board in carrying out its responsibilities in governing the Funds and overseeing the Funds' management; (ii) select and nominate candidates for appointment or election to serve as Independent Trustees; and (iii) advise the Board on ways to improve its effectiveness. All of the Independent Trustees serve on the Governance and Nominating Committee. The Governance and Nominating Committee held three meetings during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024. As stated above, each Trustee holds office for an indefinite term until the occurrence of certain events. In filling Board vacancies, the Governance and Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders. Nominee recommendations should be submitted to the Trust at its mailing address stated in the Funds' Prospectuses and should be directed to the attention of the Goldman Sachs Trust Governance and Nominating Committee.

The Compliance and Risk Oversight Committee has been established for the purpose of overseeing the compliance and risk oversight processes: (i) of the Funds; and (ii) insofar as they relate to services provided to the Funds, of the Funds' Investment Adviser, Distributor, administrator (if any), and Transfer Agent, except that compliance processes relating to the accounting and financial reporting processes, and certain related matters, are overseen by the Audit Committee. In addition, the Compliance and Risk Oversight Committee provides assistance to the full Board with respect to compliance and risk oversight matters. The Compliance and Risk Oversight Committee met six times during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024. All of the Independent Trustees serve on the Compliance and Risk Oversight Committee.

The Contract Review Committee has been established for the purpose of overseeing the processes of the Board for reviewing and monitoring performance under the Funds' investment management, distribution, transfer agency and certain other agreements with the Funds' Investment Adviser and its affiliates. The Contract Review Committee is also responsible for overseeing the Board's processes for considering and reviewing performance under the operation of the Funds' distribution, service, shareholder administration and other plans, and any agreements related to the plans, whether or not such plans and agreements are adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act. The Contract Review Committee also provides appropriate assistance to the Board in connection with the Board's approval, oversight and review of the Funds' other service providers including, without limitation, the Funds' custodian/accounting agent, sub-transfer agents, professional (legal and accounting) firms and printing firms. The Contract Review Committee met five times during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024. All of the Independent Trustees serve on the Contract Review Committee.

Risk Oversight

The Board is responsible for the oversight of the activities of the Funds, including oversight of risk management. Day-to-day risk management with respect to the Funds is the responsibility of GSAM or other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk), subject to supervision by GSAM. The risks of the Funds include, but are not limited to, liquidity risk, investment risk, derivatives risk, compliance risk, operational risk, reputational risk, credit risk and counterparty risk. Each of GSAM and the other service providers have their own independent interest in risk management and their policies and methods of risk management may differ from the Funds and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result, the Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect the Funds or to develop processes and controls to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects, and that some risks are simply beyond the control of the Funds or GSAM, its affiliates or other service providers.

The Board effectuates its oversight role primarily through regular and special meetings of the Board and Board committees. In certain cases, risk management issues are specifically addressed in reports, presentations and discussions. For example, on an annual basis, GSAM (or personnel from GSAM) will provide the Board with written reports that address the operation, adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's liquidity risk management and derivatives risk management programs, which are generally designed to assess and manage liquidity risk and, for series of the Trust that do not qualify as "limited derivatives users" under Rule 18f-4, derivatives risk. GSAM also has a risk management team that assists GSAM in managing investment risk. Representatives from the risk management team meet regularly with the Board to discuss their analysis and methodologies. In addition, investment risk is discussed in the context of regular presentations to the Board on Fund strategy and performance. Other types of risk are addressed as part of presentations on related topics (e.g. compliance policies) or in the context of presentations focused specifically on one or more risks. The Board also receives reports from GSAM management on operational risks, reputational risks and counterparty risks relating to the Funds.

Board oversight of risk management is also performed by various Board committees. For example, the Audit Committee meets with both the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and GSAM's internal audit group to review risk controls in place that support the Funds as well as test results, and the Compliance and Risk Oversight Committee meets with the CCO and representatives of GSAM's compliance and risk oversight groups to review testing results of the Funds' compliance policies and procedures and other compliance and risk issues. Board oversight of risk is also performed as needed between meetings through communications between GSAM and the Board. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts risk oversight. The Board's oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Funds' investments or activities.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

The following table shows the dollar range of shares beneficially owned by each Trustee in the Funds and other portfolios of the Goldman Sachs Fund Complex as of December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted.

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee</u>
Gregory G. Weaver	None	Over \$100,000
Cheryl K. Beebe	None	Over \$100,000
Dwight L. Bush	None	Over \$100,000
Kathryn A. Cassidy	None	Over \$100,000
John G. Chou	None	Over \$100,000
Joaquin Delgado	None	Over \$100,000
Eileen H. Dowling	Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund: Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Lawrence Hughes	None	Over \$100,000
John F. Killian	Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund: Under \$10,000	Over \$100,000
Steven D. Krichmar	None	Over \$100,000
Michael Latham	None	Over \$100,000
Lawrence W. Stranghoener	None	Over \$100,000
James A. McNamara	Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund: \$50,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000

¹ Includes the value of shares beneficially owned by each Trustee in each Fund described in this SAI.

As of May 22, 2025 the Trustees and Officers of the Trust owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest of the Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund. As of February 28, 2025 the Trustees and Officers of the Trust as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest of each other Fund..

Board Compensation

Each Independent Trustee is compensated with a unitary annual fee for his or her services as a Trustee of the Trust and as a member of the Audit Committee, Compliance and Risk Oversight Committee, Contract Review Committee, and Governance and Nominating Committee. The Chair and Trustees designated as an "audit committee financial expert" receive additional compensation for their services in such capacities. The Independent Trustees are also reimbursed for reasonable travel expenses incurred in connection with attending meetings. The Trust may also pay the reasonable incidental costs of a Trustee to attend training or other types of conferences relating to the investment company industry.

The following tables set forth certain information with respect to the compensation of each Trustee of the Trust (then serving) for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024:

Trustee Compensation

Financial Square Funds

Investor Funds

Name of Trustee	Treasury Obligations Fund	Treasury Instruments Fund	Treasury Solutions Fund	Government Fund	Federal Instruments Fund	Money Market Fund	Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund	Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund
Gregory G. Weaver ⁽¹⁾	\$13,669	\$23,555	\$6,775	\$61,710	\$4,609	\$5,394	\$3,734	—	—
Cheryl K. Beebe	\$ 6,752	\$12,131	\$3,371	\$31,356	\$2,316	\$2,724	\$1,836	—	—
Dwight L. Bush	\$ 9,237	\$15,922	\$4,579	\$41,710	\$3,115	\$3,645	\$2,523	—	—
Kathryn A. Cassidy ⁽²⁾	\$10,837	\$18,679	\$5,372	\$48,932	\$3,655	\$4,277	\$2,961	—	—
John G. Chou	\$ 9,237	\$15,922	\$4,579	\$41,710	\$3,115	\$3,645	\$2,523	—	—
Joaquin Delgado	\$ 9,237	\$15,922	\$4,579	\$41,710	\$3,115	\$3,645	\$2,523	—	—
Eileen H. Dowling	\$ 9,237	\$15,922	\$4,579	\$41,710	\$3,115	\$3,645	\$2,523	—	—
Lawrence Hughes	\$ 6,413	\$11,522	\$3,202	\$29,780	\$2,199	\$2,587	\$1,743	—	—
John F. Killian	\$ 6,413	\$11,522	\$3,202	\$29,780	\$2,199	\$2,587	\$1,743	—	—
Steven D. Krichmar	\$ 6,413	\$11,522	\$3,202	\$29,780	\$2,199	\$2,587	\$1,734	—	—
Michael Latham	\$ 7,516	\$13,503	\$3,753	\$34,901	\$2,577	\$3,032	\$2,043	—	—
Lawrence W. Stranghoener	\$ 6,413	\$11,522	\$3,202	\$29,780	\$2,199	\$2,587	\$1,743	—	—
James A. McNamara ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name of Trustee	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Trust's Expenses	Total Compensation From Fund Complex (including the Funds)*
Gregory G. Weaver ⁽¹⁾	\$0	\$555,750
Cheryl K. Beebe	\$0	\$388,500
Dwight L. Bush	\$0	\$375,750
Kathryn A. Cassidy ⁽²⁾	\$0	\$440,750
John G. Chou	\$0	\$375,750
Joaquin Delgado	\$0	\$375,750
Eileen H. Dowling	\$0	\$375,750
Lawrence Hughes	\$0	\$354,750
John F. Killian	\$0	\$354,750
Steven D. Krichmar	\$0	\$354,750
Michael Latham	\$0	\$412,250
Lawrence W. Stranghoener	\$0	\$354,750
James A. McNamara ⁽³⁾	\$0	—

* Represents fees paid to each Trustee during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024 from the Goldman Sachs Fund Complex. For Ms. Beebe and Messrs. Hughes, Killian, Krichmar, Latham and Stranghoener, the Goldman Sachs Fund Complex includes Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund, Goldman Sachs MLP and Energy Renaissance Fund, Goldman Sachs Trust II, Goldman Sachs ETF Trust, and Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II as of November 30, 2024. For Mses. Cassidy and Dowling and Messrs. Bush, Chou, Delgado, and Weaver, the Goldman Sachs Fund Complex includes Goldman Sachs Trust and Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust as of November 30, 2024. For Mr. McNamara, the Goldman Sachs Fund Complex includes Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund, Goldman Sachs Credit Income Fund, Goldman Sachs MLP and Energy Renaissance Fund, Goldman Sachs Trust; Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust, Goldman Sachs Trust II, Goldman Sachs ETF Trust, and Goldman Sachs ETF Trust II.

⁽¹⁾ Includes compensation as Board Chair.

⁽²⁾ Includes compensation as “audit committee financial expert,” as defined in Item 3 of Form N-CSR.

⁽³⁾ Mr. McNamara is an Interested Trustee due to the positions he holds with Goldman Sachs, and as such, receive no compensation from the Funds or the Goldman Sachs Fund.

The Trust, its Investment Advisers and principal underwriter have adopted codes of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the Act that permit personnel subject to their particular codes of ethics to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

As stated in the Funds' Prospectuses, GSAM, 200 West Street, New York, New York 10282, serves as Investment Adviser to the Funds. GSAM is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and an affiliate of Goldman Sachs. Prior to the end of April 2003, Goldman Sachs Asset Management, a business unit of the Investment Management Division ("IMD") of Goldman Sachs, served as the Funds' investment adviser. On or about April 26, 2003, GSAM assumed Goldman Sachs Asset Management's investment advisory responsibilities for those Funds. See "Service Providers" in the Funds' Prospectuses for a description of the Investment Adviser's duties to the Funds.

Founded in 1869, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. is a publicly-held financial holding company and a leading global investment banking, securities and investment management firm. Goldman Sachs is a leader in developing portfolio strategies and in many fields of investing and financing, participating in financial markets worldwide and serving individuals, institutions, corporations and governments. Goldman Sachs is also among the principal market sources for current and thorough information on companies, industrial sectors, markets, economies and currencies, and trades and makes markets in a wide range of equity and debt securities 24 hours a day. The firm is headquartered in New York with offices in countries throughout the world. It has trading professionals throughout the United States, as well as in London, Frankfurt, Tokyo, Seoul, Sao Paulo and other major financial centers around the world. The active participation of Goldman Sachs in the world's financial markets enhances its ability to identify attractive investments. Goldman Sachs has agreed to permit the Funds to use the name "Goldman Sachs" or a derivative thereof as part of each Fund's name for as long as each Fund's Management Agreement (as described below) is in effect.

The Management Agreements provide that GSAM, in its capacity as Investment Adviser, may render similar services to others so long as the services under the Management Agreements are not impaired thereby. The Funds' Management Agreements were approved by the Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not parties to such agreements or "interested persons" (as such term is defined in the Act) of any party thereto (the "non-interested Trustees") on June 11-12, 2024, with respect to each of the Funds. A discussion regarding the Trustees' basis for approving the Management Agreements in 2024 is available in the Funds' Form N-CSR for the most recent fiscal year end.

Each Management Agreement will remain in effect until June 30, 2025 and will continue in effect with respect to the applicable Fund from year to year thereafter provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually as set forth in the Management Agreement.

The Management Agreements provide that GSAM shall not be liable to a Fund for any error of judgment by GSAM or for any loss sustained by a Fund except in the case of GSAM's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of duty. The Management Agreements also provide that they shall terminate automatically if assigned and that they may be terminated with respect to any particular Funds without penalty by vote of a majority of the Trustees or a majority of the outstanding voting securities of that Fund on 60 days' written notice to GSAM or by GSAM without penalty at any time on 90 days' (60 days with respect to a Fund) written notice to the Trust.

Pursuant to the Management Agreements, the Investment Adviser is entitled to receive a fee from the Trust, computed daily and paid monthly, at the annual rates of each Fund's average daily net assets set forth in the table below. Also included below are the actual management fee rates paid by each Fund (after application of any management fee waivers, as indicated) for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024. The Investment Adviser may waive a portion of its management fee payable by a Fund in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to any of the affiliated funds in which the Fund invests. Additionally, the

Investment Adviser may voluntarily waive certain fees and expenses, and such voluntary waivers may be discontinued or modified at any time without notice.

Fund	Contractual Rate	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024*
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	0.18%	0.18%
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0.18%	0.18%
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0.18%	0.18%
Financial Square Government Fund	0.16%	0.16%
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	0.18%	0.18%
Investor Money Market Fund	0.16%	0.16%
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0.16%	0.16%
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund	0.16%	0.16%
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund	0.16%	0.16%

* The Actual Rate may not correlate to the Contractual Rate as a result of management fee waivers that may be in effect from time to time.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023, and November 30, 2022 the amounts of fees incurred by each Fund under its respective Management Agreement were as follows (with and without the fee waivers that were then in effect and \$ in thousands):

Fund	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2024		Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2023		Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2022	
	With Fee Waiver	Without Fee Waiver	With Fee Waiver*	Without Fee Waiver	With Fee Waiver**	Without Fee Waiver
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$ 76,083	\$ 76,083	\$ 78,596	\$ 78,596	\$ 54,022	\$ 60,586
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	\$150,800	\$150,800	157,031	157,031	152,892	181,005
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	\$ 26,106	\$ 26,106	26,857	26,857	19,007	21,943
Financial Square Government Fund	\$376,183	\$376,183	402,917	402,917	297,975	354,116
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	\$ 11,070	\$ 11,070	9,383	11,428	4,815	5,592
Investor Money Market Fund	\$ 14,763	\$ 14,763	12,186	12,186	4,660	4,755
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	\$ 3,635	\$ 3,635	3,325	3,325	2,827	3,191
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund***	\$ 2	\$ 2	—	—	—	—
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund***	\$ 2	\$ 2	—	—	—	—

- * During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2023, GSAM agreed to waive a portion of the management fees payable by the Financial Square Treasury Obligations, Financial Square Treasury Instruments, Financial Square Treasury Solutions, Financial Square Government, Financial Square Federal Instruments, Investor Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Funds, and the effective fee rates for this period were 0.18%, 0.18%, 0.18%, 0.16%, 0.18%, 0.16% and 0.16%, respectively.
- ** During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022, GSAM agreed to waive a portion of the management fees payable by the Financial Square Treasury Obligations, Financial Square Treasury Instruments, Financial Square Treasury Solutions, Financial Square Government, Financial Square Federal Instruments, Investor Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Funds, and the effective fee rates for this period were 0.16%, 0.15%, 0.16%, 0.15%, 0.16%, 0.13%, 0.15%, 0.16% and 0.14%, respectively.
- *** The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds commenced operations on September 10, 2024. Therefore, no fees were paid by each Fund for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022.

Unless required to be performed by others pursuant to agreements with the Funds, the Investment Adviser also performs certain administrative services for each Fund under the Management Agreement. Such administrative services include, subject to the general supervision of the Trustees of the Trust, (i) providing supervision of all aspects of the Fund's non-investment operations; (ii) providing the Fund with personnel to perform such executive, administrative and clerical services as are reasonably necessary to provide effective administration of the Fund; (iii) arranging for, at the Fund's expense, the preparation of all of the Fund's required tax returns, the preparation and submission of reports to existing shareholders, the periodic updating of the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, and the preparation of reports filed with the SEC and other regulatory authorities; (iv) maintaining all of the Fund's records; and (v) providing the Fund with adequate office space and all necessary office equipment and services. In overseeing each Fund's non-investment operations, the Investment Adviser's services include, among other things, oversight of vendors hired by the Fund, oversight of Fund liquidity and risk management, oversight of regulatory inquiries and requests with respect to the Fund made to the Investment Adviser, valuation and accounting oversight and oversight of ongoing compliance with federal and state securities laws, tax regulations, and other applicable law.

Legal Proceedings. On October 22, 2020, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. announced a settlement of matters involving 1Malaysia Development Bhd. (1MDB), a Malaysian sovereign wealth fund, with the United States Department of Justice as well as criminal and civil authorities in the United Kingdom, Singapore and Hong Kong. Further information regarding the 1MDB settlement can be found at <https://www.goldmansachs.com/pressroom/press-releases/2020/goldman-sachs-2020-10-22.html>. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. previously entered into a settlement agreement with the Government of Malaysia and 1MDB to resolve all criminal and regulatory proceedings in Malaysia relating to 1MDB.

The Investment Adviser, Goldman Sachs and certain of their affiliates have received exemptive relief from the SEC to permit them to continue serving as investment adviser and principal underwriter for U.S.-registered investment companies.

The Distributor and Transfer Agent

Goldman Sachs, 200 West Street, New York, New York 10282, serves as the exclusive Distributor of shares of the Funds pursuant to a "best efforts" arrangement as provided by a distribution agreement with the Trust on behalf of each Fund. Shares of the Funds are offered and sold on a continuous basis by Goldman Sachs, acting as agent. Pursuant to the distribution agreement, after the Prospectuses and periodic reports have been prepared, set in type and mailed to shareholders, Goldman Sachs will pay for the printing and distribution of copies thereof used in connection with the offering to prospective investors. Goldman Sachs will also pay for other supplementary sales literature and advertising costs. Goldman Sachs may enter into sales agreements with certain Intermediaries to solicit subscriptions for Class A Shares and Class C Shares of the Financial Square Government Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund, and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund, and Class R6 Shares of the Financial Square Government Fund. Goldman Sachs receives a portion of the sales

charge imposed on the redemption of Class C Shares. Goldman Sachs retained approximately the following commissions on sales of Class C Shares during the following period:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Government Fund	\$1,875	\$2,177	\$57,947
Investor Money Market Fund	0	0	426
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0	0	91

The Distribution Agreement between Goldman Sachs and the Trust was most recently approved by the Trustees on June 11-12, 2024.

Goldman Sachs, 71 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606 serves as the Trust's Transfer Agent. Under its transfer agency agreement with the Trust, Goldman Sachs has undertaken with the Trust with respect to each Fund to: (i) record the issuance, transfer and redemption of shares, (ii) provide purchase and redemption confirmations and quarterly statements, as well as certain other statements, (iii) provide certain information to the Trust's custodian and the relevant sub-custodian in connection with redemptions, (iv) provide dividend crediting and certain disbursing agent services, (v) maintain shareholder accounts, (vi) provide certain state Blue Sky and other information, (vii) provide shareholders and certain regulatory authorities with tax-related information, (viii) respond to shareholder inquiries, and (ix) render certain other miscellaneous services. For its transfer agency services, Goldman Sachs is entitled to receive a transfer agency fee equal, on an annualized basis, to 0.01% of the average daily net assets with respect to each class of each Fund. Goldman Sachs may pay to certain intermediaries who perform transfer agent services to shareholders a networking or sub-transfer agent fee. These payments will be made from the transfer agency fees noted above and in the Funds' Prospectuses.

As compensation for services rendered to the Trust by Goldman Sachs as Transfer Agent and the assumption by Goldman Sachs of the expenses related thereto, Goldman Sachs received fees for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023, and November 30, 2022 from each Fund as follows under the fee schedules then in effect:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024		Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023		Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022	
	With Fee Waiver	Without Fee Waiver	With Fee Waiver¹	Without Fee Waiver	With Fee Waiver²	Without Fee Waiver
Financial Square Treasury Obligations						
Institutional Shares	\$3,617,942	\$3,617,942	\$3,800,665	\$3,800,665	\$2,220,914	\$2,788,532
Administration Shares	218,612	218,612	206,405	206,405	206,351	281,694
Service Shares	159,976	159,976	156,631	156,631	123,320	171,321
Preferred Shares	82,449	82,449	96,884	96,884	42,707	57,226
Select Shares	11,354	11,354	12,437	12,437	10,539	12,205
Capital Shares	130,564	130,564	88,326	88,326	36,757	48,354
Cash Management Shares	2,111	2,111	2,379	2,379	2,875	4,025
Premier Shares	1,487	1,487	1,474	1,474	1,477	1,845
Resource Shares	1,999	1,999	1,694	1,694	-	-
Financial Square Treasury Instruments⁴						
Institutional Shares	7,826,912	7,826,912	8,181,312	8,181,312	7,072,892	9,536,692
Administration Shares	210,516	210,516	222,096	222,096	173,752	234,574
Service Shares	132,043	132,043	71,742	71,742	86,603	118,673
Preferred Shares	6,616	6,616	8,762	8,762	4,690	6,448
Select Shares	43,187	43,187	42,381	42,381	28,838	34,154
Capital Shares	58,571	58,571	92,733	92,733	64,605	86,406
Cash Management Shares	3,902	3,902	3,259	3,259	666	992
Premier Shares	86,269	86,269	35,307	35,307	14,448	19,358
Loop Shares	4,208	4,208	10,741	10,741	14,534	19,576

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024		Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023		Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022	
	With Fee Waiver	Without Fee Waiver	With Fee Waiver ¹	Without Fee Waiver	With Fee Waiver ²	Without Fee Waiver
Seelaus Shares	1,349	1,349	52,736	52,736	-	-
Class D Shares ⁵	3,506	3,506	2,769	2,769	-	-
Financial Square Treasury Solutions						
Institutional Shares	1,261,690	1,261,690	1,327,684	1,327,684	798,045	1,045,526
Administration Shares	89,977	89,977	79,761	79,761	65,238	81,640
Service Shares	45,342	45,342	21,670	21,670	10,651	16,587
Preferred Shares	5,798	5,798	5,525	5,525	4,220	5,832
Select Shares	383	383	673	673	508	655
Capital Shares	16,322	16,322	19,004	19,004	13,935	20,532
Cash Management Shares	23,216	23,216	28,395	28,395	26,223	38,059
Premier Shares	7,484	7,484	9,517	9,517	7,080	10,368
Financial Square Government						
Institutional Shares	19,934,454	19,934,454	21,825,541	21,825,541	13,977,322	18,924,062
Administration Shares	1,010,672	1,010,672	936,046	936,046	585,194	812,833
Service Shares	138,041	138,041	140,520	140,520	83,209	108,339
Preferred Shares	206,435	206,435	192,722	192,722	99,405	128,215
Select Shares	111,391	111,391	137,937	137,937	69,927	89,650
Capital Shares	337,737	337,737	291,053	291,053	195,019	244,613
Cash Management Shares	59,514	59,514	31,907	31,907	20,355	28,036
Premier Shares	11,806	11,806	17,643	17,643	602,875	986,782
Class R6 Shares	44,369	44,369	29,182	29,182	436	580
Resource Shares	943	943	857	857	683	938
Class A Shares	351,723	351,723	153,818	153,818	35,007	51,277
Class C Shares	520	520	570	570	19,611	27,651
Class D Shares ³	9,308	9,308	0	7,271	-	-
Drexel Hamilton Shares	953,853	953,853	914,282	914,282	360,316	514,756
Loop Shares	242,566	242,566	356,008	356,008	106,032	132,488
Seelaus Shares	95,942	95,942	149,235	149,235	68,506	84,065
Financial Square Federal Instruments						
Institutional Shares	577,638	577,638	486,830	486,830	211,986	282,821
Administration Shares	17,893	17,893	13,834	13,834	4,544	5,813
Service Shares	3,513	3,513	3,572	3,572	738	984
Preferred Shares	12,910	12,910	14,796	14,796	12,058	12,142
Select Shares	-	-	3	3	3	4
Capital Shares	7	7	9	9	29	41.44
Premier Shares	-	-	3	3	3	4
Cash Management Shares	2,846	2,846	0	1,465	6,074	8,893
Class D Shares ⁵	127	127	793	793	-	-
Investor Money Market						
Institutional Shares	651,602	651,602	616,286	616,286	\$ 238,901	\$ 262,998
Administration Shares	34,929	34,929	23,531	23,531	6,906	7,583
Service Shares	1,795	1,795	4,956	4,956	3,515	4,217
Cash Management Shares	2,569	2,569	3,581	3,581	2,539	3,500
Class D Shares ⁵	1,143	1,143	390	390	-	-
Resource Shares	-	-	1	1	0	0
Class A Shares	230,566	230,566	0	112,932	3	4
Class C Shares	0	0	2	2	16,548	18,896
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market						

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024		Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023		Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022	
	With Fee Waiver	Without Fee Waiver	With Fee Waiver ¹	Without Fee Waiver	With Fee Waiver ²	Without Fee Waiver
Institutional Shares	220,848	220,848	203,065	203,065	151,1312	196,314
Administration Shares	146	146	945	945	1,541	1,685
Service Shares	165	165	42	42	59	81
Preferred Shares	50	50	36	36	10	13
Class A Shares	5,986	5,986	3,731	3,731	1,124	1,360
Class C Shares	-	-	2	2	0	0
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market⁶						
Institutional Shares	109	109	-	-	-	-
Administration Shares	1	1	-	-	-	-
Service Shares	1	1	-	-	-	-
Preferred Shares	1	1	-	-	-	-
Class A Shares	1	1	-	-	-	-
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market⁶						
Institutional Shares	121	121	-	-	-	-
Administration Shares	1	1	-	-	-	-
Service Shares	1	1	-	-	-	-
Preferred Shares	1	1	-	-	-	-
Class A Shares	1	1	-	-	-	-

1 During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2023, Goldman Sachs voluntarily agreed to waive a portion of the transfer agency fees for certain of the Funds, and the effective fee rate for this period for each Fund was 0.01%. Goldman Sachs anticipates that these waivers will be temporary, and they may be modified or terminated at any time.

2 During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs voluntarily agreed to waive a portion of the transfer agency fees for certain of the Funds, and the effective fee rate for this period for each Fund was 0.01%. Goldman Sachs anticipates that these waivers will be temporary, and they may be modified or terminated at any time.

3 Class D shares of the Financial Square Government Fund commenced operation on August 22, 2022.

4 Because the Token Shares of Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund are newly organized, Goldman Sachs did not receive compensation for services rendered to the Trust by Goldman Sachs as transfer and dividend disbursing agent with respect to Token Shares of the Fund and the assumption by Goldman Sachs of the expenses related thereto during the last three fiscal years.

5 Class D shares of the Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund, Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, and Investor Money Market Fund commenced operation on January 31, 2023

6 The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds commenced operations on September 10, 2024.

The Trust's distribution and transfer agency agreements each provide that Goldman Sachs may render similar services to others so long as the services Goldman Sachs provides thereunder are not impaired thereby. Such agreements also provide that the Trust will indemnify Goldman Sachs against certain liabilities.

Expenses

The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, is responsible for the payment of each Fund's respective expenses. The expenses include, without limitation, the fees payable to the Investment Adviser, distribution fees payable to Goldman Sachs (as applicable), service fees and administration fees paid to Intermediaries, the fees and expenses of the Trust's custodian and subcustodians, transfer agent fees and expenses, pricing service fees and expenses, brokerage fees and commissions, filing fees for the registration or qualification of the Trust's shares under federal or state securities laws, expenses of the organization of the Funds, fees and expenses incurred by

the Trust in connection with membership in investment company organizations including, but not limited to, the Investment Company Institute, taxes, interest, costs of liability insurance, fidelity bonds or indemnification, any costs, expenses or losses arising out of any liability of, or claim for damages or other relief asserted against, the Trust for violation of any law, legal, tax and auditing fees and expenses (including the cost of legal and certain accounting services rendered by employees of Goldman Sachs or its affiliates with respect to the Trust), expenses of preparing and setting in type Prospectuses, SAI, proxy material, reports and notices and the printing and distributing of the same to the Trust's shareholders and regulatory authorities, any expenses assumed by a Fund pursuant to its Distribution and Service Plans, compensation and expenses of its Independent Trustees, the fees and expenses of pricing services, dividend expenses on short sales and extraordinary expenses, if any, incurred by the Trust. Except for fees and expenses under any service plan, shareholder administration plan, administration plan or distribution and service plans applicable to a particular class and transfer agency fees and expenses, all Fund expenses are borne on a non-class specific basis.

The imposition of the Investment Adviser's fees, as well as other operating expenses, will have the effect of reducing the total return to investors. From time to time, the Investment Adviser may waive receipt of its fees and/or voluntarily assume certain expenses of a Fund, which would have the effect of lowering that Fund's overall expense ratio and increasing total return to investors at the time such amounts are waived or assumed, as the case may be.

For the Funds, as of May 22, 2025, the Investment Adviser has agreed to reduce or limit certain "Other Expenses" (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, administration fees, service fees, service and administration fees, shareholder administration fees, transfer agency fees and expenses, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to the extent such expenses exceed, on an annualized basis, 0.014% each Fund's average daily net assets.

Each arrangement will remain in place through at least May 22, 2026 (for Token Shares of the Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund) or March 30, 2026 (for all other Funds and share classes), and prior to such date, the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees. The expense limitations may be modified or terminated by the Investment Advisers at its discretion and without shareholder approval after such date, although the Investment Adviser does not presently intend to do so. A Fund's "Other Expenses" or "Total Fund Operating Expenses" (as applicable) may be further reduced by any custody and transfer agency fee credits received by the Fund.

Reimbursement and Other Expense Reductions

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023, and November 30, 2022, the amounts of certain "Other Expenses" of each Fund were reduced or otherwise limited by the Investment Adviser as follows under the expense limitations with the Funds that were then in effect (\$ in thousands):

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	-	-	-
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	-	-	-
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	-	-	-
Financial Square Government Fund	\$ 18	-	-
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	-	-	\$119
Investor Money Market Fund	360	\$416	609
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	298	211	550
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund	131	-	-
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund	131	-	-

Such reductions or limits, if any, are calculated monthly on a cumulative basis during each Fund's fiscal year and may be discontinued or modified by the applicable Investment Adviser in its discretion at any time.

In addition, the Funds have entered into certain expense offset arrangements with the custodian, which may result in a reduction in each Fund's expenses and are received irrespective of the application of the "Other Expense" limitations described above. For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023, and November 30, 2022, no Fund's custody fees were reduced under such arrangements.

Fees and expenses borne by the Funds relating to legal counsel, registering shares of a Fund, holding meetings and communicating with shareholders may include an allocable portion of the cost of maintaining an internal legal and compliance department. Each Fund may also bear an allocable portion of the Investment Adviser's costs of performing certain accounting services not being provided by a Fund's custodian.

Custodian

BNYM acts as custodian of the Funds' assets. In that capacity, BNYM maintains the accounting records and calculates the daily NAV per share of the Funds. Its mailing address is One Wall Street, New York, New York 10286.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, is the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. In addition to audit services, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP provides assistance on certain non-audit matters.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

General Categories of Conflicts Associated with the Funds

Goldman Sachs (which, for purposes of this "POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST" section, shall mean, collectively, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., the Investment Adviser and their affiliates, directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees) is a worldwide, full-service investment banking, broker-dealer, asset management and financial services organization and a major participant in global financial markets. As such, it provides a wide range of financial services to a substantial and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals. Goldman Sachs acts as broker-dealer, investment adviser, investment banker, underwriter, research provider, administrator, financier, adviser, market maker, trader, prime broker, derivatives dealer, clearing agent, lender, counterparty, agent, principal, distributor, investor or in other commercial capacities for accounts or companies (including Fund portfolio companies) or affiliated or unaffiliated investment funds (including pooled investment vehicles and private funds). In those and other capacities, Goldman Sachs advises and deals with clients and third parties in all markets and transactions and purchases, sells, holds and recommends a broad array of investments, including securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps, indices, baskets and other financial instruments and products, for its own account and for the accounts of clients and of its personnel. In addition, Goldman Sachs has direct and indirect interests in the global fixed income, currency, commodity, equities, bank loan and other markets. In certain cases, the Investment Adviser causes the Funds to invest in products and strategies sponsored, managed or advised by Goldman Sachs or in which Goldman Sachs has an interest, either directly or indirectly, or otherwise restricts the Funds from making such investments, as further described herein. In this regard, there are instances when Goldman Sachs' activities and dealings with other clients and third parties affect the Funds in ways that disadvantage the Funds and/or benefit Goldman Sachs or other Accounts.

In addition, the Investment Adviser's activities on behalf of certain other entities that are not investment advisory clients of the Investment Adviser create conflicts of interest between such entities, on the one hand, and Accounts (including the Funds), on the other hand, that are the same as or similar to the conflicts that arise between the Funds and other Accounts, as described herein. In managing conflicts of interest that arise as a result of the foregoing, the Investment Adviser generally will be subject to fiduciary requirements. For purposes of this "POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST" section, "Funds" shall mean, collectively, the Funds and any of the other Goldman Sachs Funds, and "Accounts" shall mean Goldman Sachs' own accounts, accounts in which personnel of Goldman Sachs have an interest, accounts of Goldman Sachs' clients, including separately managed accounts (or separate accounts), and investment vehicles that Goldman Sachs sponsors, manages or advises, including the Funds.

The conflicts herein do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the conflicts associated with the financial or other interests the Investment Adviser or Goldman Sachs may have now or in the future. Additional information about potential conflicts of interest regarding the Investment Adviser and Goldman Sachs is set forth in the Investment Adviser's Form ADV. A copy of Part 1 and Part 2A of the Investment Adviser's Form ADV is available on the SEC's website (www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

The Sale of Fund Shares and the Allocation of Investment Opportunities

Sales Incentives and Related Conflicts Arising from Goldman Sachs' Financial and Other Relationships with Intermediaries

Goldman Sachs and its personnel, including employees of the Investment Adviser, receive benefits and earn fees and compensation for services provided to Accounts (including the Funds) and in connection with the distribution of the Funds. Any such fees and compensation are generally paid directly or indirectly out of the fees payable to the Investment Adviser in connection with the management of such Accounts (including the Funds). Moreover, Goldman Sachs and its personnel, including employees of the Investment Adviser, have relationships (both involving and not involving the Funds, and including without limitation placement, brokerage, advisory and board relationships) with distributors, consultants and others who recommend, or engage in transactions with or for, the Funds. Such distributors, consultants and other parties may receive compensation from Goldman Sachs or the Funds in connection with such relationships. As a result of these relationships, distributors, consultants and other parties have conflicts that create incentives for them to promote the Funds.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Goldman Sachs and the Funds have in the past made, and may in the future make, payments to authorized dealers and other financial intermediaries and to salespersons to promote the Funds. These payments may be made out of Goldman Sachs' assets or amounts payable to Goldman Sachs. These payments create an incentive for such persons to highlight, feature or recommend the Funds.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among the Funds and Other Accounts

The Investment Adviser manages or advises multiple Accounts (including Accounts in which Goldman Sachs and its personnel have an interest) that have investment objectives that are the same or similar to the Funds and that seek to make or sell investments in the same securities or other instruments, sectors or strategies as the Funds. This creates potential conflicts, particularly in circumstances where the availability or liquidity of such investment opportunities is limited (e.g., in local and emerging markets, high yield securities, fixed income securities, direct loan originations, regulated industries, small capitalization, direct or indirect investments in private investment funds, investments in master limited partnerships in the oil and gas industry, initial public offerings/new issues and privately-issued debt securities).

Accounts (including the Funds) may invest in other Accounts (including the Funds) at or near the establishment of such Accounts, which may facilitate the Accounts achieving a specified size or scale. Conversely, Accounts (including the Funds) may also invest in other Accounts (including the Funds) that are near the end of their life and investment by Accounts (including the Funds) may allow such products to continue in operation.

The Investment Adviser does not receive performance-based compensation in respect of its investment management activities on behalf of the Funds, but may simultaneously manage Accounts for which the Investment Adviser receives greater fees or other compensation (including performance-based fees or allocations) than it receives in respect of the Funds. The simultaneous management of Accounts that pay greater fees or other compensation and the Funds creates a conflict of interest as the Investment Adviser has an incentive to favor Accounts with the potential to receive greater fees when allocating resources, services, functions or investment opportunities among Accounts. For instance, the Investment Adviser will be faced with a conflict of interest when allocating scarce investment opportunities given the possibly greater fees from Accounts that pay performance-based fees.

To address these potential conflicts, the Investment Adviser has developed allocation policies and procedures that provide that the Investment Adviser's personnel making portfolio decisions for Accounts will make investment decisions for, and allocate investment opportunities among, such Accounts consistent with the Investment Adviser's fiduciary obligations. However, the availability, amount, timing, structuring or terms of an investment available to the Funds differ from, and performance may be lower than, the investments and performance of other Accounts in certain cases. In addition, these policies and procedures may result in the pro rata allocation (on a basis determined by the Investment Adviser) of limited opportunities across eligible Accounts managed by a particular portfolio management team, but in other cases such allocation may not be pro rata. Furthermore, certain investment opportunities sourced by the Investment Adviser, or Goldman Sachs businesses or divisions outside of the Investment Adviser, may be allocated to Goldman Sachs for its own account or investment vehicles organized to facilitate investment by its current or former directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers, employees, and their families and related entities, including employee

benefit plans in which they participate, and current consultants, and not to Accounts. See Item 11 (“Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading—Participation or Interest in Client Transactions—Certain Effects of the Activities of Goldman Sachs and Advisory Accounts”) of the Investment Adviser’s Form ADV.

Allocation-related decisions for the Funds and other Accounts are made by reference to one or more factors. Factors may include: the date of inception of the Account; the Account’s portfolio and its investment horizons and objectives (including with respect to portfolio construction and target returns); the risk profile of the investment; guidelines and restrictions (including legal and regulatory restrictions affecting certain Accounts or affecting holdings across Accounts); client instructions; adverse effects of timing on other Accounts or the Investment Adviser potentially participating in the investment opportunity; strategic fit and other portfolio management considerations, including different desired levels of exposure to certain strategies; the expected future capacity of the Funds and the applicable Accounts; limits on the Investment Adviser’s brokerage discretion; cash and liquidity needs and other considerations; anticipated magnitude of the overall investment program for the then current year and any changes in the rate at which the program is carried out; the availability (or lack thereof) of other appropriate or substantially similar investment opportunities; the opportunity to invest in different layers in the capital structure of a company; differences in benchmark factors and hedging strategies among Accounts; the Investment Adviser’s perception of a potential co-investment party’s interest; and the source of the investment opportunity. Suitability considerations, reputational matters and other considerations may also be considered.

In a case in which one or more Accounts are intended to be the Investment Adviser’s primary investment vehicles focused on, or to receive priority with respect to, a particular trading strategy (“Primary Vehicles”) (as determined in the Investment Adviser’s discretion, and including investments sourced by or available from the Investment Adviser or affiliates of the Investment Adviser), other Accounts (including the Funds) may not have access to such strategy or may have more limited access than would otherwise be the case. For example, access to such strategies may only be available to certain Accounts through an investment in a Primary Vehicle, which investment would result in additional management fees and/or performance-based compensation payable to the Investment Adviser. To the extent that such Accounts are managed by areas of Goldman Sachs other than the Investment Adviser, such Accounts will not be subject to the Investment Adviser’s allocation policies. Investments by such Accounts may reduce or eliminate the availability of investment opportunities to, or otherwise adversely affect, the Fund. Furthermore, in cases in which one or more Accounts are intended to be the Investment Adviser’s primary investment vehicles focused on, or receive priority with respect to, a particular trading strategy or type of investment, such Accounts have specific policies or guidelines with respect to Accounts or other persons receiving the opportunity to invest alongside such Accounts with respect to one or more investments (“Co-Investment Opportunities”). As a result, certain Accounts or other persons will receive allocations to, or rights to invest in, Co-Investment Opportunities that are not available generally to the Funds.

In addition, in some cases the Investment Adviser makes investment recommendations to Accounts that make investment decisions independently of the Investment Adviser. In circumstances in which there is limited availability of an investment opportunity, if such Accounts invest in the investment opportunity at the same time as, or prior to, a Fund, the availability of the investment opportunity for the Fund will be reduced irrespective of the Investment Adviser’s policies regarding allocations of investments.

The Investment Adviser, from time to time, develops and implements new trading strategies or seeks to participate in new trading strategies and investment opportunities. These strategies and opportunities are not employed in all Accounts or employed pro rata among Accounts where they are used, even if the strategy or opportunity is consistent with the objectives of such Accounts. Further, a trading strategy employed for a Fund that is similar to, or the same as, that of another Account may be implemented differently, sometimes to a material extent. For example, a Fund may invest in different securities or other assets, or invest in the same securities and other assets but in different proportions, than another Account with the same or similar trading strategy. The implementation of the Fund’s trading strategy depends on a variety of factors, including the portfolio managers involved in managing the trading strategy for the Account, the time difference associated with the location of different portfolio management teams, and the factors described above and in Item 6 (“PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT—Side-by-Side Management of Advisory Accounts; Allocation of Opportunities”) of the Investment Adviser’s Form ADV.

During periods of unusual market conditions, the Investment Adviser may deviate from its normal trade allocation practices. For example, this may occur with respect to the management of unlevered and/or long-only Accounts that are typically managed on a side-by-side basis with levered and/or long-short Accounts.

The Investment Adviser and the Funds may receive notice of, or offers to participate in, investment opportunities from third parties for various reasons. The Investment Adviser in its sole discretion will determine whether a Fund will participate in any such investment opportunities and investors should not expect that the Fund will participate in any such investment opportunities unless the opportunities are received pursuant to contractual requirements, such as preemptive rights or rights offerings, under the terms of the Fund's investments. Some or all Funds may, from time to time, be offered investment opportunities that are made available through Goldman Sachs businesses outside of the Investment Adviser, including, for example, interests in real estate and other private investments. In this regard, a conflict of interest exists to the extent that Goldman Sachs controls or otherwise influences the terms and pricing of such investments and/or retains other benefits in connection therewith. However, Goldman Sachs businesses outside of the Investment Adviser are under no general obligation or other duty to provide investment opportunities to the Funds, and generally are not expected to do so. Further, opportunities sourced within particular portfolio management teams within the Investment Adviser may not be allocated to Accounts (including the Funds) managed by such teams or by other teams. Opportunities not allocated (or not fully allocated) to the Funds or other Accounts managed by the Investment Adviser may be undertaken by Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser), including for Accounts, or made available to other Accounts or third parties, and the Funds will not receive any compensation related to such opportunities. Even in the case of an opportunity received by a Fund pursuant to contractual requirements, the Investment Adviser may decide in its discretion that the Fund will not participate in such opportunity for portfolio construction reasons, due to the investment objective and strategies of such Fund, or because the Investment Adviser determines that participation would not be appropriate for such Fund for other reasons, in which case the Investment Adviser may allocate such opportunity to another Account. Additional information about the Investment Adviser's allocation policies is set forth in Item 6 ("PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT—Side-by-Side Management of Advisory Accounts; Allocation of Opportunities") of the Investment Adviser's Form ADV.

As a result of the various considerations above, there will be cases in which certain Accounts (including Accounts in which Goldman Sachs and personnel of Goldman Sachs have an interest) receive an allocation of an investment opportunity (including an investment opportunity sourced by or available from the Investment Adviser or affiliates of the Investment Adviser) at times that the Funds do not, or when the Funds receive an allocation of such opportunities but on different terms than other Accounts (which may be less favorable). In addition, due to regulatory or other considerations, the receipt of an investment opportunity by certain Funds may restrict or limit the ability of other Funds to receive an allocation of the same opportunity. The application of these considerations may cause differences in the performance of different Accounts that employ strategies the same or similar to those of the Funds.

Certain Accounts may be unable to participate directly in particular types of investment opportunities (including those sourced by or available from the Investment Adviser or affiliates of the Investment Adviser), such as certain types of loans, due to the nature and/or size of the Accounts or limitations or prohibitions in applicable loan or transaction documentation. In addition, certain Accounts may be limited due to the timing or specific nature of the particular investment opportunity.

Multiple Accounts (including the Funds) may participate in a particular investment or incur expenses applicable in connection with the operation or management of the Accounts, or otherwise may be subject to costs or expenses that are allocable to more than one Account (which may include, without limitation, research expenses, technology expenses, valuation agent expenses, expenses relating to participation in bondholder groups, restructurings, class actions and other litigation, and insurance premiums). The Investment Adviser may allocate investment-related and other expenses on a pro rata or different basis. Certain Accounts are, by their terms or by determination of the Investment Adviser, on a case-by-case basis, not responsible for their share of such expenses, and, in addition, the Investment Adviser has agreed with certain Accounts to cap the amount of expenses (or the amount of certain types of expenses) borne by such Accounts, which results in such Accounts not bearing the full share of expenses they would otherwise have borne as described above. As a result, certain Accounts are responsible for bearing a different or greater amount of expenses, while other Accounts do not bear any, or do not bear their full share, of such expenses. The Investment Adviser may bear any such expenses on behalf of certain Accounts and not for others, as it determines in its sole discretion. If the Investment Adviser bears expenses on behalf of an Account and the Account subsequently receives reimbursement for such expenses, the Investment Adviser will generally be entitled to receive all or a portion of the amount of such reimbursement, up to the amount that was borne by the Investment Adviser on behalf of such Account.

Accounts will generally incur expenses with respect to the consideration and pursuit of transactions that are not ultimately consummated ("broken-deal expenses"). Examples of broken-deal expenses include (i) research costs, (ii) fees and expenses of legal, financial, accounting, consulting or other advisers (including the Investment Adviser or its affiliates) in connection with conducting

due diligence or otherwise pursuing a particular non-consummated transaction, (iii) fees and expenses in connection with arranging financing for a particular non-consummated transaction, (iv) travel, entertainment and overtime meal and transportation costs, (v) deposits or down payments that are forfeited in connection with, or amounts paid as a penalty for, a particular non-consummated transaction and (vi) other expenses incurred in connection with activities related to a particular non-consummated transaction.

The Investment Adviser has adopted a policy relating to the allocation of broken-deal expenses among Accounts (including the Funds) and other potential investors. Pursuant to the policy, broken-deal expenses generally will be allocated among Accounts in the manner that the Investment Adviser determines to be fair and equitable, which will be pro rata or on a different basis.

Goldman Sachs' Financial and Other Interests May Incentivize Goldman Sachs to Promote the Sale of Fund Shares

Goldman Sachs and its personnel have interests in promoting sales of Fund shares, and the compensation from such sales may be greater than the compensation relating to sales of interests in other Accounts. Therefore, Goldman Sachs and its personnel may have a financial interest in promoting Fund shares over interests in other Accounts.

Management of the Funds by the Investment Adviser

Considerations Relating to Information Held by Goldman Sachs

Goldman Sachs has established certain information barriers and other policies designed to address the sharing of information between different businesses within Goldman Sachs. As a result of information barriers, the Investment Adviser generally will not have access, or will have limited access, to certain information and personnel, including senior personnel, in other areas of Goldman Sachs, and generally will not manage the Funds with the benefit of information held by such other areas. Goldman Sachs, due to its access to and knowledge of funds, markets and securities based on its prime brokerage and other businesses, will from time to time make decisions based on information or take (or refrain from taking) actions with respect to interests in investments of the kind held (directly or indirectly) by the Funds in a manner that is adverse to the Funds, and will not have any obligation or other duty to share information with the Investment Adviser.

In limited circumstances, however, including for purposes of managing business and reputational risk, and subject to policies and procedures, personnel on one side of an information barrier may have access to information and personnel on the other side of the information barrier through "wall crossings." The Investment Adviser faces conflicts of interest in determining whether to engage in such wall crossings. In addition, Goldman Sachs or the Investment Adviser may determine to move certain personnel, businesses, or business units from one side of an information barrier to the other side of the information barrier. In connection therewith, Goldman Sachs personnel, businesses, and business units that were moved will no longer have access to the personnel, businesses and business units on the side of the information barrier from which they were moved.

Information obtained in connection with such wall crossings and changes to information barriers may limit or restrict the ability of the Investment Adviser to engage in or otherwise effect transactions on behalf of the Funds (including purchasing or selling securities that the Investment Adviser may otherwise have purchased or sold for an Account in the absence of a wall crossing or change to an information barrier). In managing conflicts of interest that arise as a result of the foregoing, the Investment Adviser generally will be subject to fiduciary requirements. Information barriers also exist between certain businesses within the Investment Adviser. The conflicts described herein with respect to information barriers and otherwise with respect to Goldman Sachs and the Investment Adviser also apply to the asset management business of Goldman Sachs Asset & Wealth Management (of which the Investment Adviser is a part), as well as to the other businesses within Goldman Sachs Asset & Wealth Management (including the Investment Adviser). In addition, there may also be circumstances in which, as a result of information held by certain portfolio management teams in the Investment Adviser, the Investment Adviser limits an activity or transaction for a Fund, including if the Fund is managed by a portfolio management team other than the team holding such information.

In addition, regardless of the existence of information barriers, Goldman Sachs will not have any obligation or other duty to make available for the benefit of the Funds any information regarding Goldman Sachs' trading activities, strategies or views, or the activities, strategies or views used for other Accounts. Furthermore, to the extent that the Investment Adviser has developed fundamental analysis and proprietary technical models or other information, Goldman Sachs and its personnel, or other parts of the

Investment Adviser, will not be under any obligation or other duty to share certain information with the Investment Adviser or personnel involved in decision-making for Accounts (including the Funds), and the Funds may make investment decisions that differ from those they would have made if Goldman Sachs had provided such information, and be disadvantaged as a result thereof.

Different areas of the Investment Adviser and Goldman Sachs take views, and make decisions or recommendations, that are different than those of other areas of the Investment Adviser and Goldman Sachs. Different portfolio management teams within the Investment Adviser make decisions based on information or take (or refrain from taking) actions with respect to Accounts they advise in a manner different than or adverse to the Funds. Such teams do not share information with the Funds' portfolio management teams, including as a result of certain information barriers and other policies, and will not have any obligation or other duty to do so.

Goldman Sachs operates a business known as Prime Services, which provides prime brokerage, administrative and other services to clients that from time to time involve investment funds (including pooled investment vehicles and private funds) in which one or more Accounts invest ("Underlying Funds") or markets and securities in which Accounts invest. Prime Services and other parts of Goldman Sachs have broad access to information regarding the current status of certain markets, investments and funds and detailed information about fund operators that is not available to the Investment Adviser. In addition, Goldman Sachs from time to time acts as a prime broker to one or more Underlying Funds, in which case Goldman Sachs will have information concerning the investments and transactions of such Underlying Funds that is not available to the Investment Adviser. As a result of these and other activities, parts of Goldman Sachs will possess information in respect of markets, investments, investment advisers that are affiliated or unaffiliated with Goldman Sachs and Underlying Funds, which, if known to the Investment Adviser, might cause the Investment Adviser to seek to dispose of, retain or increase interests in investments held by Accounts or acquire certain positions on behalf of Accounts, or take other actions. Goldman Sachs will be under no obligation or other duty to make any such information available to the Investment Adviser or personnel involved in decision-making for Accounts (including the Funds).

Valuation of the Funds' Investments

The Investment Adviser performs certain valuation services related to securities and assets held in the Funds. The Investment Adviser performs such valuation services in accordance with its valuation policies. The Investment Adviser may value an identical asset differently than Goldman Sachs, or another division or unit within Goldman Sachs values the asset, including because Goldman Sachs, or such other division or unit, has information or uses valuation techniques and models that it does not share with, or that are different than those of, the Investment Adviser. This is particularly the case in respect of difficult-to-value assets. The Investment Adviser may also value an identical asset differently in different Accounts, including because different Accounts are subject to different valuation guidelines pursuant to their respective governing agreements (e.g., in connection with certain regulatory restrictions applicable to different Accounts). In addition, there may be significant differences in the treatment of the same asset by the Investment Adviser and Goldman Sachs, other divisions or units of Goldman Sachs, and/or among Accounts (e.g., with respect to an asset that is a loan, there can be differences when it is determined that such loan is deemed to be on non-accrual status or in default). Differences in valuation should be expected where different third-party vendors are hired to perform valuation functions for the Accounts, the Accounts are managed or advised by different portfolio management teams within the Investment Adviser that employ different valuation policies or procedures, or otherwise. The Investment Adviser will face a conflict with respect to valuations generally because of their effect on the Investment Adviser's fees and other compensation. Furthermore, the application of particular valuation policies with respect to the Funds will, under certain circumstances, result in improved performance of the Funds.

Data and Information Sharing

Accounts, the Investment Adviser, and/or their respective affiliates, portfolio companies and other investments (collectively, the "Data Parties") often possess data and information that they may utilize for various purposes and which they would not otherwise possess in the ordinary course of their businesses. For example, information relating to business operations, trends, budgets, customers or users, assets, funding and other metrics that the Data Parties possess or acquire through their management of Accounts and/or their own businesses and investment activities may be used by Goldman Sachs to identify and/or evaluate potential investments for Accounts and to facilitate the management of Accounts, including through operational improvements. Conversely, Goldman Sachs may use data and information that it has or acquires in connection with an Account's activities for the benefit of Goldman Sachs' own businesses and investment activities and their portfolio companies and other investments.

From time to time, Goldman Sachs may commission third-party research, at an Account's expense, in connection with the diligence of an investment opportunity or in connection with its management of a portfolio investment, and such research is expected to subsequently be available to other investment vehicles (and such persons will generally not be required to compensate an Account for the benefit they receive from such research). Such benefits could be material and Goldman Sachs will have no duty, contractual, fiduciary or otherwise, not to use such information in connection with the business and investment activities of itself, Accounts and/or their portfolio companies and other investments.

Furthermore, except for contractual obligations to third parties to maintain confidentiality of certain information, regulatory limitations on the use of material nonpublic information, and the Data Parties' information walls, Goldman Sachs is generally free to use data and information from an Account's activities to assist in the pursuit of its various other interests and activities, including to trade for the benefit of Goldman Sachs or another Account. Accounts and other sources of such data and information may not receive any financial or other benefit from having provided such data and information to Goldman Sachs. The potential ability to monetize such data and information may create incentives for Goldman Sachs to cause an Account to invest in entities and companies with a significant amount of data that it might not otherwise have invested in or on terms less favorable than it otherwise would have sought to obtain.

Goldman Sachs' and the Investment Adviser's Activities on Behalf of Other Accounts

The Investment Adviser provides advisory services to the Funds. Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser), the clients it advises, and its personnel have interests in and advise Accounts that have investment objectives or portfolios similar to, related to or opposed to those of the Funds. Goldman Sachs may receive greater fees or other compensation (including performance-based fees) from such Accounts than it does from the Funds, in which case Goldman Sachs is incentivized to favor such Accounts. In addition, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser), the clients it advises, and its personnel may engage (or consider engaging) in commercial arrangements or transactions with Accounts, and/or compete for commercial arrangements or transactions in the same types of companies, assets securities and other instruments, as the Funds. Such arrangements, transactions or investments adversely affect such Funds by, for example, limiting their ability to engage in such activity or affecting the pricing or terms of such arrangements, transactions or investments. Moreover, a particular Fund on the one hand, and Goldman Sachs or other Accounts, on the other hand, may vote differently on or take or refrain from taking different actions with respect to the same security, which are disadvantageous to the Fund. Additionally, as described below, the Investment Adviser faces conflicts of interest arising out of Goldman Sachs' relationships and business dealings in connection with decisions to take or refrain from taking certain actions on behalf of Accounts when doing so would be adverse to Goldman Sachs' relationships or other business dealings with such parties.

Transactions by, advice to and activities of Accounts (including with respect to investment decisions, voting and the enforcement of rights) may involve the same or related companies, securities or other assets or instruments as those in which the Funds invest, and it should be expected that such Accounts engage in a strategy while a Fund is undertaking the same or a differing strategy, any of which could directly or indirectly disadvantage the Fund (including its ability to engage in a transaction or other activities).

In various circumstances, different Accounts make investments as part of a single transaction, including in situations in which multiple Accounts comprise a single "fund family" and situations in which Accounts make investments on a side-by-side basis on the same terms and conditions. In these circumstances, the participating Accounts may have different interests, such as different investment timing horizons, including, for example, when certain Accounts are closed-end vehicles or otherwise have a limited investment period, while other Accounts are open-ended or otherwise have a less limited investment period. Similarly, capital contribution and other obligations associated with an investment may extend beyond a particular Account's investment period or expected term. In such circumstances, the Investment Adviser may negotiate the terms of an investment on a collective basis and such terms may not be as favorable, from the perspective of a particular Account, than if the Account had been the sole participating Account. Terms required by one Account (for example, due to regulatory requirements) when it invests may negatively impact the ability of another Account to consummate the investment or may adversely alter its terms. Similarly, one Account may seek to dispose of an investment at a time when it would be desirable for another Account to continue to hold such investment (or vice versa). Depending on the structure of the applicable investment, disposing of a portion of the investment may be impractical or costly, or may have adverse effects on the rights of Accounts continuing to hold the investment. As a result, the Investment Adviser may be incentivized to accelerate or delay the sale, disposition or restructuring of an investment, which may have an adverse effect on certain of the Accounts participating in the transaction. Further, a particular Account that holds a minority interest in a portfolio company in

which another Account owns a majority interest could be adversely affected in the context of restructuring and/or recapitalization transactions with respect to such portfolio company. When making an investment decision with respect to an investment in which multiple Accounts are invested, Goldman Sachs may primarily take into account the specific effect such investment decision will have on the Accounts as a whole, and not based on the best interests of any particular Account. In the event the Investment Adviser makes different investment decisions (including with respect to the timing of dispositions, additional investments, and other decisions) for Funds with respect to an investment in a common portfolio company, such Funds could have different rates of return and profit and loss on the investment or otherwise be adversely affected.

In addition, Goldman Sachs may be engaged to provide advice to an Account that is considering entering into a transaction with a Fund, and Goldman Sachs may advise the Account not to pursue the transaction with the Fund, or otherwise in connection with a potential transaction provide advice to the Account that would be adverse to the Fund. Additionally, if a Fund buys a security and an Account establishes a short position in that same security or in similar securities, such short position may result in the impairment of the price of the security that the Fund holds or could be designed to profit from a decline in the price of the security. A Fund could similarly be adversely impacted if it establishes a short position, following which an Account takes a long position in the same security or in similar securities. Furthermore, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) may make filings in connection with a shareholder class action lawsuit or similar matter involving a particular security on behalf of an Account (including a Fund), but not on behalf of a different Account (including a Fund) that holds or held the same security, or that is invested in or has extended credit to different parts of the capital structure of the same issuer. Accounts may also have different rights in respect of an investment with the same issuer, or invest in different classes of the same issuer that have different rights, including, without limitation, with respect to liquidity. The determination to exercise such rights by the Investment Adviser on behalf of such other Accounts may have an adverse effect on the Funds.

The Funds are expected to transact with a variety of counterparties. Some of these counterparties will also engage in transactions with other Accounts managed by the Investment Adviser or another Goldman Sachs entity or business unit. For example, a Fund may directly or indirectly purchase assets from a counterparty at the same time the counterparty (or an affiliate thereof) is also negotiating to purchase different assets from another Account. This creates potential conflicts of interest, particularly with respect to the terms and purchase prices of the sales. For example, Goldman Sachs may receive fees or other compensation in connection with the sale of assets by an Account to a counterparty, which creates an incentive to negotiate a higher purchase price for those assets in a separate transaction where the Fund is a purchaser.

Similarly, a particular Fund may dispose of one or more assets through a block sale that includes assets held by other Accounts or as part of a series of transactions in which assets from multiple Accounts are sold to the same purchaser. This creates potential conflicts of interest, particularly with regard to the determination of the purchase prices of the applicable assets. For example, Goldman Sachs may receive greater fees or other compensation (including performance-based fees) in connection with the sale of assets in other Accounts that participate in a block sale as compared to the compensation that Goldman Sachs receives in connection with the sale of assets by the particular Fund. There can be no assurance that the compensation received by the particular Fund as a result of participating in a block sale would be greater than the compensation that the particular Fund would receive if its assets were sold as part of a standalone transaction. Any such transaction will be effected in accordance with the Investment Adviser's fiduciary obligations.

Shareholders may be offered (or may already have) access to advisory services through several different Goldman Sachs businesses (including through Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC and the Investment Adviser). Different advisory businesses within Goldman Sachs manage Accounts according to different strategies and apply different criteria to the same or similar strategies and have differing investment views in respect of an issuer or a security or other investment. Similarly, within the Investment Adviser, certain investment teams or portfolio managers can have differing or opposite investment views in respect of an issuer or a security, and as a result some or all of the positions a Fund's investment team or portfolio managers take in respect of the Fund will be inconsistent with, or adversely affected by, the interests and activities of the Accounts advised by other investment teams or portfolio managers of the Investment Adviser. Research, analyses or viewpoints will be available to clients or potential clients at different times. Goldman Sachs will not have any obligation or other duty to make available to the Funds any research or analysis at any particular time or prior to its public dissemination. The Investment Adviser is responsible for making investment decisions on behalf of the Funds, and such investment decisions can differ from investment decisions or recommendations by Goldman Sachs on behalf of other Accounts. The timing of transactions entered into or recommended by Goldman Sachs, on behalf of itself or its clients,

including the Funds, may negatively impact the Funds or benefit certain other Accounts. For example, if Goldman Sachs, on behalf of one or more Accounts, implements an investment decision or strategy ahead of, or contemporaneously with, or behind similar investment decisions or strategies made for the Funds (whether or not the investment decisions emanate from the same research analysis or other information), it could result, due to market impact or other factors, in liquidity constraints or in certain Funds receiving less favorable investment or trading results or incurring increased costs. Similarly, if Goldman Sachs implements an investment decision or strategy that results in a purchase (or sale) of a security for one Fund, such implementation may increase the value of such security already held by another Account (or decrease the value of such security that such other Account intends to purchase), thereby benefitting such other Account.

Subject to applicable law, the Investment Adviser is incentivized to cause the Funds to invest in securities, bank loans or other obligations of companies affiliated with or advised by Goldman Sachs or in which Goldman Sachs or Accounts have an equity, debt or other interest, or to engage in investment transactions that may result in other Accounts being relieved of obligations or otherwise divested of investments, which may enhance the profitability of Goldman Sachs' or other Accounts' investment in and activities with respect to such companies. The Investment Adviser, in its discretion and in certain circumstances, recommends that certain Funds have ongoing business dealings, arrangements or agreements with persons who are (i) former employees of Goldman Sachs, (ii) affiliates or other portfolio companies of Goldman Sachs or other Accounts, (iii) Goldman Sachs' employees' family members and/or relatives and/or certain of their portfolio companies or (iv) persons otherwise associated with an investor in an Account or a portfolio company or service provider of Goldman Sachs or an Account. The Funds may bear, directly or indirectly, the costs of such dealings, arrangements or agreements. These recommendations, and recommendations relating to continuing any such dealings, arrangements or agreements, pose conflicts of interest and may be based on differing incentives due to Goldman Sachs' relationships with such persons. In particular, when acting on behalf of, and making decisions for, Accounts, the Investment Adviser may take into account Goldman Sachs' interests in maintaining its relationships and business dealings with such persons. As a result, the Investment Adviser faces conflicts of interest arising out of Goldman Sachs' relationships and business dealings in connection with decisions to take or refrain from taking certain actions on behalf of Accounts when doing so would be adverse to Goldman Sachs' relationships or other business dealings with such parties.

When the Investment Adviser wishes to place an order for different types of Accounts (including the Funds) for which aggregation is not practicable, the Investment Adviser may use a trade sequencing and rotation policy to determine which type of Account is to be traded first. Under this policy, each portfolio management team may determine the length of its trade rotation period and the sequencing schedule for different categories of clients within this period provided that the trading periods and these sequencing schedules are designed to be reasonable. Within a given trading period, the sequencing schedule establishes when and how frequently a given client category will trade first in the order of rotation. The Investment Adviser may deviate from the predetermined sequencing schedule under certain circumstances, and the Investment Adviser's trade sequencing and rotation policy may be amended, modified or supplemented at any time without prior notice to clients.

Potential Conflicts Relating to Follow-On Investments

From time to time, the Investment Adviser provides opportunities to Accounts (including potentially the Funds) to make investments in companies in which certain Accounts have already invested. Such follow-on investments can create conflicts of interest, such as the determination of the terms of the new investment and the allocation of such opportunities among Accounts (including the Funds). Follow-on investment opportunities may be available to the Funds notwithstanding that the Funds have no existing investment in the issuer, resulting in the assets of the Funds potentially providing value to, or otherwise supporting the investments of, other Accounts. Accounts (including the Funds) may also participate in releveraging, recapitalization, and similar transactions involving companies in which other Accounts have invested or will invest. Conflicts of interest in these and other transactions arise between Accounts (including the Funds) with existing investments in a company or Accounts liquidating their investment in the company, on the one hand, and Accounts making subsequent investments in the company, on the other hand, which have opposing interests regarding pricing and other terms. In addition, the subsequent investments may dilute or otherwise adversely affect the interests of the previously-invested Accounts (including the Funds).

Diverse Interests of Shareholders

It should be expected that the various types of investors in and beneficiaries of the Funds, including to the extent applicable the Investment Adviser and its affiliates, have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their interests in the Funds. When considering a potential investment for a Fund, the Investment Adviser will generally consider the investment objectives of the Fund, not the investment objectives of any particular investor or beneficiary. The Investment Adviser makes decisions, including with respect to tax matters, from time to time that will be more beneficial to one type of investor or beneficiary than another, or to the Investment Adviser and its affiliates than to investors or beneficiaries unaffiliated with the Investment Adviser. In addition, Goldman Sachs faces certain tax risks based on positions taken by the Funds, including as a withholding agent. Goldman Sachs reserves the right on behalf of itself and its affiliates to take actions adverse to the Funds or other Accounts in these circumstances, including withholding amounts to cover actual or potential tax liabilities.

Selection of Service Providers

The Funds expect to engage service providers (including attorneys and consultants) that in certain cases also provide services to Goldman Sachs and other Accounts. In addition, certain service providers to the Investment Adviser or Funds are also portfolio companies or other affiliates of the Investment Adviser or other Accounts (for example, a portfolio company of an Account may retain a portfolio company of another Account). To the extent it is involved in such selection, the Investment Adviser intends to select these service providers based on a number of factors, including expertise and experience, knowledge of related or similar products, quality of service, reputation in the marketplace, relationships with the Investment Adviser, Goldman Sachs or others, and price. These service providers may have business, financial, or other relationships with Goldman Sachs (including its personnel), which may influence the Investment Adviser's selection of these service providers for the Funds. In such circumstances, there is a conflict of interest between Goldman Sachs (acting on behalf of the Funds) and the Funds or between Funds if the Funds determine not to engage or continue to engage these service providers.

The Investment Adviser may, in its sole discretion, determine to provide, or engage or recommend an affiliate of the Investment Adviser to provide, certain services, including, but not limited to, services such as internal legal and accounting services, to the Funds, instead of engaging or recommending one or more third parties to provide such services. Subject to the governance requirements of a particular Fund and applicable law, the Investment Adviser or its affiliates, as applicable, will receive compensation in connection with the provision of such services. As a result, the Investment Adviser faces a conflict of interest when selecting or recommending service providers for the Funds. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the selection or recommendation of service providers for the Funds will be conducted in accordance with the Investment Adviser's fiduciary obligations to the Funds. The service providers selected or recommended by the Investment Adviser may charge different rates to different recipients based on the specific services provided, the personnel providing the services, the complexity of the services provided or other factors. As a result, the rates paid with respect to these service providers by a Fund, on the one hand, may be more or less favorable than the rates paid by Goldman Sachs, including the Investment Adviser, on the other hand. In addition, the rates paid by the Investment Adviser or the Funds, on the one hand, may be more or less favorable than the rates paid by other parts of Goldman Sachs or Accounts managed by other parts of Goldman Sachs, on the other hand. Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser), its personnel, and/or Accounts may hold investments in companies that provide services to entities in which the Funds invest generally, and, subject to applicable law, the Investment Adviser may refer or introduce such companies' services to entities that have issued securities held by the Funds.

Investments in Goldman Sachs Funds

To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Funds will, from time to time invest in money market and/or other funds sponsored, managed or advised by Goldman Sachs. In connection with any such investments, a Fund, to the extent permitted by the Act, will pay all advisory, administrative or Rule 12b-1 fees applicable to the investment. To the extent consistent with applicable law, certain Funds that invest in other funds sponsored, managed or advised by Goldman Sachs pay advisory fees to the Investment Adviser that are not reduced by any fees payable by such other funds to Goldman Sachs as manager of such other funds (i.e., there will be "double fees" involved in making any such investment, which would not arise in connection with the direct allocation of assets by investors in the Funds to such other funds). In such circumstances, as well as in all other circumstances in which Goldman Sachs receives any fees or other compensation in any form relating to the provision of services, no accounting or repayment to the Funds will be required.

The Investment Adviser, from time to time, manages Accounts (including the Funds), which may, individually or in the aggregate, own a substantial amount of the Funds. Further, the Investment Adviser, its affiliates, or another entity (i.e., a seed investor) may invest in the Funds at or near the establishment of such Funds, which may facilitate the Funds achieving a specified size or scale. Seed investors may contribute all or a majority of the assets in the Fund. There is a risk that such seed investors may redeem their investments in the Fund. Such redemptions could have a significant negative impact on the Fund, including on its liquidity.

Goldman Sachs May In-Source or Outsource

Subject to applicable law, Goldman Sachs, including the Investment Adviser, may from time to time and without notice to investors in-source or outsource certain processes or functions in connection with a variety of services that it provides to the Funds in its administrative or other capacities. Depending upon the nature of the services and subject to the governing documents of the Fund, fees associated with in-sourced or outsourced services will be borne by a Fund or by the Investment Adviser. Such in-sourcing or outsourcing may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

Distributions of Assets Other Than Cash

With respect to redemptions from the Funds, the Funds will, in certain circumstances, have discretion to decide whether to permit or limit redemptions and whether to make distributions in connection with redemptions in the form of securities or other assets, and in such case, the composition of such distributions. In making such decisions, the Investment Adviser will sometimes have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities to redeeming investors and remaining investors.

Goldman Sachs Will Act in a Capacity Other Than Investment Adviser to the Funds

Investments in and Advice Regarding Different Parts of an Issuer's Capital Structure

In some cases, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) or Accounts, on the one hand, and the Funds, on the other hand, invest in or extend credit to the same issuer, but in different parts of the issuer's capital structure. As a result, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) or Accounts may take actions that adversely affect the Funds. In addition, in some cases, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) advises Accounts with respect to a portion of the capital structure of an issuer at the same time that a particular Account has an investment in different classes of securities of such issuer that are subordinate or senior to the securities with respect to which Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) is providing advice. Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) is able to pursue rights, provide advice or engage in other activities, or refrain from pursuing rights, providing advice or engaging in other activities, on behalf of itself or other Accounts with respect to an issuer in which the Funds have invested, and such actions (or inaction) may have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

For example, in the event that Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) or an Account holds loans, securities or other positions in the capital structure of an issuer that rank senior in preference to the holdings of a Fund in the same issuer, and the issuer experiences financial or operational challenges, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser), acting on behalf of itself or the Account, may seek a liquidation, reorganization or restructuring of the issuer that has an adverse effect on or otherwise conflicts with the interests of the Fund's holdings in the issuer. In determining its course of action, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) will not consider the interests of the particular Account. For example, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) may determine to seek a liquidation, reorganization or restructuring that causes the Fund's holdings in the issuer to be extinguished or substantially diluted, while Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) or another Account recovers some or all of the amounts due to them. In addition, in connection with any lending arrangements involving the issuer in which Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) or an Account participates, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) or the Account may seek to exercise its rights under the applicable loan agreement or other document, in a manner detrimental to the Fund. In situations in which Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) holds positions in multiple parts of the capital structure of an issuer across Accounts (including the Funds), the Investment Adviser may not pursue actions or remedies available to the Fund, as a result of legal and regulatory requirements or otherwise.

These potential issues are examples of conflicts that Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) will face in situations in which the Funds, and Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) or other Accounts, invest in or extend credit to different

parts of the capital structure of a single issuer. Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) addresses these issues based on the circumstances of particular situations. For example, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) relies on information barriers between different Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) business units or portfolio management teams. Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) in some circumstances relies on the actions of similarly situated holders of loans or securities rather than, or in connection with, taking such actions itself on behalf of the Funds.

As a result of the various conflicts and related issues described above and the fact that conflicts will not necessarily be resolved in favor of the interests of the Funds, the Funds could sustain losses during periods in which Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) and other Accounts (including Accounts sponsored, managed or advised by the Investment Adviser) achieve profits generally or with respect to particular holdings in the same issuer, or could achieve lower profits or higher losses than would have been the case had the conflicts described above not existed. It should be expected that the negative effects described above will be more pronounced in connection with transactions in, or the Funds' use of, small capitalization, emerging market, distressed or less liquid strategies.

Principal and Cross Transactions

When permitted by applicable law and the Investment Adviser's policies, the Investment Adviser, acting on behalf of certain Funds (for example, those employing taxable fixed income, municipal bond fixed income and structured investment strategies), may (but is under no obligation or other duty to) enter into transactions in securities and other instruments with or through Goldman Sachs or in Accounts managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates and cause the Funds to engage in transactions in which the Investment Adviser acts as principal on its own behalf (principal transactions), advises both sides of a transaction (cross transactions) and acts as broker for, and receives a commission from, the Funds on one side of a transaction and a brokerage account on the other side of the transaction (agency cross transactions). There are potential conflicts of interest, regulatory issues or restrictions contained in the Investment Adviser's internal policies relating to these transactions which could limit the Investment Adviser's determination and/or ability to engage in these transactions for Accounts (including the Funds). In certain circumstances such as when Goldman Sachs is the only or one of a few participants in a particular market or is one of the largest such participants, such limitations will eliminate or reduce the availability of certain investment opportunities to Accounts (including the Funds) or impact the price or terms on which transactions relating to such investment opportunities may be effected.

Goldman Sachs will have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities to the parties in such transactions. The Investment Adviser has developed policies and procedures in relation to such transactions and conflicts. Cross transactions may disproportionately benefit some Accounts relative to other Accounts, including the Funds, due to the relative amount of market savings obtained by the Accounts, and cross transactions may be effected at different prices for different Accounts due to differing legal and/or regulatory requirements applicable to such Accounts. Certain Accounts are also prohibited from participating in cross transactions, even if consent is obtained. Where principal, cross or agency cross transactions are not prohibited, such transactions will be effected in accordance with fiduciary requirements and applicable law (which include disclosure and consent).

Goldman Sachs Acting in Multiple Commercial Capacities

To the extent permitted by applicable law, an issuer in which a Fund has an interest may hire Goldman Sachs to provide underwriting, merger advisory, other financial advisory, placement agency, foreign currency hedging, research, asset management services, brokerage services or other services to the issuer. Furthermore, Goldman Sachs sponsors, manages, advises or provides services to affiliated Underlying Funds (or their personnel) in which the Funds invest. Goldman Sachs may be entitled to compensation in connection with the provision of such services, and the Funds will not be entitled to any such compensation. Goldman Sachs will have an interest in obtaining fees and other compensation in connection with such services that are favorable to Goldman Sachs, and in connection with providing such services takes commercial steps in its own interest, or advises the parties to which it is providing services, or takes other actions, any of which may have an adverse effect on a Fund. Such actions may benefit Goldman Sachs. For example, Goldman Sachs may require repayment of all or part of a loan from a company in which an Account (including a Fund) holds an interest, which could cause the company to default or be required to liquidate its assets more rapidly, which could adversely affect the value of the company and the value of the Funds invested therein. If Goldman Sachs advises a company to make changes to its capital structure, the result would be a reduction in the value or priority of a security held (directly or indirectly) by one or more Funds. In addition, underwriters, placement agents or managers of initial public offerings, including

Goldman Sachs, often require the Funds who hold privately placed securities of a company to execute a lock-up agreement prior to such company's initial public offering restricting the resale of the securities for a period of time before and following the IPO. As a result, the Investment Adviser will be restricted from selling the securities in such Funds at a more favorable price. Actions taken or advised to be taken by Goldman Sachs in connection with other types of transactions may also result in adverse consequences for the Funds. Goldman Sachs faces conflicts of interest in providing and selecting services for the Funds because Goldman Sachs provides many services and has many commercial relationships with companies and affiliated and unaffiliated Underlying Funds (or their applicable personnel). Providing services to the Funds and companies (or their personnel) in which the Funds invest enhances Goldman Sachs' relationships with various parties, facilitates additional business development and enables Goldman Sachs to obtain additional business and/or generate additional revenue. Providing such services may also result in Goldman Sachs receiving substantial fees, compensation, and/or remuneration. The Funds will not be entitled to compensation related to any such benefit to businesses of Goldman Sachs. In addition, such relationships may adversely impact the Funds, including, for example, by restricting potential investment opportunities, as described below, incentivizing the Investment Adviser to take or refrain from taking certain actions on behalf of the Funds when doing so would be adverse to such business relationships, and/or influencing the Investment Adviser's selection or recommendation of certain investment products and/or strategies over others.

Certain of Goldman Sachs' activities on behalf of its clients also restrict investment opportunities that are otherwise available to the Funds. For example, Goldman Sachs is often engaged by companies as a financial advisor, or to provide financing or other services, in connection with commercial transactions that are potential investment opportunities for the Funds. There are circumstances in which the Funds are precluded from participating in such transactions as a result of Goldman Sachs' engagement by such companies. In addition, in connection with an equity offering of securities of a portfolio company for which Goldman Sachs is acting as an underwriter, Accounts may, in certain instances, be subject to regulatory restrictions (in addition to contractual restrictions) on their ability to sell equity securities of the portfolio company for a period after completion of the offering. Goldman Sachs reserves the right to act for these companies in such circumstances, notwithstanding the potential adverse effect on the Funds. Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) also represents creditor or debtor companies in proceedings under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code (and equivalent non-U.S. bankruptcy laws) or prior to these filings. From time to time, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) serves on creditor or equity committees. It should be expected that these actions, for which Goldman Sachs may be compensated, will limit or preclude the flexibility that the Funds otherwise have to buy or sell securities issued by those companies, as well as certain other assets. Please also see "—Management of the Funds by the Investment Adviser—Considerations Relating to Information Held by Goldman Sachs" above and "—Potential Limitations and Restrictions on Investment Opportunities and Activities of Goldman Sachs and the Funds" below.

Goldman Sachs is frequently engaged as a financial advisor or financing provider to corporations and other entities and their management teams in connection with the sale of those companies or some or all of their assets, and Goldman Sachs' compensation in connection with these engagements may be substantial. Goldman Sachs' compensation for those engagements is usually based upon sales proceeds and is contingent, in substantial part, upon a sale. As a result, because sellers generally require Goldman Sachs to act exclusively on their behalf, Accounts will be precluded in many instances from attempting to acquire securities of, or providing financing to, the business being sold or otherwise participate as a buyer in the transaction. Goldman Sachs' decision to take on seller engagements is based upon a number of factors, including the likelihood in any particular situation that the successful buyer will be a financial purchaser rather than a strategic purchaser, the likelihood that any Accounts will be involved in the financing of that transaction and the compensation Goldman Sachs might receive by representing the seller. On occasion, Goldman Sachs may be given a choice by a seller of acting as its agent, as a potential purchaser of securities or assets, or as a buyer's source of financing through Accounts. Goldman Sachs reserves the right to act as the seller's agent in those circumstances, even where this choice may preclude Accounts from acquiring the relevant securities or assets.

Goldman Sachs also represents potential buyers of businesses, including private equity sponsors, and Goldman Sachs' compensation in connection with these representations may be substantial. In these cases, Goldman Sachs' compensation is usually a flat fee that is contingent, in substantial part, upon a purchase. Accordingly, Goldman Sachs may have an incentive to direct an acquisition opportunity to one of these parties rather than to Accounts or to form a consortium with one or more of these parties to bid for the acquisition opportunity, thereby eliminating or reducing the investment opportunity available to Accounts. Furthermore, Goldman Sachs may seek to provide acquisition financing to one or more other bidders in these auctions, including in situations where an Account is bidding for the asset. Moreover, Goldman Sachs may provide financing to an Account in situations where it is also offering financing to one or more other bidders. When Goldman Sachs represents a buyer seeking to acquire a particular

business, or provides financing to a buyer in connection with an acquisition, Accounts may be precluded from participating in the financing of the acquisition of that business. Goldman Sachs' buyer and financing assignments may include representation of clients who would not permit either Goldman Sachs or affiliates thereof, potentially including Accounts, to invest in the acquired company. In this case, none of the Investment Adviser or its affiliates, including Accounts, would be allowed to participate as an investor. In some cases, a buyer represented by Goldman Sachs may invite Investment Adviser and certain Accounts to participate in the investment. Alternatively, Investment Adviser and certain Accounts may be invited to provide financing for this type of purchase. Each of these situations is likely to present difficult competing considerations involving conflicts of interest. In addition, Goldman Sachs may accept buyer advisory assignments in respect of a company in which Accounts have an investment. Accounts may be precluded from selling their investment during the assignment. Goldman Sachs evaluates potential buyer assignments in light of factors similar to those that will be considered in engaging in seller assignments.

Subject to applicable law, the Investment Adviser is incentivized to cause the Funds to invest in securities, bank loans or other obligations of companies affiliated with or advised by Goldman Sachs or in which Goldman Sachs or Accounts have an equity, debt or other interest, or to engage in investment transactions that may result in Goldman Sachs or other Accounts being relieved of obligations or otherwise divested of investments. For example, subject to applicable law certain Funds may acquire securities or indebtedness of a company affiliated with Goldman Sachs directly or indirectly through syndicate or secondary market purchases, or make a loan to, or purchase securities from, a company that uses the proceeds to repay loans made by Goldman Sachs. These activities by a Fund may enhance the profitability of Goldman Sachs or other Accounts with respect to their investment in and activities relating to such companies. The Fund will not be entitled to compensation as a result of this enhanced profitability.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) creates, writes, sells, issues, invests in or acts as placement agent or distributor of derivative instruments related to the Funds, or with respect to underlying securities or assets of the Funds or which are or otherwise based on or seek to replicate or hedge the performance of the Funds. Such derivative transactions, and any associated hedging activity, may differ from and be adverse to the interests of the Funds.

Goldman Sachs makes loans to, and enters into margin, asset-based or other credit facilities or similar transactions with, clients, companies or individuals that are secured by publicly or privately held securities or other assets, including a client's Fund shares as described above. Some of these borrowers are public or private companies, or founders, officers or shareholders in companies in which the Funds (directly or indirectly) invest, and such loans may be secured by securities of such companies, which may be the same as, *pari passu* with, or more senior or junior to, interests held (directly or indirectly) by the Funds. Other borrowers include certain Goldman Sachs clients that pledge their interests in certain Accounts to Goldman Sachs as collateral for such loans. In connection with its rights as lender, Goldman Sachs acts to protect its own commercial interest and may take actions that adversely affect the borrower, including by liquidating or causing the liquidation of securities on behalf of a borrower or foreclosing and liquidating such securities in Goldman Sachs' own name. Such actions will adversely affect the Funds (if, for example, a large position in a security is liquidated, among the other potential adverse consequences will be that the value of such security will decline rapidly and the Funds will in turn decline in value or will be unable to liquidate their positions in such security at an advantageous price or at all). In addition, any foreclosure on collateral consisting of interests in an Account could have an adverse effect on that Account and its financing arrangements. In addition, Goldman Sachs may make loans to shareholders or enter into similar transactions that are secured by a pledge of, or mortgage over, a shareholder's Fund shares, which would provide Goldman Sachs with the right to redeem such Fund shares in the event that such shareholder defaults on its obligations. These transactions and related redemptions may be significant and may be made without notice to the shareholders.

Conflicts of interest also arise in the context of a restructuring or refinancing of debt securities that are owned by both Goldman Sachs and certain Accounts. In connection with any such restructuring or refinancing, the issuer could ask for broad liability releases not only from the participants themselves, but in addition from any affiliates of the participants that also hold the debt securities being restructured or refinanced. To the extent that a particular Account does not have the authority to provide such a release and is unable to negotiate a narrower release, it would be precluded from participating in the transaction, which could disadvantage such Account.

Allocation of Personnel, Services and/or Resources

Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, personnel and/or resources of the Investment Adviser among the investment activities of multiple Accounts. The Investment Adviser and other Goldman Sachs personnel who play key roles in managing the

Accounts may spend a portion of their time on matters other than or only tangentially related to any particular Account, or may leave the Investment Adviser for another investment group of Goldman Sachs (or may leave Goldman Sachs entirely). Time may be spent on other Goldman Sachs investment activities, including without limitation, investments made on behalf of Goldman Sachs and certain other entities (including special purpose acquisition companies) that are not investment advisory clients of the Investment Adviser. As a result, the other obligations of these individuals could conflict with their responsibilities to any of the Accounts. Further, the Investment Adviser may devote less time, services or resources to sourcing for investments of insufficient size to be expected to be shared with the other Accounts, even where such investment opportunities may be in the best interest of an Account.

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

Each of the Funds and Goldman Sachs, as each Fund's Investment Adviser and Distributor, has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code of Ethics") in compliance with Section 17(j) of the Act designed to provide that personnel of the Investment Adviser, and certain additional Goldman Sachs personnel who support the Investment Adviser, comply with applicable federal securities laws and place the interests of clients first in conducting personal securities transactions. The Code of Ethics imposes certain restrictions on securities transactions in the personal accounts of covered persons to help avoid conflicts of interest. Subject to the limitations of the Code of Ethics, covered persons buy and sell securities or other investments for their personal accounts, including investments in the Funds, and also take positions that are the same as, different from, or made at different times than, positions taken (directly or indirectly) by the Funds. The Codes of Ethics are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies may also be obtained after paying a duplicating fee by electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov. Additionally, all Goldman Sachs personnel, including personnel of the Investment Adviser, are subject to firm-wide policies and procedures regarding confidential and proprietary information, information barriers, private investments, outside business activities and personal trading. The Investment Adviser requires pre-clearance of personal securities transactions, both public and private, by the Investment Adviser personnel and the Investment Adviser can deny any such transaction in its discretion. In order to address potential conflicts of interest with the Accounts and other legal and regulatory restrictions (such as when the Investment Adviser has confidential information about a portfolio company), Goldman Sachs maintains a list of securities in which the Investment Adviser personnel cannot trade. Additionally, the Investment Adviser generally does not allow its personnel to purchase securities of single-name public issuers.

Proxy Voting by the Investment Adviser

The Investment Adviser has implemented processes designed to prevent conflicts of interest from influencing proxy voting decisions that it makes on behalf of advisory clients, including the Funds, and to help ensure that such decisions are made in accordance with its fiduciary obligations to its clients. Notwithstanding such proxy voting processes, proxy voting decisions made by the Investment Adviser in respect of securities held by the Funds may benefit the interests of Goldman Sachs and/or Accounts other than the Funds. Examples of material conflicts of interest that could arise in connection with a proxy voting decision include, without limitation, circumstances in which (i) Goldman Sachs has a business relationship with or other interests in the issuer or another interested party and (ii) Goldman Sachs personnel have a personal relationship with personnel of the issuer or another interested party. Conflicts of interest relating to proxy voting decisions also arise in situations in which Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser) or Accounts (including the Funds), on the one hand, and a particular Account, on the other hand, invest in or extend credit to the same issuer, but in different parts of the issuer's capital structure. See Item 11 ("Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading—Participation or Interest in Client Accounts—Investments in and Advice Regarding Different Parts of an Issuer's Capital Structure") of the Investment Adviser's Form ADV. For a more detailed discussion of these policies and procedures, see the section of this SAI titled "PROXY VOTING."

Potential Limitations and Restrictions on Investment Opportunities and Activities of Goldman Sachs and the Funds

The Investment Adviser restricts its investment decisions and activities on behalf of the Funds in various circumstances, including as a result of applicable regulatory requirements, information held by the Investment Adviser or Goldman Sachs, Goldman Sachs' roles in connection with other clients and in the capital markets (including in connection with advice it gives to such clients or commercial arrangements or transactions that are undertaken by such clients or by Goldman Sachs), Goldman Sachs' internal policies and/or potential reputational risk in connection with Accounts (including the Funds). In certain cases, the Investment Adviser will not engage in transactions or other activities for, or enforce certain rights in favor of, one or more Funds due to Goldman Sachs' activities outside the Funds (e.g., the Investment Adviser may refrain from making investments for the Funds that would cause

Goldman Sachs to exceed position limits or cause Goldman Sachs to have additional disclosure obligations and may limit purchases or sales of securities in respect of which Goldman Sachs is engaged in an underwriting or other distribution) and regulatory requirements, policies and reputational risk assessments.

In addition, in certain circumstances, the Investment Adviser restricts, limits or reduces the amount of a Fund's investment, or restricts the type of governance or voting rights it acquires or exercises, where the Fund (potentially together with Goldman Sachs and other Accounts) exceeds a certain ownership interest, or possesses certain degrees of voting or control or has other interests. For example, such limitations may exist if a position or transaction could require a filing or license or other regulatory or corporate consent, which could, among other things, result in additional costs and disclosure obligations for, or impose regulatory restrictions on, Goldman Sachs, including the Investment Adviser, or on other Accounts, or where exceeding a threshold is prohibited or results in regulatory or other restrictions. In certain cases, restrictions and limitations will be applied to avoid approaching such threshold. Circumstances in which such restrictions or limitations arise include, without limitation: (i) a prohibition against owning more than a certain percentage of an issuer's securities; (ii) a "poison pill" that has a dilutive impact on the holdings of the Fund should a threshold be exceeded; (iii) provisions that cause Goldman Sachs to be considered an "interested stockholder" of an issuer; (iv) provisions that cause Goldman Sachs to be considered an "affiliate" or "control person" of the issuer; and (v) the imposition by an issuer (through charter amendment, contract or otherwise) or governmental, regulatory or self-regulatory organization (through law, rule, regulation, interpretation or other guidance) of other restrictions or limitations. In addition, due to regulatory restrictions, certain Accounts are prohibited from, or are subject to certain restrictions when, trading with or through Goldman Sachs, engaging Goldman Sachs as a service provider or purchasing investments issued or managed by Goldman Sachs.

When faced with the foregoing limitations, Goldman Sachs will generally avoid exceeding the threshold because exceeding the threshold could have an adverse impact on the ability of the Investment Adviser or Goldman Sachs to conduct its business activities. The Investment Adviser may also reduce a Fund's interest in, or restrict a Fund from participating in, an investment opportunity that has limited availability or where Goldman Sachs has determined to cap its aggregate investment in consideration of certain regulatory or other requirements so that other Accounts that pursue similar investment strategies are able to acquire an interest in the investment opportunity. In some cases, the Investment Adviser determines not to engage in certain transactions or activities beneficial to the Funds because engaging in such transactions or activities in compliance with applicable law would result in significant cost to, or administrative burden on, the Investment Adviser or create the potential risk of trade or other errors.

The Investment Adviser generally is not permitted to use material non-public information in effecting purchases and sales in transactions for the Funds that involve public securities. The Investment Adviser may limit an activity or transaction (such as a purchase or sale transaction) which might otherwise be engaged in by the Funds, including as a result of information held by Goldman Sachs (including the Investment Adviser or its personnel). For example, directors, officers and employees of Goldman Sachs may take seats on the boards of directors of, or have board of directors observer rights with respect to, companies in which Goldman Sachs invests on behalf of the Funds. To the extent a director, officer or employee of Goldman Sachs were to take a seat on the board of directors of, or have board of directors observer rights with respect to, a public company, the Investment Adviser (or certain of its investment teams) may be limited and/or restricted in its or their ability to trade in the securities of the company. In addition, any such director, officer or employee of Goldman Sachs that is a member of the board of directors of a portfolio company may have duties in his or her capacity as a director that conflict with the Investment Adviser's duties to Accounts, and may act in a manner that disadvantages or otherwise harms a Fund and/or Goldman Sachs. In addition, the Investment Adviser may, in its sole discretion, determine to limit the information it receives in respect of an investment opportunity to avoid receiving material non-public information. As a result, other investors may be in possession of information in respect of investments, which, if known to the Investment Adviser, might cause the Investment Adviser to not make such investment, to seek to dispose of, retain or increase interests in such investments, or take other actions. Any decision by the Investment Adviser to limit access to such information may be disadvantageous to an Account.

Different areas of Goldman Sachs come into possession of material non-public information regarding an issuer of securities held by an Underlying Fund in which an Account invests. In the absence of information barriers between such different areas of Goldman Sachs or under certain other circumstances, the Account will be prohibited, including by internal policies, from trading, redeeming from or otherwise disposing of such security or such Underlying Fund during the period such material non-public information is held by such other part of Goldman Sachs, which period may be substantial. As a result, the Account would not be permitted to redeem from an Underlying Fund in whole or in part during periods when it otherwise would have been able to do so, which could adversely

affect the Account. Other investors in the Underlying Fund that are not subject to such restrictions may be able to redeem from the Underlying Fund during such periods.

In addition, the Investment Adviser's clients may partially or fully fund a new Account with in-kind securities in which the Investment Adviser is restricted. In such circumstances, the Investment Adviser will generally sell any such securities at the next available trading window, subject to operational and technological limitations (unless such securities are subject to another express arrangement), requiring such Accounts to dispose of investments at an earlier or later date and/or at a less favorable price than would otherwise have been the case had the Investment Adviser not been so restricted. Accounts will be responsible for all tax liabilities that result from any such sale transactions.

The Investment Adviser operates a program reasonably designed to ensure compliance generally with economic and trade sanctions-related obligations applicable directly to its activities (although such obligations are not necessarily the same obligations to which any particular Fund is subject). Such economic and trade sanctions may prohibit, among other things, transactions with and the provision of services to, directly or indirectly, certain countries, territories, entities and individuals. It should be expected that these economic and trade sanctions, if applicable, and the application by the Investment Adviser of its compliance program in respect thereof, will restrict or limit the Funds' investment activities, and may require the Investment Adviser to cause a Fund to sell its position in a particular investment at an inopportune time and/or when the Investment Adviser would otherwise not have done so.

The Investment Adviser may determine to limit or not engage at all in transactions and activities on behalf of the Funds for reputational, legal or other reasons. Examples of when such determinations may be made include, but are not limited to, where Goldman Sachs is providing (or may provide) advice or services to an entity involved in such activity or transaction, where Goldman Sachs or an Account is or may be engaged in the same or a related activity or transaction to that being considered on behalf of the Funds, where Goldman Sachs or an Account has an interest in an entity involved in such activity or transaction, where there are political, public relations, or other reputational considerations relating to counterparties or other participants in such activity or transaction or where such activity or transaction on behalf of or in respect of the Funds could affect in tangible or intangible ways Goldman Sachs, the Investment Adviser, an Account or their activities.

Goldman Sachs has and seeks to have long-term relationships with many significant participants in the financial markets. Goldman Sachs also has and seeks to have longstanding relationships with, and regularly provides financing, investment banking services and other services to, a significant number of corporations and private equity sponsors, leveraged buyout and hedge fund purchasers, and their respective senior managers, shareholders and partners. Some of these purchasers may directly or indirectly compete with Accounts for investment opportunities. Goldman Sachs considers these relationships, as well as client relationships and reputational considerations, in its management of Accounts. In this regard, there may be certain investment opportunities or certain investment strategies that Goldman Sachs (i) does not undertake on behalf of Accounts in view of these relationships, or (ii) refers to clients (in whole or in part) instead of retaining for Accounts. Similarly, Goldman Sachs may take the existence and development of such relationships into consideration in the management of Fund portfolios. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, there may, for example, be certain strategies involving the acquisition, management or realization of particular investments that an Account will not employ in light of these relationships, as well as investment opportunities or strategies that an Account will not pursue in light of their potential impact on other areas of Goldman Sachs or on Account investments or be unable to pursue as a result of non-competition agreements or other similar undertakings made by Goldman Sachs.

Goldman Sachs will consider its client relationships and the need to preserve its reputation in its management of Accounts and, as a result, (i) there may be certain investment opportunities or strategies that Goldman Sachs will not undertake on behalf of Funds or will refer to one or more Funds but not others, (ii) there may be certain rights or activities that Goldman Sachs will not undertake on behalf of Funds (including in respect of director representation and recusal), or (iii) there may be certain investments that, in certain limited circumstances, are sold, disposed of or restructured earlier or later than otherwise expected.

In order to engage in certain transactions on behalf of a Fund, the Investment Adviser will also be subject to (or cause the Fund to become subject to) the rules, terms and/or conditions of any venues through which it trades securities, derivatives or other instruments. This includes, but is not limited to, where the Investment Adviser and/or the Fund are required to comply with the rules of certain exchanges, execution platforms, trading facilities, clearing houses and other venues, or are required to consent to the jurisdiction of any such venues. The rules, terms and/or conditions of any such venue often result in the Investment Adviser and/or the

Fund being subject to, among other things, margin requirements, additional fees and other charges, disciplinary procedures, reporting and recordkeeping, position limits and other restrictions on trading, settlement risks and other related conditions on trading set out by such venues.

From time to time, a Fund, the Investment Adviser or its affiliates and/or their service providers or agents are required, or determine that it is advisable, to disclose certain information about the Fund, including, but not limited to, investments held by the Fund, and the names and percentage interest of beneficial owners thereof (and the underlying beneficial owners of such beneficial owners), to third parties, including local governmental authorities, regulatory organizations, taxing authorities, markets, exchanges, clearing facilities, custodians, brokers and trading counterparties of, or service providers to, the Investment Adviser or the Fund. The Investment Adviser generally expects to comply with requests to disclose such information as it so determines including through electronic delivery platforms; however, in some cases, the Investment Adviser will cause the sale of certain assets for the Fund rather than make certain required disclosures, at a time that is inopportune from a pricing or other standpoint. In addition, the Investment Adviser may provide third parties with aggregated data regarding the activities of, or certain performance or other metrics associated with the Accounts, and the Investment Adviser may receive compensation from such third parties for providing them such information.

Goldman Sachs may become subject to additional restrictions on its business activities that could have an impact on the Funds' activities. In addition, the Investment Adviser may restrict its investment decisions and activities on behalf of the Funds and not other Accounts, including Accounts sponsored, managed or advised by the Investment Adviser.

Brokerage Transactions

Subject to applicable law, the Investment Adviser often selects U.S. and non-U.S. broker-dealers (including affiliates of the Investment Adviser) that furnish the Investment Adviser, the Funds, Investment Adviser affiliates and other Goldman Sachs personnel with proprietary or third-party brokerage and research services (collectively, "brokerage and research services") that provide, in the Investment Adviser's view, appropriate assistance to the Investment Adviser in the investment decision-making process. These brokerage and research services may be bundled with the trade execution, clearing or settlement services provided by a particular broker-dealer and, subject to applicable law, the Investment Adviser may pay for such brokerage and research services with client commissions (or "soft dollars"). There are instances or situations in which such practices are subject to restrictions under applicable law. For example, the EU's Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II ("MiFID II") restricts EU domiciled investment advisers from receiving research and other materials that do not qualify as "acceptable minor non-monetary benefits" from broker-dealers unless the research or materials are paid for by the investment advisers from their own resources or from research payment accounts funded by and with the agreement of their clients.

Accounts differ with regard to whether and to what extent they pay for brokerage and research services through commissions and, subject to applicable law, brokerage and research services may be used to service the Funds and any or all other Accounts throughout the Investment Adviser, including Accounts that do not pay commissions to the broker-dealer relating to the brokerage and research service arrangements. As a result, brokerage and research services (including soft dollar benefits) may disproportionately benefit other Accounts relative to the Funds based on the relative amount of commissions paid by the Funds and in particular those Accounts that do not pay for brokerage and research services or do so to a lesser extent, including in connection with the establishment of maximum budgets for research costs (and switching to execution-only pricing when maximums are met). The Investment Adviser does not attempt to allocate soft dollar benefits proportionately among clients or to track the benefits of brokerage and research services to the commissions associated with a particular Account or group of Accounts.

Aggregation of Orders by the Investment Adviser

The Investment Adviser follows policies and procedures pursuant to which it may (but is not required to) combine or aggregate purchase or sale orders for the same security or other instrument for multiple Accounts (including Accounts in which Goldman Sachs or personnel of Goldman Sachs have an interest) (sometimes referred to as "bunching"), so that the orders can be executed at the same time and block trade treatment of any such orders can be elected when available. The Investment Adviser aggregates orders when the Investment Adviser considers doing so to be operationally feasible and appropriate and in the interests of its clients and may

elect block trade treatment when available. In addition, under certain circumstances orders for the Funds may be aggregated with orders for Accounts that contain Goldman Sachs assets.

When a bunched order or block trade is completely filled, or if the order is only partially filled, at the end of the day, the Investment Adviser generally will allocate the securities or other instruments purchased or the proceeds of any sale pro rata among the participating Accounts, based on the Funds' relative sizes. If an order is filled at several different prices, through multiple trades (whether at a particular broker-dealer or among multiple broker-dealers), generally all participating Accounts will receive the average price and pay the average commission, however, this may not always be the case (due to, e.g., odd lots, rounding, market practice or constraints applicable to particular Accounts).

Although it may do so in certain circumstances, the Investment Adviser does not always bunch or aggregate orders for different Funds, elect block trade treatment or net buy and sell orders for the same Fund, if portfolio management decisions relating to the orders are made by different portfolio management teams or if different portfolio management processes are used for different account types, if bunching, aggregating, electing block trade treatment or netting is not appropriate or practicable from the Investment Adviser's operational or other perspective, or if doing so would not be appropriate in light of applicable regulatory considerations, which may differ among Accounts. For example, time zone differences, trading instructions, cash flows, separate trading desks or portfolio management processes may, among other factors, result in separate, non-aggregated, non-netted executions, with orders in the same instrument being entered for different Accounts at different times or, in the case of netting, buy and sell trades for the same instrument being entered for the same Account. The Investment Adviser may be able to negotiate a better price and lower commission rate on aggregated orders than on orders for Funds that are not aggregated, and incur lower transaction costs on netted orders than orders that are not netted. The Investment Adviser is under no obligation or other duty to aggregate or net for particular orders. Where orders for a Fund are not aggregated with other orders, or not netted against orders for the Fund or other Accounts, the Fund will not benefit from a better price and lower commission rate or lower transaction cost that might have been available had the orders been aggregated or netted. Aggregation and netting of orders may disproportionately benefit some Accounts relative to other Accounts, including a Fund, due to the relative amount of market savings obtained by the Accounts. The Investment Adviser may aggregate orders of Accounts that are subject to MiFID II ("MiFID II Advisory Accounts") with orders of Accounts not subject to MiFID II, including those that generate soft dollar commissions (including the Funds) and those that restrict the use of soft dollars. All Accounts included in an aggregated order with MiFID II Advisory Accounts pay (or receive) the same average price for the security and the same execution costs (measured by rate). However, MiFID II Advisory Accounts included in an aggregated order may pay commissions at "execution-only" rates below the total commission rates paid by Accounts included in the aggregated order that are not subject to MiFID II.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

GSAM places the portfolio transactions of the Funds and of all other accounts managed by GSAM for execution with many firms. GSAM uses its best efforts to obtain execution of portfolio transactions at prices which are advantageous to each Fund and at reasonably competitive spreads or (when a disclosed commission is being charged) at reasonably competitive commission rates. In seeking such execution, GSAM will use its best judgment in evaluating the terms of a transaction, and will give consideration to various relevant factors, including without limitation the size and type of the transaction, the nature and character of the market for the security, the confidentiality, speed and certainty of effective execution required for the transaction, the general execution and operational capabilities of the broker-dealer, the general execution and operational capabilities of the firm, the reputation, reliability, experience and financial condition of the firm, the value and quality of the services rendered by the firm in this and other transactions, and the reasonableness of the spread or commission, if any. Securities purchased and sold by the Funds are generally traded in the over-the-counter market on a net basis (*i.e.*, without commission) through broker-dealers and banks acting for their own account rather than as brokers, or otherwise involve transactions directly with the issuer of such securities. With respect to the Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund, GSAM will generally seek to place purchase and sale orders for the Fund's portfolio transactions with women-, minority- and veteran-owned broker-dealers, subject to GSAM's duty to seek best execution for the Fund's orders.

Goldman Sachs is active as an investor, dealer and/or underwriter in many types of municipal and money market instruments. Its activities in this regard could have some effect on the markets for those instruments which the Funds buy, hold or sell. Orders have been granted by the SEC under the Act which permit the Funds to deal with Goldman Sachs in transactions in certain securities in

which Goldman Sachs acts as principal. As a result, the Funds may trade with Goldman Sachs as principal subject to the terms and conditions of such exemptive relief.

Under the Act, the Funds are prohibited from purchasing any instrument of which Goldman Sachs is a principal underwriter during the existence of an underwriting or selling syndicate relating to such instrument, absent an exemptive order (the order referred to in the preceding paragraph will not apply to such purchases) or the adoption of and compliance with certain procedures under the Act.

The Trust has adopted procedures which establish, among other things, certain limitations on the amount of debt securities that may be purchased in any single offering and on the amount of the Trust's assets that may be invested in any single offering. Accordingly, in view of Goldman Sachs' active role in the underwriting of debt securities, a Fund's ability to purchase debt securities in the primary market may from time to time be limited.

In certain instances there may be securities which are suitable for more than one Fund as well as for one or more of the other clients of GSAM. Investment decisions for each Fund and for GSAM's other clients are made with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives. It may develop that a particular security is bought or sold for only one client even though it might be held by, or bought or sold for, other clients. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling that same security. Some simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several clients receive investment advice from the same Investment Adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objectives of more than one client. When two or more clients are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the securities are allocated among clients in a manner believed to be equitable to each. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security in a particular transaction as far as a Fund is concerned. Each Fund believes that over time its ability to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions for the Funds.

Investments in Regular Broker-Dealers

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, the Trust's regular "broker-dealers", as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the Act were: B. Riley Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, UBS Securities LLC, BofA Securities, Inc., Jefferies LLC, Raymond James & Associates, Inc.

As of November 30, 2024, those Funds not listed below held no securities of their regular broker dealers. As of the same date, the following Funds held the following amounts of securities of their regular broker-dealers, as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the Act, or the parent entities of such broker-dealers (\$ in thousands).

Fund	Broker/Dealer	Amount
Financial Square Government Fund	Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	\$6,497,000,000
Financial Square Government Fund	BofA Securities, Inc.	250,000,000
Financial Square Government Fund	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	22,000,000
Investor Money Market Fund	RBC Capital Markets, LLC	267,941,763
Investor Money Market Fund	Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	239,125,000
Investor Money Market Fund	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	100,000,000
Investor Money Market Fund	Jefferies LLC	83,000,000
Investor Money Market Fund	UBS Securities LLC	33,493,557
Investor Money Market Fund	Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	1,936,788
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	RBC Capital Markets, LLC	7,120,000,000
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	250,000,000
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	125,000,000

NET ASSET VALUE

In accordance with procedures approved by the Trustees, the NAV per share of each share class of the Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds is generally calculated by the Funds' fund accounting agent on each business day as of 2:00 p.m. Eastern time. NAV per share of each class of the Financial Square Treasury Instruments, Financial Square Treasury Solutions and Financial Square Federal Instruments Funds is generally calculated by the Funds' fund accounting agent on each business day as of 3:00 p.m. Eastern time. NAV per share of each share class of the Financial Square Treasury Obligations, Financial Square Government and Investor Money Market Funds is generally calculated by the Funds' fund accounting agent on each business day as of 5:00 p.m. Eastern time. Shares may also be priced periodically throughout the day by the Funds' fund accounting agent. Except as provided below, Fund shares will be priced on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open, including days on which the Federal Reserve Bank is closed for local holidays (i.e., Columbus Day and Veterans Day). Fund shares will generally not be priced on any day the New York Stock Exchange is closed, although Fund shares may be priced on such days if the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA") recommends that the bond markets remain open for all or part of the day. On any business day when the SIFMA recommends that the bond markets close early, each Fund reserves the right to close at or prior to the SIFMA recommended closing time. If a Fund does so, it will cease granting same business day credit for purchase and redemption orders received after the Fund's closing time and credit will be given on the next business day.

The time at which transactions and shares are priced and the time by which orders must be received may be changed in case of an emergency or if regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange is stopped at a time other than its regularly scheduled closing time. The Trust reserves the right to reprocess purchase (including dividend reinvestments), redemption and exchange transactions that were processed at a NAV that is subsequently adjusted, and to recover amounts from (or distribute amounts to) shareholders accordingly based on the official NAV, as adjusted. The Trust reserves the right to advance the time by which purchase and redemption orders must be received for same business day credit, as otherwise permitted by the SEC. In addition, each Fund may compute its NAV as of any time permitted pursuant to any exemption, order or statement of the SEC or its staff.

The Investment Adviser, consistent with its procedures and applicable regulatory guidance, may (but need not) determine to make an adjustment to the previous closing prices of portfolio securities in light of significant events, to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities at the time of determining a Fund's NAV. Significant events that could affect a large number of securities in a particular market may include, but are not limited to: situations relating to one or more single issuers in a market sector; significant fluctuations in U.S. or foreign markets; market dislocations; market disruptions or unscheduled market closings; equipment failures; natural or manmade disasters or acts of God; armed conflicts; governmental actions or other developments; as well as the same or similar events which may affect specific issuers or the securities markets even though not tied directly to the securities markets. Other significant events that could relate to a single issuer may include, but are not limited to: corporate actions such as reorganizations, mergers and buy-outs; corporate announcements, including those relating to earnings, products and regulatory news; significant litigation; ratings downgrades; bankruptcies; and trading limits or suspensions.

In general, fair value represents a good faith approximation of the current value of an asset and may be used when there is no public market or possibly no market at all for an asset. A security that is fair valued may be valued at a price higher or lower than actual market quotations or the value determined by other funds using their own fair valuation procedures or by other investors. The fair value of an asset may not be the price at which that asset is ultimately sold.

For the purpose of calculating the NAV per share of each Fund, investments are valued using the amortized cost method of valuation in an effort to maintain a constant NAV of \$1.00 per share, which the Board of Trustees has determined to be in the best interest of these Funds and their shareholders. This method involves valuing a security at cost on the date of acquisition and thereafter assuming a constant accretion of a discount or amortization of a premium to maturity, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates and other factors on the market value of the instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price a Fund would receive if it sold the instrument. During such periods, the yield to an investor in a Fund may differ somewhat from that obtained in a similar investment company which uses available market quotations to value all of its portfolio securities. During periods of declining interest rates, the quoted yield on shares of a Fund may tend to be higher than a like computation made by a fund with identical investments utilizing a method of valuation based upon market prices and estimates of market prices for all of its portfolio instruments. Thus, if the use of

amortized cost by a Fund resulted in a lower aggregate portfolio value on a particular day, a prospective investor in the Fund would be able to obtain a somewhat higher yield if he or she purchased shares of the Fund on that day, than would result from investment in a fund utilizing solely market values, and existing investors in the Fund would receive less investment income. The converse would apply in a period of rising interest rates.

The Trustees have approved procedures designed to stabilize, to the extent reasonably possible, the price per share of each Fund as computed for the purpose of sales and redemptions at \$1.00. Such procedures include review of each Fund by the Trustees, at such intervals as they deem appropriate, to determine whether the Fund's NAV calculated by using available market quotations (or an appropriate substitute which reflects market conditions) deviates from \$1.00 per share based on amortized cost, as well as review of methods used to calculate the deviation. If such deviation exceeds 1/2 of 1%, the Trustees will promptly consider what action, if any, will be initiated. In the event the Trustees determine that a deviation exists which may result in material dilution or other unfair results to investors or existing shareholders, they will take such corrective action as they regard to be necessary and appropriate, including, without limitation, the sale of portfolio instruments prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses or to shorten average portfolio maturity; withholding part or all of dividends or payment of distributions from capital or capital gains; redeeming shares in kind; or establishing a NAV value per share by using available market quotations or equivalents. In addition, in order to stabilize the NAV per share of a Fund at \$1.00, the Trustees have the authority, in each instance on a daily, periodic or discrete basis, to, among other things, (i) increase the number of shares outstanding as the Trustees deem appropriate, which increase would be allocated across shareholder accounts on a pro rata basis, (ii) reduce the number of shares outstanding as the Trustees deem appropriate, which reduction would be allocated across shareholder accounts on a pro rata basis, including, without limitation, for the purpose of offsetting each shareholder's pro rata portion of the Fund's net negative yield, and/or (iii) offset each shareholder's pro rata portion of the deviation between the NAV per share and \$1.00 from the shareholder's accrued dividend account or from future dividends. Any action taken by the Trustees to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price could reduce the value of a shareholder's account. Each Fund may also hold cash for the purpose of stabilizing its NAV per share. Holdings of cash may lower (or, in a negative interest rate environment, increase) the yield on such Fund's shares.

In order to continue to use the amortized cost method of valuation for their investments, each Fund must comply with Rule 2a-7. See "INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS."

The proceeds received by each Fund and each other series of the Trust from the issue or sale of its shares, and all net investment income, realized and unrealized gain and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, will be specifically allocated to such Fund or particular series and constitute the underlying assets of that Fund or series. The underlying assets of each Fund will be segregated on the books of account, and will be charged with the liabilities in respect of such Fund and with a share of the general liabilities of the Trust. Expenses of the Trust with respect to the Funds and the other series of the Trust are generally allocated in proportion to the NAVs of the respective Funds or series except where allocations of expenses can otherwise be fairly made. In addition, the share classes within each Fund will be subject to different expense structures. See "SHARES OF THE TRUST."

Each Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The ability of the Funds' fund accounting agent to calculate the NAV per share of each share class of the Funds is subject to operational risks associated with processing or human errors, systems or technology failures, cyber attacks and errors caused by third party service providers, data sources, or trading counterparties. Such failures may result in delays in the calculation of a Fund's NAV and/or the inability to calculate NAV over extended time periods. The Funds may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures. In addition, if the third party service providers and/or data sources upon which a Fund directly or indirectly relies to calculate its NAV or price individual securities are unavailable or otherwise unable to calculate the NAV correctly, it may be necessary for alternative procedures to be utilized to price the securities at the time of determining the Fund's NAV.

Errors and Corrective Actions

The Investment Adviser will report to the Board of Trustees any material breaches of investment objective, policies or restrictions and any material errors in the calculation of the NAV of a Fund or the processing of purchases and redemptions. Depending on the nature and size of an error, corrective action may or may not be required. Corrective action may involve a prospective correction of the NAV only, correction of any erroneous NAV and compensation to a Fund, or correction of any erroneous NAV, compensation to a Fund and reprocessing of individual shareholder transactions. The Trust's policies on errors and corrective

action limit or restrict when corrective action will be taken or when compensation to a Fund or its shareholders will be paid, and not all mistakes will result in compensable errors. As a result, neither a Fund nor its shareholders who purchase or redeem shares during periods in which errors accrue or occur may be compensated in connection with the resolution of an error. Shareholders will generally not be notified of the occurrence of a compensable error or the resolution thereof absent unusual circumstances.

REDEMPTIONS

The Trust may suspend the right of redemption of shares of a Fund and may postpone payment for any period: (i) during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed for regular trading other than customary weekend and holiday closings or during which trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted; (ii) when an emergency exists which makes the disposal of securities owned by a Fund or the determination of the fair value of the Fund's net assets not reasonably practicable; (iii) as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of the shareholders of the Trust; or (iv) the Fund, as part of a liquidation of the Fund, has suspended redemption of shares.

The Trust agrees to redeem shares of each Fund solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the Fund during any 90-day period for any one shareholder. The Trust reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to pay redemptions by a distribution in kind of securities (instead of cash) if (i) the redemption exceeds the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the Fund at the time of redemption; or (ii) with respect to lesser redemption amounts, the redeeming shareholder requests in writing a distribution in-kind of securities instead of cash. The securities distributed in-kind would be readily marketable and would be valued for this purpose using the same method employed in calculating each Fund's NAV per share. See "NET ASSET VALUE." If a shareholder receives a distribution in-kind, the shareholder should expect to incur transaction costs upon the disposition of the securities received in the redemption. In addition, if you receive redemption proceeds in-kind, you will be subject to market gains or losses upon the disposition of those securities.

Potential Restrictions on Fund Redemptions – Liquidity Fees on Redemptions (Retail Funds Only). Under Rule 2a-7, the Board (or its delegate) is permitted to impose a liquidity fee on redemptions (up to 2%) from a Retail Fund, if the Board (or its delegate) determines that it is in the best interests of the Retail Fund to do so. The Board has delegated to GSAM the responsibility to make liquidity fee determinations pursuant to Board-approved written guidelines.

GSAM generally expects that a liquidity fee would be imposed, if at all, during periods of extraordinary market stress. While GSAM may, in its discretion, impose a liquidity fee at any time if it determines that it is in the best interests of a Retail Fund, GSAM generally expects that a liquidity fee would be imposed only after the Retail Fund has notified Intermediaries and shareholders that a liquidity fee will be imposed (generally, as of the beginning of the next business day following the announcement that the Retail Fund has imposed the liquidity fee). Announcements regarding the imposition of liquidity fees, or the termination of liquidity fees, will be available on the website of the Retail Fund (am.gs.com). In addition, the Retail Fund will make such announcements through a supplement to its Prospectus and may make such announcements through a press release or by other means. Liquidity fees may be terminated at any time in the discretion of GSAM.

Liquidity fees imposed by the Retail Funds will reduce the amount you will receive upon the redemption of your shares, and will generally decrease the amount of any capital gain or increase the amount of any capital loss you will recognize with respect to such redemption. There is some degree of uncertainty with respect to the tax treatment of liquidity fees received by money market funds, and such tax treatment may be the subject of future guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service. If a Retail Fund receives liquidity fees, it will consider the appropriate tax treatment of such fees to the Retail Fund at such time. Please see the "TAXATION" section of the Prospectus for further information.

While the Board has no current intention to subject the Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund, Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund, Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund, Financial Square Government Fund or Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund to liquidity fees, the Board reserves the ability to subject these Funds to liquidity fees in the future after providing at least sixty days' prior notice to shareholders.

Intermediaries are required to promptly take such actions reasonably requested by the Retail Funds, the Transfer Agent or the Investment Adviser to implement, modify or remove, or to assist each of these Funds in implementing, modifying or removing, a

liquidity fee established by such Fund. Unless an Intermediary has entered into a written contractual arrangement specifically addressing the responsibilities associated with the imposition of liquidity fees, if a liquidity fee is imposed by a Retail Fund, Intermediaries are generally required to calculate a liquidity fee on each shareholder redemption request made while a liquidity fee is in effect, withhold the liquidity fee amount from the redemption proceeds, and remit the proceeds (or provide an estimate of the liquidity fee amount) prior to the next calculated NAV of the Retail Fund. In the alternative, Intermediaries may direct a Retail Fund or Goldman Sachs to calculate the liquidity fee, so long as the Intermediary provides the information reasonably required to facilitate the calculation (including the gross dollar amount and/or the number of shares that the Intermediary's customers tendered for redemption) before next calculated NAV of the Retail Fund.

Unprocessed purchase orders that the Retail Fund received prior to notification of the imposition of a liquidity fee will be cancelled unless re-confirmed. Under certain circumstances, a Retail Fund may, in its sole discretion, or pay redemptions without adding a liquidity fee to the redemption amount (or effect an exchange without imposing a liquidity fee) if the Retail Fund can verify that the redemption or exchange order was submitted to an Intermediary or the transfer agent before the Retail Fund imposed a liquidity fee.

SHARES OF THE TRUST

Each Fund is a series of Goldman Sachs Trust, a Delaware statutory trust, established by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated January 28, 1997. The Trustees have authority under the Trust's Declaration of Trust to create and classify shares of beneficial interest in separate series, without further action by shareholders. The Trustees also have authority to classify and reclassify any series of shares into one or more classes of shares. The Act requires that where more than one class or series of shares exists each class or series must be preferred over all other classes or series in respect of assets specifically allocated to such class or series. As of May 22, 2025, the Trustees have authorized the issuance of nine classes of shares of the Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Preferred Shares, Premier Shares, Resource Shares, Select Shares and Service Shares. As of May 22, 2025, the Trustees have authorized the issuance of eight classes of shares of the Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Preferred Shares, Premier Shares, Select Shares and Service Shares. As of May 22, 2025, the Trustees have authorized the issuance of twelve classes of shares of the Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Class D Shares Loop Class Shares, Seelaus Class Shares, Preferred Shares, Premier Shares, Select Shares, Service Shares and Token Shares. As of May 22, 2025, the Trustees have authorized the issuance of sixteen classes of shares of the Financial Square Government Fund: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class D Shares, Drexel Hamilton Class Shares, Loop Class Shares, Seelaus Class Shares, Preferred Shares, Premier Shares, Resource Shares, Class R6 Shares, Select Shares and Service Shares. As of May 22, 2025, the Trustees have authorized the issuance of seven shares classes of the Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund: Institutional Shares, Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Class D Shares, Preferred Shares and Service Shares. As of May 22, 2025, the Trustees have authorized the issuance of seven shares classes of the Investor Money Market Fund: Class I Shares, Administration Shares, Cash Management Shares, Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class D Shares and Service Shares. As of May 22, 2025, the Trustees have authorized the issuance of six shares classes of the Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund: Class I Shares, Administration Shares, Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Preferred Shares and Service Shares. As of May 22, 2025, the Trustees have authorized the issuance of five share classes of the Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund: Class I Shares, Administration Shares, Class A Shares, Preferred Shares and Service Shares.

Investments in the Retail Funds are limited to accounts beneficially owned by natural persons (as such term is used or interpreted under Rule 2a-7 by the SEC or its staff). Intermediaries that sell shares of the Retail Funds must adopt, maintain and implement policies reasonably designed to limit all beneficial owners of a Fund to natural persons and take reasonable efforts to ensure that all current and future beneficial owners of the Fund who are its customers meet, and continue to meet, the eligibility requirements set forth in the Fund's Prospectus and Rule 2a-7. The Retail Funds, as well as an Intermediary, may involuntarily redeem the shares of shareholders that do not meet these eligibility requirements.

Each Institutional/Class I Share, Administration Share, Capital Share, Cash Management Share, Class A Share, Class C Share, Class D Share, Drexel Hamilton Class Share, Loop Share, Preferred Share, Premier Share, Resource Share, Class R6 Share, Seelaus

Share, Select Share, Service Share and Token Share of a Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets belonging to that class. It is contemplated that most shares (other than Class A Shares and Class C Shares of a Fund) will be held in accounts of which the record owner is a bank or other institution acting, directly or through an agent, as nominee for its customers who are the beneficial owners of the shares or another organization designated by such bank or institution. Institutional/Class I Shares, Class D Shares, and Token Shares may be purchased for accounts held in the name of an investor or institution that is not compensated by the Trust for services provided to the institution's investors.

Administration Shares may be purchased for accounts held in the name of an investor or an institution that provides certain shareholder administration services as described below to its customers who beneficially own Administration Shares. Administration Shares of a Fund bear the cost of administration fees at the annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of such shares.

Capital Shares may be purchased for accounts held in the name of an institution that provides certain shareholder administration services to its customers who beneficially own Capital Shares. Capital Shares of a Fund bear the cost of administration fees at an annual rate of up to 0.15% of the average daily net assets of such shares.

Cash Management Shares may be purchased for accounts held in the name of an institution that provides certain administration services and personal and account maintenance services to its customers who beneficially own Cash Management Shares. Cash Management Shares bear the cost of administration and service fees at an annual rate of up to 0.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to such shares. Cash Management Shares also bear the cost of distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees at a maximum annual rate of 0.30% of the average daily net assets attributable to Cash Management Shares.

Class A Shares are sold with no initial sales charge. Class A Shares bear the cost of distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees at the aggregate rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class A Shares. With respect to Class A Shares, the Distributor at its discretion may use compensation for distribution services paid under the Distribution and Service Plan for personal and account maintenance services and expenses so long as such total compensation under the Plan does not exceed the maximum cap on "service fees" imposed by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA").

Class C Shares may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") of 1.00% during the first 12 months, measured from the time the original shares subject to the CDSC were purchased. Class C Shares are sold primarily through brokers and dealers who are members of FINRA and certain other financial services firms that have sales arrangements with Goldman Sachs. Class C Shares bear the cost of distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees at the aggregate rate of up to 0.75% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class C Shares. Class C Shares also bear the cost of service fees at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class C Shares.

Drexel Hamilton Class Shares may be purchased only by institutional investors through Goldman Sachs, Drexel Hamilton LLC ("Drexel Hamilton") and certain trading platforms that have been authorized by Goldman Sachs to offer the Funds' Drexel Hamilton Class Shares.

Loop Class Shares may be purchased only by institutional investors through Goldman Sachs, Loop Capital Markets LLC ("Loop") and certain trading platforms that have been authorized by Goldman Sachs to offer the Funds' Loop Class Shares.

Preferred Shares may be purchased for accounts held in the name of an institution that provides certain shareholder administration services to its customers who beneficially own Preferred Shares. Preferred Shares of a Fund bear the cost of administration fees at an annual rate of up to 0.10% of the average daily net assets of such shares of the particular Fund involved.

Premier Shares may be purchased for accounts held in the name of an investor or an institution that provides certain personal and account maintenance services and administration services to its customers who beneficially own Premier Shares. Premier Shares bear the cost of service fees and administration fees at the annual rates of up to 0.10% and 0.25%, respectively, of the average daily net assets of such shares.

Resource Shares may be purchased for accounts held in the name of an institution that provides certain administration services and personal and account maintenance services to its customers who beneficially own Resource Shares. Resource Shares of a Fund

bear the cost of service fees and administration fees at the annual rate of up to 0.50% of the average daily net assets of such shares. Resource Shares also bear the cost of distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees at a maximum annual rate of 0.15% of the average daily net assets attributable to Resource Shares.

Class R6 Shares of the Financial Square Government Fund are sold at NAV without a sales charge. Class R6 Shares are generally available to the following investors who purchase shares of the Funds through certain Intermediaries that have a contractual relationship with Goldman Sachs, including banks, trust companies, brokers, registered investment advisers and other financial institutions, using a plan level or omnibus account, unless otherwise noted below.

- Investors who purchase Class R6 Shares through an account established under a fee-based program that is sponsored and maintained by an Intermediary that has entered into a contractual relationship with the Distributor to offer such shares through such programs;
- Section 401(k) plans, 403(b), 457, profit sharing, money purchase pension, tax-sheltered annuity, defined benefit pension, non-qualified deferred compensation plans and non-qualified pension plans or other employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts), SIMPLE plans that are sponsored by one or more employers (including governmental or church employers) or employee-organizations;
- Registered investment companies or bank collective trusts investing directly with the Transfer Agent;
- Institutional investors, including companies, foundations, endowments, municipalities, trusts and other entities, investing at least \$5,000,000 directly with the Transfer Agent; and
- Other investors at the discretion of the Trust's officers.

Class R6 Shares may not be available through certain Intermediaries. For the purposes of Class R6 Shares eligibility, the term "Intermediary" does not include Goldman Sachs or its affiliates and Class R6 Shares will not be available to clients of Goldman Sachs Private Wealth Management, The Goldman Sachs Trust Company, N.A., The Goldman Sachs Trust Company of Delaware or Goldman Sachs Wealth Services, L.P.

Seelaus Class Shares may be purchased only by institutional investors through Goldman Sachs, R. Seelaus & Co., LLC ("Seelaus") and certain trading platforms that have been authorized by Goldman Sachs to offer the Funds' Seelaus Class Shares.

Service Shares may be purchased for accounts held in the name of an institution that provides certain shareholder administration and personal and account maintenance services to its customers who beneficially own Service Shares. Service Shares of a Fund bear the cost of service fees at the annual rate of up to 0.25% and shareholder administration fees at the annual rates of up to 0.25%, respectively, of the average daily net assets of such shares.

Select Shares may be purchased for accounts held in the name of an institution that provides certain shareholder administration services to its customers who beneficially own Select Shares. Select Shares of a Fund bear the cost of administration fees at an annual rate of up to 0.03% of the average daily net assets of such shares.

In addition, each class of shares bears its own transfer agency expenses.

It is possible that an institution or its affiliates may offer different classes of shares to its customers and thus receive different compensation with respect to different classes of shares of the same Fund. Dividends paid by each Fund, if any, with respect to each class of shares will be calculated in the same manner, at the same time on the same day and will be the same amount, except for differences caused by the fact that the respective transfer agency and Plan fees relating to a particular class will be borne exclusively by that class. Similarly, the NAV per share may differ depending upon the class of shares purchased.

In the event a Fund is distributed by salespersons or any other persons, they may receive different compensation with respect to different classes of shares of the Fund. Administration Shares, Capital Shares, Cash Management Shares, Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Preferred Shares, Premier Shares, Resource Shares, Class R6 Shares, Select Shares and Service Shares of the Funds each have certain exclusive voting rights on matters relating to their respective plans. Shares of each class may be exchanged for shares of another Goldman Sachs Fund. Except as described above, the classes of shares are identical.

Certain aspects of the shares may be altered, after advance notice to shareholders, if it is deemed necessary in order to satisfy certain tax regulatory requirements.

When issued for the consideration described in the Funds' Prospectuses, shares are fully paid and non-assessable. The Trustees may, however, cause shareholders, or shareholders of a particular series or class, to pay certain custodian, transfer agency, servicing or similar agent charges by setting off the same against declared but unpaid dividends or by reducing share ownership (or by both means). In the event of liquidation, shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the applicable class of the relevant Fund available for distribution to such shareholders. All shares are freely transferable and have no preemptive, subscription or conversion rights. The Trustees may require shareholders to redeem Shares for any reason under terms set by the Trustees.

In the interest of economy and convenience, the Trust does not issue certificates representing the Funds' shares. Instead, the Transfer Agent maintains a record of each shareholder's ownership. Each shareholder receives confirmation of purchase and redemption orders from the Transfer Agent. Fund shares and any dividends and distributions paid by the Funds are reflected in account statements from the Transfer Agent.

The Act requires that where more than one series of shares exists, each series must be preferred over all other series in respect of assets specifically allocated to such series. Rule 18f-2 under the Act provides that any matter required to be submitted by the provisions of the Act or applicable state law, or otherwise, to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series affected by such matter. Rule 18f-2 further provides that a series shall be deemed to be affected by a matter unless the interests of each series in the matter are substantially identical or the matter does not affect any interest of such series. However, Rule 18f-2 exempts the selection of independent public accountants, the approval of principal distribution contracts and the election of trustees from the separate voting requirements of Rule 18f-2.

The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders and does not intend to hold such meetings. In the event that a meeting of shareholders is held, each share of the Trust will be entitled, as determined by the Trustees without the vote or consent of the shareholders, either to one vote for each share or to one vote for each dollar of NAV represented by such share on all matters presented to shareholders including the election of Trustees (this method of voting being referred to as "dollar based voting"). However, to the extent required by the Act or otherwise determined by the Trustees, series and classes of the Trust will vote separately from each other. Shareholders of the Trust do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of Trustees. Meetings of shareholders of the Trust, or any series or class thereof, may be called by the Trustees, certain officers or upon the written request of holders of 10% or more of the shares entitled to vote at such meetings. The Trustees will call a special meeting of shareholders for the purpose of electing Trustees if, at any time, less than a majority of Trustees holding office at the time were elected by shareholders. The shareholders of the Trust will have voting rights only with respect to the limited number of matters specified in the Declaration of Trust and such other matters as the Trustees may determine or may be required by law.

The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification of Trustees, officers, employees and agents of the Trust unless the recipient is adjudicated (i) to be liable by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person's office or (ii) not to have acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that such person's actions were in the best interest of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that, if any shareholder or former shareholder of any series is held personally liable solely by reason of being or having been a shareholder and not because of the shareholder's acts or omissions or for some other reason, the shareholder or former shareholder (or the shareholder's heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives or general successors) shall be held harmless from and indemnified against all loss and expense arising from such liability. The Trust acting on behalf of any affected series, must, upon request by such shareholder, assume the defense of any claim made against such shareholder for any act or obligation of the series and satisfy any judgment thereon from the assets of the series.

The Declaration of Trust permits the termination of the Trust or of any series or class of the Trust (i) by a majority of the affected shareholders at a meeting of shareholders of the Trust, series or class; or (ii) by a majority of the Trustees without shareholder approval if the Trustees determine, in their sole discretion, that such action is in the best interest of the Trust, such series, such class or their shareholders. The Trustees may consider such factors as they in their sole discretion deem appropriate in making such determination, including (i) the inability of the Trust or any series or class to maintain its assets at an appropriate size; (ii) changes in

laws or regulations governing the Trust, series, or class, or affecting assets of the type in which it invests; or (iii) economic developments or trends having a significant adverse impact on the business or operations of the Trust or series.

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the Trustees, without shareholder approval to cause the Trust, or any series thereof, to merge or consolidate with any corporation, association, trust or other organization or sell or exchange all or substantially all of the property belonging to the Trust or any series thereof. In addition, the Trustees, without shareholder approval, may adopt a “master-feeder” structure by investing all or a portion of the assets of a series of the Trust in the securities of another open-end investment company with substantially the same investment objective, restrictions and policies.

The Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to amend the Declaration of Trust without a shareholder vote. However, shareholders of the Trust have the right to vote on any amendment (i) that would adversely affect the voting rights of shareholders; (ii) that is required by law to be approved by shareholders; (iii) that would amend the provisions of the Declaration of Trust regarding amendments and supplements thereto; or (iv) that the Trustees determine to submit to shareholders.

The Trustees may appoint separate Trustees with respect to one or more series or classes of the Trust’s shares (the “Series Trustees”). Series Trustees may, but are not required to, serve as Trustees of the Trust or any other series or class of the Trust. To the extent provided by the Trustees in the appointment of the Series Trustees, the Series Trustees may have, to the exclusion of any other Trustees of the Trust, all the powers and authorities of Trustees under the Declaration of Trust with respect to such Series or Class, but may have no power or authority with respect to any other series or class.

Shareholder and Trustee Liability

Under Delaware law, the shareholders of the Funds are not generally subject to liability for the debts or obligations of the Trust. Similarly, Delaware law provides that a series of the Trust will not be liable for the debts or obligations of any other series of the Trust. However, no similar statutory or other authority limiting statutory trust shareholder liability exists in other states. As a result, to the extent that a Delaware statutory trust or a shareholder is subject to the jurisdiction of courts of such other states, the courts may not apply Delaware law and may thereby subject the Delaware statutory trust shareholders to liability. To guard against this risk, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of a series. Notice of such disclaimer will normally be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by a series of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification by the relevant series for all loss suffered by a shareholder as a result of an obligation of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust also provides that a series shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the series and satisfy any judgment thereon. In view of the above, the risk of personal liability of shareholders of a Delaware statutory trust is remote.

In addition to the requirements set forth under Delaware law, the Declaration of Trust provides that shareholders of a series may bring a derivative action on behalf of the series only if the following conditions are met: (a) shareholders eligible to bring such derivative action under Delaware law who hold at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the series, or 10% of the outstanding shares of the class to which such action relates, shall join in the request for the Trustees to commence such action; and (b) the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to consider such shareholder request and to investigate the basis of such claim. The Trustees will be entitled to retain counsel or other advisers in considering the merits of the request and may require an undertaking by the shareholders making such request to reimburse the series for the expense of any such advisers in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action.

The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trustees will not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law, but nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

Minimum Investments in the Funds

For information about minimum investment requirements for the Funds and their share classes, please see the Prospectuses. The minimum initial investment requirements for all share classes will be waived for any intermediaries (and their current and future investor clients) that held shares of any of the Trust’s Institutional Liquid Assets Portfolios as of March 1, 2010.

TAXATION

The following is only a summary of certain additional U.S. federal income, and certain state and local, tax considerations affecting the Funds and the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares in each Fund that are not described in the Prospectuses. This summary does not address special tax rules applicable to certain classes of investors, such as tax-exempt entities, insurance companies and financial institutions. Prospective shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the specific federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of investing in each Fund in light of their particular tax situations. The summary is based on the laws in effect on May 22, 2025, which are subject to change. Future changes in tax laws may adversely impact a Fund and its shareholders.

Fund Taxation

Each Fund is treated as a separate entity for tax purposes. Each Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify for each taxable year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, it will be taxed on all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain at corporate rates, without any deduction for dividends paid, and its distributions to shareholders will be taxable as ordinary dividends to the extent of its current and accumulated earnings and profits.

There are certain tax requirements that each Fund must satisfy if it is to avoid federal taxation. In their efforts to adhere to these requirements, the Funds may have to limit their investment activities in some types of instruments. Qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code requires, among other things, that a Fund (i) derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks or securities or foreign currencies, net income from qualified publicly traded partnerships or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures, and forward contracts) derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stocks, securities or currencies (the “90% gross income test”); and (ii) diversify its holdings so that in general, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the fair market value of the Fund’s total (gross) assets is comprised of cash, cash items, U.S. Government Securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of such Fund’s total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total (gross) assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government Securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), two or more issuers controlled by the Fund and engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or certain publicly traded partnerships. For purposes of these requirements, participation interests will be treated as securities, and the issuer will be identified on the basis of market risk and credit risk associated with any particular interest.

For purposes of the 90% gross income test, income that a Fund earns from equity interests in certain entities that are not treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes will generally have the same character for the Fund as in the hands of such an entity; consequently, a Fund may be required to limit its equity investments in any such entities that earn fee income, rental income, or other non-qualifying income. In addition, future Treasury regulations could provide that qualifying income under the 90% gross income test will not include gains from foreign currency transactions that are not directly related to a Fund’s principal business of investing in stock or securities or options and futures with respect to stock or securities. Using foreign currency positions or entering into foreign currency options, futures and forward or swap contracts for purposes other than hedging currency risk with respect to securities in a Fund’s portfolio or anticipated to be acquired may not qualify as “directly-related” under these tests.

If a Fund complies with the foregoing provisions, then in any taxable year in which the Fund distributes, in compliance with the Code’s timing and other requirements, at least 90% of its “investment company taxable income” (which includes dividends, taxable interest, taxable accrued original issue discount and market discount income, any net short-term capital gain in excess of net long-term capital loss, certain net realized foreign exchange gains and any other taxable income other than “net capital gain,” as defined below, and is reduced by deductible expenses), and at least 90% of the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest income (if any) over certain disallowed deductions, the Fund (but not its shareholders) will be relieved of federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including long-term capital gains, distributed to shareholders. If, instead, a Fund retains any investment company taxable income or “net capital gain” (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), it will be subject to a tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. Because there are some uncertainties regarding the computation of the amounts

deemed distributed to Fund shareholders for these purposes – including, in particular, uncertainties regarding the portion, if any, of amounts paid in redemption of Fund shares that should be treated as such distributions – there can be no assurance that each Fund will avoid corporate-level tax in each year.

Each Fund intends to distribute for each taxable year to its shareholders all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net capital gain and any net tax-exempt interest. However, the Funds reserve the right to reduce or withhold income and/or gains.

If a Fund retains any net capital gain, the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who (1) if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of that undistributed amount, and (2) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds those liabilities. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will be increased by the amount of any such undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder’s gross income and decreased by the federal income tax paid by the Fund on that amount of net capital gain.

In order to avoid a 4% federal excise tax, each Fund must distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its taxable ordinary income (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) for such year, 98.2% of the excess of its capital gains over its capital losses (generally computed on the basis of the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year), and all taxable ordinary income and the excess of capital gains over capital losses for all previous years that were not distributed for those years and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax. Each Fund anticipates that it will generally make timely distributions of income and capital gains in compliance with these requirements so that it will generally not be required to pay the excise tax.

For federal income tax purposes, each Fund is permitted to carry forward a net capital loss in any taxable year to offset its own capital gains, if any. These amounts are available to be carried forward to offset future capital gains to the extent permitted by the Code and applicable tax regulations. Any such carryforward losses will retain their character as short-term or long-term.

As of November 30, 2024, the following Funds had capital loss carryforwards approximating the amounts indicated, expiring in the years indicated:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Capital Loss Carryforward</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	\$(18,234,570)	Perpetual Short-term
	\$(1,320,417)	Perpetual Long-term
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	\$(26)	Perpetual Short-term

A Fund’s investment in zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities, certain structured securities or other securities bearing original issue discount or, if a Fund elects to include market discount in income currently, market discount, as well as any “marked-to-market” gain from certain options, futures or forward contracts, as described above, will in many cases cause it to realize income or gain before the receipt of cash payments with respect to these securities or contracts. For a Fund to obtain cash to enable the Fund to distribute any such income or gain, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and to avoid federal income and excise taxes, the Fund may be required to liquidate portfolio investments sooner than it might otherwise have done.

The Investor Money Market Fund may be subject to foreign taxes on income (possibly including, in some cases, capital gains) from foreign securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes in some cases. The Fund will not be eligible to elect to pass through foreign taxes to the shareholders but will be entitled to deduct such taxes in computing the amounts they are required to distribute.

Taxable U.S. Shareholders – Distributions

Tax-Exempt Funds. The Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds expects to qualify to pay “exempt-interest dividends,” as defined in the Code. To qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends, the Fund must, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, have at least 50% of the value of its total assets invested in Municipal Securities whose interest is excluded from gross income under Section 103(a) of the Code. In purchasing Municipal Securities, the Fund intends to rely on opinions of bond counsel or counsel to the issuers for each issue as to the excludability of interest on such obligations from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The Fund will not undertake independent investigations concerning the tax-exempt status of such obligations, nor does it guarantee or represent that bond counsels’ opinions are correct. Bond counsels’ opinions will generally be based in part upon covenants by the issuers and related parties regarding continuing compliance with federal tax requirements. Tax laws not only limit the purposes for which tax-exempt bonds may be issued and the supply of such bonds, but also contain numerous and complex requirements that must be satisfied on a continuing basis in order for bonds to be and remain tax-exempt. If the issuer of a bond or a user of a bond-financed facility fails to comply with such requirements at any time, interest on the bond could become taxable, retroactive to the date the obligation was issued. In that event, a portion of the Fund’s distributions attributable to interest the Fund received on such bond for the current year and for prior years could be characterized or recharacterized as taxable income. The availability of tax-exempt obligations and the value of the Fund’s portfolio may be affected by restrictive federal income tax legislation enacted in recent years or by similar, future legislation. If the Fund satisfies the applicable requirements, dividends paid by the Fund which are attributable to tax-exempt interest on Municipal Securities and properly reported by the Fund as exempt-interest dividends may be treated by shareholders as items of interest excludable from their gross income under Section 103(a) of the Code. Exempt-interest dividends the Fund receives from other regulated investment companies, including exempt-interest dividends on auction rate preferred securities of such companies held by a Fund, are treated as interest on Municipal Securities and may be distributed by the Fund as exempt-interest dividends. The recipient of tax-exempt income is required to report such income on his or her federal income tax return. The Code provides that interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry shares of the Fund is not deductible to the extent attributable to exempt-interest dividends.

Although all or a substantial portion of the dividends paid by the Fund may be excluded by shareholders of such Fund from their gross income for federal income tax purposes, the Fund may purchase private activity bonds, the interest from which (including a Fund’s distributions attributable to such interest) may be a preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. All exempt-interest dividends from the Fund, whether or not attributable to private activity bond interest, will be taken into account in determining the extent to which a shareholder’s Social Security or certain railroad retirement benefits are taxable.

The Fund is not intended to constitute a balanced investment program and are not designed for investors seeking capital appreciation or maximum tax-exempt income irrespective of fluctuations in principal. Shares of the Fund would not be suitable for tax-exempt institutions, retirement plans qualified under Section 401 of the Code, H.R. 10 plans and individual retirement accounts since such institutions, plans and accounts are generally tax-exempt and, therefore, would not gain any additional benefit from the Funds’ dividends being tax-exempt. The same is generally true for non-U.S. persons, because they are generally exempt from U.S. tax on interest income. In addition, the Fund may not be an appropriate investment for persons or entities that are “substantial users” of facilities financed by private activity bonds or “related persons” thereof. “Substantial user” is defined under U.S. Treasury Regulations to include a non-exempt person which regularly uses a part of such facilities in its trade or business and whose gross revenues derived with respect to the facilities financed by the issuance of bonds are more than 5% of the total revenues derived by all users of such facilities, which occupies more than 5% of the usable area of such facilities or for which such facilities or a part thereof were specifically constructed, reconstructed or acquired. “Related persons” include certain related natural persons, affiliated corporations, partnerships and its partners and an S corporation and its shareholders. A shareholder is advised to consult his or her tax adviser with respect to whether exempt-interest dividends retain the exclusion under Section 103(a) if such shareholder would be treated as a “substantial user” under Section 147(a)(1) with respect to some or all of the tax-exempt obligations held by the Fund.

All Funds. Distributions from investment company taxable income, whether reinvested in additional shares or paid in cash, as defined above, are generally taxable to shareholders who are subject to tax as ordinary income whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. However, under current law, distributions to noncorporate shareholders attributable to dividends received by the Funds from U.S. and certain foreign corporations will generally be taxed at the long-term capital gain rate (described below), as long as certain other requirements are met. For these lower rates to apply, the noncorporate shareholders must have owned their Fund

shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the Fund's ex-dividend date. Distributions from the Funds generally will not qualify for taxation at the lower rate because the Funds generally will be earning interest rather than dividend income. Taxable distributions include distributions from any Fund, including the Tax-Exempt Funds, that are attributable to (i) taxable income, including but not limited to dividends, taxable bond interest, recognized market discount income, original issue discount income accrued with respect to taxable bonds, income from repurchase agreements, income from dollar rolls, income from interest rate, currency, total return swaps, options on swaps, caps, floors and collars, and a portion of the discount from certain stripped tax-exempt obligations or their coupons; or (ii) capital gains from the sale of securities or other investments (including from the disposition of rights to when-issued securities prior to issuance) or from options, futures or certain forward contracts. Any portion of such taxable distributions that is attributable to a Fund's net capital gain, as defined above, may be reported by the Fund as a "capital gain dividend," taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain whether received in cash or additional shares and regardless of the length of time their shares of a Fund have been held. The maximum individual rate applicable to long-term capital gains is generally either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

It is expected that distributions made by the Funds will ordinarily not qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations because qualifying distributions may be made only from a Fund's dividend income that it receives from stock in U.S. domestic corporations. The Funds do not intend to purchase stock of domestic corporations, distributions from which may in rare cases qualify as dividends for this purpose. The dividends-received deduction, if available, is reduced to the extent the shares with respect to which the dividends are received are treated as debt-financed under the federal income tax law and is eliminated if the shares are deemed to have been held for less than a minimum period, generally 46 days. Receipt of certain distributions qualifying for the deduction may result in reduction of the tax basis of the corporate shareholder's shares.

Certain distributions reported by a Fund as Section 163(j) interest dividends may be treated as interest income by shareholders for purposes of the tax rules applicable to interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. Such treatment by the shareholder is generally subject to holding period requirements and other potential limitations, although the holding period requirements are generally not applicable to dividends declared by money market funds and certain other funds that declare dividends daily and pay such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. The amount that a Fund is eligible to report as a Section 163(j) dividend for a tax year is generally limited to the excess of the Fund's business interest income over the sum of the Fund's (i) business interest expense and (ii) other deductions properly allocable to the Fund's business interest income.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, as computed for federal income tax purposes, will first reduce a shareholder's basis in his or her shares and, after the shareholder's basis is reduced to zero, will generally constitute capital gains to a shareholder who holds his or her shares as capital assets.

Shareholders receiving a distribution in the form of newly issued shares will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as receiving a distribution in an amount equal to the amount of cash that they would have received had they elected to receive cash and will have a cost basis in the shares received equal to such amount.

After the close of each calendar year, each Fund will inform shareholders of the federal income tax status of its dividends and distributions for such year, including the portion of such dividends, if any, that qualifies as tax-exempt or as capital gain, and the portion, if any, that should be treated as a tax preference item for purposes of the AMT. In the case of shareholders who have not held shares of the Tax-Exempt Funds for the Fund's full taxable year, the portion of distributions reported by the Fund as tax-exempt or as a tax preference item may not equal the actual amount of tax-exempt income or tax preference item income earned by the Fund during the period of their investment in the Fund.

All distributions, whether received in shares or in cash, as well as redemptions and exchanges, must be reported by each shareholder who is required to file a U.S. federal income tax return.

Different tax treatment, including penalties on certain excess contributions and deferrals, certain pre-retirement and post-retirement distributions, and certain prohibited transactions is accorded to accounts maintained as qualified retirement plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers for more information.

Taxable U.S. Shareholders - Sale of Shares

When a shareholder's shares are sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of in a transaction that is treated as a sale for tax purposes, the shareholder will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the shares and the cash, or fair market value of any property, received. (To aid in computing that tax basis, a shareholder should generally retain its account statements for the period that it holds shares.) Because each Fund intends to maintain a stable \$1.00 per share NAV, shareholders will typically not recognize gain or loss when they sell or exchange their shares in the Fund because the amount realized will be the same as their tax basis in the shares. Any liquidity fees the shareholder incurs on shares redeemed will generally decrease the amount of any capital gain (or increase the amount of any capital loss) the shareholder recognizes with respect to such redemption. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers with reference to their particular circumstances to determine whether a redemption (including an exchange) or other disposition of Fund shares is properly treated as a sale for tax purposes, as is assumed in this discussion.

With respect to any gain or loss recognized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund, a shareholder may elect to adopt the NAV method of accounting for computing gains and losses from taxable dispositions of Fund shares. Under the NAV method, rather than compute gain or loss separately for each taxable disposition of Fund shares as described above, a shareholder would determine gain or loss based on the change in the aggregate value of the shareholder's Fund shares during a computation period (which could be the shareholder's taxable year or certain shorter periods), reduced by the shareholder's net investment (purchases minus taxable redemptions or exchanges) in those shares during that period. Under the NAV method, if a shareholder holds the shares as a capital asset, any resulting net gain or loss would be treated as short-term capital gain or loss.

Certain special tax rules may apply to a shareholder's capital gains or losses on Fund shares. If a shareholder receives a capital gain dividend with respect to shares and such shares have a tax holding period of six months or less at the time of a sale or redemption of such shares, then any loss the shareholder realizes on the sale or redemption will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of such capital gain dividend. All or a portion of any sales load paid upon the purchase of shares of the Fund will generally not be taken into account in determining gain or loss on the redemption or exchange of such shares within 90 days after their purchase to the extent the redemption proceeds are reinvested, or the exchange is effected, on or before January 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the original stock is disposed of without payment of an additional sales load pursuant to the reinvestment or exchange privilege. The load not taken into account will be added to the tax basis of the newly acquired shares. To the extent you pay a brokerage commission in connection with the purchase of a Fund's shares, similar treatment may apply to the determination of any gain or loss on the redemption or exchange of shares within 90 days after their purchase to the extent the redemption proceeds are reinvested, or the exchange is effected, on or before January 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the original stock is disposed of without payment of an additional brokerage commission.

Medicare Tax

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Each Fund will be required to report to the IRS all taxable distributions, as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, except in the case of certain exempt recipients, i.e., certain corporations and certain other investors distributions to which are exempt from the information reporting provisions of the Code. Under the backup withholding provisions of Code Section 3406 and applicable Treasury regulations, all such reportable distributions and proceeds may be subject to backup withholding of federal income tax at the current specified rate of 24% in the case of exempt recipients that fail to certify to the Funds that they are not subject to withholding, non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish the Funds with their correct taxpayer identification number ("TIN") and with certain required certifications or if the IRS or a broker notifies the Funds that the number furnished by the shareholder is incorrect or that the shareholder is subject to backup withholding as a result of failure to report interest or dividend income. However, any taxable distributions from the Tax-Exempt Funds will not be subject to backup

withholding if the applicable Fund reasonably estimates that at least 95% of its distributions will be exempt-interest dividends. A Fund may refuse to accept an application that does not contain any required TIN or certification that the TIN provided is correct. If the backup withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld. Any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability. If a shareholder does not have a TIN, it should apply for one immediately by contacting the local office of the Social Security Administration or the IRS. Backup withholding could apply to payments relating to a shareholder's account while it is awaiting receipt of a TIN. Special rules apply for certain entities. For example, for an account established under a Uniform Gifts or Transfers to Minors Act, the TIN of the minor should be furnished. Investors should consult their tax advisers about the applicability of the backup withholding provisions.

Non-U.S. Shareholders

The discussion above relates solely to U.S. federal income tax law as it applies to "U.S. persons" subject to tax under such law.

Except as discussed below, distributions to shareholders who, as to the United States, are not "U.S. persons," (i.e., are nonresident aliens, foreign corporations, fiduciaries of foreign trusts or estates or other non-U.S. investors) generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at the rate of 30% on distributions treated as ordinary income unless the tax is reduced or eliminated pursuant to a tax treaty or the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the shareholder; but distributions of net capital gain including amounts retained by a Fund which are designated as undistributed capital gains, to such a non-U.S. shareholder will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax unless the distributions are effectively connected with the shareholder's trade or business in the United States or, in the case of a shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual, the shareholder is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met. With respect to the Tax-Exempt Funds, exempt-interest dividends to a non-U.S. shareholder will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax.

Any capital gain realized by a non-U.S. shareholder upon a sale or redemption of shares of a Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax unless the gain is effectively connected with the shareholder's trade or business in the United States, or in the case of a shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual, the shareholder is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met.

Non-U.S. persons who fail to furnish a Fund with the proper IRS Form W-8 (i.e., W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8ECI, W-8IMY or W-8EXP), or an acceptable substitute, may be subject to backup withholding at a 24% rate on dividends (including capital gain dividends) and on the proceeds of redemptions and exchanges.

Distributions of interest income and short-term capital gains by a Fund are generally subject to U.S. tax withholding of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). Non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding on certain distributions of U.S. source interest income or short-term capital gains that are properly reported by a Fund. However, depending upon its circumstances, a Fund may report all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as U.S. source interest income or short-term capital gains and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if a Fund reports the payment from U.S. source interest income or short-term capital gain. Non-U.S. shareholders should contact their tax advisers with respect to the application of these rules to their accounts.

The Funds are required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to the Funds to enable the Funds to determine whether withholding is required.

Non-U.S. shareholders of a Fund may be subject to U.S. estate tax with respect to their shares. All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding the tax consequences in their country of residence of an investment in a Fund.

State and Local Taxes

A Fund may be subject to state or local taxes in jurisdictions in which it is deemed to be doing business. In addition, in those states or localities that impose income taxes, the treatment of a Fund and its shareholders under those jurisdictions' tax laws may differ from their treatment under federal income tax laws, and an investment in the Fund may have tax consequences for shareholders that are different from those of a direct investment in the Fund's securities. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers concerning these matters. For example, it may be appropriate for shareholders to review with their tax advisers the state income and, if applicable, intangible property tax consequences of investments by the Fund in securities issued by the particular state or the U.S. government or its various agencies or instrumentalities, because many states (i) exempt from personal income tax distributions made by regulated investment companies from interest on obligations of the particular state or on direct U.S. government obligations and/or (ii) exempt from intangible property tax the value of the shares of such companies attributable to such obligations, subject to certain state-specific requirements and/or limitations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and related reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds, as contained in the Fund's Form N-CSR for the most recent fiscal year end are hereby incorporated by reference. The audited financial statements in the Fund's Form N-CSR have been incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such report given upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing. No other parts of the Form N-CSR are incorporated by reference herein. A copy of the the Funds' financial information may be obtained upon request and without charge by writing Goldman Sachs, 71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1200, Chicago, Illinois 60606 or by calling Goldman Sachs, at the telephone number on the back cover of each Fund's Prospectuses.

PROXY VOTING

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has delegated the voting of portfolio securities to the Investment Adviser. For client accounts for which the Investment Adviser has voting discretion, the Investment Adviser has adopted policies and procedures (the "Proxy Voting Policy") for the voting of proxies. Under the Proxy Voting Policy, the Investment Adviser's guiding principles in performing proxy voting are to make decisions that favor proposals that in the Investment Adviser's view tend to maximize a company's shareholder value and are not influenced by conflicts of interest. To implement these guiding principles for investments in publicly-traded equities, the Investment Adviser has developed customized proxy voting guidelines (the "Guidelines") that it generally applies when voting on behalf of client accounts. Attached as Appendix B is a summary of the Guidelines. These Guidelines address a wide variety of individual topics, including, among other matters, shareholder voting rights, anti-takeover defenses, board structures, the election of directors, executive and director compensation, reorganizations, mergers, issues of corporate social responsibility and various shareholder proposals. The Guidelines embody the positions and factors the Investment Adviser generally considers important in casting proxy votes.

The Proxy Voting Policy, including the Guidelines, is reviewed periodically to ensure that it continues to be consistent with the Investment Adviser's guiding principles.

The Investment Adviser has retained a third-party proxy voting service ("Proxy Service"), currently Institutional Shareholder Services, to assist in the implementation and administration of certain proxy voting-related functions including, without limitation, operational, recordkeeping and reporting services. The Proxy Service also prepares a written analysis and recommendation (a "Recommendation") of each proxy vote that reflects the Proxy Service's application of the Guidelines to particular proxy issues. While it is the Investment Adviser's policy generally to follow the Guidelines and Recommendations from the Proxy Service, the Investment Adviser's portfolio management teams ("Portfolio Management Teams") may on certain proxy votes seek approval to diverge from the Guidelines or a Recommendation by following an "override" process. Such decisions are subject to a review and approval process, including a determination that the decision is not influenced by any conflict of interest. A Portfolio Management Team that receives approval through the override process to cast a proxy vote that diverges from the Guidelines and/or a Recommendation may vote differently than other Portfolio Management Teams that did not seek to override that vote. In forming their views on particular matters, the Portfolio Management Teams are also permitted to consider applicable regional rules and

practices, including codes of conduct and other guides, regarding proxy voting, in addition to the Guidelines and Recommendations. The Investment Adviser may hire other service providers to replace or supplement the Proxy Service with respect to any of the services the Investment Adviser currently receives from the Proxy Service.

GSAM conducts periodic due diligence meetings with the Proxy Service which include, but are not limited to, a review of the Proxy Service's general organizational structure, new developments with respect to research and technology, work flow improvements and internal due diligence with respect to conflicts of interest.

From time to time, the Investment Adviser may face regulatory, compliance, legal or logistical limits with respect to voting securities that it may purchase or hold for client accounts, which can affect the Investment Adviser's ability to vote such proxies, as well as the desirability of voting such proxies. Among other limits, federal, state and foreign regulatory restrictions or company specific ownership limits, as well as legal matters related to consolidated groups, may restrict the total percentage of an issuer's voting securities that the Investment Adviser can hold for clients and the nature of the Investment Adviser's voting in such securities. The Investment Adviser's ability to vote proxies may also be affected by, among other things: (i) late receipt of meeting notices; (ii) requirements to vote proxies in person; (iii) restrictions on a foreigner's ability to exercise votes; (iv) potential difficulties in translating the proxy; (v) requirements to provide local agents with unrestricted powers of attorney to facilitate voting instructions; and (vi) requirements that investors who exercise their voting rights surrender the right to dispose of their holdings for some specified period in proximity to the shareholder meeting.

The Investment Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to prevent conflicts of interest from influencing its proxy voting decisions that the Investment Adviser makes on behalf of a client account. These policies and procedures include the Investment Adviser's use of the Guidelines and Recommendations from the Proxy Service, the override approval process previously discussed, and the establishment of information barriers between the Investment Adviser and other businesses within The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Notwithstanding such proxy voting policies and procedures, actual proxy voting decisions of the Investment Adviser may have the effect of benefitting the interests of other clients or businesses of other divisions or units of Goldman Sachs and/or its affiliates.

Voting decisions with respect to fixed income securities and the securities of privately held issuers generally will be made by a Fund's managers based on their assessment of the particular transactions or other matters at issue.

Information regarding how a Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available on the Funds' website, or will be available as soon as reasonably practicable after the Funds' latest filing on Form N-PX with the SEC, at dfinview.com/GoldmanSachs and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. This information may also be obtained upon request and without charge by calling Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC at the toll-free telephone number listed on the front cover of this SAI.

PAYMENTS TO OTHERS (INCLUDING INTERMEDIARIES)

The Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates may make payments to Intermediaries and other persons from time to time to promote the sale, distribution and/or servicing of shares of a Fund, except that the Investment Adviser, Distributor and its affiliates do not make such payments on behalf of Class R6 Shares. These payments ("Additional Payments") are made out of the Investment Adviser's, Distributor's and/or their affiliates' own assets (which may come directly or indirectly from fees paid by a Fund), are not an additional charge to a Fund or its shareholders, and do not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of a Fund's shares or the amount a Fund receives as proceeds from such purchases. Although paid by the Investment Adviser, Distributor, and/or their affiliates, the Additional Payments are in addition to the distribution and service fees paid by a Fund to the Intermediaries as described in a Fund's Prospectus and this SAI, and are also in addition to the sales commissions payable to Intermediaries as set forth in the Prospectus. For purposes of this "Payments to Others (Including Intermediaries)" section, "Funds" shall mean, collectively, a Fund and any of the other Goldman Sachs Funds.

The Additional Payments are intended to compensate Intermediaries and other persons for, among other things: marketing shares of the Funds, which may consist of payments relating to funds included on preferred or recommended fund lists or in certain sales programs from time to time sponsored by the recipients; "due diligence" examination and/or review of the Funds from time to

time; access to the Intermediaries' registered representatives or salespersons, including at conferences and other meetings; assistance in training and education of personnel; "finders" or "referral fees" for directing investors to the Funds; marketing support fees for providing assistance in promoting the sale of Fund shares (which may include promotions in communications with the Intermediaries' customers, registered representatives and salespersons); the support or purchase of technology platforms/software offered by the Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates or third parties (which may be used by Intermediaries to provide advisory and/or brokerage services to their customers); provision of analytical or other data to the Investment Adviser or its affiliates relating to sales of shares of the Funds; and/or other specified services intended to assist in the distribution and marketing of the Funds, including provision of consultative services to the Investment Adviser or its affiliates relating to marketing of the Funds and/or sale of shares of the Funds. In addition, the Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates may make Additional Payments (including through sub-transfer agency and networking agreements) for sub-accounting, administrative, shareholder processing and/or recordkeeping services that are in addition to the transfer agent, shareholder administration, servicing and processing fees paid by the Funds, including Additional Payments to third-party recordkeepers and/or administrators of retirement plan sponsors (which may reduce the cost to retirement plan sponsors for retaining third-party recordkeepers and/or administrators). These Additional Payments may exceed amounts earned on these assets by the Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates for the performance of these or similar services. The Additional Payments may be a fixed dollar amount; may be based on the number of customer accounts maintained by an Intermediary or other person that provides services to you; may be based on a percentage of the value of shares sold to, or held by, customers of the Intermediary or other person involved; or may be calculated on another basis. The Additional Payments are negotiated with each recipient based on a range of factors, including but not limited to the recipient's ability to attract and retain assets (including particular classes of Fund shares), target markets, customer relationships, quality of service and industry reputation. Although the individual components may be higher or lower and the total amount of Additional Payments made to any recipient in any given year will vary, the amount of these Additional Payments (excluding payments made through sub-transfer agency and networking agreements), on average, is normally not expected to exceed 0.50% (annualized) of the amount sold or invested through a recipient.

These Additional Payments may be significant to certain Intermediaries and other persons, and may be an important factor in an Intermediary or other person's willingness to support the sale of the Funds through its distribution system.

The Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates may be motivated to make Additional Payments since they promote the sale of Fund shares to clients of the recipients and the retention of those investments by those clients. To the extent recipients sell more shares of a Fund or retain shares of a Fund in their clients' accounts, the Investment Adviser and Distributor benefit from the incremental management and other fees paid by a Fund with respect to those assets.

In addition, certain Intermediaries and other persons may have access to certain research and investment services from the Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates. Such research and investment services ("Additional Services") may include research reports; economic analysis; portfolio analysis, portfolio construction and similar tools and software; business planning services; certain marketing and investor education materials; and strategic asset allocation modeling. The recipient may not pay for these products or services or may only pay for a portion of the total cost of these products or services. The cost of the Additional Services and the particular services provided may vary from recipient to recipient.

The Additional Payments made by the Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates or the Additional Services received by an Intermediary or other person may vary with respect to the type of fund (e.g., equity, fund, fixed income fund, specialty fund, asset allocation portfolio or money market fund) sold by or through the Intermediary or other person. In addition, the Additional Payment arrangements may include breakpoints in compensation which provide that the percentage rate of compensation varies over time or as the dollar value of the amount sold or invested through an Intermediary or other person increases.

The presence of these Additional Payments or Additional Services, the varying fee structure and the basis on which an Intermediary compensates its registered representatives or salespersons may create an incentive for a particular Intermediary, registered representative, salesperson or other person to highlight, feature or recommend funds, including the Fund, or other investments based, at least in part, on the level of compensation paid. Additionally, if one mutual fund sponsor makes greater distribution payments than another, a recipient of these payments may have an incentive to recommend one fund complex over another. Similarly, if an Intermediary or other person receives more distribution assistance for one share class versus another, that Intermediary or other person may have an incentive to recommend that share class. Because Intermediaries and other persons may be

paid varying amounts per class for sub-transfer agency and related recordkeeping services, the service requirements of which also may vary by class, this may create an additional incentive for financial firms and their financial advisors to favor one fund complex over another, or one fund class over another. You should consider whether such incentives exist when evaluating any recommendations from an Intermediary or other person to purchase or sell Shares of the Fund and when considering which share class is most appropriate for you.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Investment Adviser, Distributor and their affiliates made Additional Payments out of their own assets to approximately 222 recipients, totaling approximately \$405 million (excluding payments made through sub-transfer agency and networking agreements and certain other types of payments described below), with respect to a Fund, Goldman Sachs Trust, Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust, Goldman Sachs Trust II, and Goldman Sachs Real Estate Diversified Income Fund. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates had contractual arrangements to make Additional Payments to the Intermediaries listed below (or their affiliates or successors), among others. This list will change over time, and any additions, modifications or deletions thereto that have occurred since December 31, 2024 are not reflected. Additional persons may receive payments in 2025 and in future years. Certain arrangements are still being negotiated, and there is a possibility that payments will be made retroactively to Intermediaries not listed below.

ADP Broker-Dealer, Inc.

ADP LLC

ADP, Inc.

Allstate Life Insurance Company

Allstate Life Insurance Company of New York

Amalgamated Bank of Chicago

American Bank NA

American Enterprise Investment Services, Inc. (AEIS)

American General Life Insurance Company

American National Trust and Investment Management Company dba Old National Trust Company (Oltrust & Co.)

American United Life Insurance Company

Ameriprise Financial Services Inc.

Ameriprise Financial Services LLC

ANB Bank

Ascensus, LLC.

Associated Trust Company, N.A.

Axcelus Financial Life Insurance

Banc of America Securities LLC

BancFirst

BancorpSouth

Bank of New York

Bankers Trust Company

BB&T Capital Markets

BMO Harris Bank N.A.

BMO Nesbitt Burns

BMO Private Bank (WM)

BMO Trust & Custody

BNY Mellon National Association

BOSC, Inc.

Branch Banking and Trust Company

Brighthouse Life Insurance Company

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

Busey Bank

C.M. Life Insurance Company

California Department of Human Resources

Catalyst Corporate Federal Credit Union

Cetera Advisor Networks LLC

Cetera Advisors LLC

Cetera Financial Group

Cetera Financial Specialists LLC

Cetera Investment Services LLC

Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc.

Citi Custody

Citibank N.A.

Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.

Citizens Bank National Association

CME Shareholder Servicing LLC

Comerica Bank

Comerica Securities, Inc.

Commerce Bank

Commerce Bank, N.A.

Commerce Trust Co.

Commonwealth Annuity and Life Insurance Company

Commonwealth Equity Services, Inc. dba Commonwealth Financial Network

Companion Life Insurance Company

Compass Bank

Computershare

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company

Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company

Country Club Bank

Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC

Daily Access Concepts

Dain Rauscher Inc.

Delaware trust

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas

Diversified Investment Advisors

Drexel Hamilton, LLC

Edward D. Jones & Co., L.P.

Enterprise Bank & Trust

Farmers New World Life Insurance Company

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC

Fidelity Institutional Operations Company

Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, Inc.

Fifth Third Bank

Fifth Third Securities Inc.

First Allied Securities Inc

First Commercial Bank, N.A.

First Hawaiian Bank

First National Bank of Omaha

FIS Business Systems LLC

Forethought Life Insurance Company

Fulton Bank, N.A.

Fulton Financial Advisors, National Association

Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company

Genworth Life Insurance Company

Genworth Life Insurance Company of New York

GreatBanc Trust Co.

Great-West Financial Retirement Plan Services, LLC

Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company

GW Capital Management, LLC

GWFS Equities, Inc.

HANCO

Hartford Life Insurance Company

Hazeltree Fund Services, Inc.

Hewitt Associates LLC

Horace Mann Life Insurance Company

HSBC Bank U.S.A., N.A.

HSBC Bank USA

Hunt, Dupree & Rhine

Huntington National Bank

Huntington Securities

ICMA RC-Services, LLC

ICMA Retirement Corporation

Institutional Bond Networks

Institutional Cash Distributors (division of Merriman Curhan Ford & Co.)

Investmart, Inc.

J.P. Morgan Institutional Investments Inc.

Jefferies LLC

Jefferson National Life Insurance Company

Jefferson National Life Insurance Company of New York

Jefferson Pilot Financial Insurance Company

John Hancock Trust Company

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

JPMorgan Securities, Inc

Key Bank N.A.

LaSalle Bank, N.A.

Law Debenture Trust Company of New York

Lincoln Benefit Life Company

Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York

Lincoln Retirement Services Company, LLC

LOOP CAPITAL MARKETS LLC

LPL Financial Corporation

LPL Financial LLC

M&I Brokerage Services, Inc.

M&I Data Services (division of The Marshall & Ilsley Corporation)

M&T Bank

M&T Securities, Inc.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company

MassMutual Retirement Services, LLC

Matrix Financial Solutions

Matrix Trust Company

McCready and Keene, Inc.

Members Life Insurance Company

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

MidFirst Bank

Midland National Life Insurance Company

Midwest Institutional Trust

Minnesota Life Insurance Company

MML Distributors, LLC

Moreton Capital Markets, LLC

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC

Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC

MSCS Financial Services Division of Broadridge Business Process Outsourcing, LLC

MSCS Financial Services, LLC

MSEC, LLC

National Financial Services LLC

National Security Life and Annuity Company

Nationwide Financial Services, Inc.

Newport Group, Inc.

Newport Retirement Services, Inc.

Ohio National Equities, Inc.

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.

Parkside Financial Bank & Trust

Pershing LLC

PNC Bank, N.A.

PNC Bank, National Organization

PNC Capital Markets LLC

Principal Bank

Principal Life Insurance Company

Protective Life Insurance Company

PruCo Life Insurance Company

PruCo Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

R. SEELAUS & CO., LLC

Raymond James & Associates, Inc.

Raymond James Financial Services

RBC Capital Markets, LLC

Regions Bank

Reliance Trust Company

RFS Opco LLC

RiverSource Life Insurance Co. of New York

RiverSource Life Insurance Company

Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated

Scott & Stringfellow

Securities Finance Trust Company

Security Benefit Life Insurance Company

Security Distributors, Inc.

Signature Bank

Standard Insurance Company

State Street Bank and Trust Company

State Street Global Markets, LLC

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)

Sun Life Insurance and Annuity Company of New York

Sungard Institutional Brokerage, Inc.

SunTrust Bank

SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc.

T. Rowe Price Retirement Plan Services, Inc.

TD Ameritrade Inc.

TD Bank National Association

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America

The Glenmede Trust Company N.A.

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company

The Northern Trust Company

The Ohio National Life Insurance Company

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

The Travelers Insurance Company

The Travelers Life and Annuity Company

The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York

The Vanguard Group, Inc.

The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company

Transamerica Financial Life Insurance Company

Transamerica Life Insurance Company

Treasury Curve, LLC

Trustmark National Bank

U.S. Bank, N.A.

UBS Financial Services Inc.

Umpqua Bank

Union Bank, N.A.

Union Bank and Trust Company

United of Omaha Life Insurance Company

VALIC Retirement Services Company

Voya Financial Partners, LLC

Voya Institutional Plan Services, LLC

Voya Retirement Advisors, LLC

Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company

Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC

Wells Fargo Bank

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC.

Wells Fargo Corporate Trust Services

Wells Fargo Securities LLC

Western Alliance Bank

Wilmington Trust Retirement and Institutional Services Company

Zions Bank

Zurich American Life Insurance Company

Your Authorized Dealer or other Intermediary, or any other person that provides services to you, may charge you additional fees or commissions other than those disclosed in the Prospectus. Shareholders should contact their Authorized Dealer or other Intermediary, or any other person that provides services to you, for more information about the Additional Payments or Additional Services they receive and any potential conflicts of interest, as well as for information regarding any fees and/or commissions it charges. For additional questions, please contact Goldman Sachs Funds at 1-800-621-2550.

Not included on the list above are other subsidiaries of Goldman Sachs who may receive revenue from the Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates through intra-company compensation arrangements and for financial, distribution, administrative and operational services.

Furthermore, the Investment Adviser, Distributor and/or their affiliates may, to the extent permitted by applicable regulations, contribute to various non-cash and cash incentive arrangements to promote the sale of Fund shares, as well as sponsor various educational programs, sales contests and/or promotions and reimburse investors for certain expenses incurred in connection with accessing the Funds through portal arrangements. The Investment Adviser, Distributor and their affiliates may also pay for the travel expenses, meals, lodging and entertainment of Intermediaries and their salespersons and guests in connection with educational, sales and promotional programs subject to applicable FINRA regulations. Other compensation may also be offered from time to time to the extent not prohibited by applicable federal or state laws or FINRA regulations. This compensation is not included in, and is made in addition to, the Additional Payments described above.

OTHER INFORMATION

Selective Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings Information and Portfolio Characteristics Information

The Board of Trustees of the Trust and the investment advisers to the series of the Trust (collectively, the “Investment Adviser”) have adopted a policy on the selective disclosure of portfolio holdings information and portfolio characteristics information. The policy seeks to (1) ensure that the disclosure of portfolio holdings information and portfolio characteristics information is in the best interest of Fund shareholders; and (2) address the conflicts of interest associated with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information and portfolio characteristics information. The policy provides that neither a Fund nor the Trust’s officers or Trustees, nor the Investment Adviser, Distributor or any agent, or any employee thereof (“Fund Representative”), will disclose a Fund’s portfolio holdings information or portfolio characteristics information to any person other than in accordance with the policy. For purposes of the policy, “portfolio holdings information” means a Fund’s actual portfolio holdings, as well as non-public information about its trading strategies or pending transactions. Portfolio holdings information does not include summary or statistical information which is derived from (but does not include) individual portfolio holdings (“portfolio characteristics information”).

Under the policy, neither a Fund nor any Fund Representative may solicit or accept any compensation or other consideration in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information or portfolio characteristics information. A Fund Representative may generally provide portfolio holdings information and material portfolio characteristics information to third parties if such information has been included in a Fund’s public filings with the SEC or is disclosed on the Trust’s publicly accessible website or is otherwise publicly available.

Portfolio Holdings Information. Portfolio holdings information that is not filed with the SEC or disclosed on the Trust’s publicly available website may be provided to third parties (including, without limitation, individuals, institutional investors, intermediaries that sell shares of a Fund, consultants and third-party data and other providers) only for legitimate business purposes and only if the third-party recipients are required to keep all such portfolio holdings information confidential and are prohibited from trading on the information they receive in violation of the federal securities laws. Disclosure to such third parties must be approved in advance by the Investment Adviser’s legal or compliance department. Disclosure to providers of auditing, custody, proxy voting and other similar services; rating and ranking organizations; lenders and other third-party service providers that may obtain access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties to the Funds will generally be permitted. In general, each recipient of non-public

portfolio holdings information must sign a confidentiality agreement and agree not to trade on the basis of such information in violation of the federal securities laws, although this requirement will not apply when the recipient is otherwise subject to a duty of confidentiality.

In accordance with the policy, the identity of those recipients who receive non-public portfolio holdings information on an ongoing basis is as follows: the Investment Adviser and its affiliates; the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm; the Funds' custodian; the Funds' legal counsel—Dechert LLP; the Funds' tax service provider—Deloitte & Touche LLP; the Funds' financial printer—Donnelley Financial Solutions Inc.; the Funds' proxy voting service—ISS; the Funds' class action processing service provider—Financial Recovery Technologies, LLC; the Investment Company Institute; and iMoneyNet (in connection with services it provides with respect to the posting of information to certain web portals, as discussed below). KPMG LLP, an investor in one or more series of the Trust, also receives certain non-public portfolio holdings information on an ongoing basis in order to facilitate compliance with the auditor independence requirements to which it is subject. In addition, certain Goldman Sachs Fixed Income Funds provide non-public portfolio holdings information to S&P Global Ratings to allow such Funds to be rated by it, and certain Goldman Sachs Equity Funds provide non-public portfolio holdings information to FactSet, a provider of global financial and economic information. In addition, one or more series of the Trust may provide non-public portfolio holdings information to Cohen Fund Audit Services, a provider of audit and tax services. From time-to-time, certain Funds may provide non-public portfolio holdings information to prospective purchasers of a Fund's legal claims. In each of these instances, these entities are obligated to keep such information confidential. Third-party providers of custodial services to the Funds may release non-public portfolio holdings information of the Funds only with the permission of certain Fund Representatives. From time to time portfolio holdings information may be provided to broker-dealers, prime brokers, FCMs or derivatives clearing merchants in connection with a Fund's portfolio trading activities. In addition, certain Goldman Sachs Tax Exempt Funds provide certain broker-dealers with non-public portfolio holdings information so that these broker-dealers may provide these Tax Exempt Funds with more tailored trading suggestions, thereby facilitating more effective portfolio management. Complete portfolio holdings information of one or more series of the Trust (which may include one or more of the Funds) is provided to these select broker-dealers at least quarterly with no lag required between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed. As of March 30, 2025, the broker-dealers receiving this information were as follows: 280 Securities, Axioma, Inc., BofA Securities Inc. Futures, Barclays Capital Inc., BB&T Capital Markets, Belle Haven Investments, Brean Capital, LLC, Brownstone Investment Group LLC, Cabrera Capital Markets, LLC, Caprok Capital, Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., Crews & Associates, Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, DA Davidson & Co., Dougherty & Company, LLC, FMSBond, Inc., George K. Baum & Company, Headlands Tech Global Markets, LLC, Herbert J. Sims & Co., Inc., Hilltop Securities Inc., Hutchinson Shockey Erley & Co., Janney Montgomery Scott, Inc., Jeffries & Company, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Keybank Capital Markets Inc., Loop Capital Corp., Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, Inc., Mesirow Financial Inc., Morgan Stanley, M.R. Beal & Company, Oppenheimer Funds, Inc., Piper Sandler & Co., PNC Capital Markets LLC, Ramirez & Co., Inc., Raymond James & Associates, Inc., RBC Capital Markets, RiskMetrics Solutions, LLC, R. Seelaus & Co., Inc., Siebert Williams Shank & Co., LLC, Stephens Inc., Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Inc., TD Securities, LLC, Tradeweb Markets, LLC, Truist Financial Corporation, Truist Securities, Inc., US Bancorp, US Bank Global Corporate Trust/Custody, Virtus Capital Markets LLC, and Ziegler Capital Markets. In providing this information, reasonable precautions, including, but not limited to, the execution of a non-disclosure agreement and limitations on the scope of the portfolio holdings information disclosed, are taken to avoid any potential misuse of the disclosed information. All marketing materials prepared by the Trust's principal underwriter are reviewed by Goldman Sachs' Compliance department for consistency with the policy.

The Funds described in this SAI currently intend to publish complete portfolio holdings, including the Fund's WAM and WAL (and certain related information as required by Rule 2a-7) on the Trust's website (am.gs.com), as of the last business day of each month, no later than five business days after the end of the prior month. This information will be available on the Funds' website for at least six months. Each Fund also publishes a schedule of its holdings on a weekly basis, with no lag required between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed. This weekly holdings information will be available on the website until the next publication date. In addition, each Fund files more detailed portfolio holdings information with the SEC on Form N-MFP no later than five business days after the end of each month, which will be publicly available on the SEC's website 60 days after the end of the month to which the information pertains. The Funds' website will contain a link to an SEC website where each Fund's most recent 12 months of publicly available information may be obtained. Notwithstanding the use of the amortized cost method of valuation, each Fund publishes on its website a graph depicting its current market-based NAV per share (rounded to the fourth decimal place), as of each business day for the preceding six months, as of the end of the preceding business day. The Fund's

current market-based NAV is based on available market quotations of the Fund's portfolio securities as provided by a third party pricing vendor or broker on the preceding business day (this valuation methodology also includes marking-to-market those securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less). In addition, in the event that the Fund files information regarding certain material events with the SEC on Form N-CR, the Fund will disclose on its website certain information that the Fund is required to report on Form N-CR. Such material events include the provision of any financial support by an affiliated person of the Fund. This information will appear on the Fund's website no later than the same business day on which the Fund files Form N-CR with the SEC and will be available on the Fund's website for at least one year. A Fund may publish on the website complete portfolio holdings information more frequently if it has a legitimate business purpose for doing so. Operational disruptions and other systems disruptions may delay the posting of this information on the Trust's website.

Portfolio Characteristics Information. Material portfolio characteristics information that is not publicly available (e.g., information that is not filed with the SEC or disclosed on the Funds' publicly available website) or calculated from publicly available information may be provided to third parties only if the third-party recipients are required to keep all such portfolio characteristics information confidential and are prohibited from trading on the information they receive in violation of the federal securities laws. Disclosure to such third parties must be approved in advance by the Investment Adviser's legal or compliance department, who must first determine that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so. In general, each recipient of material, non-public portfolio characteristics information must sign a confidentiality agreement and agree not to trade on the basis of such information in violation of the federal securities laws, although this requirement will not apply when the recipient is otherwise subject to a duty of confidentiality.

However, upon request, a Fund will provide certain non-public portfolio characteristics information to any (i) shareholder or (ii) non-shareholder (including, without limitation, individuals, institutional investors, intermediaries that sell shares of the Fund, consultants and third-party data providers) whose request for such information satisfies and/or serves a legitimate business purpose for the Fund. Examples of portfolio characteristics information include, but are not limited to, statistical information about the Funds' portfolio. Portfolio characteristics information that is made available upon request would normally include:

- Asset Allocation Information – The allocation of a Fund's portfolio among asset classes, regions, countries, industries, sub-industries, sectors, sub-sectors, strategies or subadvisers; credit quality ratings; and weighted average market capitalization ranges.
- Financial Characteristics Information – The financial characteristics of a Fund's portfolio, such as alpha; beta; R-squared; Sharpe ratio; information ratio; standard deviation; tracking error; various earnings and price based ratios (e.g., price-to-earnings and price-to-book); value at risk (VaR); duration information; weighted-average maturity/life; portfolio turnover; attribution; and other aggregated risk statistics (e.g., aggregate liquidity classification information).

In accordance with the policy, this type of portfolio characteristics information that is made available upon request will be disclosed in accordance with, and subject to the time lag indicated in, the schedule below. This portfolio characteristics information may be requested by calling Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC toll-free at 1-800-526-7384 (for Class A and Class C Shareholders) or 1-800-621-2550 (for Institutional, Service, Administration, Class D, Class R6, Capital, Cash Management, Preferred, Premier, Resource, Select, Service, Token, Drexel Hamilton Class, Loop Class, and Seelaus Class Shareholders). Portfolio characteristics information that is otherwise publicly available may be disclosed without these time lags.

The type and volume of portfolio characteristics information that is made available upon request will vary among the Goldman Sachs Funds (depending on the investment strategies and the portfolio management team of the applicable Fund). If portfolio characteristics information is disclosed to one recipient, it must also be disclosed to all other eligible recipients requesting the same

information. However, under certain circumstances, the volume of portfolio characteristics information provided to one recipient may differ from the volume of portfolio characteristics information provided to other recipients.

<u>Type of Information</u>	<u>When Available Upon Request</u>
Portfolio Characteristics Information (Except for Aggregate Liquidity Classification Information)	<p>Prior to 15 Business Days After Month-End: Cannot disclose without (i) a confidentiality agreement; (ii) an agreement not to trade on the basis of non-public information in violation of the federal securities laws; and (iii) legal or compliance approval.</p> <p>15 Business Days After Month-End: May disclose to (i) shareholders and (ii) any non-shareholder whose request satisfies and/or serves a legitimate business purpose for the applicable Fund.</p>
Aggregate Liquidity Classification Information	<p>Prior to 90 Calendar Days After Month-End: Cannot disclose without (i) a confidentiality agreement; (ii) an agreement not to trade on the basis of non-public information in violation of the federal securities laws; and (iii) legal or compliance approval.</p> <p>90 Calendar Days After Month-End: May disclose to (i) shareholders and (ii) any non-shareholder whose request satisfies and/or serves a legitimate business purpose for the applicable Fund.</p>

In addition, the Funds described in this SAI currently intend to publish certain portfolio characteristics information on the Trust's website (am.gs.com) as of the end of each month or fiscal quarter, and such information will generally be subject to a 15 day lag. Operational disruptions and other systems disruptions may delay the posting of this information on the Trust's website or the availability of this information by calling Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC at the toll-free numbers listed above.

Oversight of the Policy. Under the policy, Fund Representatives will periodically supply the Board of the Trustees with a list of third parties who receive non-public portfolio holdings information and material, non-public portfolio characteristics information pursuant to an ongoing arrangement subject to a confidentiality agreement and agreement not to trade on the basis of such information in violation of the federal securities laws. In addition, the Board receives information, on a quarterly basis, on such arrangements that were permitted during the preceding quarter. Under the policy, the Investment Adviser's legal and compliance personnel authorize the disclosure of portfolio holdings information and portfolio characteristics information.

Disclosure of Current NAV Per Share

Each Fund's current NAV per share is available through the Funds' website at am.gs.com or by contacting the Funds at 1-800-526-7384.

Miscellaneous

As stated in the Prospectuses, the Trust may authorize Intermediaries and other institutions that provide recordkeeping, reporting and processing services to their customers to accept on the Trust's behalf purchase, redemption and exchange orders placed by or on behalf of their customers and, if approved by the Trust, to designate other intermediaries to accept such orders. These institutions may receive payments from the Trust or Goldman Sachs for their services. In some, but not all, cases these payments will be pursuant to an Administration, Distribution, Service, Shareholder Administration, Capital Administration or Select Plan described in the Prospectuses and the following sections. Certain Intermediaries or other institutions may enter into sub-transfer agency agreements with the Trust or Goldman Sachs with respect to their services.

The Prospectuses and this SAI do not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities offered by the Prospectuses. Certain portions of the Registration Statement have been omitted from the Prospectuses and this SAI pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Statements contained in the Prospectuses or in this SAI as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete, and, in each

instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of which the Prospectuses and this SAI form a part, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

Line of Credit

As of November 30, 2024, the Funds participated in a \$1,150,000,000 committed, unsecured revolving line of credit facility together with other funds of the Trust and registered investment companies having management agreements with GSAM or its affiliates. This facility is to be used for temporary emergency purposes or to allow for an orderly liquidation of securities to meet redemption requests. The interest rate on borrowings is based on the federal funds rate. The facility also requires a fee to be paid by the Funds based on the amount of the commitment that has not been utilized. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, the Funds did not have any borrowings under the facility.

Large Trade Notifications

The Transfer Agent may from time to time receive notice that an Intermediary has received a purchase, redemption or exchange order for a large trade in a Fund's shares. The Funds may determine to enter into portfolio transactions in anticipation of that order, even though the order may not have been processed at the time the Fund entered into such portfolio transactions. This practice provides for a closer correlation between the time shareholders place large trade orders and the time a Fund enters into portfolio transactions based on those orders, and may permit the Fund to be more fully invested in investment securities, in the case of purchase orders, and to more orderly liquidate its investment positions, in the case of redemption orders. The Intermediary may not, however, ultimately process the order. In this case, if (i) the Fund enters into portfolio transactions in anticipation of an order for a large redemption of Fund shares or (ii) the Fund enters into portfolio transactions in anticipation of an order for a large purchase of Fund shares and such portfolio transactions occur on the date on which the Intermediary indicated that such order would occur, the Fund will bear any borrowing, trading overdraft or other transaction costs or investment losses resulting from such portfolio transactions. Conversely, the Fund would benefit from any earnings and investment gains resulting from such portfolio transactions.

Corporate Actions

From time to time, the issuer of a security held in a Fund's portfolio may initiate a corporate action relating to that security. Corporate actions relating to equity securities may include, among others, an offer to purchase new shares, or to tender existing shares, of that security at a certain price. Corporate actions relating to debt securities may include, among others, an offer for early redemption of the debt security, or an offer to convert the debt security into stock. Certain corporate actions are voluntary, meaning that a Fund may only participate in the corporate action if it elects to do so in a timely fashion. Participation in certain corporate actions may enhance the value of a Fund's investment portfolio.

In cases where a Fund or its Investment Adviser receives sufficient advance notice of a voluntary corporate action, the Investment Adviser will exercise its discretion, in good faith, to determine whether a Fund will participate in that corporate action. If a Fund or its Investment Adviser does not receive sufficient advance notice of a voluntary corporate action, the Fund may not be able to timely elect to participate in that corporate action. Participation or lack of participation in a voluntary corporate action may result in a negative impact on the value of the Fund's investment portfolio.

ADMINISTRATION PLANS

(Administration and Preferred Shares Only)

The Trust, on behalf of each applicable Fund, has adopted an administration plan with respect to the Administration Shares (the "Administration Shares Plan") and Preferred Shares (the "Preferred Plan," and together with the Administration Shares Plan, the "Administration Plans"). The Administration Plans authorize Funds to compensate service organizations for providing certain shareholder administration services to their customers who are beneficial owners of such shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Plans, the Trust, on behalf of each applicable Fund, enters into agreements with service organizations which purchase Administration Shares or Preferred Shares on behalf of their customers (“Service Agreements”). Under such Service Agreements, the service organizations may agree to: (i) act, directly or through an agent, as the shareholder of record and nominee for customers, (ii) maintain, or assist in maintaining, account records for customers who beneficially own Administration Shares or Preferred Shares, (iii) receive and transmit, or assist in receiving and transmitting, funds for share purchases and redemptions, (iv) process or assist in processing confirmations concerning customer orders to purchase, redeem and exchange Administration Shares, and (v) facilitate the inclusion of the Fund in accounts, products or services offered to customers by or through service organizations. In addition, with respect to Administration Shares, service organizations may agree to: (i) process, or assist in processing, dividend payments on behalf of customers, and (ii) perform other related services which do not constitute “personal and account maintenance services” within the meaning of applicable FINRA Rules.

As compensation for such services, the Trust on behalf of each Fund pays each service organization an administration fee in an amount up to 0.25% (on an annualized basis) of the average daily net assets of the Administration Shares of all other Funds, and 0.10% (on an annualized basis) of the average daily net assets of the Preferred Shares of each applicable Fund, attributable to or held in the name of such service organization for its customers. The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, accrues payments made to a service organization pursuant to a Service Agreement daily. All inquiries of beneficial owners of Administration Shares and Preferred Shares should be directed to the owners’ service organization.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the fees contractually incurred by each Fund under its applicable Administration Shares Plan (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$ 5,465,766	\$ 5,159,595	\$ 7,041,632
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	5,263,365	5,551,840	5,863,765
Financial Square Government Fund	25,268,676	23,398,750	20,318,206
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	447,353	345,815	145,322
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	2,249,622	1,993,813	2,040,781
Investor Money Market Fund	873,306	588,225	189,566
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	3,661	23,628	42,121
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund*	28	—	—
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund*	28	—	—

* The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds commenced operations on September 10, 2024. Therefore, no fees were paid by each Fund for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs voluntarily agreed to waive a portion of the fees to which it was entitled pursuant to the Administration Shares Plans, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	\$0	\$2,042,836
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0	0	1,872,506
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	6,122,265
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	0	0	36,904
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0	0	476,902
Investor Money Market Fund	0	0	27,806
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0	0	5,544

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund*	0	—	—
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund*	0	—	—

* The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds commenced operations on September 10, 2024. Therefore, no fees were paid by each Fund for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the fees contractually incurred by each applicable Fund under the Preferred Plan (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$ 824,553	\$ 968,729	\$ 572,201
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	66,163	87,615	64,473
Financial Square Government Fund	2,064,475	1,927,009	1,281,979
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	129,107	147,947	121,408
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	57,990	55,239	58,313
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	495	359	137
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund*	11	—	—
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund*	11	—	—

* The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds commenced operations on September 10, 2024. Therefore, no fees were paid by each Fund for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs voluntarily agreed to waive a portion of the fees to which it was entitled pursuant to the Preferred Plan, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	\$ 0	\$150,904
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0	0	18,913
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	300,832
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	0	0	924
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0	0	17,492
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0	0	31
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund*	0	—	—
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund*	0	—	—

* The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds commenced operations on September 10, 2024. Therefore, no fees were paid by each Fund for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022.

Conflict of interest restrictions (including the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”)) may apply to a service organization’s receipt of compensation paid by the Trust in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Administration Shares and Preferred Shares. Service organizations, including banks regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and investment advisers and other money managers subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC, the Department of Labor or State Securities Commissions, are urged to consult legal advisers before investing fiduciary assets in Administration Shares or Preferred Shares. In addition, under some state securities laws, banks and other financial institutions purchasing Administration Shares or Preferred Shares on behalf of their customers may be required to register as dealers.

The Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the non-interested Trustees, most recently voted to approve the Administration Plans and all Service Agreements at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such Administration Plans and Service Agreements on June 11-12, 2024. The Administration Plans and Service Agreements will remain in effect until June 30, 2025, and continue in effect thereafter only if such continuance is specifically approved annually by a vote of the Trustees in the manner described above.

An Administration Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for the services described therein, and other material amendments of the Administration Plan may not be made, unless approved by the Trustees in the manner described above. An Administration Plan may be terminated at any time by a majority of the non-interested Trustees as described above or by vote of a majority of the outstanding Administration Shares or Preferred Shares of the affected Funds. The Service Agreements may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the non-interested Trustees as described above or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding Administration Shares or Preferred Shares of the affected Funds on not more than sixty (60) days written notice to any other party to the Service Agreements. The Service Agreements will terminate automatically if assigned. So long as the Administration Plans are in effect, the selection and nomination of those Trustees who are not interested persons will be committed to the discretion of the non-interested Trustees of the Trust. The Trustees have determined that, in their judgment, there is a reasonable likelihood that the Administration Plans will benefit the Funds and holders of Administration Shares and Preferred Shares of such Funds.

SERVICE PLANS AND SHAREHOLDER ADMINISTRATION PLANS

(Service Shares Only)

The Trust has adopted a service plan (the “Service Plan”) and a separate shareholder administration plan (the “Shareholder Administration Plan”) on behalf of each Fund with respect to the Service Shares (collectively, the “Service Shares Plans”). The Plans authorize the Funds to compensate service organizations for providing certain personal and account maintenance services and shareholder administration services to their customers who are or may become beneficial owners of such shares. Pursuant to the Service Shares Plans, the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, enters into agreements with service organizations which purchase Service Shares on behalf of their customers (“Service Agreements”). Under such Service Agreements, the service organizations may perform some or all of the following services:

- (i) Personal and account maintenance services, including: (a) providing facilities to answer inquiries and respond to correspondence with customers and other investors about the status of their accounts or about other aspects of the Trust or the applicable Funds; (b) acting as liaison between the service organization’s customers and the Trust, including obtaining information from the Trust and assisting the Trust in correcting errors and resolving problems; (c) providing such statistical and other information as may be reasonably requested by the Trust or necessary for the Trust to comply with applicable federal or state law; (d) responding to investor requests for prospectuses; (e) displaying and making prospectuses available on the service organization’s premises; and (f) assisting customers in completing application forms, selecting dividend and other account options and opening custody accounts with the service organization.
- (ii) Shareholder administration services, including: (a) acting, or arranging for another party to act, as recordholder and nominee of the Service Shares beneficially owned by the service organization’s customers; (b) establishing and maintaining, or assist in establishing and maintaining, individual accounts and records of customers who beneficially own Service Shares; (c) processing, or assist in processing, confirmations concerning customer orders to purchase,

redeem and exchange Service Shares; (d) receiving and transmitting, or assist in receiving and transmitting, funds representing the purchase price or redemption proceeds of such Service Shares; (e) processing dividend payments on behalf of customers; (f) facilitating the inclusion of Funds in accounts, products or services offered to customers by or through Intermediaries; and (g) performing other related services which do not constitute “any activity which is primarily intended to result in the sale of shares” within the meaning of Rule 12b-1 under the Act or “personal and account maintenance services” within the meaning of applicable FINRA Rules, or any successor rules thereto.

As compensation for such services, the Trust, on behalf of each other Fund, pays each service organization a service fee in an amount up to 0.25% (on an annualized basis) and a shareholder administration fee in an amount up to 0.25% (on an annualized basis) of the average daily net assets of the Funds’ Service Shares attributable to or held in the name of such service organization for its customers. The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, accrues payments made to a service organization pursuant to a Service Agreement daily. All inquiries of beneficial owners of Service Shares should be directed to the owners’ service organization.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the fees contractually incurred by each Fund to service organizations pursuant to its applicable Service Shares Plan and Shareholder Administration Plan (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$7,999,524	\$7,830,728	\$8,565,178
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	6,602,715	3,586,740	5,933,050
Financial Square Government Fund	6,902,571	7,025,291	5,416,235
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	175,637	178,594	49,162
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	2,267,294	1,083,407	829,286
Investor Money Market Fund	89,781	247,775	210,837
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	8,251	2,076	4,088
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund*	56	—	—
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund*	56	—	—

* The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds commenced operations on September 10, 2024. Therefore, no fees were paid by each Fund for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs agreed voluntarily to waive a portion of the fees to which it was entitled pursuant to the Service Shares Plans, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0	0	2,298,120
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	1,646,352
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	0	0	0
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0	0	366,640
Investor Money Market Fund	0	0	0
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0	0	0
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund*	0	—	—
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund*	0	—	—

*The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds commenced operations on September 10, 2024. Therefore, no fees were paid by each Fund for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022.

The Trust has adopted each Service Plan (but not each Shareholder Administration Plan) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act in order to avoid any possibility that payments to the service organizations pursuant to the Service Agreements might violate the Act. Rule 12b-1, which was adopted by the SEC under the Act, regulates the circumstances under which an investment company such as the Trust may bear expenses associated with the distribution of its securities. In particular, such an investment company cannot engage directly or indirectly in financing any activity which is primarily intended to result in the sale of securities issued by the company unless it has adopted a plan pursuant to, and complies with the other requirements of, such Rule. The Trust believes that fees paid for the services provided in the Service Shares Plans and described above are not expenses incurred primarily for effecting the distribution of Service Shares. However, should such payments be deemed by a court or the SEC to be distribution expenses, such payments would be duly authorized by the Service Shares Plans.

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, Goldman Sachs incurred the following expenses in connection with distribution activities under the Service Plan for each Fund:

	Compensation to Dealers	Compensation and Expenses of the Distributor and Its Sales Personnel	Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel Expenses	Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders	Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising	Totals*
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	\$ 91,170	\$ 84,633	\$6,306	\$11,133	\$193,241
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0	131,858	125,978	9,386	16,572	283,794
Financial Square Government Fund	0	71,600	66,274	4,938	8,718	151,530
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	0	1,686	1,502	112	198	3,497
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0	36,563	33,921	2,527	4,462	77,473
Investor Money Market Fund	0	35	12	1	2	49
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0	15	14	1	2	32

	Compensation to Dealers	Compensation and Expenses of the Distributor and Its Sales Personnel	Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel Expenses	Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders	Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising	Totals*
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund	0	104	32	2	4	143
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund	0	92	28	2	4	126

* Amounts may not sum to the total due to rounding.

Conflict of interest restrictions (including ERISA) may apply to a service organization's receipt of compensation paid by the Trust in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Service Shares. Service organizations, including banks regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and investment advisers and other money managers subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC, the Department of Labor or State Securities Commissions, are urged to consult legal advisers before investing fiduciary assets in Service Shares. In addition, under some state securities laws, banks and other financial institutions purchasing Service Shares on behalf of their customers may be required to register as dealers.

The Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the non-interested Trustees, most recently voted to approve the Service Shares Plans and the Service Agreements at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such Service Shares Plans and Service Agreements on June 11-12, 2024. The Service Shares Plans and related Service Agreements will remain in effect until June 30, 2025. The Service Shares Plans and related Service Agreements will continue in effect thereafter only if such continuance is specifically approved annually by a vote of the Trustees in the manner described above.

The Service Shares Plans may not be amended (but the Shareholder Administration Plan may be amended) to increase materially the amount to be spent for the services described therein without approval of the Service Shareholders of the affected Funds, and all material amendments of the Service Shares Plans must also be approved by the Trustees in the manner described above. A Service Plan may be terminated at any time by a majority of the Board of Trustees as described above or by vote of a majority of the outstanding Service Shares of the affected Funds. The Service Agreements may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees as described above or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding Service Shares of the affected Funds on not more than sixty (60) days' written notice to any other party to the Service Agreements. The Service Agreements shall terminate automatically if assigned. So long as a Service Plan is in effect, the selection and nomination of those Trustees who are not interested persons shall be determined by the discretion of the non-interested Trustees of the Trust. The Trustees have determined that, in their judgment, there is a reasonable likelihood that each Plan will benefit the applicable Funds and holders of Service Shares of such Funds.

SELECT PLAN

(Select Shares Only)

The Trust, on behalf of the Financial Square Treasury Obligations, Financial Square Treasury Instruments, Financial Square Treasury Solutions, Financial Square Government and Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Funds, has adopted a select plan with respect to the Select Shares (the "Select Plan") which authorizes the Funds to compensate service organizations for providing certain

shareholder administration services to their customers who are beneficial owners of such shares. Pursuant to the Select Plan, the Trust, on behalf of such Funds, enters into agreements with service organizations that purchase Select Shares on behalf of their customers (“Service Agreements”). Under such Service Agreements, the service organizations may agree to: (i) act, directly or through an agent, as the shareholder of record and nominee for customers, (ii) maintain, or assist in maintaining, account records for customers who beneficially own Select Shares, and (iii) receive and transmit, or assist in receiving and transmitting, funds for share purchases and redemptions. As compensation for such services, the Trust on behalf of each Fund pays each service organization an administration fee in an amount up to 0.03% (on an annualized basis) of the average daily net assets of the Select Shares of each Fund, attributable to or held in the name of such service organization for its customers. The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, accrues payments made pursuant to a Service Agreement daily. All inquiries of beneficial owners of Select Shares should be directed to the owners’ service organizations.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the fees contractually incurred by each Fund to service organizations pursuant to the Select Plan (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$ 34,066	\$ 37,307	\$ 39,610
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	129,578	130,128	102,451
Financial Square Government Fund	334,208	413,762	268,909
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund*	0	9	15
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	1,148	2,019	1,965

* Select Shares of the Fund were terminated effective July 14, 2023.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs agreed voluntarily to waive a portion of the fees to which it was entitled under the Select Plan, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	0	0
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0	0	0
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	0
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund*	0	0	0
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0	0	0

* Select Shares of the Fund were terminated effective July 14, 2023.

Conflict of interest restrictions (including the ERISA) may apply to a service organization’s receipt of compensation paid by the Trust in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Select Shares. Service organizations, including banks regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and investment advisers and other money managers subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC, the Department of Labor or State Securities Commissions, are urged to consult legal advisers before investing fiduciary assets in Select Shares. In addition, under some state securities laws, banks and other financial institutions purchasing Select Shares on behalf of their customers may be required to register as dealers.

The Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the non-interested Trustees, most recently voted to approve the Select Plan and Service Agreements at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Select Plan and Service Agreements on June 11-12, 2024. The Select Plan and Service Agreements will remain in effect until June 30, 2025. The Select Plan and Service Agreements will continue in effect thereafter only if such continuance is specifically approved annually by a vote of the Trustees in the manner described above.

The Select Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for the services described therein, and other material amendments of the Plan may not be made, unless approved by the Trustees in the manner described above. The Select Plan

may be terminated at any time by a majority of the non-interested Trustees as described above or by vote of a majority of the outstanding Select Shares of the affected Funds. The Service Agreements may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the non-interested Trustees as described above or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding Select Shares of the affected Funds on not more than sixty (60) days' written notice to any other party to the Service Agreements. The Service Agreements shall terminate automatically if assigned. So long as the Select Plan is in effect, the selection and nomination of those Trustees who are not interested persons shall be determined by the discretion of the non-interested Trustees of the Trust. The Trustees have determined that, in their judgment, there is a reasonable likelihood that the Select Plan will benefit the Funds and holders of Select Shares of such Funds.

CAPITAL ADMINISTRATION PLAN

(Capital Shares Only)

The Trust, on behalf of the Financial Square Treasury Obligations, Financial Square Treasury Instruments, Financial Square Treasury Solutions, Financial Square Government, Financial Square Federal Instruments and Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Funds, has adopted a capital administration plan with respect to the Capital Shares (the "Capital Administration Plan"). The Capital Administration Plan authorizes the Funds to compensate service organizations for providing certain shareholder administration services to their customers who are beneficial owners of such shares.

Pursuant to the Capital Administration Plan, the Trust, on behalf of such Funds, enters into agreements with service organizations which purchase Capital Shares on behalf of their customers ("Service Agreements"). Under such Service Agreements, the service organizations may agree to: (i) act, directly or through an agent, as the shareholder of record and nominee for customers, (ii) maintain, or assist in maintaining, account records for customers who beneficially own Capital Shares, (iii) receive and transmit, or assist in receiving and transmitting, funds for share purchases and redemptions, (iv) process or assist in processing confirmations concerning customer orders to purchase, redeem and exchange Capital Shares, and (v) facilitating the inclusion of the Funds in accounts, products or services offered to customers by or through the service organization, for example, retirement, asset allocation, bank trust, private banking, cash management or sweep accounts, programs or services.

As compensation for such services, the Trust on behalf of each Fund pays each service organization an administration fee in an amount up to 0.15% (on an annualized basis) of the average daily net assets of the Capital Shares of each Fund, attributable to or held in the name of such service organization for its customers. The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, accrues payments made to a service organization pursuant to a Service Agreement daily. All inquiries of beneficial owners of Capital Shares should be directed to the owners' service organization.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the fees contractually incurred by each Fund to service organizations pursuant to the Capital Administration Plan (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended November 30, 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended November 30, 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended November 30, 2022</u>
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$1,958,645	\$1,324,758	\$ 725,247
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	878,650	1,390,853	1,295,960
Financial Square Government Fund	5,066,483	4,365,734	3,668,738

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended November 30, 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended November 30, 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended November 30, 2022</u>
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	85	129	626
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	244,853	285,028	307,941

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs agreed voluntarily to waive a portion of the administration fees to which it was entitled pursuant to the Capital Administration Plan, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022</u>
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	0	0
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0	0	0
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	0
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	0	0	0
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0	0	0

Conflict of interest restrictions (including ERISA) may apply to a service organization's receipt of compensation paid by the Trust in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Capital Shares. Service organizations, including banks regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and investment advisers and other money managers subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC, the Department of Labor or State Securities Commissions, are urged to consult legal advisers before investing fiduciary assets in Capital Shares. In addition, under some state securities laws, banks and other financial institutions purchasing Capital Shares on behalf of their customers may be required to register as dealers.

The Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the non-interested Trustees, initially voted to approve the Capital Administration Plan and Service Agreements at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such Capital Administration Plan and Service Agreements on June 11-12, 2024. The Capital Administration Plan and Service Agreements will remain in effect until June 30, 2025 and continue in effect thereafter only if such continuance is specifically approved annually by a vote of the Trustees in the manner described above.

The Capital Administration Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for the services described therein, and other material amendments of the Capital Administration Plan may not be made, unless approved by the Trustees in the manner described above. The Capital Administration Plan may be terminated at any time by a majority of the non-interested Trustees as described above or by vote of a majority of the outstanding Capital Shares of the affected Funds. The Service Agreements may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the non-interested Trustees as described above or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding Capital Shares of the affected Funds on not more than sixty (60) days' written notice to any other party to the Service Agreements. The Service Agreements will terminate automatically if assigned. So long as the Capital Administration Plan is in effect, the selection and nomination of those Trustees who are not interested persons will be committed to the discretion of the non-interested Trustees of the Trust. The Trustees have determined that, in their judgment, there is a reasonable likelihood that the Capital Administration Plan will benefit the Funds and holders of Capital Shares of such Funds.

SERVICE PLAN AND ADMINISTRATION PLAN

(Premier Shares Only)

The Trust has adopted a service plan and administration plan on behalf of the Financial Square Treasury Obligations, Financial Square Treasury Instruments, Financial Square Treasury Solutions, Financial Square Government and Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Funds with respect to the Premier Shares (as used in this section, the "Plans"). The Plans authorize the Funds to compensate service organizations for providing certain personal and account maintenance services and administration services to their customers

who are or may become beneficial owners of such shares. Pursuant to the Plans, the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, enters into agreements with service organizations which purchase Premier Shares on behalf of their customers (“Service Agreements”). Under such Service Agreements, the service organizations may perform some or all of the following services:

- (i) Personal and account maintenance services, including: (a) providing facilities to answer inquiries and respond to correspondence with customers and other investors about the status of their accounts or about other aspects of the Trust or the applicable Fund; (b) acting as liaison between the service organization’s customers and the Trust, including obtaining information from the Trust and assisting the Trust in correcting errors and resolving problems; (c) providing such statistical and other information as may be reasonably requested by the Trust or necessary for the Trust to comply with applicable federal or state law; (d) responding to investor requests for prospectuses; (e) displaying and making prospectuses available on the service organization’s premises; and (f) assisting customers in completing application forms, selecting dividend and other account options and opening custody accounts with the service organization.
- (ii) Administration services, including: (a) acting or arranging for another party to act, as recordholder and nominee of all Premier Shares beneficially owned by customers; (b) establishing and maintaining individual accounts and records with respect to Premier Shares owned by each customer; (c) processing and issuing confirmations concerning customer orders to purchase, redeem and exchange Premier Shares; (d) receiving and transmitting funds representing the purchase price or redemption proceeds of Premier Shares; (e) providing services to customers intended to facilitate or improve their understanding of the benefits and risks of a Fund; (f) facilitating the inclusion of a Fund in investment, retirement, asset allocation, cash management or sweep accounts or similar products or services offered to customers by or through service organizations; (g) facilitating electronic or computer trading and/or processing in a Fund or providing electronic, computer or other database information regarding a Fund to customers; (h) developing, maintaining and supporting systems necessary to support accounts for Premier Shares; and (i) performing any other services which do not constitute “personal and account maintenance services” within the meaning of applicable FINRA Rules.

As compensation for such services, the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, pays each service organization a service fee in an amount up to 0.10% (on an annualized basis) and an administration fee in an amount up to 0.25% (on an annualized basis) of the average daily net assets of the Premier Shares of each Fund attributable to or held in the name of such service organization for its customers. The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, accrues payments made to a service organization pursuant to a Service Agreement daily. All inquiries of beneficial owners of Premier Shares should be directed to the owners’ service organization.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the fees contractually incurred by each Fund to service organizations pursuant to the Plans (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$ 52,046	\$ 51,585	\$ 64,580
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	3,019,664	1,235,621	677,464
Financial Square Government Fund	413,240	617,455	34,533,018
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund*	0	114	183
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	261,977	333,049	362,840
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund**	0	4	4

* Premier Shares of the Fund were terminated effective July 14, 2023

** Premier Shares of the Fund were terminated effective June 12, 2024.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs agreed voluntarily to waive all or a portion of the fees to which it was entitled pursuant to the Plans, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	0	3
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0	0	0

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022</u>
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	0
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund*	0	0	1
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0	0	0
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund**	0	0	0

* Premier Shares of the Fund were terminated effective July 14, 2023.

** Premier Shares of the Fund were terminated effective June 12, 2024.

Conflict of interest restrictions (including ERISA) may apply to a service organization's receipt of compensation paid by the Trust in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Premier Shares. Service organizations, including banks regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and investment advisers and other money managers subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC, the Department of Labor or State Securities Commissions, are urged to consult legal advisers before investing fiduciary assets in Premier Shares. In addition, under some state securities laws, banks and other financial institutions purchasing Premier Shares on behalf of their customers may be required to register as dealers.

The Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the non-interested Trustees, most recently voted to approve the Plans and Service Agreements at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such Plans and Service Agreements on June 11-12, 2024. The Plans and related Service Agreements will remain in effect until June 30, 2025. The Plans and related Service Agreements will continue in effect thereafter only if such continuance is specifically approved annually by a vote of the Trustees in the manner described above.

Each Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount of compensation payable for services and expenses described therein, and other material amendments to each Plan shall not be made, unless approved by the Trustees in the manner described above. Each Plan may be terminated at any time by a majority of the Board of Trustees as described above or by vote of a majority of the outstanding Premier Shares of the affected Fund. The Service Agreements may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees as described above or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding Premier Shares of the affected Fund on not more than sixty (60) days' written notice to any other party to the Service Agreements. The Service Agreements shall terminate automatically if assigned. So long as the Plans are in effect, the selection and nomination of those Trustees who are not interested persons shall be determined by the discretion of the non-interested Trustees of the Trust. The Trustees have determined that, in their judgment, there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plans will benefit the Funds and holders of Premier Shares of such Funds.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLANS

(Class A, Class C, Cash Management and Resource Shares Only)

Class A Shares and Class C Shares Distribution and Service Plans. As described in the Prospectuses, the Trust, on behalf of the Financial Square Government Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund, has adopted distribution and service plans pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act with respect to Class A Shares and Class C Shares, as applicable (each, a "Plan," and collectively, the "Plans"). See "Shareholder Guide - Distribution and Service Fees" and/or "Shareholder Guide - Personal Account Maintenance Services and Fees for Class C Shares" in the applicable Prospectus. The Plans finance distribution and other services that are provided to investors in each Fund. In addition, the Plans are intended assist the Funds in reaching and maintaining asset levels that are efficient for the Fund's operations and investments.

The Plans were most recently approved on June 11-12, 2024 by a majority vote of the Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the non-interested Trustees of the Trust who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plans, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of approving the Plans.

The compensation for distribution services payable under the Class A Shares Plan to Goldman Sachs may not exceed 0.25% per annum of the average daily net assets attributable to Class A Shares of the Financial Square Government Fund, Investor Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund, Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund. The compensation for distribution services payable under the Class C Shares Plan to Goldman Sachs may not exceed 0.75% per annum of the average daily net assets attributable to Class C Shares of the Financial Square Government Fund, Investor Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund. In connection with the sale of Class C Shares, Goldman Sachs normally begins paying the 0.75% distribution fee as an ongoing commission to Intermediaries after the shares have been held for one year.

Under the Plan for Class C Shares, Goldman Sachs is also entitled to receive a separate fee for personal and account maintenance services equal to 0.25% (on an annualized basis) of each Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class C Shares. This fee may be used to make payments to Goldman Sachs, Intermediaries and their officers, sales representatives and employees for responding to inquiries of, and furnishing assistance to, shareholders regarding ownership of their shares of their accounts or similar services not otherwise provided on behalf of the Financial Square Government Fund, Investor Money Market Fund and Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund. In connection with the sales of Class C Shares, Goldman Sachs normally begins paying the 0.25% ongoing service fee to Intermediaries after the shares have been held for one year. With respect to Class A Shares, the Distributor at its discretion may use compensation for distribution services paid under the Plan for personal and account maintenance services and expenses so long as such total compensation under the Plans does not exceed the maximum cap on "service fees" imposed by FINRA.

Each Plan is a compensation plan which provides for the payment of a specified fee without regard to the expenses actually incurred by Goldman Sachs. If such fees exceed Goldman Sachs' expenses, Goldman Sachs may realize a profit from these arrangements. The distribution fees received by Goldman Sachs under the Plans and CDSCs (as applicable) on Class A and Class C Shares may be sold by Goldman Sachs as Distributor to entities which provide financing for payments to Intermediaries in respect of sales of Class A and Class C Shares. To the extent such fees are not paid to such dealers, Goldman Sachs may retain such fees as compensation for its services and expenses of distributing the Funds' Class A and Class C Shares.

Under each Plan, Goldman Sachs, as Distributor of the Funds' Class A and Class C Shares, will provide to the Trustees of the Trust for their review, and the Trustees of the Trust will review at least quarterly a written report of the services provided and amounts expended by Goldman Sachs under the Plans and the purposes for which such services were performed and expenditures made.

The Plans will remain in effect until June 30, 2025 and from year to year thereafter, provided such continuance is approved annually by a majority vote of the Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the non-interested Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plans. The Plans may not be amended to increase materially the amount of distribution compensation described therein without approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of each affected share class, but may be amended without shareholder approval to increase the amount of non-distribution compensation. All material amendments to a Plan must also be approved by the Trustees of the Trust in the manner described above.

A Plan may be terminated at any time as to any Fund without payment of any penalty by a vote of the majority of the non-interested Trustees or by vote of a majority of the shares of each affected share class. If a Plan was terminated by the Trustees of the Trust and no successor plan were adopted, the affected Funds would cease to make distribution payments to Goldman Sachs under the Plan and Goldman Sachs would be unable to recover the amount of any of its unreimbursed expenditures. So long as the Plan is in effect, the selection and nomination of non-interested Trustees will be committed to the discretion of the non-interested Trustees of the Trust. The Trustees have determined that in their judgment there is a reasonable likelihood that the Distribution and Service Plan will benefit the Financial Square Government Fund and its Class A and Class C shareholders, the Investor Money Market Fund and its Class A and Class C shareholders, and the Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund and its Class A and Class C shareholders.

The following chart shows the distribution and service fees paid to Goldman Sachs for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022 by the Funds pursuant to the Class A Plan:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022</u>
Financial Square			
Government Fund	\$8,793,778	\$3,845,063	\$1,281,749
Investor Money			
Market Fund	5,764,657	2,823,020	472,352
Investor Tax-Exempt			
Money Market Fund	149,666	93,254	34,005
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money			
Market Fund*	28	—	—
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money			
Market Fund*	28	—	—

* The Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market and Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Funds commenced operations on September 10, 2024. Therefore, no fees were paid by each Fund for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2023 and 2022.

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, the following expenses were incurred by Goldman Sachs in connection with distribution under the Class A Plan on behalf of the Funds:

	<u>Compensation to Dealers</u>	<u>Compensation and Expenses of the Distributor and Its Sales Personnel</u>	<u>Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel Expenses</u>	<u>Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders</u>	<u>Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising</u>	<u>Totals*</u>
Financial						
Square						
Government						
Fund	\$8,820,531	\$1,141,826	\$718,876	\$53,561	\$94,567	\$10,829,362
Investor						
Money						
Market						
Fund	5,792,612	823,460	520,259	38,763	68,439	7,243,533
Investor						
Tax-Exempt						
Money						
Market						
Fund	150,025	22,050	13,904	1,036	1,829	188,844

	<u>Compensation to Dealers</u>	<u>Compensation and Expenses of the Distributor and Its Sales Personnel</u>	<u>Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel Expenses</u>	<u>Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders</u>	<u>Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising</u>	<u>Totals*</u>
Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund	0	104	32	2	4	143
Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund	0	92	28	2	4	126

*Amounts may not sum to the total due to rounding.

The following chart shows the distribution and service fees paid to Goldman Sachs for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022 by the Funds pursuant to the Class C Plan:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022</u>
Financial Square Government Fund	\$52,014	\$56,984	\$57,947
Investor Money Market Fund	134	190	426
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	94	163	91

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, the following expenses were incurred by Goldman Sachs in connection with distribution under the Class C Plan on behalf of the Funds:

	<u>Compensation to Dealers</u>	<u>Compensation and Expenses of the Distributor and Its Sales Personnel</u>	<u>Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel Expenses</u>	<u>Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders</u>	<u>Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Financial Square Government Fund	\$30,593	\$1,228	\$771	\$57	\$101	\$32,751
Investor Money Market Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cash Management Shares and Resource Shares Distribution Plans and Service Plans. As described in the Prospectuses, the Trust has adopted distribution plans pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Act with respect to Cash Management Shares and Resource

Shares (the “Distribution Plans”). The Trust has also adopted separate service plans with respect to Cash Management Shares and Resource Shares (the “Service Plans” and together with the Distribution Plans, the “Plans”).

The Plans were most recently approved on June 11-12, 2024 on behalf of each applicable Fund by a majority vote of the Trust’s Board of Trustees, including a majority of the non-interested Trustees, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of approving the Plans. The Plans will remain in effect until June 30, 2025 and from year to year thereafter, provided such continuance is approved annually by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the non-interested Trustees. None of the Distribution Plans may be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for the services described therein as to a particular Fund without approval of a majority of the outstanding Cash Management Shareholders or Resource Shareholders (as applicable) of that Fund. All material amendments to the Plans must also be approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust in the manner described above. The Plans may be terminated at any time without payment of any penalty by a vote of the majority of the non-interested Trustees or by vote of a majority of the Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares (as applicable) of the applicable Fund. So long as the Plans are in effect, the selection and nomination of non-interested Trustees shall be committed to the discretion of the non-interested Trustees of the Trust. The Trustees have determined that in their judgment there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plans will benefit each Fund and its applicable class of Shareholders.

The compensation payable under the Cash Management Shares Distribution Plans may not exceed 0.30% per annum of the average daily net assets attributable to Cash Management Shares of the Funds. The compensation payable under the Resource Shares Distribution Plan may not exceed 0.15% per annum of the average daily net assets attributable to Resource Shares of the applicable Funds.

Goldman Sachs may pay up to the entire amount of its fee under the Distribution Plans to service organizations or other institutions for providing services in connection with the sale of Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares (as applicable). To the extent such fees are not paid to such dealers, Goldman Sachs may retain such fee as compensation for its services and expenses of distributing Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares (as applicable). If such fee exceeds its expenses, Goldman Sachs may realize a profit from these arrangements.

Each Distribution Plan is a compensation plan which provides for the payment of specified distribution fees without regard to the distribution expenses actually incurred by Goldman Sachs. If each Distribution Plan were terminated by the Trust’s Board of Trustees and no successor plan were adopted, the Funds would cease to make distribution payments to Goldman Sachs and Goldman Sachs would be unable to recover the amount of any of its unreimbursed distribution expenditures.

For the for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the fees contractually incurred by each Fund pursuant to the Cash Management Shares Distribution Plan (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022</u>
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$ 93,313	0	\$ 201,225
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	117,070	0	49,573
Financial Square Government Fund	1,785,558	957,112	1,401,606
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	85,385	43,937	444,593
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	696,550	851,754	1,902,763

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022</u>
Investor Money Market Fund	77,071	107,424	174,997
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	—	4	10

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs agreed voluntarily to waive a portion of the fees to which it was entitled pursuant to the Cash Management Shares Distribution Plans, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023</u>	<u>Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022</u>
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	\$0	\$ 39,033
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0	0	12,585
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	256,842
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	0	0	104,181
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0	0	418,489
Investor Money Market Fund	0	0	39,974
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0	0	2

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, Goldman Sachs incurred the following expenses in connection with distribution under the Cash Management Shares Distribution Plan for each Fund:

	<u>Compensation to Dealers</u>	<u>Compensation and Expenses of the Distributor and Its Sales Personnel</u>	<u>Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel Expenses</u>	<u>Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders</u>	<u>Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising</u>	<u>Totals*</u>
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$ 64,303	\$ 1,621	\$ 1,506	\$ 112	\$ 198	\$ 67,740
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	114,717	11,690	7,537	562	992	135,498
Financial Square Government Fund	1,807,662	66,451	61,857	4,609	8,137	1,948,716
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	82,606	3,132	2,925	218	385	89,265
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	694,002	36,379	34,766	2,590	4,573	772,310

	Compensation to Dealers	Compensation and Expenses of the Distributor and Its Sales Personnel	Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel Expenses	Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders	Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising	Totals*
Investor Money Market Fund	75,897	1,523	966	72	127	78,585
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Amounts may not sum to the total due to rounding.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the fees contractually incurred by each applicable Fund pursuant to the Resource Shares Distribution Plan (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$ 0	0	0
Financial Square Government Fund	14,148	12,847	14,070
Investor Money Market Fund*	0	0	15

*Resource Shares of the Fund were terminated effective July 14, 2023.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs agreed voluntarily to waive a portion of the fees to which it was entitled pursuant to the Resource Shares Distribution Plan, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	0	0
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	4,021
Investor Money Market Fund*	0	0	4

*Resource Shares of the Fund were terminated effective July 14, 2023.

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, Goldman Sachs incurred the following expenses in connection with distribution under the Resource Shares Distribution Plan for each applicable Fund:

	Compensation to Dealers	Compensation and Expenses of the Distributor and Its Sales Personnel	Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel Expenses	Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders	Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising	Totals*
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$29,795	\$ 5,566	\$ 5,345	\$398	\$ 703	\$41,807
Financial Square Government Fund	14,163	30,755	12,514	932	1,646	60,012

* Amounts may not sum to the total due to rounding.

Pursuant to the Service Plans, the Trust, on behalf of each applicable Fund, enters into agreements with service organizations which purchase Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares on behalf of their customers (“Service Agreements”). Under such Service Agreements, the service organizations may perform some or all of the following services:

(i) Administration services, including: (a) acting, or arranging for another party to act, as recordholder and nominee of all Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares beneficially owned by customers; (b) establishing and maintaining individual accounts and records with respect to Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares owned by customers; (c) processing and issuing confirmations concerning customer orders to purchase, redeem and exchange Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares; (d) receiving and transmitting funds representing the purchase price or redemption proceeds of such Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares; (e) providing services to customers intended to facilitate or improve their understanding of the benefits and risks of a Fund; (f) facilitating the inclusion of a Fund in investment, retirement, asset allocation, cash management or sweep accounts or similar products or services offered to customers by or through service organizations; (g) facilitating electronic or computer trading and/or processing in a Fund or providing electronic, computer or other database information regarding a Fund to customers; (h) developing, maintaining and supporting systems necessary to support accounts for Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares; and (i) performing any other services which do not constitute “personal and account maintenance services” within the meaning of applicable FINRA Rules.

(ii) Personal and account maintenance services, including: (a) providing facilities to answer inquiries and respond to correspondence with customers and other investors about the status of their accounts or about other aspects of the Trust or the applicable Fund; (b) acting as liaison between customers and the Trust, including obtaining information from the Trust and assisting the Trust in correcting errors and resolving problems; (c) providing such statistical and other information as may be reasonably requested by the Trust or necessary for the Trust to comply with applicable federal or state law; (d) responding to investor requests for prospectuses; (e) displaying and making prospectuses available on the service organization’s premises; and (f) assisting customers in completing application forms, selecting dividend and other account options and opening custody accounts with the service organization.

As compensation for such services under each Service Plan, the Trust on behalf of each Fund pays each service organization a fee in an amount up to 0.50% (on an annual basis) of the average daily net assets of the Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares of each Fund attributable to or held in the name of such service organization for its customers; provided, however, that the fee paid for personal and account maintenance services shall not exceed 0.25% of such average daily net assets. The Trust, on behalf of a Fund, accrues payments made to a service organization pursuant to a Service Agreement daily. The Service Agreements shall terminate automatically if assigned. All inquiries of beneficial owners of Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares should be directed to the owners’ service organization.

For the fiscal years ended November 20, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022 the fees contractually incurred by each Fund pursuant to its applicable Cash Management Shares Service Plan (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$ 105,550	\$ 118,951	\$ 120,736
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	195,118	162,945	29,744
Financial Square Government Fund	2,975,938	1,595,179	840,968
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	142,308	73,228	266,757
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	1,160,920	1,419,583	1,141,664
Investor Money Market Fund	128,451	179,024	104,998
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	—	8	7

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs agreed voluntarily to waive a portion of the fees to which it was entitled pursuant to the Cash Management Shares Service Plan, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	0	39,033
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund	0	0	15,585
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	256,842
Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund	0	0	104,181
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund	0	0	418,489
Investor Money Market Fund	0	0	39,974
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund	0	0	2

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, the fees contractually incurred by each applicable Fund pursuant to the Resource Shares Service Plan (prior to applicable waivers) were as follows:

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$99,941	84,688	4
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund*	0	2	4
Financial Square Government Fund	47,159	42,823	46,900
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund*	0	2	4
Investor Money Market Fund*	0	34	55
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund*	0	2	4

*Resource Shares of the Fund were terminated effective July 14, 2023.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, November 30, 2023 and November 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs agreed voluntarily to waive a portion of the fees to which it was entitled pursuant to the Resource Shares Service Plan, as follows. These waivers may be modified or terminated at any time at the option of Goldman Sachs.

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	\$0	0	0
Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund*	0	0	0
Financial Square Government Fund	0	0	4,021
Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund*	0	0	0

Fund	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2024	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2023	Fiscal Year ended November 30, 2022
Investor Money Market Fund*	0	0	4
Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund*	0	0	0

*Resource Shares of the Fund were terminated effective July 14, 2023.

Conflict of interest restrictions (including ERISA) may apply to a service organization's receipt of compensation paid by the Trust in connection with the investment of fiduciary funds in Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares. Service organizations, including banks regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and investment advisers and other money managers subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC, the Department of Labor or State Securities Commissions, are urged to consult legal advisers before investing fiduciary assets in Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares. In addition, under some state securities laws, banks and other financial institutions purchasing Cash Management Shares or Resource Shares on behalf of their customers may be required to register as dealers.

Principal Holders of Securities

As of March 3, 2025, the following shareholders were shown in the Trust's records as owning more than 5% of any class of a Fund's shares. Except as listed below, the Trust does not know of any other person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of any class of a Fund's shares. Because Token Shares has not commenced operations prior to May 22, 2025, no person owned (of record or beneficially) 5% or more of Token Shares as of that date.

Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Administration Shares	MSCS Financial Services LLC, Stratevest & Co, PO Box 2499, Brattleboro, VT 05303- 2499	21.54%
	Hanco, C/O Hancock Whitney Bank Trust Division, 2285 Lakeshore Dr. Building 4, New Orleans, LA 70122-3533	15.28%
	MSCS Financial Services LLC, Fulton Bank, Fulton Financial Advisors, 1 Penn Sq., Ste 1, Lancaster, PA 17602-2853	13.52%
	Reliance Trust Co., ATTN Joe White, P.O. Box 78446, Atlanta, GA 30328-5634	13.05%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	6.09%
	TD BankNorth NA, Attn: Deposit Accounting ME091-31N, PO Box 1377, Lewiston, ME 04243-1377	89.06%
Cash Management Shares	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Doolittle Distributing Inc. Attn: John Doolittle 14125 W 95th St., Lenexa KS 66215-5207	35.53%
	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	24.67%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Center Industries Corporation, 2505 S Custer Ave, PO Box 17364, Wichita, KS 67217-0364	21.52%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, National Reining Horse Association Attn: John Foy, 3021 W. Reno Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73107	10.51%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	15.62%
Institutional Shares	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC, A/C 1699-0135, Special Custody Account FBO Customer, 2801 Market St., Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	9.90%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	6.52%
	Wells Fargo Bank NA, FBO Customers, Attn: Money funds, 1525 W WT Harris Blvd, MSC D1109-010, Charlotte, NC 28288-1076	5.07%
	M & T Bank, Tice & Co., C/O M&T Trust Co., P.O. Box 1377, Buffalo, NY 14240-1377	40.19%

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Premier Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, PO Box 2052, Jersey City, NJ 07303-2052	36.93%
	BBC Partnership, ATTN: Cathy Risley, 1401 Avenue Q, Lubbock, TX 79401-3819	8.24%
	Union Bank & Trust IndustriCorp & Co., C/O Trust Operations, 312 Central Ave. Ste 200, Minneapolis, MN 55414-1025	5.66%
	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	5.36%
	Commerce Bank – SE MO, Fred M Luth & Sons, 4516 McCree Ave, Saint Louis, MO 63110-2238	27.74%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Class LTD., ATTN: Cyndie Howell, 1200 Merle Evans Dr., P.O. Box266, Columbus, KS, 66725-0266	12.90%
	Commerce Bank - SE MO, C&E Investment, 1 Sixpence Way, Coronado, CA 92118-3213	9.32%
	Commerce Bank - SE MO, Ladue Chapel Presbyterian Church Attn: Thomas Sargent, 9450 Clayton Rd., St Louis, MO 63124-1568	8.39%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Cement Masons and Plasterers Local, 12200 Ambassador Dr. Ste. 400, Kansas City, MO 64163-1258	6.43%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Oklahoma Center for Nonprofits, Attn: Marion Taylor, 701 N. Lindsay Ave. Oklahoma City, OK 73104-5400	6.26%
Service Shares	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, KC Cement Masons Pension Fund, Attn: Dawnette Butterworth, 12200 N. Ambassador Dr., Ste 400, Kansas City, MO 64163	5.85%
	SEI Private Trust Company, C/O Regions Bank, 1 Freedom Valley Dr., Oaks, PA 19456-9989	47.11%
	MSCS Financial Services LLC, Stratevest & Co, PO Box 1034, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034-0009	18.03%
	BBC Partnership, ATTN: Cathy Waller, 1401 Avenue Q, Lubbock, TX 79401-3819	11.36%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	6.59%
Select Shares	Cohamco, First Financial Bank, 300 High Street, Hamilton, OH 45011-6045	5.08%
	Bank of Oklahoma NA, Texas Oncology PA, 12377 Merit Drive, Suite 700, Dallas, TX 75251-2241	57.58%
	Bank of Oklahoma NA, OTOE – Missouria Tribe, 8151 Highway 177. Red Rock, OK 74651-0348	33.71%
Resource Shares	Delaware Trust Company, CSC Trust Company of Delaware, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808-1674	100%

Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Administration Shares	Bank of Oklahoma, NA Bank & Co., C/O Bank of Oklahoma, Attn: Trust Securities, P.O. Box 2180, Tulsa, OK 74101-2180	22.24%
	Goldman Sachs & Co LLC, FBO ATJM, 30 Hudson St. Fl 5, Jersey City, NJ 07302-4699	7.16%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	6.65%
Capital Shares	Goldman Sachs & Co LLC, FBO AL03, 30 Hudson St. Fl 5, Jersey City, NJ 07302-4699	30.66%
	CIBC Bank USA, The Private Bank and Trust Company, 120 S LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60603-3403	29.17%
	Goldman Sachs & Co LLC, FBO ALYX, 30 Hudson St. Fl 5, Jersey City, NJ 07302-4699	12.07%
	Goldman Sachs & Co LLC, FBO AR75, 30 Hudson St. Fl 5, Jersey City, NJ 07302-4699	8.84%
	MSCS Financial Services LLC, C/O Suntrust ID 866, 1 Freedom Valley Dr., Oaks, PA 19456-9989	8.13%
Cash Management Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	93.95%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Robert L Bayless Producer LLC Attn: Meredith Griffin, 707 17 th Street Ste. 2975, Denver, CO 80202-3404	5.13%
Class D Shares	UBS Financial Services Inc. UBS WM USA, Spec CDY EBOC UBSFI, 1000 Harbod Blvd., Weehawken Township, NJ 07086	99.97%

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Institutional Shares	Goldman Sachs & Co, 295 Chipeta Way, Flr 4, Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1285	27.03%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	13.24%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	12.49%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC, Special Custody Account FBO Customer, 2801 Market Street, St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	5.27%
Loop Class Shares	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	61.67%
	President & Fellows, Harvard College Gen Operating AC c/o Harvard Management Co., 600 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02210-2211	38.32
Preferred Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	91.04%
Premier Shares	Bank of Oklahoma, NA Bank & Co., C/O Bank of Oklahoma, Attn: Trust Securities, P.O. Box 2180, Tulsa, OK 74101-2180	100%
Seelaus Class Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Service Shares	UMB Financial Services Inc., UMB Bank NA, 928 Grand Blvd MS1010405, Kansas City, MO 64106-2008	95.75%
Select Shares	Northland Securities, Inc., Nugen Energy LLC, 27283 447th Ave, Marion, SD 57043-5100	24.29%
	Northland Securities, Inc., One Earth Energy LLC, 202 North Jordan Drive, Gibson City, IL 60936-2203	19.40%
	Deutsche Bank Trust Co., Horseshoe RE II Limited, Nectaris RE LC2300, PO Box HM3352, Hamilton Bermuda, HM PX	14.88%
	Deutsche Bank Trust Co., Horseshoe RE II Limited, Nectaris RE LC1300, PO Box HM3352, Hamilton Bermuda, HM PX	8.10%
	Deutsche Bank Trust Co., Horseshoe RE II Limited, Nectaris RE FF6300, PO Box HM3352, Hamilton Bermuda, HM PX	6.53%

Financial Square Treasury Solutions Fund

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Administration Shares	First Hawaiian Bank, Attn: Wealth Management, 999 Bishop St. Fl 3, Honolulu, HI 96813-4424	46.76%
	Jefferies LLC, FBO Inflection Capital LLC, 101 Hudson St., 11th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07302-3915	7.26%
	Jefferies LLC, FBO Venrock Healthcare Capital, 101 Hudson St., 11th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07302-3915	7.20%
	Harris Associates, L.P., The Oakmark Funds, Attn: Mutual Fund Operations, C/O Harris Associates, 111 S Wacker Dr., Suite 4600, Chicago, IL 60606-4319	5.16%
Capital Shares	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, KUMC Research Institute Inc. Attn: CFO, 3901 Rainbow Blvd MSC 1039, Kansas City, KS 66160-2937	12.36%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Massman Holdings Inc., 4400 W 109 th St. Ste 300, Overland Park, KS 66211-1319	9.00%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Ridewell Corp. Attn: Steve Montgomery, PO Box 4586, Springfield, MO 65808-4586	8.67%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Ideker Inc. Attn: Adam Miljavar, 4614 40 th St. Saint Joseph, MO 64503-2151	6.49%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, Pembroke Hill School Attn: Sandra Smith, 400 W 51 st Street, Kansas City, MO 64112-3407	6.09%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, BKD Foundation Attn: Betty A. Hunter, PO Box 1900, Springfield, MO 65801-1900	65.68%
Cash Management Shares	MSCS Financial Services LLC, Stratevest & Co, PO Box 1034, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034-0009	94.52%

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Institutional Shares	Goldman Sachs & Co, 295 Chipeta Way, Flr 4, Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1285	20.21%
	Purdue Pharma LP, Attn: Accounting Services, 1 Stamford Forum, Stamford, CT 06901-3516	7.48%
	Busey Trust Company, Park Randolph & Co., Trust Operations, 100 W University, PO Box 260, Champaign, IL 61824-0260	6.78%
	Raymond James & Associates, Attn: Courtney Waller, 880 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1102	6.57%
Preferred Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	74.96%
	Cedar Rapids Bank & Trust Co. Attn: Treasury Management, 500 1 st Ave NE, Cedar Rapids, IA 52401-1314	11.98%
	Commerce Bank of Kansas City, NA Mori & Co, Attn: Trust Operations, 911 Main St. Suite 201, Kansas City, MO 64105-5304	11.69%
Premier Shares	Bank of Oklahoma, NA Bank & Co., C/O Bank of Oklahoma, Attn: Trust Securities, P.O. Box 2180, Tulsa, OK 74101-2180	84.41%
Service Shares	Flagstar Bank, N.A., 1400 Broadway, Fl 6, New York, NY 10018-0728	44.34%
	Charlevoix State Bank, ATTN: Daniel Elliott P.O. Box 217, Charlevoix, MI 49720-0217	18.06%
	Amg National Trust Bank, Haws & Co., 6295 Greenwood Plaza Blvd., Greenwood Vlg, CO 80111-4968	10.87%
	Blue Ridge Bank and Trust Co., Attn: Yvonne Hall, 4200 Little Blue Pkwy, Independence MO 64057-8310	10.65%
	Midamerica National Bank, P.O. Box 1300, Macomb, IL 61455-5600	5.45%
Select Shares	Commerce Bank of Kansas City, Jabara Ventures Group LP, P.O. Box 782050, Wichita, KS 67278-2050	99.98%

Financial Square Government Fund

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Class A Shares	Edward D Jones & Co., ATTN: Mutual Fund, Shareholder Accounting, 12555 Manchester Road Maryland Heights, MO 63043	73.44%
	RBC Capital Markets LLC, Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing, Omnibus, Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager, 60 S 6th ST. Ste. 700 #P08, Minneapolis, MN 55402-4413	12.51%
	Pershing LLC, PO Box 2052, Jersey City NJ 07303-2052	5.20%
Administration Shares	Hanco, C/O Hancock Whitney Bank Trust Division, 2285 Lakeshore Dr. Building 4, New Orleans, LA 70122-3533	20.23%
	Commerce Bank of Kansas City, NA Mori & Co, Attn: Trust Operations, 911 Main St. Suite 201, Kansas City, MO 64105-5304	19.83%
	Bank of Oklahoma, NA Bank & Co., C/O Bank of Oklahoma, Attn: Trust Securities, P.O. Box 2180, Tulsa, OK 74101-2180	7.59%
	Glenview Trust Company, Attn: Operations, 5900 US Highway 42, Louisville, KY 40241-5806	5.47%
	Ameriprise Financial, 707 2nd Ave S, Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	5.11%
Cash Management Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	85.35%
Class C Shares	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC, Special Custody Account FBO Customer, 2801 Market Street, St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	34.13%

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Capital Shares	Western International SEC Inc, Smelly Mels Plumbing Inc., Goldman Sachs/ADP 401k Plan, 123 Manor Drive, Pacifica, CA 94044-1953	12.07%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, Garrod Trust, Goldman Sachs/ADP 401k Plan, 22600 Mount Eden Rd, Saratoga, CA 95070-9758	11.38%
	Goldman Sachs Direct Ex DLR Accounts, New Covenant Christian Church, Goldman Sachs/ADP 401K Plan, 1500 Blue Hill Ave, Mattapan, MA 02126-1746	7.51%
	Goldman Sachs Direct Ex DLR Accounts, Stracq Inc. DBA Stryka Botanics, Goldman Sachs/ADP 401k Plan, 239 Homestead Rd, Hillsborough, NJ 08844-1913	5.60%
	TD BankNorth NA, Attn: Deposit Accounting ME091-31N, PO Box 1377, Lewiston, ME 04243-1377	35.46%
	Maril & Co FBO Synovus Trust Co, 4900 W Brown Deer Rd, Milwaukee, WI 53223-2422	22.52%
	Hanco, C/O Hancock Whitney Bank Trust Division, 2285 Lakeshore Dr. Building 4, New Orleans, LA 70122-3533	12.28%
	MSCS Financial Services LLC, Stratevest & Co, PO Box 1034, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034-0009	6.13%
	SEI Private Trust Company, C/O Suntrust ID 866, 1 Freedom Valley Dr., Oaks, PA 19456-9989	6.04%
Drexel Hamilton Shares	Eli Lilly and Company, Lilly Corporate Center, Indianapolis, IN 46285-0001	22.91%
	JP Morgan Securities LLC, JPM-Chase Processing 28521 FBO Facebook, Inc., 4 Chase Metrotech Center 7 th Fl, Brooklyn, NY 11245	47.91%
Institutional Shares	Wells Fargo Bank NA, FBO Customers, Attn: Money funds, 1525 W WT Harris Blvd, MSC D1109-010, Charlotte, NC 28288-1076	5.52%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	8.46%
Loop Shares	Google LLC, 1600 Amphitheatre Pkwy, Mountain View CA 94043-1351	43.19%
	Anthropic, PBC, 548 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94104-5401	21.48%
	SAP America Inc. Attn: Treasury Dept., 3999 West Chester Pike, Newtown Square, PA 19073-2305	17.11%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	5.93%
	The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., 720 E Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53202-4703	5.66%
Preferred Shares	M & T Bank, Tice & Co., C/O M&T Trust Co., P.O. Box 1377, Buffalo, NY 14240-1377	58.38%
	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	8.14%
	Commerce Bank – Lenexa, PFS Holding Co., 1055 Broadway Blvd. 11 th Fl, Kansas City, MO 64105-2289	6.97%
	Commerce Bank of Kansas City, NA Mori & Co, Attn: Trust Operations, 911 Main St. Suite 201, Kansas City, MO 64105-5304	5.19%
Premier Shares	Linsco Private Ledger, LPL Financial, FBO Customer Accounts, Attn: Mutual Fund Operations, 4707 Executive Drive, San Diego, CA 92121-3091	54.94%
	Bank of Oklahoma, NA Bank & Co., C/O Bank of Oklahoma, Attn. Trust Securities, P.O. Box 2180, Tulsa, OK 74101-2180	15.47%
	Commerce Bank -SE MO, H-J Enterprises Sweep Account, 3010 High Ridge Blvd. High Ridge, MO 63049-2214	5.39%
Class R6 Shares	Goldman Sachs Trust, Goldman Sachs Collective Trust, Tactical Exposure Fund, Attn: Gordon Lui, 200 West St, Fl 36, New York, NY 10282-2102	41.69%
	Principal Securities, Inc., Attn: NPIO Trade Desk, 711 High Street, Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	12.34%
	Goldman Sachs Trust, GS Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund, c/o Fund Management Team, 200 West St, Fl 36, New York, NY 10282-2102	11.23%
	American United Life Insurance Co., FBO Group Retirement Account, Attn: Separate Accounts, P.O. Box 368, Indianapolis, IN 46206-0368	8.14%
	American United Life Insurance Co., FBO Unit Investment Trust, Attn: Separate Accounts, P.O. Box 368, Indianapolis, IN 46206-0368	6.79%

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Resource Shares	American United Life Insurance Co., FBO Group Retirement Account, Attn: Separate Accounts, P.O. Box 368, Indianapolis, IN 46206-0368	56.93%
	American United Life Insurance Co., FBO Unit Investment Trust, Attn: Separate Accounts, P.O. Box 368, Indianapolis, IN 46206-0368	43.05%
Seelaus Shares	Anthropic, PBC, 548 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94104-5401	41.23%
	JP Morgan Securities LLC, JPM-Chase Processing 28521 FBO Block, Inc., Chase Metrotech Center 7 th Fl, Brooklyn, NY 11245	8.79%
	General Motors Financial Insurance Co., Attn Ethan Bruner, 801 Cherry St. Ste 3500, Fort Worth, TX 76102-6854	6.07%
	Carlyle Investment Management LLC, CG Subsidiary Holdings LLC, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Ste 2205, Washington, DC 20004-2525	5.82%
Select Shares	Bank of Oklahoma NA, Muscogee Creek Nation, Attn: Patricia Kilian PO Box 580, Okmulgee OK, 7447-0580	11.48%
	Cachematrix Holdings LLC, Citizens Bank NA, Attn Commercial Banking, Treasury Solutions Product, One Citizens Plaza, Providence, RI 02903-1339	10.47%
	Linsco Private Ledger, LPL Financial, FBO Customer Accounts, Attn: Cynthia Leite, 4707 Executive Drive, San Diego, CA 92121-3091	9.85%
	Wells Fargo Bank NA, FBO Customers, Attn Money funds, 1525 W WT Harris Blvd, MSC D1109-010, Charlotte, NC 28288-1076	8.97%
	Bank of Oklahoma NA, Oklahoma School Insurance Group, PO Box 3068, Tulsa, OK 74101-3068	6.15%
	MSCS Financial Services LLC, Stratevest & Co, PO Box 1034, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034-0009	23.14%
Service Shares	Jefferies LLC, FBO Frazier Life Sciences Public Fund LP, 101 Hudson St., 11th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07302-3915	8.48%
	SEI Private Trust Company, C/O Regions Bank, 1 Freedom Valley Dr., Oaks, PA 19456-9989	8.14%
	SEI Private Trust Company, C/O City National Bank, 1 Freedom Valley Dr., Oaks, PA 19456-9989	6.63%

Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund

Share Class	Percentage of Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Administration Shares	Ameriprise Financial, 707 2nd Ave S, Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	58.04%
	Amalgamated Bank of Chicago, 30 N Lasalle St, 38th Floor, Chicago, IL 60602-2590	23.58%
	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	10.66%
Capital Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Cash Management Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	99.85%
Class D	UBS Financial Services Inc. UBS WM USA, Spec CDY EBOC UBSFI, 1000 Harbod Blvd., Weehawken Township, NJ 07086	99.05%
Institutional Shares	Goldman Sachs & Co, 295 Chipeta Way, Flr 4, Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1285	54.26%
	Hare & Co 2, Attn: STIF Operations, PO Box 223910, Pittsburgh, PA 15251-2910	13.73%
	Alcon Laboratories Inc. Attn: Sara Mastandrea, 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth TX 76134-2099	5.81%
Preferred Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	99.96%
Service Shares	Argent Institutional Trust Company, 1715 N. West Shore Blvd, Suite 750, Tampa, FL33607-3924	61.66%
	Amalgamated Bank of Chicago, 30 N Lasalle St, 38th Floor, Chicago, IL 60602-2590	38.19%

Investor Money Market Fund

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Class A Shares	Edward D Jones & Co., FBO Customers, 12555 Manchester Road Maryland Heights, MO 63043	78.98%
	RBC Capital Markets LLC, Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing, Omnibus, Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager, 60 S 6th ST. Ste. 700 #P08, Minneapolis, MN 55402-4413	16.14%
Administration Shares	Ameriprise Enterprise Investment Svc, FBO Customer, 707 2nd Ave S, Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	82.09%
	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	9.81%
Class C Shares	Stifel Nicolaus & Co., FEBO Customers, 501 N Broadway, St. Louis, MO 63102-2188	79.21%
	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	20.78%
Class D Shares	UBS Financial Services Inc. UBS WM USA, Spec CDY EBOC UBSFSI, 1000 Harbod Blvd., Weehawken Township, NJ 07086	99.92%
Cash Management Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	99.97%
Institutional Shares	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC, Special Custody Account FBO Customer, 2801 Market Street, St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	26.90%
	Raymond James & Associates, Omnibus Acct, Attn: Courtney Waller, 880 Carillon Parkway, St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1102	24.15%
	Linsco Private Ledger, LPL Financial, FBO Customer Accounts, PO Box 509046, San Diego, CA 92150-9046	21.81%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, FEBO MSSB Customers, 1 New York Plz, Floor 12, New York, NY 10004-1965	11.42%
Service Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	99.95%

Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Class A Shares	Edward D Jones & Co., Attn: Mutual Fund Shareholder Accounting, 12555 Manchester Road Maryland Heights, MO 63043	72.90%
	RBC Capital Markets LLC, Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing, Omnibus, Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager, 60 S 6th ST. Ste. 700 #P08, Minneapolis, MN 55402-4413	24.66%
Administration Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	69.29%
	Goldman Sachs Direct Ex DLR Accts, Mary Jane Spence, 19979 Smith Cir, Ashburn, VA 20147-2509	19.88%
Class C Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Class I Shares	The Glenmede Trust Company NA, 1650 Market St., Suite 1200, Philadelphia, PA 19103- 7391	47.09%
	Linsco Private Ledger, LPL Financial, FBO Omnibus Customer Accounts, Attn: Mutual Fund Trading, 4707 Executive Drive, San Diego, CA 92121-3091	15.46%
	SEI Private Trust Company, C/O BMO Harris SWP, 1 Freedom Valley Dr., Oaks, PA 19456-9989	8.95%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC, Special Custody Account FBO Customer, 2801 Market Street, St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	8.49%
Preferred Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Service Shares	Pershing LLC, FBO Customers, 1 Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	98.71%

Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Class A Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Administration Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Class I Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	99.69%
Preferred Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Service Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%

Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund

Share Class	Name/Address	Percentage of Class
Class A Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Administration Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Class I Shares	Goldman Sachs & Co, 295 Chipeta Way, Flr 4, Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1285	80.64%
	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	19.36%
Preferred Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%
Service Shares	GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India	100%

As of March 3, 2025, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, 295 Chipeta Way Fl. 4, Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1285, owned 51.63% of the outstanding shares of the Goldman Sachs Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund. For so long as this investment represents a greater than 25% interest in the Fund, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC will be considered a “control person” of the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. For so long as Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC is a control person, in the event of a proxy affecting the Fund, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC will either mirror vote its shares or seek the advice of an independent proxy voting agent. Redemptions by Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC of its holdings in the Goldman Sachs Financial Square Federal Instruments Fund may impact the Fund’s liquidity and NAV, and may also force the Fund to sell securities, which may negatively impact the Fund’s brokerage and tax costs.

As of March 3, 2025, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, 295 Chipeta Way Fl. 4, Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1285, owned 25.02% of the outstanding shares of the Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund. For so long as this investment represents a greater than 25% interest in the Fund, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC will be considered a “control person” of the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. For so long as Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC is a control person, in the event of a proxy affecting the Fund, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC will either mirror vote its shares or seek the advice of an independent proxy voting agent. Redemptions by Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC of its holdings in the Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Instruments Fund may impact the Fund’s liquidity and NAV, and may also force the Fund to sell securities, which may negatively impact the Fund’s brokerage and tax costs.

As of March 3, 2025, The Glenmede Trust Company NA, 1650 Market St Ste. 1200, Philadelphia, PA 19103-7391, owned 44.95% of the outstanding shares of the Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund. For so long as this investment represents a greater than 25% interest in the Fund, The Glenmede Trust Company NA will be considered a “control person” of the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. For so long as The Glenmede Trust Company NA is a control person, in the event of a proxy affecting the Fund, The Glenmede Trust Company NA will either mirror vote its shares or seek the advice of an independent proxy voting agent. Redemptions by The Glenmede Trust Company NA of its holdings in the Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt Money

Market Fund may impact the Fund's liquidity and NAV, and may also force the Fund to sell securities, which may negatively impact the Fund's brokerage and tax costs.

As of March 3, 2025, GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts, Attn: IMD-India-SAOS, Helios Business Park, 150 Outer Ring Road, Kadubeesanahalli, Bengaluru, 560071 India, owned 95.72% of the outstanding shares of the Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund. For so long as this investment represents a greater than 25% interest in the Fund, GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts will be considered a "control person" of the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. For so long as GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts is a control person, in the event of a proxy affecting the Fund, GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts will either mirror vote its shares or seek the advice of an independent proxy voting agent. Redemptions by GSAM Holdings, LLC Seed Accounts of its holdings in the Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt California Money Market Fund may impact the Fund's liquidity and NAV, and may also force the Fund to sell securities, which may negatively impact the Fund's brokerage and tax costs.

As of March 3, 2025, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, 295 Chipeta Way Fl. 4, Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1285, owned 79.99% of the outstanding shares of the Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund. For so long as this investment represents a greater than 25% interest in the Fund, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC will be considered a "control person" of the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. For so long as Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC is a control person, in the event of a proxy affecting the Fund, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC will either mirror vote its shares or seek the advice of an independent proxy voting agent. Redemptions by Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC of its holdings in the Goldman Sachs Investor Tax-Exempt New York Money Market Fund may impact the Fund's liquidity and NAV, and may also force the Fund to sell securities, which may negatively impact the Fund's brokerage and tax costs.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

An S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") short-term issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P for short-term issues:

"A-1" – A short-term obligation rated "A-1" is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.

"A-2" – A short-term obligation rated "A-2" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

"A-3" – A short-term obligation rated "A-3" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

"B" – A short-term obligation rated "B" is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

"C" – A short-term obligation rated "C" is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

"D" – A short-term obligation rated "D" is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the "D" rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to "D" if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings – S&P's issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer's foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

"P-1" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

"P-2" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

"P-3" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

"NP" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”) short-term issuer or obligation ratings are based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

“F1” – Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

“F2” – Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

“F3” – Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

“B” – Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“C” – Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

“RD” – Restricted Default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

“D” – Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

“NR” – This designation indicates that Fitch does not publicly rate the associated issuer or issue.

“WD” – This designation indicates that the rating has been withdrawn and is no longer maintained by Fitch.

DBRS, Inc. (“DBRS”) short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims. The “R-1” and “R-2” rating categories are further denoted by the sub-categories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“R-1 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

“R-2 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3” – Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4” – Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

“R-5” – Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D” – Short-term debt rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by S&P for long-term issues:

“AAA” – An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

“AA” – An obligation rated “AA” differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

“A” – An obligation rated “A” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

“BBB” – An obligation rated “BBB” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

Obligations rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

“BB” – An obligation rated “BB” is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” – An obligation rated “B” is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated “BB”, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CCC” – An obligation rated “CCC” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CC” – An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The “CC” rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

“C” – An obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

“D” – An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

“NR” – This indicates that no rating has been requested, or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Plus (+) or minus (-) – The ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings – S&P’s issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer’s foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

“Aaa” – Obligations rated “Aaa” are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

“Aa” – Obligations rated “Aa” are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

“A” – Obligations rated “A” are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

“Baa” – Obligations rated “Baa” are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

“Ba” – Obligations rated “Ba” are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

“B” – Obligations rated “B” are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

“Caa” – Obligations rated “Caa” are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

“Ca” – Obligations rated “Ca” are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

“C” – Obligations rated “C” are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from "Aa" through "Caa." The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by Fitch:

"AAA" – Securities considered to be of the highest credit quality. "AAA" ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

"AA" – Securities considered to be of very high credit quality. "AA" ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

"A" – Securities considered to be of high credit quality. "A" ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

"BBB" – Securities considered to be of good credit quality. "BBB" ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

"BB" – Securities considered to be speculative. "BB" ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

"B" – Securities considered to be highly speculative. "B" ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.

"CCC" – A "CCC" rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

"CC" – A "CC" rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

"C" – A "C" rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned "RD" or "D" ratings but are instead rated in the "B" to "C" rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the "AAA" category or to categories below "CCC".

"NR" – Denotes that Fitch does not publicly rate the associated issue or issuer.

"WD" – Indicates that the rating has been withdrawn and is no longer maintained by Fitch.

The DBRS long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of the claims. All rating categories other than "AAA" and "D" also contain subcategories "(high)" and "(low)". The absence of either a "(high)" or "(low)" designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS for long-term debt:

“AAA” – Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“AA” – Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A” – Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB” – Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB” – Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B” – Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” – Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

“D” – A security rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to “D” may occur. DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Municipal Note Ratings

An S&P U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P’s opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P’s analysis will review the following considerations:

Amortization schedule-the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and

Source of payment-the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1” – A municipal note rated “SP-1” exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2” – A municipal note rated “SP-2” exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

“SP-3” – A municipal note rated “SP-3” exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Moody’s uses the Municipal Investment Grade (“MIG”) scale to rate U.S. municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer’s long-term rating is only one

consideration in assigning the MIG rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels – “MIG-1” through “MIG-3”—while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated “SG.” The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for these short-term obligations:

“MIG-1” – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

“MIG-2” – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

“MIG-3” – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

“SG” – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (“VRDOs”), a two-component rating is assigned; a long- or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody’s evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody’s evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand (“demand feature”). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade (“VMIG”) scale. The rating transitions on the VMIG scale differ from those on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support generally will terminate if the issuer’s long-term rating drops below investment grade.

“VMIG-1” – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“VMIG-2” – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“VMIG-3” – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“SG” – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

Fitch uses the same ratings for municipal securities as described above for other short-term credit ratings.

About Credit Ratings

An S&P issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P’s view of the obligor’s capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Moody’s credit ratings must be construed solely as statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell or hold any securities.

Fitch's credit ratings relating to issuers are an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Fitch credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested. Fitch's credit ratings cover the global spectrum of corporate, sovereign financial, bank, insurance and public finance entities (including supranational and sub-national entities) and the securities or other obligations they issue, as well as structured finance securities backed by receivables or other financial assets.

Credit ratings provided by DBRS are forward-looking opinions about credit risk which reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer, rated entity, and/or security. Credit ratings are not statements of fact. While historical statistics and performance can be important considerations, credit ratings are not based solely on such; they include subjective considerations and involve expectations for future performance that cannot be guaranteed. To the extent that future events and economic conditions do not match expectations, credit ratings assigned to issuers and/or securities can change. Credit ratings are also based on approved and applicable methodologies, models and criteria ("Methodologies"), which are periodically updated and when material changes are deemed necessary, this may also lead to rating changes.

Credit ratings typically provide an opinion on the risk that investors may not be repaid in accordance with the terms under which the obligation was issued. In some cases, credit ratings may also include consideration for the relative ranking of claims and recovery, should default occur. Credit ratings are meant to provide opinions on relative measures of risk and are not based on expectations of any specific default probability, nor are they meant to predict such.

The data and information on which DBRS bases its opinions is not audited or verified by DBRS, although DBRS conducts a reasonableness review of information received and relied upon in accordance with its Methodologies and policies.

DBRS uses rating symbols as a concise method of expressing its opinion to the market but there are a limited number of rating categories for the possible slight risk differentials that exist across the rating spectrum and DBRS does not assert that credit ratings in the same category are of "exactly" the same quality.

APPENDIX B GOLDMAN SACHS ASSET MANAGEMENT'S PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES SUMMARY

Effective March 2025

The following is a summary of the material Proxy Voting Guidelines (the “Guidelines”), which form the substantive basis of our Policy and Procedures on Proxy Voting for Investment Advisory Clients (the “Policy”). As described in the main body of the Policy, one or more Portfolio Management Teams and/or the Global Stewardship Team may diverge from the Guidelines and a related Recommendation on any particular proxy vote or in connection with any individual investment decision in accordance with the Policy.

Region: Americas

1. Business Items	2-B
2. Board of Directors	3-B
3. Executive and Non- Executive Compensation	8-B
4. Shareholders Rights and Defenses	11-B
5. Strategic Transactions and Capital Structures	12-B
6. Other Management and Shareholder Proposals	14-B

Region: Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) Proxy Items

1. Business Items	16-B
2. Board of Directors	17-B
3. Remuneration	22-B
4. Shareholder Rights and Defenses	23-B
5. Strategic Transactions, Capital Structures and other Business Considerations	23-B
6. Other Management and Shareholder Proposals	25-B

Region: Asia Pacific (APAC) Proxy Items

1. Business Items	27-B
2. Board of Directors	28-B
3. Remuneration	32-B
4. Shareholder Rights and Defenses	34-B
5. Strategic Transactions, Capital Structures and other Business Considerations	34-B
6. Other Management and Shareholder Proposals	36-B

Region: Japan Proxy Items

1. Operational Items	37-B
2. Board of Directors and Statutory Auditors	38-B
3. Compensation	42-B
4. Shareholder Rights and Defenses	42-B
5. Strategic Transactions and Capital Structures	42-B
6. Other Management and Shareholder Proposals	43-B

Region: Americas

The following section is a summary of the Guidelines, which form the substantive basis of the Policy with respect to North, Central and South American public equity investments of operating and/or holding companies. Applying these guidelines is subject to certain regional and country-specific exceptions and modifications and is not inclusive of all considerations in each market.

1. Business Items

Auditor Ratification

Generally vote FOR proposals to ratify auditors, unless any of the following apply within the last year:

- An auditor has a financial interest in or association with the company, and is therefore not independent;
- There is reason to believe that the independent auditor has rendered an opinion that is neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position;
- Poor accounting practices are identified that rise to a serious level of concern, such as: fraud; misapplication of GAAP; or material weaknesses identified in audit-related disclosures; or
- Fees for non-audit services are excessive (generally over 50% or more of the audit fees).

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on shareholder proposals asking companies to prohibit or limit their auditors from engaging in non-audit services or asking for audit firm rotation.

Reincorporation Proposals

We may support management proposals to reincorporate as long as the reincorporation would not substantially diminish shareholder rights. We may not support shareholder proposals for reincorporation unless the current jurisdiction of incorporation is substantially less shareholder friendly than the proposed reincorporation, there is a strong economic case to reincorporate or the company has a history of making decisions that are not shareholder friendly.

Exclusive Venue for Shareholder Lawsuits

Generally vote FOR on exclusive venue proposals, taking into account:

- Whether the company has been materially harmed by shareholder litigation outside its jurisdiction of incorporation, based on disclosure in the company's proxy statement;
- Whether the company has the following governance features:
 - Majority independent board;
 - Independent key committees;
 - An annually elected board;
 - A majority vote standard in uncontested director elections;
 - The absence of a poison pill, unless the pill was approved by shareholders; and/or
 - Separate Chairman CEO role or, if combined, an independent chairman with clearly delineated duties.

Virtual Meetings

Generally vote FOR management proposals allowing for the convening of hybrid* shareholder meetings if it is clear that it is not the intention to hold virtual-only AGMs. Generally vote AGAINST proposals allowing for the convening of virtual-only* shareholder meetings.

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals requesting in person shareholder meetings if a meeting of shareholders is held exclusively through the use of online technology without a corresponding in-person meeting.

* The phrase “virtual-only shareholder meeting” refers to a meeting of shareholders that is held exclusively through the use of online technology without a corresponding in-person meeting. The term “hybrid shareholder meeting” refers to an in-person, or physical, meeting in which shareholders are permitted to participate online.

Public Benefit Corporation Proposals (United States)

Generally vote FOR management proposals and CASE-BY-CASE on shareholder proposals related to the conversion of the company into a public benefit corporation.

Amend Articles of Incorporation to Provide for Officer and Director Exculpation (United States)

Generally vote FOR management proposals to amend the company’s certificate of incorporation to reflect new Delaware law provisions regarding officer and director exculpation.

Transact Other Business

Generally vote AGAINST other business when it appears as a voting item.

Administrative Requests

Generally vote FOR non-contentious administrative management requests.

2. Board of Directors

The board of directors should promote the interests of shareholders by acting in an oversight and/or advisory role; should consist of a majority of independent directors and/or meet local best practice expectations; should be composed of directors with diverse backgrounds and perspectives; and should be held accountable for actions and results related to their responsibilities. The board of directors should seek to comply with commonly accepted corporate governance best practices as well as the corporate governance standards that are applicable in their country and state of incorporation. The board of directors should establish committees to oversee areas such as, but not limited to, audit, executive and non-executive compensation, and director nominations and appointments. The responsibilities of the committees should be publicly disclosed.

Voting on Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections

Vote on director nominees should be determined on a CASE-BY-CASE basis taking into consideration the following:

- Adequate disclosure has not been provided in a timely manner; or
- There are clear concerns over questionable finances or restatements; or
- There have been questionable transactions or conflicts of interest; or
- There are any records of abuses against minority shareholder interests; or
- The board fails to meet minimum corporate governance standards; or
- There are reservations about:
 - Director terms
 - Bundling of proposals to elect directors
 - Disclosure of named nominees

- Overboarded directors
- Director independence
- Specific concerns about the individual or company, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities; or
- There are other considerations which may include sanction from government or authority, violations of laws and regulations, or other issues relate to improper business practice, failure to replace management, or egregious actions related to service on other boards.

Generally vote FOR employee and/or labor representatives if they sit on either the audit or compensation committee and are required by law to be on those committees.

Generally vote AGAINST employee and/or labor representatives if they sit on either the audit or compensation committee, if they are not required to be on those committees.

Director Commitments

Generally vote AGAINST or WITHHOLD from individual directors who, without further explanation:

- Sit on more than five public company boards; or
- Are CEOs of public companies who sit on the boards of more than two public companies besides their own--withhold only at their outside boards.

Director Independence (United States)

At companies incorporated in the US, where applicable, the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ Listing Standards definition is to be used to classify directors as inside directors, affiliated outside directors, or independent outside directors.

Additionally, we will consider compensation committee interlocking directors to be affiliated (defined as CEOs who sit on each other's compensation committees).

Director Independence

Classification of Directors

Executive Director

- Employee or executive of the company; and
- Any director who is classified as a non-executive, but receives salary, fees, bonus, and/or other benefits that are in line with the highest-paid executives of the company.

Non-Independent Non-Executive Director (NED)

- Any director who is attested by the board to be a non-independent NED;
- Any director specifically designated as a representative of a significant shareholder of the company;
- Any director who is also an employee or executive of a significant shareholder of the company;
- Beneficial owner (direct or indirect) of at least 10% of the company's stock, either in economic terms or in voting rights (this may be aggregated if voting power is distributed among more than one member of a defined group, e.g., family members who beneficially own less than 10% individually, but collectively own more than 10%), unless market best practice dictates a lower ownership and/or disclosure threshold (and in other special market-specific circumstances);

- Government representative;
- Currently provides (or a relative provides) professional services to the company, to an affiliate of the company, or to an individual officer of the company or of one of its affiliates in excess of \$10,000 per year;
- Represents customer, supplier, creditor, banker, or other entity with which company maintains transactional/commercial relationship (unless company discloses information to apply a materiality test);
- Any director who has conflicting or cross-directorships with executive directors or the chairman of the company;
- Relative of a current employee of the company or its affiliates;
- Relative of a former executive of the company or its affiliates;
- A new appointee elected other than by a formal process through the General Meeting (such as a contractual appointment by a substantial shareholder);
- Founder/co-founder/member of founding family but not currently an employee;
- Former executive (a cooling off period may be applied);
- Years of service is generally not a determining factor unless it is recommended best practice in a market and/or in extreme circumstances, in which case it may be considered; and
- Any additional relationship or principle considered to compromise independence under local corporate governance best practice guidance.

Independent NED

- No material connection, either directly or indirectly, to the company other than a board seat.

Employee Representative

- Represents employees or employee shareholders of the company (classified as “employee representative” but considered a non-independent NED).

Director Accountability

Generally vote AGAINST or WITHHOLD from individual directors who attend less than 75% of the board and committee meetings without a disclosed valid excuse.

Generally, vote FOR the bundled election of management nominees, unless adequate disclosures of the nominees have not been provided in a timely manner or if one or more of the nominees does not meet the expectation of our policy.

Other items considered for an AGAINST vote include specific concerns about the individual or the company, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities, sanctions from government or authority, violations of laws and regulations, the presence of inappropriate related party transactions, or other issues related to improper business practices.

Committee Responsibilities and Expectations

The board of directors should establish committees to oversee areas such as, but not limited to, audit, executive and non-executive compensation, and director nominations and appointments. The responsibilities of the committees should be publicly disclosed.

We generally support incumbent directors, taking into consideration the below factors.

- Material failures of governance, stewardship, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company including but not limited to violations of global norms principles and/or other significant global standards;
- Failure to disclose material information;

- Egregious actions related to the director(s)' service on other boards that raise substantial doubt about his or her ability to effectively oversee management and serve the best interests of shareholders at any company;
- The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received approval of the majority of shares cast the previous year (a management proposal with other than a FOR recommendation by management will not be considered as sufficient action taken); an adopted proposal that is substantially similar to the original shareholder proposal will be deemed sufficient; (vote against members of the committee of the board that is responsible for the issue under consideration). If we did not support the shareholder proposal, we may still vote against the committee member(s).
- The company's poison pill has a dead-hand or modified dead-hand feature for two or more years. Vote against/withhold every year until this feature is removed; however, vote against the poison pill if there is one on the ballot with this feature rather than the director;
- The board adopts or renews a poison pill without shareholder approval, does not commit to putting it to shareholder vote within 12 months of adoption (or in the case of a newly public company, does not commit to put the pill to a shareholder vote within 12 months following the IPO), or reneges on a commitment to put the pill to a vote, and has not yet received a withhold/against recommendation for this issue;
- The board failed to act on takeover offers where the majority of the shareholders tendered their shares;
- If in an extreme situation the board lacks accountability and oversight, coupled with sustained poor performance relative to peers.

Audit Committee

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on members of the Audit Committee if poor accounting practices, which rise to a level of serious concern are identified, such as, but not limited to, fraud, misapplication of GAAP, excessive non-audit fees, excessive pledging or hedging of stock by executives, and material weaknesses identified in audit-related disclosures.

Examine the severity, breadth, chronological sequence and duration, as well as the company's efforts at remediation or corrective actions, in determining whether negative vote recommendations are warranted against the members of the Audit Committee who are responsible for the poor accounting practices, or the entire board.

Compensation Committee (North America)

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on members of the Compensation Committee, factors considered may include whether:

- We voted against the company's management say on pay proposal (MSOP) in the previous year, the company's previous MSOP received significant opposition of votes cast and we are voting against this year's MSOP;
- The board implements a MSOP on a less frequent basis than the frequency that received the plurality of votes cast; or
- The MSOP or equity-based incentive plan proposal item is not on the ballot and the company maintains problematic pay practices.

Nominating/Governance Committee

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on members of the Nominating/Governance Committee considering if:

- A company does not meet the board diversity requirements of local listing rules, corporate governance codes, national targets, or the board diversity is significantly below that of the average in its market; provided that company performance, or other factors, will generally be taken into consideration;
- The level of board independence does not meet the requirements of local regulations, listing rules, corporate governance codes, or local market best practices;
- If the average board tenure exceeds 15 years, and there has not been a new nominee in the past 5 years;

- A company maintains a classified board structure without a sunset provision, has opted into, or failed to opt out of, state laws requiring a classified board structure or has a capital structure with unequal voting rights (United States);
- At the previous board election, any director received more than 50% withhold/against votes of the shares cast and the company has failed to address the underlying issue(s) that caused the high withhold/against vote;
- The board amends the company's bylaws or charter without shareholder approval in a manner that materially diminishes shareholders' rights or could adversely impact shareholders; or
- The board has materially limited shareholders' right to proxy access (United States).

Voting on Director Nominees in Contested Elections

Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis in contested elections of directors, e.g., the election of shareholder nominees or the dismissal of incumbent directors, determining which directors are best suited to add value for shareholders.

The analysis will generally be based on, but not limited to, the following major decision factors:

- Company performance relative to its peers;
- Strategy of the incumbents versus the dissidents;
- Independence of board candidates;
- Experience and skills of board candidates;
- Governance profile of the company;
- Evidence of management entrenchment;
- Responsiveness to shareholders;
- Whether a takeover offer has been rebuffed; and
- Whether minority or majority representation is being sought.

Proxy Access (United States)

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on shareholder or management proposals asking for proxy access.

We may support proxy access as an important right for shareholders and as an alternative to costly proxy contests and as a method for us to vote for directors on an individual basis, as appropriate, rather than voting on one slate or the other. While this could be an important shareholder right, the following factors will be taken into account when evaluating the shareholder proposals:

- The ownership thresholds, percentage and duration proposed (we generally will not support if the ownership threshold is less than 3%);
- The maximum proportion of directors that shareholders may nominate each year (we generally will not support if the proportion of directors is greater than 25%); and
- Other restricting factors that when taken in combination could serve to materially limit the proxy access provision.

We will take the above factors into account when evaluating proposals proactively adopted by the company or in response to a shareholder proposal to adopt or amend the right.

Reimbursing Proxy Solicitation Expenses

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on proposals to reimburse proxy solicitation expenses

Other Board Related Proposals (Management and Shareholder)

Generally vote AGAINST management and shareholder proposals introducing classified boards.

Generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals regarding mandatory retirement ages for directors.

Generally vote AGAINST management and shareholder proposals to alter board structure or size in the context of a fight for control of the company or the board.

Independent Board Chair (for applicable markets)

We will generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals requiring that the chairman's position be filled by an independent director, if the company satisfies 3 of the 4 following criteria:

- Two-thirds independent board, or majority in countries where employee representation is common practice;
- A designated, or a rotating, lead director, elected by and from the independent board members with clearly delineated and comprehensive duties;
- Fully independent key committees; and/or
- Established, publicly disclosed, governance guidelines and director biographies/profiles.

Proposals Regarding Board Declassification

We will generally vote FOR management and shareholder proposals regarding the adoption of a declassified board structure.

Majority Vote Shareholder Proposals

We will generally vote FOR proposals requesting that the board adopt majority voting in the election of directors provided it does not conflict with the law where the company is incorporated. We also look for companies to adopt a post-election policy outlining how the company will address the situation of a holdover director.

Cumulative Vote Shareholder Proposals

We will generally vote FOR shareholder proposals to restore or provide cumulative voting unless the company has adopted (i) majority vote standard with a carve-out for plurality voting in situations where there are more nominees than seats and (ii) a director resignation policy to address failed elections.

3. Executive and Non- Executive Compensation

Pay Practices

Good pay practices should align management's interests with long-term shareholder value creation. Detailed disclosure of compensation criteria is preferred; proof that companies follow the criteria should be evident and retroactive performance target changes without proper disclosure is not viewed favorably. Compensation practices should allow a company to attract and retain proven talent. Some examples of poor pay practices include: abnormally large bonus payouts without justifiable performance linkage or proper disclosure, egregious employment contracts, excessive severance and/or change in control provisions, repricing or replacing of underwater stock options/stock appreciation rights without prior shareholder approval, and excessive perquisites. A company should also have an appropriate balance of short-term vs. long-term metrics and the metrics should be aligned with business goals and objectives.

If the company maintains problematic or poor pay practices, generally vote:

- AGAINST Management Say on Pay (MSOP) Proposals; or

- AGAINST an equity-based incentive plan proposal if excessive non-performance-based equity awards are the major contributor to a pay-for-performance misalignment.

Equity Compensation Plans

We will generally vote FOR management proposals on equity-based compensation plans. Evaluation takes into account potential plan cost, plan features and grant practices. While a negative combination of these factors may cause a vote AGAINST, other reasons to consider a vote AGAINST the equity plan could include the following factors:

- The plan permits the repricing of stock options/stock appreciation rights (SARs) without prior shareholder approval; or
- There is more than one problematic material feature of the plan, which could include one of the following: unfavorable change-in-control features, presence of gross ups and options reload.

Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation (Say-on-Pay, MSOP) Management Proposals (North America)

Generally vote FOR annual frequency and AGAINST all proposals asking for any frequency less than annual.

We will generally vote FOR management proposals for an advisory vote on executive compensation considering the context of each company's specific circumstances and the board's disclosed rationale for its practices.

When a disconnect between pay and performance exists, pay practices that may result in a vote AGAINST management proposals on an advisory vote on executive compensation may include:

- Lack of transparent disclosure of compensation philosophy and goals and targets, including details on short-term and long-term performance incentives;
- Long term incentive awards consisting of less than 50% performance-based awards;
- Lack of the board's response to failed MSOP vote the previous year;
- Abnormally large bonus payouts without justifiable performance linkage or proper disclosure;
- Egregious employment or retention contracts;
- Excessive perquisites or excessive severance and/or change in control provisions;
- Extraordinary relocation benefits;
- Long term incentive awards evaluated over a time period of less than three years;
- The board used discretion without sufficient disclosure;
- The board changed the targets and/or performance metrics during the pay period;
- The board awarded a multi-year guaranteed cash bonus or non-performance equity award;
- The board retested performance goals or awarded a pay for failure pay plan;
- The plan allows for the single trigger acceleration of unvested equity awards and/or provides excise tax gross ups;
- Repricing or replacing of underwater stock options without prior shareholder approval;
- Egregious pension/SERP (supplemental executive retirement plan) payouts; and
- The board has adopted other pay practices that may increase risk to shareholders.

Other Compensation Proposals and Policies

Employee Stock Purchase Plans -- Non-Qualified Plans

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on nonqualified employee stock purchase plans taking into account the following factors:

- Broad-based participation;
- Limits on employee contributions;
- Company matching contributions; and
- Presence of a discount on the stock price on the date of purchase.

Option Exchange Programs/Repricing Options

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on management proposals seeking approval to exchange/reprice options, taking into consideration:

- Historic trading patterns--the stock price should not be so volatile that the options are likely to be back “in-the-money” over the near term;
- Rationale for the re-pricing;
- If it is a value-for-value exchange;
- If surrendered stock options are added back to the plan reserve;
- Option vesting;
- Term of the option--the term should remain the same as that of the replaced option;
- Exercise price--should be set at fair market or a premium to market; and
- Participants--executive officers and directors should be excluded.

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals to put option repricings to a shareholder vote.

Stock Retention Holding Period

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals asking for a policy requiring that senior executives retain a significant percentage of shares acquired through equity compensation programs if the policy requests retention for two years or less following the termination of their employment (through retirement or otherwise) **and** a holding threshold percentage of 50% or less.

Also consider whether the company has any holding period, retention ratio, or officer ownership requirements in place and the terms/provisions of awards already granted.

Elimination of Accelerated Vesting in the Event of a Change in Control

Generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals seeking a policy eliminating the accelerated vesting of time-based equity awards in the event of a change-in-control.

Performance-based Equity Awards and Pay-for-Superior-Performance Proposals

Generally vote FOR unless there is sufficient evidence that the current compensation structure is already substantially performance-based. We consider performance-based awards to include awards that are tied to shareholder return or other metrics that are relevant to the business.

Say on Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (SERP)

Generally vote AGAINST proposals asking for shareholder votes on SERP.

4. Shareholders Rights and Defenses

Shareholder Ability to Act by Written Consent

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals that provide shareholders with the ability to act by written consent, unless:

- The company already gives shareholders the right to call special meetings at a threshold of 25% or lower; and
- The company has a history of strong governance practices.

Special Meetings Arrangements

Generally vote FOR management proposals that provide shareholders with the ability to call special meetings.

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals that provide shareholders with the ability to call special meetings at a threshold of 25% or lower if the company currently does not give shareholders the right to call special meetings. However, if a company already gives shareholders the right to call special meetings at a threshold of at least 25%, vote AGAINST shareholder proposals to further reduce the threshold.

Generally vote AGAINST management proposals seeking shareholder approval for the company to hold special meetings with 14 days notice unless the company offers shareholders the ability to vote by electronic means and a proposal to reduce the period of notice to not less than 14 days has received majority support.

Advance Notice Requirements for Shareholder Proposals/Nominations

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on advance notice proposals, giving support to proposals that allow shareholders to submit proposals/nominations reasonably close to the meeting date and within the broadest window possible, recognizing the need to allow sufficient notice for company, regulatory and shareholder review.

Shareholder Voting Requirements

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote. Generally vote FOR management and shareholder proposals to reduce supermajority vote requirements.

Poison Pills

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals requesting that the company submit its poison pill to a shareholder vote or redeem it, unless the company has:

- a shareholder-approved poison pill in place; or
- adopted a policy concerning the adoption of a pill in the future specifying certain shareholder friendly provisions.

Generally vote FOR shareholder proposals calling for poison pills to be put to a vote within a time period of less than one year after adoption.

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on management proposals on poison pill ratification, focusing on the features of the shareholder rights plan.

In addition, the rationale for adopting the pill should be thoroughly explained by the company. In examining the request for the pill, take into consideration the company's existing governance structure, including: board independence, existing takeover defenses, and any problematic governance concerns.

5. Strategic Transactions and Capital Structures

Reorganizations/Restructurings

Vote reorganizations and restructurings on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Mergers and Acquisitions

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on mergers and acquisitions taking into account the following based on publicly available information:

- Valuation;
- Market reaction;
- Strategic rationale;
- Management's track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions;
- Presence of conflicts of interest; and
- Governance profile of the combined company.

Dual Class Structures

Generally vote FOR resolutions that seek to maintain or convert to a one-share, one-vote capital structure.

Generally vote AGAINST requests for the creation or continuation of dual-class capital structures or the creation of new or additional super voting shares.

Share Issuance Requests

General Issuances:

Generally vote FOR issuance requests with preemptive rights to a maximum of 100% over currently issued capital or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law.

Generally vote FOR issuance requests without preemptive rights to a maximum of 20% of currently issued capital or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law.

Specific Issuances:

Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis on all requests, with or without preemptive rights.

Increases in Authorized Capital

Generally vote FOR non-specific proposals to increase authorized capital up to 100% over the current authorization unless the increase would leave the company with less than 30% of its new authorization outstanding, or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law.

Generally vote FOR specific proposals to increase authorized capital to any amount, unless:

- The specific purpose of the increase (such as a share-based acquisition or merger) does not meet guidelines for the purpose being proposed; or
- The increase would leave the company with less than 30% of its new authorization outstanding after adjusting for all proposed issuances or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to adopt unlimited capital authorizations.

Reduction of Capital

Generally vote FOR proposals to reduce capital for routine accounting purposes unless the terms are unfavorable to shareholders.

Vote proposals to reduce capital in connection with corporate restructuring on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Preferred Stock

Generally vote FOR the creation of a new class of preferred stock or for issuances of preferred stock up to 50% of issued capital unless the terms of the preferred stock would adversely affect the rights of existing shareholders.

Generally vote FOR the creation/issuance of convertible preferred stock as long as the maximum number of common shares that could be issued upon conversion meets guidelines on equity issuance requests.

Generally vote AGAINST the creation of a new class of preference shares that would carry superior voting rights to the common shares.

Generally vote AGAINST the creation of blank check preferred stock unless the board clearly states that the authorization will not be used to thwart a takeover bid.

Vote proposals to increase blank check preferred authorizations on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Debt Issuance Requests

Vote non-convertible debt issuance requests on a CASE-BY-CASE basis, with or without preemptive rights.

Generally vote FOR the creation/issuance of convertible debt instruments as long as the maximum number of common shares that could be issued upon conversion meets guidelines on equity issuance requests.

Generally vote FOR proposals to restructure existing debt arrangements unless the terms of the restructuring would adversely affect the rights of shareholders.

Increase in Borrowing Powers

Vote proposals to approve increases in a company's borrowing powers on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Share Repurchase Plans

We will generally vote FOR share repurchase programs taking into account whether:

- The share repurchase program can be used as a takeover defense;
- There is clear evidence of historical abuse;
- There is no safeguard in the share repurchase program against selective buybacks; and
- Pricing provisions and safeguards in the share repurchase program are deemed to be unreasonable in light of market practice.

Reissuance of Repurchased Shares

Generally vote FOR requests to reissue any repurchased shares unless there is clear evidence of abuse of this authority in the past.

Capitalization of Reserves for Bonus Issues/Increase in Par Value

Generally vote FOR requests to capitalize reserves for bonus issues of shares or to increase par value.

Related-Party Transactions

Vote related-party transactions on a CASE-BY-CASE basis, considering factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- The parties on either side of the transaction;
- The nature of the asset to be transferred/service to be provided;
- The pricing of the transaction (and any associated professional valuation);
- The views of independent directors (where provided);
- The views of an independent financial adviser (where appointed);
- Whether any entities party to the transaction (including advisers) is conflicted; and
- The stated rationale for the transaction, including discussions of timing

Common and Preferred Stock Authorization

Generally vote FOR proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance.

Generally vote FOR proposals to increase the number of shares of preferred stock, as long as there is a commitment to not use the shares for anti-takeover purposes.

6. Other Management and Shareholder Proposals

Overall Approach

Management and shareholder proposals considered under this category could include, among others, requests that a company:

- Publish a report or additional information related to the company's business and impact on stakeholders;
- Disclose policies related to specific business practices and/or services;
- Conduct third party audits, reports or studies related to the company's business practices, services and/or impact on stakeholders

When evaluating management and shareholder proposals, the following factors are generally considered:

- Whether the subject of the proposal is considered to be material to the company's business;
- The company's current level of publicly available disclosure, including if the company already discloses similar information through existing reports or policies;
- If the company has implemented or formally committed to the implementation of a reporting program based on a recognized industry group standards or recommendations, such as the International Sustainability Standards Board's Sustainability Accounting Standards, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's (SASB) standards, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure's (TCFD) recommendations, or a similar standard;
- Whether the information requested concerns business issues that relate to a meaningful percentage of the company's business;
- The degree to which the company's stated position on the issues raised in the proposal could affect its reputation or sales, or leave it vulnerable to a boycott or selective purchasing;
- Whether the company has already responded in some appropriate manner to the request embodied in the proposal;

- What other companies in the relevant industry have done in response to the issue addressed in the proposal;
- Whether the proposal itself is well framed and the cost of preparing the report and/or the implementation is reasonable;
- Whether the subject of the proposal is best left to the discretion of the board;
- Whether the proposal is legally binding for the board;
- Whether the company has material fines or violations in the area and if so, if appropriate actions have already been taken to remedy going forward; and
- Whether providing this information would reveal proprietary or confidential information that would place the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Region: Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) Proxy Items

The following section is a broad summary of the Guidelines, which form the basis of the Policy with respect to EMEA public equity investments of operating and/or holding companies. Applying these guidelines is subject to certain regional and country-specific exceptions and modifications and is not inclusive of all considerations in each market.

1. Business Items

Financial Results/Director and Auditor Reports

Generally vote FOR approval of financial statements and director and auditor reports, unless:

- There are serious concerns about the accounts presented, audit procedures used or audit opinion rendered; or
- The company is not responsive to shareholder questions about specific items that should be publicly disclosed.

Appointment of Auditors and Auditor Fees

Generally vote FOR the re-election of auditors and proposals authorizing the board to fix auditor fees unless:

- There are serious concerns about the accounts presented, audit procedures used or audit opinion rendered;
- There is reason to believe that the auditor has rendered an opinion that is neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position;
- Name of the proposed auditor has not been published;
- The auditors are being changed without explanation;
- Non-audit-related fees are substantial, or are in excess of standard annual audit-related fees, or in excess of permitted local limits and guidelines; or
- The appointment of external auditors if they have previously served the company in an executive capacity or can otherwise be considered affiliated with the company.

Appointment of Internal Statutory Auditors

Generally vote FOR the appointment or re-election of statutory auditors, unless:

- There are serious concerns about the statutory reports presented or the audit procedures used;
- Questions exist concerning any of the statutory auditors being appointed; or
- The auditors have previously served the company in an executive capacity or can otherwise be considered affiliated with the company.

Reincorporation Proposals

Vote reincorporation proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis

Allocation of Income

Generally vote FOR approval of the allocation of income, unless:

- The dividend payout ratio has been consistently low without adequate explanation; or
- The payout is excessive given the company's financial position.

Stock (Scrip) Dividend Alternative

Generally vote FOR most stock (scrip) dividend proposals.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals that do not allow for a cash option unless management demonstrates that the cash option is harmful to shareholder value.

Amendments to Articles of Association

Vote amendments to the articles of association on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Change in Company Fiscal Term

Generally vote FOR resolutions to change a company's fiscal term unless a company's motivation for the change is to postpone its annual general meeting.

Lower Disclosure Threshold for Stock Ownership

Generally vote AGAINST resolutions to lower the stock ownership disclosure threshold below 5% unless specific reasons exist to implement a lower threshold.

Amend Quorum Requirements

Vote proposals to amend quorum requirements for shareholder meetings on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Virtual Meetings

Generally vote FOR management proposals allowing for the convening of hybrid* shareholder meetings if it is clear that it is not the intention to hold virtual-only AGMs. Generally vote AGAINST proposals allowing for the convening of virtual-only* shareholder meetings.

* The phrase "virtual-only shareholder meeting" refers to a meeting of shareholders that is held exclusively through the use of online technology without a corresponding in-person meeting. The term "hybrid shareholder meeting" refers to an in-person, or physical, meeting in which shareholders are permitted to participate online.

Public Benefit Corporation Proposals

Generally vote FOR management proposals and CASE-BY-CASE on shareholder proposals related to the conversion of the company into a public benefit corporation.

Transact Other Business

Generally vote AGAINST other business when it appears as a voting item.

Administrative Requests

Generally vote FOR non-contentious administrative management requests.

2. Board of Directors

The board of directors should promote the interests of shareholders by acting in an oversight and/or advisory role; should consist of a majority of independent directors and/or meet local best practice expectations; should be composed of directors with diverse backgrounds and perspectives; and should be held accountable for actions and results related to their responsibilities. The board of

directors should seek to comply with commonly accepted corporate governance best practices as well as the corporate governance standards that are applicable in their country and state of incorporation. The board of directors should establish committees to oversee areas such as, but not limited to, audit, executive and non-executive compensation, and director nominations and appointments. The responsibilities of the committees should be publicly disclosed.

Voting on Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections

Vote on director nominees should be determined on a CASE-BY-CASE basis taking into consideration the following:

- Adequate disclosure has not been provided in a timely manner; or
- There are clear concerns over questionable finances or restatements; or
- There have been questionable transactions or conflicts of interest; or
- There are any records of abuses against minority shareholder interests; or
- The board fails to meet minimum corporate governance standards; or
- There are reservations about:
 - Director terms
 - Bundling of proposals to elect directors
 - Disclosure of named nominees
 - Overboarded directors
 - Director independence
- Specific concerns about the individual or company, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities; or
- There are other considerations which may include sanction from government or authority, violations of laws and regulations, or other issues relate to improper business practice, failure to replace management, or egregious actions related to service on other boards.

Generally vote FOR employee and/or labor representatives if they sit on either the audit or compensation committee and are required by law to be on those committees.

Generally vote AGAINST employee and/or labor representatives if they sit on either the audit or compensation committee, if they are not required to be on those committees.

Director Independence

Classification of Directors

Executive Director

- Employee or executive of the company; and
- Any director who is classified as a non-executive, but receives salary, fees, bonus, and/or other benefits that are in line with the highest-paid executives of the company.

Non-Independent Non-Executive Director (NED)

- Any director who is attested by the board to be a non-independent NED;
- Any director specifically designated as a representative of a significant shareholder of the company;

- Any director who is also an employee or executive of a significant shareholder of the company;
- Beneficial owner (direct or indirect) of at least 10% of the company's stock, either in economic terms or in voting rights (this may be aggregated if voting power is distributed among more than one member of a defined group, e.g., family members who beneficially own less than 10% individually, but collectively own more than 10%), unless market best practice dictates a lower ownership and/or disclosure threshold (and in other special market-specific circumstances);
- Government representative;
- Currently provides (or a relative provides) professional services to the company, to an affiliate of the company, or to an individual officer of the company or of one of its affiliates in excess of \$10,000 per year;
- Represents customer, supplier, creditor, banker, or other entity with which company maintains transactional/commercial relationship (unless company discloses information to apply a materiality test);
- Any director who has conflicting or cross-directorships with executive directors or the chairman of the company;
- Relative of a current employee of the company or its affiliates;
- Relative of a former executive of the company or its affiliates;
- A new appointee elected other than by a formal process through the General Meeting (such as a contractual appointment by a substantial shareholder);
- Founder/co-founder/member of founding family but not currently an employee;
- Former executive (a cooling off period may be applied);
- Years of service is generally not a determining factor unless it is recommended best practice in a market and/or in extreme circumstances, in which case it may be considered; and
- Any additional relationship or principle considered to compromise independence under local corporate governance best practice guidance.

Independent NED

- No material connection, either directly or indirectly, to the company other than a board seat.

Employee Representative

- Represents employees or employee shareholders of the company (classified as "employee representative" but considered a non-independent NED).

Director Accountability

Generally vote AGAINST individual directors who attend less than 75% of the board and committee meetings without a disclosed valid excuse.

Generally, vote FOR the bundled election of management nominees, unless adequate disclosures of the nominees have not been provided in a timely manner or if one or more of the nominees does not meet the expectation of our policy.

Other items considered for an AGAINST vote include specific concerns about the individual or the company, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities, sanctions from government or authority, violations of laws and regulations, the presence of inappropriate related party transactions, or other issues related to improper business practices.

Discharge of Directors

Generally vote FOR the discharge of directors, including members of the management board and/or supervisory board, unless there is reliable information about significant and compelling controversies that the board is not fulfilling its fiduciary duties warranted by:

- A lack of oversight or actions by board members which invoke shareholder distrust related to malfeasance or poor supervision, such as operating in private or company interest rather than in shareholder interest; or
- Any legal issues (e.g., civil/criminal) aiming to hold the board responsible for breach of trust in the past or related to currently alleged actions yet to be confirmed (and not only the fiscal year in question), such as price fixing, insider trading, bribery, fraud, and other illegal actions; or
- Other egregious governance issues where shareholders may bring legal action against the company or its directors; or
- Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis where a vote against other agenda items are deemed inappropriate.

Committee Responsibilities and Expectations

The board of directors should establish committees to oversee areas such as, but not limited to, audit, executive and non-executive compensation, and director nominations and appointments. The responsibilities of the committees should be publicly disclosed.

We generally support incumbent directors, taking into consideration the below factors.

- Material failures of governance, stewardship, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company, including but not limited to violations of global norms principles and/or other significant global standards;
- Failure to disclose material information;
- Egregious actions related to the director(s)' service on other boards that raise substantial doubt about his or her ability to effectively oversee management and serve the best interests of shareholders at any company;
- The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received approval of the majority of shares cast for previous year (a management proposal with other than a FOR recommendation by management will not be considered as sufficient action taken); an adopted proposal that is substantially similar to the original shareholder proposal will be deemed sufficient; (vote against members of the committee of the board that is responsible for the issue under consideration). If we did not support the shareholder proposal, we may still vote against the committee member(s).
- The board failed to act on takeover offers where the majority of the shareholders tendered their shares; or
- If in an extreme situation the board lacks accountability and oversight, coupled with sustained poor performance relative to peers.

Audit Committee

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on members of the Audit Committee if poor accounting practices, which rise to a level of serious concern are identified, such as, but not limited to, fraud, misapplication of GAAP, excessive non-audit fees, excessive pledging or hedging of stock by executives, and material weaknesses identified in audit-related disclosures.

Examine the severity, breadth, chronological sequence and duration, as well as the company's efforts at remediation or corrective actions, in determining whether negative vote recommendations are warranted against the members of the Audit Committee who are responsible for the poor accounting practices, or the entire board.

Remuneration Committee

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on members of the Remuneration Committee, factors considered may include whether:

- We voted against the company's MSOP in the previous year, the company's previous MSOP received significant opposition of votes cast and we are voting against this year's MSOP;
- The board implements a MSOP on a less frequent basis than the frequency that received the plurality of votes cast; or
- The MSOP or equity-based incentive plan proposal item is not on the ballot and the company maintains problematic pay practices.

Nominating/Governance Committee

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on members of the Nominating/Governance Committee considering if:

- A company does not meet the board diversity requirements of local listing rules, corporate governance codes, national targets, or the board diversity is significantly below that of the average in its market; provided that company performance, or other factors, will generally be taken into consideration;
- The level of board independence does not meet the requirements of local regulations, listing rules, corporate governance codes, or local market best practices;
- At the previous board election, any director received more than 50% withhold/against votes of the shares cast and the company has failed to address the underlying issue(s) that caused the high withhold/against vote; or
- The board amends the company's bylaws or charter without shareholder approval in a manner that materially diminishes shareholders' rights or could adversely impact shareholders.

Voting on Director Nominees in Contested Elections

Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis in contested elections of directors, e.g., the election of shareholder nominees or the dismissal of incumbent directors, determining which directors are best suited to add value for shareholders.

The analysis will generally be based on, but not limited to, the following major decision factors:

- Company performance relative to its peers;
- Strategy of the incumbents versus the dissidents;
- Independence of board candidates;
- Experience and skills of board candidates;
- Governance profile of the company;
- Evidence of management entrenchment;
- Responsiveness to shareholders;
- Whether a takeover offer has been rebuffed; and
- Whether minority or majority representation is being sought.

Other Board Related Proposals (Management and Shareholder)

Generally vote AGAINST management and shareholder proposals introducing classified boards.

Generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals regarding mandatory retirement ages for directors.

Generally vote AGAINST management and shareholder proposals to alter board structure or size in the context of a fight for control of the company or the board.

Independent Board Chair (for applicable markets)

We will generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals requiring that the chairman's position be filled by an independent director, if the company satisfies 3 of the 4 following criteria:

- Two-thirds independent board, or majority in countries where employee representation is common practice;
- A designated, or a rotating, lead director, elected by and from the independent board members with clearly delineated and comprehensive duties;

- Fully independent key committees; and/or
- Established, publicly disclosed, governance guidelines and director biographies/profiles.

3. Remuneration

Pay Practices

Good pay practices should align management's interests with long-term shareholder value creation. Detailed disclosure of remuneration criteria is preferred; proof that companies follow the criteria should be evident and retroactive performance target changes without proper disclosure is not viewed favorably. Remuneration practices should allow a company to attract and retain proven talent. Some examples of poor pay practices include: abnormally large bonus payouts without justifiable performance linkage or proper disclosure, egregious employment contracts, excessive severance and/or change in control provisions, repricing or replacing of underwater stock options/stock appreciation rights without prior shareholder approval, and excessive perquisites. A company should also have an appropriate balance of short-term vs. long-term metrics and the metrics should be aligned with business goals and objectives.

If the company maintains problematic or poor pay practices, generally vote:

- AGAINST Management Say on Pay (MSOP) Proposals, Remuneration Reports; or
- AGAINST an equity-based incentive plan proposal if excessive non-performance-based equity awards are the major contributor to a pay-for-performance misalignment.

Remuneration Plans

When a disconnect between pay and performance exists, pay practices that may result in a vote AGAINST management proposals on an advisory vote on executive compensation may include:

- Lack of transparent disclosure of compensation philosophy and goals and targets, including details on short-term and long-term performance incentives;
- Long term incentive awards consisting of less than 50% performance-based awards;
- Lack of the board's response to failed MSOP vote the previous year;
- Abnormally large bonus payouts without justifiable performance linkage or proper disclosure;
- Egregious employment or retention contracts;
- Excessive perquisites or excessive severance and/or change in control provisions; and
- Extraordinary relocation benefits.

Non-Executive Director Compensation

Generally vote FOR proposals to award cash fees to non-executive directors unless the amounts are excessive relative to other companies in the country or industry.

Vote non-executive director compensation proposals that include both cash and share-based components on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Vote proposals that bundle compensation for both non-executive and executive directors into a single resolution on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to introduce retirement benefits for non-executive directors.

Director, Officer, and Auditor Indemnification and Liability Provisions

Vote proposals seeking indemnification and liability protection for directors and officers on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to indemnify auditors.

Other Remuneration Related Proposals

Vote on other remuneration related proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

4. Shareholder Rights and Defenses

Antitakeover Mechanisms

Generally vote AGAINST all antitakeover proposals, unless they are structured in such a way that they give shareholders the ultimate decision on any proposal or offer.

For the Netherlands, vote recommendations regarding management proposals to approve protective preference shares will be determined on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

For French companies listed on a regulated market, generally vote AGAINST any general authorities impacting the share capital (i.e. authorities for share repurchase plans and any general share issuances with or without preemptive rights) if they can be used for antitakeover purposes without shareholders' prior explicit approval.

5. Strategic Transactions, Capital Structures and other Business Considerations

Reorganizations/Restructurings

Vote reorganizations and restructurings on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Mergers and Acquisitions

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on mergers and acquisitions taking into account the following based on publicly available information:

- Valuation;
- Market reaction;
- Strategic rationale;
- Management's track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions;
- Presence of conflicts of interest; and
- Governance profile of the combined company.

Dual Class Structures

Generally vote FOR resolutions that seek to maintain or convert to a one-share, one-vote capital structure.

Generally vote AGAINST requests for the creation or continuation of dual-class capital structures or the creation of new or additional super voting shares.

Share Issuance Requests

General Issuances:

Generally vote FOR issuance requests with preemptive rights to a maximum of 100% over currently issued capital or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law.

Generally vote FOR issuance requests without preemptive rights to a maximum of 20% of currently issued capital or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law.

Specific Issuances:

Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis on all requests, with or without preemptive rights.

Increases in Authorized Capital

Generally vote FOR non-specific proposals to increase authorized capital up to 100% over the current authorization unless the increase would leave the company with less than 30% of its new authorization outstanding, or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law.

Generally vote FOR specific proposals to increase authorized capital to any amount, unless:

- The specific purpose of the increase (such as a share-based acquisition or merger) does not meet guidelines for the purpose being proposed; or
- The increase would leave the company with less than 30% of its new authorization outstanding after adjusting for all proposed issuances or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to adopt unlimited capital authorizations.

Reduction of Capital

Generally vote FOR proposals to reduce capital for routine accounting purposes unless the terms are unfavorable to shareholders.

Vote proposals to reduce capital in connection with corporate restructuring on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Preferred Stock

Generally vote FOR the creation of a new class of preferred stock or for issuances of preferred stock up to 50% of issued capital unless the terms of the preferred stock would adversely affect the rights of existing shareholders.

Generally vote FOR the creation/issuance of convertible preferred stock as long as the maximum number of common shares that could be issued upon conversion meets guidelines on equity issuance requests.

Generally vote AGAINST the creation of a new class of preference shares that would carry superior voting rights to the common shares.

Generally vote AGAINST the creation of blank check preferred stock unless the board clearly states that the authorization will not be used to thwart a takeover bid.

Vote proposals to increase blank check preferred authorizations on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Debt Issuance Requests

Vote non-convertible debt issuance requests on a CASE-BY-CASE basis, with or without preemptive rights.

Generally vote FOR the creation/issuance of convertible debt instruments as long as the maximum number of common shares that could be issued upon conversion meets guidelines on equity issuance requests.

Generally vote FOR proposals to restructure existing debt arrangements unless the terms of the restructuring would adversely affect the rights of shareholders.

Increase in Borrowing Powers

Vote proposals to approve increases in a company's borrowing powers on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Share Repurchase Plans

We will generally vote FOR share repurchase programs taking into account whether:

- The share repurchase program can be used as a takeover defense;
- There is clear evidence of historical abuse;
- There is no safeguard in the share repurchase program against selective buybacks; and
- Pricing provisions and safeguards in the share repurchase program are deemed to be unreasonable in light of market practice.

Reissuance of Repurchased Shares

Generally vote FOR requests to reissue any repurchased shares unless there is clear evidence of abuse of this authority in the past.

Capitalization of Reserves for Bonus Issues/Increase in Par Value

Generally vote FOR requests to capitalize reserves for bonus issues of shares or to increase par value.

Related-Party Transactions

Vote related-party transactions on a CASE-BY-CASE basis, considering factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- The parties on either side of the transaction;
- The nature of the asset to be transferred/service to be provided;
- The pricing of the transaction (and any associated professional valuation);
- The views of independent directors (where provided);
- The views of an independent financial adviser (where appointed);
- Whether any entities party to the transaction (including advisers) is conflicted; and
- The stated rationale for the transaction, including discussions of timing

6. Other Management and Shareholder Proposals

Overall Approach

Management and shareholder proposals considered under this category could include, among others, requests that a company:

- Publish a report or additional information related to the company's business and impact on stakeholders;

- Disclose policies related to specific business practices and/or services;
- Conduct third party audits, reports or studies related to the company's business practices, services and/or impact on stakeholders

When evaluating management and shareholder proposals, the following factors are generally considered:

- Whether the subject of the proposal is considered to be material to the company's business;
- The company's current level of publicly available disclosure, including if the company already discloses similar information through existing reports or policies;
- If the company has implemented or formally committed to the implementation of a reporting program based on a recognized industry group standards or recommendations, such as the International Sustainability Standards Board's Sustainability Accounting Standards, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's (SASB) standards, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure's (TCFD) recommendations, or a similar standard;
- Whether the information requested concerns business issues that relate to a meaningful percentage of the company's business;
- The degree to which the company's stated position on the issues raised in the proposal could affect its reputation or sales, or leave it vulnerable to a boycott or selective purchasing;
- Whether the company has already responded in some appropriate manner to the request embodied in the proposal;
- What other companies in the relevant industry have done in response to the issue addressed in the proposal;
- Whether the proposal itself is well framed and the cost of preparing the report and/or the implementation is reasonable;
- Whether the subject of the proposal is best left to the discretion of the board;
- Whether the proposal is legally binding for the board;
- Whether the company has material fines or violations in the area and if so, if appropriate actions have already been taken to remedy going forward; and
- Whether providing this information would reveal proprietary or confidential information that would place the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Region: Asia Pacific (APAC) Proxy Items

The following section is a broad summary of the Guidelines, which form the basis of the Policy with respect to APAC public equity investments of operating and/or holding companies. Applying these guidelines is subject to certain regional and country-specific exceptions and modifications and is not inclusive of all considerations in each market. For Japan-specific policies, see the Japan Proxy Items section.

1. Business Items

Financial Results/Director and Auditor Reports

Generally vote FOR approval of financial statements and director and auditor reports, unless:

- There are serious concerns about the accounts presented, audit procedures used or audit opinion rendered; or
- The company is not responsive to shareholder questions about specific items that should be publicly disclosed.

Appointment of Auditors and Auditor Fees

Generally vote FOR the re-election of auditors and proposals authorizing the board to fix auditor fees unless:

- There are serious concerns about the accounts presented, audit procedures used or audit opinion rendered;
- There is reason to believe that the auditor has rendered an opinion that is neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position;
- Name of the proposed auditor has not been published;
- The auditors are being changed without explanation;
- Non-audit-related fees are substantial, or are in excess of standard annual audit-related fees, or in excess of permitted local limits and guidelines; or
- The appointment of external auditors if they have previously served the company in an executive capacity or can otherwise be considered affiliated with the company.

Allocation of Income

Generally vote FOR approval of the allocation of income, unless:

- The dividend payout ratio has been consistently low without adequate explanation; or
- The payout is excessive given the company's financial position.

Stock (Scrip) Dividend Alternative

Generally vote FOR most stock (scrip) dividend proposals.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals that do not allow for a cash option unless management demonstrates that the cash option is harmful to shareholder value.

Amendments to Articles of Association and Company Bylaws

Vote amendments to the articles of association and Company Bylaws on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Change in Company Fiscal Term

Generally vote FOR resolutions to change a company's fiscal term unless a company's motivation for the change is to postpone its annual general meeting.

Lower Disclosure Threshold for Stock Ownership

Generally vote AGAINST resolutions to lower the stock ownership disclosure threshold below 5% unless specific reasons exist to implement a lower threshold.

Amend Quorum Requirements

Vote proposals to amend quorum requirements for shareholder meetings on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Virtual Meetings

Generally vote FOR proposals allowing for the convening of hybrid* shareholder meetings if it is clear that it is not the intention to hold virtual-only AGMs. Generally vote AGAINST proposals allowing for the convening of virtual- only* shareholder meetings.

* The phrase "virtual-only shareholder meeting" refers to a meeting of shareholders that is held exclusively through the use of online technology without a corresponding in-person meeting. The term "hybrid shareholder meeting" refers to an in-person, or physical, meeting in which shareholders are permitted to participate online.

Transact Other Business

Generally vote AGAINST other business when it appears as a voting item.

Administrative Requests

Generally vote FOR non-contentious administrative management requests.

2. Board of Directors

The board of directors should promote the interests of shareholders by acting in an oversight and/or advisory role; should consist of a majority of independent directors and/or meet local best practice expectations; should be composed of directors with diverse backgrounds and perspectives; and should be held accountable for actions and results related to their responsibilities. The board of directors should seek to comply with commonly accepted corporate governance best practices as well as the corporate governance standards that are applicable in their country and state of incorporation. The board of directors should establish committees to oversee areas such as, but not limited to, audit, executive and non-executive compensation, and director nominations and appointments. The responsibilities of the committees should be publicly disclosed.

Voting on Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections

Vote on director nominees should be determined on a CASE-BY-CASE basis taking into consideration the following:

- Adequate disclosure has not been provided in a timely manner; or
- There are clear concerns over questionable finances or restatements; or
- There have been questionable transactions or conflicts of interest; or
- There are any records of abuses against minority shareholder interests; or
- The board fails to meet minimum corporate governance standards; or
- There are reservations about:

- Director terms
- Bundling of proposals to elect directors
- Disclosure of named nominees
- Overboarded directors
- Director independence
- Specific concerns about the individual or company, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities; or
- There are other considerations which may include sanction from government or authority, violations of laws and regulations, or other issues relate to improper business practice, failure to replace management, or egregious actions related to service on other boards.

Director Independence

Classification of Directors

Executive Director

- Employee or executive of the company; and
- Any director who is classified as a non-executive, but receives salary, fees, bonus, and/or other benefits that are in line with the highest-paid executives of the company.

Non-Independent Non-Executive Director (NED)

- Any director who is attested by the board to be a non-independent NED;
- Any director specifically designated as a representative of a significant shareholder of the company;
- Any director who is also an employee or executive of a significant shareholder of the company;
- Beneficial owner (direct or indirect) of at least 10% of the company's stock, either in economic terms or in voting rights (this may be aggregated if voting power is distributed among more than one member of a defined group, e.g., family members who beneficially own less than 10% individually, but collectively own more than 10%), unless market best practice dictates a lower ownership and/or disclosure threshold (and in other special market-specific circumstances);
- Government representative;
- Currently provides (or a relative provides) professional services to the company, to an affiliate of the company, or to an individual officer of the company or of one of its affiliates in excess of \$10,000 per year;
- Represents customer, supplier, creditor, banker, or other entity with which company maintains transactional/commercial relationship (unless company discloses information to apply a materiality test);
- Any director who has conflicting or cross-directorships with executive directors or the chairman of the company;
- Relative of a current employee of the company or its affiliates;
- Relative of a former executive of the company or its affiliates;
- A new appointee elected other than by a formal process through the General Meeting (such as a contractual appointment by a substantial shareholder);
- Founder/co-founder/member of founding family but not currently an employee;
- Former executive (a cooling off period may be applied);

- In markets where local regulations or standards require a maximum tenure, directors with excess tenure will be considered non-independent, except in certain cases where the company discloses a clear justification; and
- Any additional relationship or principle considered to compromise independence under local corporate governance best practice guidance.

Independent NED

- No material connection, either directly or indirectly, to the company other than a board seat.

Employee Representative

- Represents employees or employee shareholders of the company (classified as “employee representative” but considered a non-independent NED).

Director Accountability

Generally vote AGAINST individual directors who attend less than 75% of the board and committee meetings without a disclosed valid excuse.

Generally, vote FOR the bundled election of management nominees, unless adequate disclosures of the nominees have not been provided in a timely manner or if one or more of the nominees does not meet the expectation of our policy.

Other items considered for an AGAINST vote include specific concerns about the individual or the company, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities, sanctions from government or authority, violations of laws and regulations, the presence of inappropriate related party transactions, or other issues related to improper business practices

Discharge of Directors

Generally vote FOR the discharge of directors, including members of the management board and/or supervisory board, unless there is reliable information about significant and compelling controversies that the board is not fulfilling its fiduciary duties warranted by:

- A lack of oversight or actions by board members which invoke shareholder distrust related to malfeasance or poor supervision, such as operating in private or company interest rather than in shareholder interest; or
- Any legal issues (e.g., civil/criminal) aiming to hold the board responsible for breach of trust in the past or related to currently alleged actions yet to be confirmed (and not only the fiscal year in question), such as price fixing, insider trading, bribery, fraud, and other illegal actions; or
- Other egregious governance issues where shareholders may bring legal action against the company or its directors; or
- Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis where a vote against other agenda items are deemed inappropriate.

Committee Responsibilities and Expectations

The board of directors should establish committees to oversee areas such as, but not limited to, audit, executive and non-executive compensation, and director nominations and appointments. The responsibilities of the committees should be publicly disclosed.

We generally support incumbent directors, taking into consideration the below factors.

- Material failures of governance, stewardship, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company, including but not limited to violations of global norms principles and/or other significant global standards;
- Failure to disclose material information;
- Egregious actions related to the director(s)’ service on other boards that raise substantial doubt about his or her ability to effectively oversee management and serve the best interests of shareholders at any company;

- The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received approval of the majority of shares cast the previous year (a management proposal with other than a FOR recommendation by management will not be considered as sufficient action taken); an adopted proposal that is substantially similar to the original shareholder proposal will be deemed sufficient; (vote against members of the committee of the board that is responsible for the issue under consideration). If we did not support the shareholder proposal, we may still vote against the committee member(s).
- The board failed to act on takeover offers where the majority of the shareholders tendered their shares; or
- If in an extreme situation the board lacks accountability and oversight, coupled with sustained poor performance relative to peers.

Audit Committee

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on members of the Audit Committee if poor accounting practices, which rise to a level of serious concern are identified, such as, but not limited to, fraud, misapplication of GAAP, excessive non-audit fees, excessive pledging or hedging of stock by executives, and material weaknesses identified in audit-related disclosures.

Examine the severity, breadth, chronological sequence and duration, as well as the company's efforts at remediation or corrective actions, in determining whether negative vote recommendations are warranted against the members of the Audit Committee who are responsible for the poor accounting practices, or the entire board.

Generally vote AGAINST Audit Committee members who are classified as promoters or beneficial owners in the company (India).

Remuneration Committee (Australia)

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on members of the Remuneration Committee, factors considered may include whether:

- We voted against the company's Remuneration Report in the previous year, the company's previous Remuneration Report received significant opposition of votes cast and we are voting against this year's Remuneration Report; or
- The remuneration structure is widely inconsistent with local market best practices or regulations.

Nominating Committee

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on members of the Nominating/Governance Committee considering if:

- A company does not meet the board diversity requirements of local listing rules, corporate governance codes, national targets, or the board diversity is significantly below that of the average in its market; provided that company performance, or other factors, will generally be taken into consideration; or
- The level of board independence does not meet the requirements of local regulations, listing rules, corporate governance codes, or local market best practices.

Voting on Director Nominees in Contested Elections

Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis in contested elections of directors, e.g., the election of shareholder nominees or the dismissal of incumbent directors, determining which directors are best suited to add value for shareholders.

The analysis will generally be based on, but not limited to, the following major decision factors:

- Company performance relative to its peers;
- Strategy of the incumbents versus the dissidents;
- Independence of board candidates;
- Experience and skills of board candidates;

- Governance profile of the company;
- Evidence of management entrenchment;
- Responsiveness to shareholders;
- Whether a takeover offer has been rebuffed; and
- Whether minority or majority representation is being sought.

Other Board Related Proposals (Management and Shareholder)

Generally vote AGAINST management and shareholder proposals introducing classified boards.

Generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals regarding mandatory retirement ages for directors.

Generally vote AGAINST management and shareholder proposals to alter board structure or size in the context of a fight for control of the company or the board.

Independent Board Chair (applicable markets)

We will generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals requiring that the chairman's position be filled by an independent director, if the company satisfies 3 of the 4 following criteria:

- Two-thirds independent board, or majority in countries where employee representation is common practice;
- A designated, or a rotating, lead director, elected by and from the independent board members with clearly delineated and comprehensive duties;
- Fully independent key committees; and/or
- Established, publicly disclosed, governance guidelines and director biographies/profiles.

3. Remuneration

Pay Practices

Good pay practices should align management's interests with long-term shareholder value creation. Detailed disclosure of remuneration criteria is preferred; proof that companies follow the criteria should be evident and retroactive performance target changes without proper disclosure is not viewed favorably. Remuneration practices should allow a company to attract and retain proven talent. Some examples of poor pay practices include: abnormally large bonus payouts without justifiable performance linkage or proper disclosure, egregious employment contracts, excessive severance and/or change in control provisions, repricing or replacing of underwater stock options/stock appreciation rights without prior shareholder approval, and excessive perquisites. A company should also have an appropriate balance of short-term vs. long-term metrics and the metrics should be aligned with business goals and objectives.

If the company maintains problematic or poor pay practices, generally vote:

- AGAINST Remuneration Reports; or
- AGAINST an equity-based incentive plan proposal if excessive non-performance-based equity awards are the major contributor to a pay-for-performance misalignment.

Remuneration Reports (Australia)

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on management proposals for a vote on remuneration reports, considering the following factors in the context of each company's specific circumstances and the board's disclosed rationale for its practices.

When a disconnect between pay and performance exists, pay practices that may result in a vote AGAINST management proposals the company's remuneration report may include:

- Lack of transparent disclosure of compensation philosophy and goals and targets, including details on short-term and long-term performance incentives;
- Long term incentive awards consisting of less than 50% performance-based awards;
- Lack of the board's response to failed MSOP vote the previous year;
- Abnormally large bonus payouts without justifiable performance linkage or proper disclosure;
- Egregious employment or retention contracts;
- Excessive perquisites or excessive severance and/or change in control provisions; and
- Extraordinary relocation benefits.

Equity-based / Stock Option Compensation Plans

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on equity compensation plans, considering factors such as:

- Level of potential dilution (generally within 5% for mature companies and 10% for growth companies, or within local market best practices);
- Length of vesting period;
- Appropriate performance hurdles;
- Adequate disclosure of the remuneration plan;
- Governance and administration of the remuneration plan; and
- Any other concerns which may negatively impact shareholder value or alignment of incentives.

Non-Executive Director Compensation

Generally vote FOR proposals to award cash fees to non-executive directors unless the amounts are excessive relative to other companies in the country or industry.

Vote non-executive director compensation proposals that include both cash and share-based components on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Vote proposals that bundle compensation for both non-executive and executive directors into a single resolution on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to introduce retirement benefits for non-executive directors.

Director, Officer, and Auditor Indemnification and Liability Provisions

Vote proposals seeking indemnification and liability protection for directors and officers on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to indemnify auditors.

Other Remuneration Related Proposals

Vote on other remuneration related proposals on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

4. Shareholder Rights and Defenses

Antitakeover Mechanisms

Generally vote AGAINST all antitakeover proposals, unless they are structured in such a way that they give shareholders the ultimate decision on any proposal or offer.

5. Strategic Transactions, Capital Structures and other Business Considerations

Reorganizations/Restructurings

Vote reorganizations and restructurings on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Mergers and Acquisitions

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on mergers and acquisitions taking into account the following based on publicly available information:

- Valuation;
- Market reaction;
- Strategic rationale;
- Management's track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions;
- Presence of conflicts of interest; and
- Governance profile of the combined company.

Dual Class Structures

Generally vote FOR resolutions that seek to maintain or convert to a one-share, one-vote capital structure.

Generally vote AGAINST requests for the creation or continuation of dual-class capital structures or the creation of new or additional super voting shares.

Share Issuance Requests

General Issuances:

Generally vote FOR issuance requests with preemptive rights to a maximum of 100% over currently issued capital or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law (50% in Singapore).

Generally vote FOR issuance requests without preemptive rights to a maximum of 20% of currently issued capital or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law (15% in Australia, 10% in Hong Kong and Singapore Mainboard).

Generally vote FOR issuance requests without preemptive rights to a maximum of 25% of currently issued capital (India).

Specific Issuances:

Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis on all requests, with or without preemptive rights.

Increases in Authorized Capital

Generally vote FOR non-specific proposals to increase authorized capital up to 100% over the current authorization unless the increase would leave the company with less than 30% of its new authorization outstanding, or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law.

Generally vote FOR specific proposals to increase authorized capital to any amount, unless:

- The specific purpose of the increase (such as a share-based acquisition or merger) does not meet guidelines for the purpose being proposed; or
- The increase would leave the company with less than 30% of its new authorization outstanding after adjusting for all proposed issuances, or any stricter limit set in local best practice recommendations or law

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to adopt unlimited capital authorizations.

Reduction of Capital

Generally vote FOR proposals to reduce capital for routine accounting purposes unless the terms are unfavorable to shareholders.

Vote proposals to reduce capital in connection with corporate restructuring on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Preferred Stock

- Generally vote FOR the creation of a new class of preferred stock or for issuances of preferred stock up to 50% of issued capital unless the terms of the preferred stock would adversely affect the rights of existing shareholders.
- Generally vote FOR the creation/issuance of convertible preferred stock as long as the maximum number of common shares that could be issued upon conversion meets guidelines on equity issuance requests.
- Generally vote AGAINST the creation of a new class of preference shares that would carry superior voting rights to the common shares.
- Generally vote AGAINST the creation of blank check preferred stock unless the board clearly states that the authorization will not be used to thwart a takeover bid.

Debt Issuance Requests

- Vote non-convertible debt issuance requests on a CASE-BY-CASE basis, with or without preemptive rights.
- Generally vote FOR the creation/issuance of convertible debt instruments as long as the maximum number of common shares that could be issued upon conversion meets guidelines on equity issuance requests.
- Generally vote FOR proposals to restructure existing debt arrangements unless the terms of the restructuring would adversely affect the rights of shareholders.

Increase in Borrowing Powers

- Vote proposals to approve increases in a company's borrowing powers on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Share Repurchase Plans

We will generally vote FOR share repurchase programs taking into account whether:

- The share repurchase program can be used as a takeover defense;
- There is clear evidence of historical abuse;
- There is no safeguard in the share repurchase program against selective buybacks; and

- Pricing provisions and safeguards in the share repurchase program are deemed to be unreasonable in light of market practice.

Reissuance of Repurchased Shares

Generally vote FOR requests to reissue any repurchased shares unless there is clear evidence of abuse of this authority in the past.

Capitalization of Reserves for Bonus Issues/Increase in Par Value

Generally vote FOR requests to capitalize reserves for bonus issues of shares or to increase par value.

Related-Party Transactions

Vote related-party transactions on a CASE-BY-CASE basis, considering factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- The parties on either side of the transaction;
- The nature of the asset to be transferred/service to be provided;
- The pricing of the transaction (and any associated professional valuation);
- The views of independent directors (where provided);
- The views of an independent financial adviser (where appointed);
- Whether any entities party to the transaction (including advisers) is conflicted; and
- The stated rationale for the transaction, including discussions of timing

6. Other Management and Shareholder Proposals

Overall Approach

Management and shareholder proposals considered under this category could include, among others, requests that a company:

- Publish a report or additional information related to the company's business and impact on stakeholders;
- Disclose policies related to specific business practices and/or services;
- Conduct third party audits, reports or studies related to the company's business practices, services and/or impact on stakeholders

When evaluating management and shareholder proposals, the following factors are generally considered:

- Whether the subject of the proposal is considered to be material to the company's business;
- The company's current level of publicly available disclosure, including if the company already discloses similar information through existing reports or policies;
- If the company has implemented or formally committed to the implementation of a reporting program based on a recognized industry group standards or recommendations, such as the International Sustainability Standards Board's Sustainability Accounting Standards, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's (SASB) standards, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure's (TCFD) recommendations, or a similar standard;
- Whether the information requested concerns business issues that relate to a meaningful percentage of the company's business;

- The degree to which the company's stated position on the issues raised in the proposal could affect its reputation or sales, or leave it vulnerable to a boycott or selective purchasing;
- Whether the company has already responded in some appropriate manner to the request embodied in the proposal;
- What other companies in the relevant industry have done in response to the issue addressed in the proposal;
- Whether the proposal itself is well framed and the cost of preparing the report and/or the implementation is reasonable;
- Whether the subject of the proposal is best left to the discretion of the board;
- Whether the proposal is legally binding for the board;
- Whether the company has material fines or violations in the area and if so, if appropriate actions have already been taken to remedy going forward; and
- Whether providing this information would reveal proprietary or confidential information that would place the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Region: Japan Proxy Items

The following section is a broad summary of the Guidelines, which form the basis of the Policy with respect to Japanese public equity investments of operating and/or holding companies. Applying these guidelines is not inclusive of all considerations in the Japanese market.

1. Operational Items

Financial Results/Director and Auditor Reports

Generally vote FOR approval of financial statements and director and auditor reports, unless:

- There are concerns about the accounts presented or audit procedures used; or
- The company is not responsive to shareholder questions about specific items that should be publicly disclosed.

Appointment of Auditors and Auditor Fees

Generally vote FOR the re-election of auditors and proposals authorizing the board to fix auditor fees, unless:

- There are serious concerns about the accounts presented, audit procedures used or audit opinion rendered;
- There is reason to believe that the auditor has rendered an opinion that is neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position;
- Name of the proposed auditor has not been published;
- The auditors are being changed without explanation;
- Non-audit-related fees are substantial or are in excess of standard annual audit-related fees; or
- The appointment of external auditors if they have previously served the company in an executive capacity or can otherwise be considered affiliated with the company.

Allocation of Income

Generally vote FOR approval of the allocation of income, unless:

- The dividend payout ratio has been consistently low without adequate explanation; or
- The payout is excessive given the company's financial position;

Amendments to Articles of Association

Vote amendments to the articles of association on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Change in Company Fiscal Term

Generally vote FOR resolutions to change a company's fiscal term unless a company's motivation for the change is to postpone its annual general meeting.

Amend Quorum Requirements

Vote proposals to amend quorum requirements for shareholder meetings on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Virtual Meetings

Generally vote AGAINST management proposals allowing for the convening of virtual-only* shareholder meetings.

* The phrase "virtual-only shareholder meeting" refers to a meeting of shareholders that is held exclusively through the use of online technology without a corresponding in-person meeting. The term "hybrid shareholder meeting" refers to an in-person, or physical, meeting in which shareholders are permitted to participate online.

2. Board of Directors and Statutory Auditors

The board of directors should promote the interests of shareholders by acting in an oversight and/or advisory role; should consist of a majority of independent directors and/or meet local best practice expectations; should be composed of directors with diverse backgrounds and perspectives; and should be held accountable for actions and results related to their responsibilities. The board of directors should seek to comply with commonly accepted corporate governance best practices as well as the corporate governance standards that are applicable in this market. The board of directors should establish committees to oversee areas such as, but not limited to, audit, executive and non-executive compensation, and director nominations and appointments. The responsibilities of the committees should be publicly disclosed.

Voting on Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections

Vote on director nominees should be determined on a CASE-BY-CASE basis taking into consideration the following:.

- The company's committee structure: statutory auditor board structure, U.S.-type three committee structure, or audit committee structure; or
- Adequate disclosure has not been provided in a timely manner; or
- There are clear concerns over questionable finances or restatements; or
- There have been questionable transactions or conflicts of interest; or
- There are any records of abuses against minority shareholder interests; or
- The board fails to meet minimum corporate governance standards; or
- There are reservations about:
 - Director terms
 - Bundling of proposals to elect directors
 - Disclosure of named nominees
 - Overboarded directors

- Director independence
- Specific concerns about the individual or company, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities; or
- There are other considerations which may include sanctions from government or authority, violations of laws and regulations, or other issues related to improper business practice, failure to replace management, or egregious actions related to service on other boards.

Generally vote AGAINST top executives when the company has an excessive amount of strategic shareholdings.

Generally vote AGAINST top executives when the company has posted average return on equity (ROE) of less than five percent over the last five fiscal years.

Director Independence

Classification of Directors

Inside Director

- Employee or executive of the company; and
- Any director who is not classified as an outside director of the company.

Non-Independent Non-Executive Director (affiliated outsider)

- Any director specifically designated as a representative of a significant shareholder of the company;
- Any director who is/was also an employee or executive of a significant shareholder of the company;
- Beneficial owner (direct or indirect) of at least 10% of the company's stock, or one of the top 10 shareholders, either in economic terms or in voting rights (this may be aggregated if voting power is distributed among more than one member of a defined group, e.g., family members who beneficially own less than 10% individually, but collectively own more than 10%)
- Individuals who are employees or were previously employed at main lenders/banks of the company;
- Relative of a current employee of the company or its affiliates;
- Any director who works or has worked at a company whose shares are held by the company in question as strategic shareholdings (i.e. "cross-shareholdings")
- Any director who has served at a company as an outside director for 12 years or more;
- Any additional relationship or principle considered to compromise independence

Independent Non-Executive Directors (independent outsider)

- No material connection, either directly or indirectly, to the company other than a board seat.

At companies adopting a board with a statutory auditor committee structure or an audit committee structure, generally vote AGAINST top executives when the board consists of fewer than two independent outside directors or less than 1/3 of the board consists of independent outside directors. Additionally, if the company is a member of the TOPIX 100 index, generally vote AGAINST top executives when less than 1/2 of the board consists of outside directors.

At companies adopting an audit committee structure, generally vote AGAINST affiliated outside directors who are audit committee members.

At companies adopting a U.S.-type three committee structure, generally vote AGAINST members of the Nominating Committee when less than a majority of the board consists of independent outside directors.

At controlled companies adopting board with a statutory auditor structure or an audit committee structure, generally vote AGAINST top executives if the board does not consist of majority independent outside directors.

Director Accountability

Generally vote AGAINST individual outside directors who attend less than 75% of the board and/or committee meetings without a disclosed valid excuse.

Other items considered for an AGAINST vote include specific concerns about the individual or the company, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities, sanctions from government or authority, violations of laws and regulations, the presence of inappropriate related party transactions, or other issues related to improper business practices

Committee Responsibilities and Expectations

The board of directors should establish committees to oversee areas such as, but not limited to, audit, executive and non-executive compensation, and director nominations and appointments. The responsibilities of the committees should be publicly disclosed.

We generally support incumbent directors, taking into consideration the below factors.

- Material failures of governance, stewardship, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company, including but not limited to violations of global norms principles and/or other significant global standards;
- Failure to disclose material information;
- Egregious actions related to the director(s)' service on other boards that raise substantial doubt about his or her ability to effectively oversee management and serve the best interests of shareholders at any company;
- The board adopts or renews a poison pill without shareholder approval, does not commit to putting it to shareholder vote within 12 months of adoption (or in the case of a newly public company, does not commit to put the pill to a shareholder vote within 12 months following the IPO), or reneges on a commitment to put the pill to a vote, and has not yet received a withhold/against recommendation for this issue;
- The board failed to act on takeover offers where the majority of the shareholders tendered their shares; or
- If in an extreme situation the board lacks accountability and oversight, coupled with sustained poor performance relative to peers.

Generally vote AGAINST members of the Nominating Committee or top executives if the board diversity is significantly below that of the average in its market; provided that company performance, or other factors, will generally be taken into consideration.

Voting on Director Nominees in Contested Elections

Vote on a CASE-BY-CASE basis in contested elections of directors, e.g., the election of shareholder nominees or the dismissal of incumbent directors, determining which directors are best suited to add value for shareholders.

The analysis will generally be based on, but not limited to, the following major decision factors:

- Company performance relative to its peers;
- Strategy of the incumbents versus the dissidents;
- Independence of board candidates;
- Experience and skills of board candidates;

- Governance profile of the company;
- Evidence of management entrenchment;
- Responsiveness to shareholders;
- Whether a takeover offer has been rebuffed;
- Whether minority or majority representation is being sought.

Other Board Related Proposals (Management and Shareholder)

Generally vote AGAINST management and shareholder proposals introducing classified boards.

Generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals regarding mandatory retirement ages for directors.

Generally vote AGAINST management and shareholder proposals to alter board structure or size in the context of a fight for control of the company or the board.

Independent Board Chair (applicable markets)

We will generally vote AGAINST shareholder proposals requiring that the chairman's position be filled by an independent director, if the company satisfies 3 of the 4 following criteria:

- Two-thirds independent board;
- A designated, or a rotating, lead director, elected by and from the independent board members with clearly delineated and comprehensive duties;
- Fully independent key committees; and/or
- Established, publicly disclosed, governance guidelines and director biographies/profiles.

Statutory Auditor Elections

Generally vote AGAINST affiliated outside statutory auditors.

For definition of affiliated outsiders, see "Classification of Directors"

Generally vote FOR management nominees taking into consideration the following:

- Adequate disclosure has not been provided in a timely manner;
- There are clear concerns over questionable finances or restatements;
- There have been questionable transactions or conflicts of interest;
- There are any records of abuses against minority shareholder interests;
- The board fails to meet minimum corporate governance standards;
- Specific concerns about the individual or company, such as criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities;
- Outside statutory auditor's attendance at less than 75% of the board and statutory auditor meetings without a disclosed valid excuse; or
- Unless there are other considerations which may include sanctions from government or authority, violations of laws and regulations, or other issues related to improper business practice, failure to replace management, or egregious actions related to service on other boards.

3. Compensation

Director Compensation

Generally vote FOR proposals to award cash fees to non-executive directors unless the amounts are excessive relative to other companies in the country or industry.

Vote non-executive director compensation proposals that include both cash and share-based components on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Vote proposals that bundle compensation for both non-executive and executive directors into a single resolution on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to introduce retirement bonuses for outside directors and/or outside statutory auditors, unless the amounts are disclosed and are not excessive relative to other companies in the country or industry.

Director, Officer, and Auditor Indemnification and Liability Provisions

Vote proposals seeking indemnification and liability protection for directors and statutory auditors on a CASE-BY- CASE basis.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to indemnify auditors.

4. Shareholder Rights and Defenses

Antitakeover Mechanisms

Generally vote AGAINST all antitakeover proposals, unless certain conditions are met to ensure the proposal is intended to enhance shareholder value, including consideration of the company's governance structure, the anti- takeover defense duration, the trigger mechanism and governance, and the intended purpose of the antitakeover defense.

5. Strategic Transactions and Capital Structures

Reorganizations/Restructurings

Vote reorganizations and restructurings on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Mergers and Acquisitions

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on mergers and acquisitions, and third-party share issuance requests, taking into account the following based on publicly available information:

- Valuation;
- Market reaction;
- Strategic rationale;
- Management's track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions;
- Presence of conflicts of interest; and
- Governance profile of the combined company.

Dual Class Structures

Generally vote FOR resolutions that seek to maintain or convert to a one-share, one-vote capital structure.

Generally vote AGAINST requests for the creation or continuation of dual-class capital structures or the creation of new or additional super voting shares.

Increases in Authorized Capital

Generally vote FOR non-specific proposals to increase authorized capital up to 100% over the current authorization unless the increase would leave the company with less than 30% of its new authorization outstanding. The increase should also not be intended as a takeover defense.

Generally vote FOR specific proposals to increase authorized capital to any amount, unless:

- The specific purpose of the increase (such as a share-based acquisition or merger) does not meet guidelines for the purpose being proposed.

Generally vote AGAINST proposals to adopt unlimited capital authorizations.

Reduction of Capital

Generally vote FOR proposals to reduce capital for routine accounting purposes unless the terms are unfavorable to shareholders.

Vote proposals to reduce capital in connection with corporate restructuring on a CASE-BY-CASE basis.

Preferred Stock

Vote CASE-BY-CASE on any requests to issue or modify preferred shares or other share classes

Share Repurchase Plans

We will generally vote FOR share repurchase programs taking into account whether:

- The share repurchase program can be used as a takeover defense;
- There is clear evidence of historical abuse;
- There is no safeguard in the share repurchase program against selective buybacks;
- Pricing provisions and safeguards in the share repurchase program are deemed to be unreasonable in light of market practice.

6. Other Management and Shareholder Proposals

Overall Approach

Management and shareholder proposals considered under this category could include, among others, requests that a company:

- Publish a report or additional information related to the company's business and impact on stakeholders;
- Disclose policies related to specific business practices and/or services;
- Conduct third party audits, reports or studies related to the company's business practices, services and/or impact on stakeholders

When evaluating management and shareholder proposals, the following factors are generally considered:

- Whether the subject of the proposal is considered to be material to the company's business;
- The company's current level of publicly available disclosure, including if the company already discloses similar information through existing reports or policies;
- If the company has implemented or formally committed to the implementation of a reporting program based on a recognized industry group standards or recommendations, such as the International Sustainability Standards Board's Sustainability Accounting Standards, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's (SASB) standards, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure's (TCFD) recommendations, or a similar standard;
- Whether the information requested concerns business issues that relate to a meaningful percentage of the company's business;
- The degree to which the company's stated position on the issues raised in the proposal could affect its reputation or sales, or leave it vulnerable to a boycott or selective purchasing;
- Whether the company has already responded in some appropriate manner to the request embodied in the proposal;
- What other companies in the relevant industry have done in response to the issue addressed in the proposal;
- Whether the proposal itself is well framed and the cost of preparing the report and/or the implementation is reasonable;
- Whether the subject of the proposal is best left to the discretion of the board;
- Whether the proposal is legally binding for the board;
- Whether the company has material fines or violations in the area and if so, if appropriate actions have already been taken to remedy going forward; and
- Whether providing this information would reveal proprietary or confidential information that would place the company at a competitive disadvantage.