

GOLDMAN SACHS TRUST

Institutional Shares of the
Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund
(the “Fund”)

*Supplement dated June 20, 2025 to the
Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated December 29, 2024, as supplemented to date*

At a meeting held on June 17-18, 2025, the Board of Trustees of Goldman Sachs Trust (i) approved certain changes to the principal strategy of the Fund to enable the Fund to invest in volatility index derivatives and (ii) authorized the Fund to invest in a wholly-owned subsidiary, through which the Fund will seek to gain exposure to volatility index derivatives and may also seek to gain exposure to commodities markets through investments in commodity-linked derivatives. The wholly-owned subsidiary, which is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, will be advised by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (“GSAM”), the Fund’s investment adviser.

Effective on July 31, 2025, the Fund’s disclosures are modified as follows:

The following table replaces the “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” table under “Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund—Summary—Fees and Expenses of the Fund” in the Fund’s Prospectus:

	Institutional
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.30%
Other Expenses	0.04%
Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	0.51%
Fee Waiver ²	(0.13)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.38%

- ¹ The “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” and “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver” do not correlate to the ratios of the net and total expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include “Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses.”
- ² The Investment Adviser has agreed to (i) waive a portion of its management fee payable by the Fund in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to any affiliated funds in which the Fund invests, except those management fees it earns from the Fund’s investments of cash collateral received in connection with securities lending transactions in affiliated funds; and (ii) waive a portion of its management fee in an amount equal to the management fee paid to the Investment Adviser by the GMB Subsidiary (as defined below) at an annual rate of 0.42% of the GMB Subsidiary’s average daily net assets. The management fee waiver arrangement with respect to the GMB Subsidiary may not be discontinued by the Investment Adviser as long as its contract with the GMB Subsidiary is in place. The other management fee waiver arrangement will remain in effect through at least December 29, 2026, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate this arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

The following table replaces the table under “Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund—Summary—Expense Example” in the Fund’s Prospectus:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Shares	\$39	\$150	\$272	\$628

The following replaces in its entirety the seventh paragraph of “Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund—Summary—Principal Investment Strategies” in the Fund’s Prospectus:

The Fund may use leverage (e.g., by borrowing or through derivatives). The Fund may invest in derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Fund’s derivative investments may include but are not limited to: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices; (ii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; (iii) forward contracts, including currency forwards; (iv) swaps, including equity, currency, interest rate, total return and credit default swaps; and (v) volatility index derivatives and commodity-linked derivative instruments. As a result, the sum of the Fund’s investment exposures may at times exceed the amount of assets invested in the Fund, although these exposures may vary overtime. The use of leverage magnifies gains and losses. As a result of the Fund’s use of derivatives, the Fund may also hold significant amounts of U.S. Treasuries or short-term investments, including money market funds and short duration bond funds, cash and time deposits, and enter into repurchase agreements.

The Fund seeks to gain exposure to volatility index derivatives and commodity-linked derivative instruments primarily by investing in a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund, organized as a limited liability company under the laws of the Cayman Islands, Cayman Commodity-GMB, LLC (the “GMB Subsidiary”). The GMB Subsidiary is advised by the Investment Adviser.

The following is added before the last paragraph of “Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund—Summary—Principal Investment Strategies” in the Fund’s Prospectus:

Investment in the Subsidiary. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the GMB Subsidiary. The GMB Subsidiary primarily obtains its volatility index derivatives exposure by investing in options, futures, forwards, swaps, options on futures and swaps, structured securities and other derivatives and similar instruments that provide exposure to volatility indices. The Fund may also obtain exposure to commodities through investments by the GMB Subsidiary in commodity-linked derivative instruments (including, but not limited to, total return swaps (on commodity indices, sub-indices, and single commodities), commodity (U.S. or foreign) futures, commodity options and commodity-linked swaps). Neither the Fund nor the GMB Subsidiary invest directly in physical commodities.

The GMB Subsidiary may also invest in bonds or other instruments, including fixed income securities, either as investments or to serve as margin or collateral for its swap positions, as well as foreign currency transactions (including forward contracts).

The following risks are added under “Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund—Summary—Principal Risks of the Fund” in the Prospectus:

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

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

Tax Risk. In reliance on an opinion of counsel, the Fund seeks to gain exposure to volatility index derivatives and the commodity markets primarily through investments in the GMB Subsidiary. The tax treatment of the Fund’s investments in the GMB Subsidiary could affect whether income derived from such investments is “qualifying income” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or otherwise affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund’s taxable income or any gains and distributions made by the Fund. If the IRS were to successfully assert that the Fund’s income from such investments was not “qualifying income,” the Fund may fail to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code if over 10% of its gross income was derived from these investments. If the Fund failed to qualify as a RIC, it would be subject to federal and state income tax on all of its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates with no deduction for any distributions paid to shareholders, which would significantly adversely affect the returns to, and could cause substantial losses for, Fund shareholders.

Shareholders should review “Other Information” under “Taxation” in the Prospectus for more information.

The following replaces in its entirety the ninth paragraph of “Investment Management Approach—Principal Investment Strategies” in the Prospectus:

The Fund may use leverage (e.g., by borrowing or through derivatives). The Fund may invest in derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Fund’s derivative investments may include but are not limited to: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices; (ii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; (iii) forward contracts, including currency forwards; (iv) swaps, including equity, currency, interest rate, total return and credit default swaps; and; (v) volatility index derivatives and commodity-linked derivative instruments. As a result, the sum of the Fund’s investment exposures may at times exceed the amount of assets invested in the Fund, although these exposures may vary overtime. The use of leverage magnifies gains and losses. As a result of the Fund’s use of derivatives, the Fund may also hold significant amounts of U.S. Treasuries or short-term investments, including money market funds and short duration bond funds, cash and time deposits, and enter into repurchase agreements.

The Fund seeks to gain exposure to volatility index derivatives and commodity-linked derivative instruments primarily by investing in the GMB Subsidiary. The GMB Subsidiary is advised by the Investment Adviser.

The following is added after the twelfth paragraph of “Investment Management Approach—Principal Investment Strategies” in the Prospectus:

Investment in the Subsidiary. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the GMB Subsidiary. The GMB Subsidiary primarily obtains its volatility index derivatives exposure by investing in options, futures, forwards, swaps, options on futures and swaps, structured securities and other derivatives and similar instruments that provide exposure to volatility indices. The Fund may also obtain exposure to commodities through investments by the GMB Subsidiary in commodity-linked derivative instruments (including, but not limited to, total return swaps (on commodity indices, sub-indices, and single commodities), commodity (U.S. or foreign) futures, commodity options and commodity-linked swaps). Neither the Fund nor the GMB Subsidiary invests directly in physical commodities.

The GMB Subsidiary may also invest in bonds or other instruments, including fixed income securities, either as investments or to serve as margin or collateral for its swap positions, as well as foreign currency transactions (including forward contracts).

The following replaces the first paragraph under “Investment Management Approach—Additional Fees and Expenses” in the Prospectus:

“Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” reflect the expenses, (including the management fees) borne by the Fund as the sole shareholder of the GMB Subsidiary. In addition, “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” reflect the expenses (including the management fees) borne by the Fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies.

The following rows are added to the “Investment Securities” table under “Investment Management Approach—Other Investment Practices and Securities” in the Prospectus:

¹⁰ Percent of total assets (italic type)	Global Managed Beta Fund
¹⁰ Percent of Net Assets (including borrowings for investment purposes) (roman type)	
• No specific percentage limitation on usage; limited only by the objective and strategies of the Fund	
Investment Securities	
Commodity-Linked Derivative Instruments	•
Subsidiary Shares ¹	25

¹ The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the shares of the GMB Subsidiary.

The following rows are added to the table under “Risks of the Fund” in the Prospectus:

✓ Principal Risk	Global Managed Beta Fund
• Additional Risk	
Commodity Sector	
Subsidiary	
Tax	

The following risks are added under “Risks of the Fund” in the Prospectus:

Commodity Sector Risk—Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in more traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and other restrictions on trade, sanctions and international economic, business, political and regulatory developments. The prices of energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture and livestock sector commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies and global events such as war, military conflict and geopolitical disputes. The energy sector can be significantly affected by changes in the prices and supplies of oil and other energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other government regulations, policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”) and relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil-importing nations. The metals sector can be affected by sharp price volatility over short periods caused by global economic, financial and political factors, resource availability, government regulation, economic cycles, changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various countries, interest rates, currency fluctuations, metal sales by governments, central banks or international agencies, investment speculation and fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand. Commodity-linked investments are often offered by companies in the financial services sector, including the banking, brokerage and insurance sectors. As a result, events affecting issuers in the financial services sector may cause the Fund’s share value to fluctuate. Although investments in commodities typically move in different directions than traditional equity and debt securities, when the value of those traditional securities is declining due to adverse economic conditions, there is no guarantee that these investments will perform in that manner, and at certain times the price movements of commodity-linked investments have been parallel to those of debt and equity securities.

Subsidiary Risk—By investing in the GMB Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the GMB Subsidiary’s investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the GMB Subsidiary are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of the GMB Subsidiary will be achieved. The GMB Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act, and is not subject to all the investor protections of the Investment Company Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the GMB Subsidiary to operate as intended and could adversely affect the Fund.

Tax Risk—Historically, the IRS had issued private letter rulings in which the IRS specifically concluded that income and gains from investments in commodity index-linked structured notes (the “Notes Rulings”) or a wholly-owned foreign subsidiary that invests in commodity-linked instruments (the “Subsidiary Rulings”) are “qualifying income” for purposes of compliance with under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Fund has not received such a private letter ruling, and is not able to rely on private letter rulings issued to other taxpayers. In connection with investments in wholly-owned subsidiaries and/or commodity index-linked structured notes, the Fund obtained an opinion of counsel (the “Tax Opinion”) that its income from such investments should constitute “qualifying income.” In reliance on such opinion, the Fund seeks to gain exposure to volatility index derivatives and the commodity markets primarily through investments in the GMB Subsidiary, as applicable.

The IRS issued a revenue procedure, which states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a “security” under the Investment Company Act. In connection with issuing such revenue procedure, the IRS has revoked the Note Rulings on a prospective basis. In light of the revocation of the Note Rulings, the Fund intends to limit its investments in commodity index-linked structured notes. The IRS recently issued final regulations that would generally treat the Fund’s income inclusion with respect to a subsidiary as qualifying income either if (A) there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of the subsidiary that are attributable to such income inclusion or (B) such inclusion is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies.

The Subsidiary Rulings have not been revoked. In reliance on the applicable Tax Opinion, the Fund may continue to gain exposure to volatility index derivatives and the commodity markets through investments in the GMB Subsidiary.

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

Shareholders should review “Other Information” under “Taxation” in the Prospectus for more information.

The following replaces the footnote in the table under “Service Providers—Management Fee and Other Expenses” in the Prospectus:

* The Actual Rate, which reflects the combined management fees paid to GSAM by the Fund and the GMB Subsidiary, may not correlate to the Contractual Management Fee Annual Rate as a result of management fee waivers that may be in effect from time to time.

The following replaces the second paragraph under “Service Providers—Management Fee and Other Expenses” in the Prospectus:

The Investment Adviser has agreed to (i) waive a portion of its management fee payable by the Fund in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to the affiliated funds in which the Fund invests, except those management fees it earns from the Fund’s investments of cash collateral received in connection with securities lending transactions in affiliated funds and (ii) reduce or limit “Other Expenses” (excluding acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses, transfer agency fees and expenses, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.204% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. These arrangements will remain in effect through at least December 29, 2026, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees. These expense limitations may be modified or terminated by the Investment Adviser at its discretion and without shareholder approval after such date, although the Investment Adviser does not presently intend to do so. The Fund’s “Other Expenses” may be further reduced by any custody and transfer agency fee credits received by the Fund.

The following is added after the second paragraph under “Service Providers—Management Fee and Other Expenses” in the Prospectus:

The GMB Subsidiary has entered into a separate contract with the Investment Adviser whereby the Investment Adviser provides investment advisory and other services to the GMB Subsidiary. In consideration of these services, the GMB Subsidiary pays the Investment Adviser a management fee at the annual rate of 0.42% of its average daily net assets. The Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to waive the advisory fees it receives from the Fund in an amount equal to the advisory fee paid to the Investment Adviser by the GMB Subsidiary. These waivers may not be discontinued by the Investment Adviser as long as its contract with the GMB Subsidiary is in place. The GMB Subsidiary also pays certain other expenses, including service and custody fees. The Investment Adviser has agreed to reduce or limit the GMB Subsidiary’s expenses (excluding management fees) to 0.004% of the GMB Subsidiary’s average daily net assets.

The following is added after the last paragraph under “Taxation—Other Information” in the Prospectus:

One of the requirements for favorable tax treatment as a regulated investment company under the Code is that a Fund derive at least 90 percent of its gross income from certain qualifying sources of income. The IRS has issued a revenue ruling which holds that income derived from commodity-linked swaps is not qualifying income under the Code. As such, the Fund’s ability to utilize commodity-linked swaps as part of its investment strategy is limited to a maximum of 10 percent of its gross income.

Historically, the IRS had issued private letter rulings in which the IRS specifically concluded that income and gains from investments in commodity index-linked structured notes (the “Notes Rulings”) or a wholly-owned foreign subsidiary that invests in commodity-linked instruments (the “Subsidiary Rulings”) are “qualifying income” for purposes of compliance with Subchapter M of the Code.

The Fund has not received such a private letter ruling, and is not able to rely on private letter rulings issued to other taxpayers. In connection with investments in wholly-owned subsidiaries and/or commodity index-linked structured notes, the Fund obtained an opinion of counsel (the “Tax Opinion”) that its income from such investments should constitute “qualifying income.” In reliance on such opinion, the Fund seeks to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in the GMB Subsidiary.

The IRS issued a revenue procedure, which states that the IRS will not in the future issue private letter rulings that would require a determination of whether an asset (such as a commodity index-linked note) is a “security” under the Investment Company Act. In connection with issuing such revenue procedure, the IRS has revoked the Note Rulings on a prospective basis. In light of the revocation of the Note Rulings, the Fund intends to limit its investments in commodity index-linked structured notes. The IRS recently issued final regulations that would generally treat the Fund’s income inclusion with respect to a subsidiary as qualifying income either if (A) there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of the subsidiary that are attributable to such income inclusion or (B) such inclusion is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies.

The Subsidiary Rulings have not been revoked.

In reliance on the applicable Tax Opinion, the Fund may continue to gain exposure to volatility index derivatives and the commodity markets through investments in the GMB Subsidiary.

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

The following is added under “Appendix A—Additional Information on Portfolio Risks, Securities and Techniques—C. Portfolio Securities and Techniques” in the Prospectus:

Investments in the Subsidiary. The Fund gains exposure to volatility index derivatives and the commodity markets by investing in the GMB Subsidiary. The GMB Subsidiary invests in, among other things, commodity index-linked swaps that provide exposure to the performance of the commodity markets. The IRS issued a revenue ruling that limits the extent to which the Fund may invest directly in commodity-linked swaps or certain other commodity-linked derivatives. The GMB Subsidiary, on the other hand, may invest in these commodity-linked derivatives without limitation. See “Taxation” above for further information.

The Fund gains exposure to these derivative instruments indirectly by investing in the GMB Subsidiary. The GMB Subsidiary may also invest in fixed income instruments, which are intended to serve as margin or collateral for its derivative positions. To the extent that the Fund invests in the GMB Subsidiary, which may hold some of the investments described in the Prospectus, the Fund will be indirectly exposed to the risks associated with those investments. The GMB Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act and, unless otherwise noted in the Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of

the Investment Company Act. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/ or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the GMB Subsidiary to operate as described in the Prospectus and the SAI and could adversely affect the Fund.

With respect to its investments, the GMB Subsidiary is generally subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Fund; however, the GMB Subsidiary (unlike the Fund) may invest without limitation in commodity-linked swap agreements, futures and other commodity-linked securities and derivative instruments, such as swaps and futures. The Fund and the GMB Subsidiary may test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis.

The following is added before the last paragraph in the “Investment Objective and Policies” section of the SAI:

The Fund may pursue its investment objective by investing up to 25% of its total assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “GMB Subsidiary”). The GMB Subsidiary is advised by GSAM and is generally subject to the same fundamental, non-fundamental and certain other investment restrictions as the Fund, as applicable; however, the GMB Subsidiary (unlike the Fund) is able to invest without limitation in commodity index-linked securities and other commodity-linked securities and derivative instruments. The Fund and the GMB Subsidiary test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis. By investing in the GMB Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the GMB Subsidiary’s investments. The derivatives and other investments held by the GMB Subsidiary are subject to the same risks that would apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. See below “DESCRIPTION OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND PRACTICES—Investments in the Wholly-Owned Subsidiary” for a more detailed discussion of the GMB Subsidiary.

The Investment Adviser is subject to registration and regulation as a CPO under the CEA with respect to its service as investment adviser to the Fund and the GMB Subsidiary. The Investment Adviser is exempt from certain Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) recordkeeping, reporting and disclosure requirements under CFTC Rule 4.7 with respect to the GMB Subsidiary.

The following is added under the “Description of Investment Securities and Practices” section of the SAI:

Commodity-Linked Investments

The Fund may seek to provide exposure to the investment returns of real assets that trade in the commodity markets through investments in commodity-linked derivative securities, such as structured notes, discussed below, which are designed to provide this exposure without direct investment in physical commodities or commodities futures contracts. The Fund may also seek to provide exposure to the investment returns of real assets that trade in the commodity markets through investments in the GMB Subsidiary. Real assets are assets such as oil, gas, industrial and precious metals, livestock, and agricultural or meat products, or other items that have tangible properties, as compared to stocks or bonds, which are financial instruments. In choosing investments, the Investment Adviser seeks to provide exposure to various commodities and commodity sectors. The value of commodity-linked derivative securities held by a Fund and/or the GMB Subsidiary may be affected by a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, overall market movements and other factors affecting the value of particular industries or commodities, such as weather, disease, embargoes, acts of war or terrorism, or political and regulatory developments.

The prices of commodity-linked derivative securities may move in different directions than investments in traditional equity and debt securities when the value of those traditional securities is declining due to adverse economic conditions. As an example, during periods of rising inflation, debt securities have historically tended to decline in value due to the general increase in prevailing interest rates. Conversely, during those same periods of rising inflation, the prices of certain commodities, such as oil and metals, have historically tended to increase. Of course, there cannot be any guarantee that these investments will perform in that manner in the future, and at certain times the price movements of commodity linked instruments have been parallel to those of debt and equity securities. Commodities have historically tended to increase and decrease in value during different parts of the business cycle than financial assets. Nevertheless, at various times, commodities prices may move in tandem with the prices of financial assets and thus may not provide overall portfolio diversification benefits. Under favorable economic conditions, the Fund’s investments may be expected to underperform an investment in traditional securities. Over the long term, the returns on the Fund’s investments are expected to exhibit low or negative correlation with stocks and bonds.

Because commodity-linked investments are available from a relatively small number of issuers, the Fund’s investments will be particularly subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the commodity-linked derivative (which issuer may also serve as counterparty to a substantial number of the Fund’s commodity-linked and other derivative investments) will not fulfill its contractual obligations.

Investments in the Wholly-Owned Subsidiary

The Fund may invest in the GMB Subsidiary. Investments in the GMB Subsidiary are expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the commodity markets within the limitations of Subchapter M of the Code and IRS revenue rulings, as discussed below under “TAXATION—Fund Taxation.” The GMB Subsidiary is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and the GMB Subsidiary is overseen by its own board of managers. The Fund is currently the sole shareholder of the GMB Subsidiary. The GMB Subsidiary may invest without limitation in commodity index-linked securities (including leveraged and unleveraged structured notes) and other commodity-linked securities and derivative instruments that provide exposure to the performance of the commodity markets. Although a Fund may invest in commodity-linked derivative instruments directly, the Fund may gain exposure to these derivative instruments indirectly by investing in the GMB Subsidiary. The GMB Subsidiary may also invest in other instruments, including fixed income securities, either as investments or to serve as margin or collateral for the GMB Subsidiary’s derivative positions, as well as volatility index derivatives and foreign currency transactions (including forward contracts). To the extent that a Fund invests in the GMB Subsidiary, it may be subject to the risks associated with those derivative instruments and other securities, which are discussed elsewhere in the applicable Prospectus and this SAI.

The GMB Subsidiary is not an investment company registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in the applicable Prospectus and this SAI, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act and other U.S. regulations. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the GMB Subsidiary to operate as described in the applicable Prospectus and this SAI and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.

The following is added after the first sentence under the “*Management Services*” section of the SAI:

GSAM will also serve as investment adviser to the GMB Subsidiary.

This Supplement should be retained with your Prospectus and SAI for future reference.

GOLDMAN SACHS TRUST

Institutional Shares of the
Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund
(the “Fund”)

*Supplement dated January 29, 2025, to the
Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), each dated December 29, 2024*

Effective on or about July 1, 2025, (the “Effective Date”) Neill Nuttall will no longer serve as a portfolio manager for the Fund. Alexandra Wilson-Elizondo and Siwen Wu will continue to serve as portfolio managers for the Fund.

Accordingly, as of the close of business on the Effective Date, the Fund’s disclosures are modified as follows:

All references to Mr. Nuttall in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI are deleted in their entirety.

This Supplement should be retained with your Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI for future reference.

Prospectus

December 29, 2024

**Goldman
Sachs**

Asset
Management

GOLDMAN SACHS GLOBAL MANAGED BETA FUND

- Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund
- Institutional Shares: GGMBX

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION AND COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION HAVE NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND IS NOT A BANK DEPOSIT AND IS NOT INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY. AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND INVOLVES INVESTMENT RISKS, AND YOU MAY LOSE MONEY IN THE FUND.

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Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund—Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs Global Managed Beta Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide long-term capital growth.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Institutional
Management Fees	0.30%
Other Expenses	0.04%
Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses	0.12%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	0.46%
Fee Waiver ²	(0.08)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver¹	0.38%

¹ The “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” and “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver” do not correlate to the ratios of the total expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include “Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses.”

² The Investment Adviser has agreed to waive a portion of its management fee payable by the Fund in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to the affiliated funds in which the Fund invests, except those management fees it earns from the Fund’s investments of cash collateral received in connection with securities lending transactions in affiliated funds through at least December 29, 2025, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLE

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

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

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Shares	\$39	\$140	\$250	\$571

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities or instruments (i.e., “turns over” its portfolio). A high rate of portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, which must be borne by the Fund and its shareholders, and is also likely to result in higher short-term capital gains for taxable shareholders. These costs are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, but are reflected in the Fund’s performance. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024 was 56% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund primarily seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of global equity asset classes (the “Underlying Asset Classes”) that provide broad beta exposure to the global equity markets. “Beta” refers to the component of returns that is attributable to broad market risk exposure. The Investment Adviser will determine the capital allocation to the Underlying Asset Classes (and within the Underlying Asset Classes) based on its cycle-aware long term strategic allocation model, which may include factor-based diversification.

The Fund currently intends to gain exposure to the Underlying Asset Classes, and in the approximate ranges, listed below:

Underlying Asset Classes	Range of Portfolio Investment
Global Large Cap Equity	40% – 100%
Global Small Cap Equity	0% – 30%
Emerging Markets Equity	0% – 25%

The Fund may also employ a macro hedging strategy that seeks to diversify the Fund’s overall exposure to the global equity asset classes. This hedging strategy primarily entails the purchase of options on interest rates or fixed income instruments and it has risk/return characteristics with low expected correlation to that of the global equity markets. The Investment Adviser intends to employ this hedging strategy as a diversifying complement to the Underlying Asset Classes.

The Fund may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), futures and other instruments that provide economic exposures to the Underlying Asset Classes. The Fund may also invest directly in equity securities, including real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities or obtain exposures to Underlying Asset Classes that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Fund may use currency management techniques, primarily forward foreign currency contracts, for hedging or non-hedging purposes.

The Fund intends to have investments economically tied to at least three countries, including the United States, and may invest in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries. Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest no more than 25% of its total assets in emerging markets equity securities and no more than 30% of its total assets in the securities of small capitalization companies. The Fund may invest without restriction as to issuer capitalization, currency, maturity or credit rating.

The Fund may use leverage (*e.g.*, by borrowing or through derivatives). The Fund may invest in derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Fund’s derivative investments may include: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices; (ii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; (iii) forward contracts, including currency forwards; and (iv) swaps, including equity, currency, interest rate, total return, and credit default swaps. As a result, the sum of the Fund’s investment exposures may at times exceed the amount of assets invested in the Fund, although these exposures may vary over time. The use of leverage magnifies gains and losses. As a result of the Fund’s use of derivatives, the Fund may also hold significant amounts of U.S. Treasuries or short-term investments, including money market funds and short duration bond funds, cash and time deposits, and enter into repurchase agreements.

The Fund expects to engage in put and call option transactions to gain exposure to the global equity markets. A put option gives the purchaser the right to sell the option’s reference security to the Fund at an agreed-upon exercise price prior to the option’s expiration, and a call option gives the purchaser the right to buy the option’s reference security from the Fund at an agreed-upon exercise price prior to the option’s expiration. This options-based strategy seeks to generate returns in moderately rising or moderately declining global equity markets where the Investment Adviser believes realized volatility will be lower than the volatility implied by the option prices. In such markets, the Fund would generally realize gains to the extent the income from collected premiums exceeds the aggregate appreciation or depreciation of the reference security relative to the exercise price. Conversely, in sharply rising or sharply declining global equity markets, the Fund may experience losses to the extent that the aggregate appreciation or depreciation of the reference security relative to the exercise price exceeds the income from collected premiums. Furthermore, the strategy may detract from the Fund’s relative performance in sharply rising global equity markets because it limits the Fund’s opportunity to profit from an increase in the equity prices beyond the exercise price, and may not fully protect the Fund in sharply declining global equity markets because the Fund will continue to bear the risk of a decline in the value of its portfolio securities.

In selecting individual securities, the Fund may use a rules-based methodology, in combination with a qualitative overlay, that emphasizes fundamentally-based and market-based stock selection, portfolio construction and efficient implementation. The Fund may seek to gain exposure to Underlying Asset Classes using a factor-based diversification approach, rather than obtaining such exposure through market capitalization weighted indices. Factor-based diversification seeks to capture common sources of active equity returns, including, but not limited to, the following factors: Momentum, Valuation, Volatility and Quality. The Momentum factor seeks to identify companies whose stock prices are expected to increase or decrease (by, among other things, evaluating each company’s recent performance results). The Valuation factor seeks to identify companies whose stock prices are trading at a discount to their fundamental or intrinsic value (by, among other things, comparing each company’s book value to market value). The Volatility factor seeks to identify companies whose stock prices are expected to have a relatively lower degree of fluctuation over time. The Quality factor seeks to identify companies that are expected to generate higher returns on assets (*i.e.*, more profitable). The Investment Adviser seeks to capitalize on the low correlations in returns across these factors by diversifying exposure to securities selected based on such factors. The Fund may make investment decisions that deviate from those generated by the Investment Adviser’s proprietary models, at the discretion of the Investment Adviser. In addition, the Investment Adviser may, in its discretion, make changes to its quantitative techniques, or use other quantitative techniques that are based on its proprietary research.

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund’s performance against the MSCI All Country World Index Investable Market Index (“MSCI ACWI IMI”) (Net, USD, 50% Non-US Developed Hedged to USD).

Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or any government agency. The Fund should not be relied upon as a complete investment program. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Investments in the Fund involve substantial risks which prospective investors should consider carefully before investing. The Fund’s principal risks are presented below in alphabetical order, and not in the order of importance or potential exposure.

Asset Allocation Risk. The Fund’s allocations to the various Underlying Asset Classes may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

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

Expenses. By investing in pooled investment vehicles (including investment companies and ETFs) indirectly through the Fund, the investor will incur not only a proportionate share of the expenses of the other pooled investment vehicles held by the Fund (including operating costs and investment management fees), but also expenses of the Fund.

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

Geographic Risk. If the Fund focuses its investments in issuers located in a particular country or geographic region, the Fund may be subjected to a greater extent than if investments were less focused, to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions and developments that may be particular to that country or region, such as: adverse securities markets; adverse exchange rates; adverse social, political, regulatory, economic, business, environmental or other developments; or natural disasters.

Index/Tracking Error Risk. While the Investment Adviser will utilize certain indices as references for making investments for the Fund, the Fund will not attempt to fully replicate the investments, or match the performance, of each such index. Accordingly, the Fund’s allocations to any asset class, and thus the Fund’s overall portfolio composition and performance may not match, and may vary substantially from, that of any index that it may use to measure its investment performance (whether overall or with respect to any asset class) for any period of time. Unlike the Fund, the returns of an index are not reduced by investment and other operating expenses. At times, the Fund’s assets may not be fully invested in securities and instruments attempting to approximate the returns of an index. Due to regulatory or market constraints, the Fund may be unable to obtain sufficient exposure to a particular asset class (e.g., commodities).

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund will implement macro hedges by using an interest rate options strategy with risk/return characteristics that has low expected correlation to that of the global equity markets. A declining interest rate environment could cause the exposure value of the Fund’s macro-hedging strategy to decrease, which could impair the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. Generally, the fund will implement the strategy by purchasing interest rate options that may profit if rates fall, remain constant or rise less than what is expected for the interest rate yield curve. The strategy may be less likely to generate positive returns during a period of rising rates.

Investments in ETFs. The Fund may invest directly in ETFs, including affiliated ETFs. The Fund’s investments in ETFs will be subject to the restrictions applicable to investments by an investment company in other investment companies, unless relief is otherwise provided under the terms of an SEC exemptive order or SEC exemptive rule.

Large Shareholder Transactions Risk. The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders, such as institutional investors and Goldman Sachs affiliates, purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such large shareholder redemptions, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly, may cause the Fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so,

which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity. Similarly, large Fund share purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash or otherwise maintains a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in the Fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund's expense ratio.

Leverage Risk. Borrowing and the use of derivatives may result in leverage and may increase market exposure and make the Fund more volatile. When the Fund uses leverage the sum of the Fund's investment exposures may significantly exceed the amount of assets invested in the Fund, although these exposures may vary over time. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet margin/collateral requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so. The use of leverage by the Fund can substantially increase the Fund's investment risks and cause losses to be realized more quickly.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. Illiquid investments may be more difficult to value. Liquidity risk may also refer to the risk that the Fund will not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period because of unusual market conditions, declining prices of the securities sold, an unusually high volume of redemption requests or other reasons. To meet redemption requests, the Fund may be forced to sell securities, at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities or the lack of an active market. The potential for liquidity risk may be magnified by a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income funds may be higher than normal, potentially causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity. These risks may be more pronounced in connection with the Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries. Redemptions by large shareholders may have a negative impact on the Fund's liquidity.

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

Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Risk. Investments in mid-capitalization and small-capitalization companies involve greater risks than those associated with larger, more established companies. These securities may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity, and these issuers often face greater business risks.

MAS Transactions Risk. The Multi-Asset Solutions Group ("MAS" or the "MAS Group"), a business unit within GSAM, currently provides investment advisory services to certain client accounts in respect of which it has discretionary authority to effect investment decisions, as well as client accounts in respect of which it provides investment advice but does not have the discretion to effect investment decisions without the specific instruction of the clients. It is currently expected that certain MAS client accounts will invest in the Fund. Investments by MAS client accounts in the Fund may be made at any time and from time to time, could be substantial and could represent a substantial proportion of the Fund's capital. As a result of GSAM's position as Investment Adviser to the Fund and the investment advisory services provided to client accounts through MAS, GSAM may possess information relating to the Fund and MAS client accounts that it would not otherwise possess. Discretionary client accounts advised by MAS may, to the extent permitted by applicable law, purchase and redeem shares from the Fund on the basis of such knowledge, and other shareholders of the Fund, including non-discretionary client accounts advised by MAS, will not be informed of such purchases or redemptions. Redemptions by discretionary client accounts advised by MAS could have an adverse effect on the Fund and its other shareholders, including non-discretionary client accounts advised by MAS. In addition, MAS may effect subscriptions to and full or partial redemptions from the Fund for discretionary client accounts in advance of receiving directions from non-discretionary client accounts regarding such clients' investments in the Fund, and non-discretionary client accounts may be adversely affected. See also "Large Shareholder Transactions Risk."

Option Writing Risk. Writing (selling) options may limit the opportunity to profit from an increase or decrease in the market value of a reference security in exchange for up-front cash (the premium) at the time of selling the option. In a sharp rising or falling market, the Fund could significantly underperform the market or other portfolios without an option writing strategy. The Fund could also experience a sudden, significant permanent loss due to dramatic movements in the market value of reference security, which may far exceed the premiums received for writing the option. Such significant losses could cause significant deteriorations in the Fund's NAV. Furthermore, the premium received from the Fund's option writing strategies may not fully protect it against market movements because the Fund will continue to bear the risk of movements in the value of its portfolio investments.

REIT Risk. Risks associated with investments in the real estate industry (such as REITs) include, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage financing, variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; interest rates; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes and operating expenses; and changes in zoning laws. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or geographic region are subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. The securities of REITs involve greater risks than those associated with larger, more established companies and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements because of interest rate changes, economic conditions and other factors. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.

Stock Risk. Stock prices have historically risen and fallen in periodic cycles. U.S. and foreign stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility in the past and may do so again in the future.

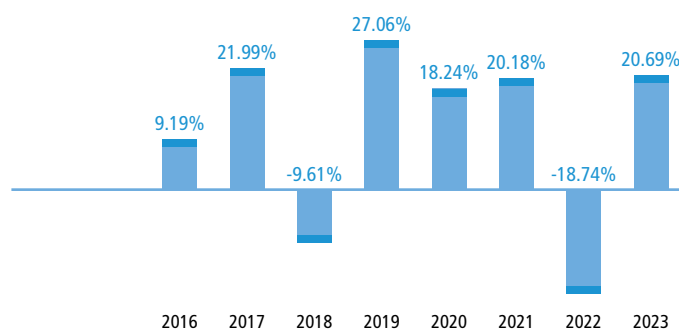
Swaps Risk. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount earned or realized on the “notional amount” of predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. Swaps can involve greater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

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing (a) changes in the performance of the Fund’s Institutional Shares from year to year; and (b) how the average annual total returns of the Fund’s Institutional Shares compare to those of a regulatorily required broad-based securities market index (MSCI ACWI IMI) (the “Regulatory Benchmark”) and the MSCI ACWI IMI (Net, USD, 50% Non-US Developed Hedged to USD) (the “Performance Benchmark”). The Performance Benchmark is generally more representative of the market sectors and/or types of investments in which the Fund invests or to which the Fund has exposure and which the Investment Adviser uses to measure the Fund’s performance. The Fund has included in the table below the performance of the Regulatory Benchmark, which represents a broader measure of market performance, to comply with new regulatory requirements. For additional information about these benchmark indices, please see “Additional Performance and Benchmark Information” on page 9 of the Prospectus. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost at am.gs.com or by calling the phone number on the back cover of the Prospectus.

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

CALENDAR YEAR (INSTITUTIONAL)



	Returns	Quarter ended
Year-to-Date Return	17.54%	September 30, 2024
During the periods shown in the chart above:		
Best Quarter Return	19.07%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-19.49%	March 31, 2020

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Institutional Shares				4/30/2015
Returns Before Taxes	20.69%	12.11%	8.42%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	20.17%	10.46%	7.16%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	12.57%	9.19%	6.40%	
MSCI ACWI IMI (Net, USD, 50% Non-US Developed Hedged to USD)	21.86%	12.02%	8.35%	
MSCI ACWI IMI Index	21.58%	11.49%	7.88%	

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

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. is the investment adviser for the Fund (the “Investment Adviser” or “GSAM”).

Portfolio Managers: Neill Nuttall, Managing Director and Co-Chief Investment Officer, MAS, has managed the Fund since 2015; Alexandra Wilson-Elizondo, Managing Director, has managed the Fund since 2022; and Siwen Wu, Vice President, MAS, has managed the Fund since 2019.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

The minimum initial investment for Institutional Shares is, generally, \$1,000,000 for individual or certain institutional investors, alone or in combination with other assets under the management of the Investment Adviser and its affiliates. The minimum initial investment requirement is not imposed on certain employee benefit plans or certain investment advisers investing on behalf of other accounts.

There is no minimum subsequent investment for Institutional shareholders.

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

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

Investment Management Approach

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide long-term capital growth. The Fund's investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' notice.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund primarily seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a diversified portfolio of Underlying Asset Classes that provide broad beta exposure to the global equity markets. "Beta" refers to the component of returns that is attributable to broad market risk exposure. The Investment Adviser will determine the capital allocation to the Underlying Asset Classes (and within the Underlying Asset Classes) based on its cycle-aware long term strategic allocation model, which may include factor-based diversification.

The Fund currently intends to gain exposure to the Underlying Asset Classes, and in the approximate ranges, listed below:

Underlying Asset Classes	Range of Portfolio Investment
Global Large Cap Equity	40% – 100%
Global Small Cap Equity	0% – 30%
Emerging Markets Equity	0% – 25%

The Fund may also employ a macro hedging strategy that seeks to diversify the Fund's overall exposure to the global equity asset classes. This hedging strategy primarily entails the purchase of options on interest rates or fixed income instruments and it has risk/return characteristics with low expected correlation to that of the global equity markets. The Investment Adviser intends to employ this hedging strategy as a diversifying complement to the Underlying Asset Classes.

The Fund may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated ETFs, futures and other instruments that provide economic exposures to the Underlying Asset Classes. The Fund may also invest directly in equity securities, including REITs.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest no more than 25% of its total assets in emerging markets equity securities and no more than 30% of its total assets in the securities of small capitalization companies. The Fund may invest without restriction as to issuer capitalization, currency, maturity or credit rating.

The Fund intends to have investments economically tied to at least three countries, including the United States, and may invest in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries.

In determining whether an issuer is economically tied to a particular country, the Investment Adviser will consider whether the issuer:

- Has a class of securities whose principal securities market is in that country;
- Has its principal office in that country;
- Derives 50% or more of its total revenue or profit from goods produced, sales made or services provided in that country;
- Maintains 50% or more of its assets in that country; or
- Is otherwise determined to be economically tied to that country by the Investment Adviser in its discretion. For example, the Investment Adviser may use the classifications assigned by third parties, including an issuer's "country of risk" as determined by Bloomberg or the classifications assigned to an issuer by the Fund's benchmark index provider. These classifications are generally based on a number of criteria, including an issuer's country of domicile, the primary stock exchange on which an issuer's securities trade, the location from which the majority of an issuer's revenue is derived, and an issuer's reporting currency. Although the Investment Adviser may rely on these classifications, it is not required to do so.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities or obtain exposures to Underlying Asset Classes that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Fund may use currency management techniques, primarily forward foreign currency contracts, for hedging or non-hedging purposes.

The Fund may use leverage (e.g., by borrowing or through derivatives). The Fund may invest in derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Fund's derivative investments may include: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices; (ii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; (iii) forward contracts, including currency forwards; and (iv) swaps, including equity, currency, interest rate, total return, and credit default swaps. As a result, the sum of the Fund's investment exposures may at times exceed the amount of

assets invested in the Fund, although these exposures may vary over time. The use of leverage magnifies gains and losses. As a result of the Fund's use of derivatives, the Fund may also hold significant amounts of U.S. Treasuries or short-term investments, including money market funds and short duration bond funds, cash and time deposits, and enter into repurchase agreements.

The Fund expects to engage in put and call option transactions to gain exposure to the global equity markets. A put option gives the purchaser the right to sell the option's reference security to the Fund at an agreed-upon exercise price prior to the option's expiration, and a call option gives the purchaser the right to buy the option's reference security from the Fund at an agreed-upon exercise price prior to the option's expiration. This options-based strategy seeks to generate returns in moderately rising or moderately declining global equity markets where the Investment Adviser believes realized volatility will be lower than the volatility implied by the option prices. In such markets, the Fund would generally realize gains to the extent the income from collected premiums exceeds the aggregate appreciation or depreciation of the reference security relative to the exercise price. Conversely, in sharply rising or sharply declining global equity markets, the Fund may experience losses to the extent that the aggregate appreciation or depreciation of the reference security relative to the exercise price exceeds the income from collected premiums. Furthermore, the strategy may detract from the Fund's relative performance in sharply rising global equity markets because it limits the Fund's opportunity to profit from an increase in the equity prices beyond the exercise price, and may not fully protect the Fund in sharply declining global equity markets because the Fund will continue to bear the risk of a decline in the value of its portfolio securities.

The Investment Adviser's MAS Group is responsible for the Fund's asset allocations. The MAS Group is GSAM's dedicated team responsible for designing, implementing, and managing multi-asset class portfolios. MAS utilizes a proprietary strategic asset allocation model that provides estimations of medium- and long-term risks, returns, and correlations across a large number of asset classes and investment strategies as an input to its multi-asset class allocation work for a diverse set of clients globally. For all its clients, and with respect to the Fund, MAS applies a risk-based approach to asset allocation that draws from both fundamental and quantitative disciplines with the intention of dynamically accessing a diversified set of risks and returns in a market cycle aware manner.

In selecting individual securities, the Fund may use a rules-based methodology, in combination with a qualitative overlay, that emphasizes fundamentally-based and market-based stock selection, portfolio construction and efficient implementation. The Fund may seek to gain exposure to Underlying Asset Classes using a factor-based diversification approach, rather than obtaining such exposure through market capitalization weighted indices. Factor based diversification seeks to capture common sources of active equity returns, including, but not limited to, the following factors: Momentum, Valuation, Volatility and Quality. The Momentum factor seeks to identify companies whose stock prices are expected to increase or decrease (by, among other things, evaluating each company's recent performance results). The Valuation factor seeks to identify companies whose stock prices are trading at a discount to their fundamental or intrinsic value (by, among other things, comparing each company's book value to market value). The Volatility factor seeks to identify companies whose stock prices are expected to have a relatively lower degree of fluctuation over time. The Quality factor seeks to identify companies that are expected to generate higher returns on assets (i.e., more profitable). The Investment Adviser seeks to capitalize on the low correlations in returns across these factors by diversifying exposure to securities selected based on such factors. As a result of the qualitative overlay, the Fund's investments may not correspond to those generated by the Investment Adviser's proprietary models. The Fund may make investment decisions that deviate from those generated by the Investment Adviser's proprietary models, at the discretion of the Investment Adviser, for a number of reasons including, but not limited to, corporate actions (e.g., reorganizations, mergers and buy-outs), industry events and/or trading liquidity. In addition, Investment Adviser may, in its discretion, make changes to its quantitative techniques, or use other quantitative techniques that are based on its proprietary research.

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against MSCI ACWI IMI (Net, USD, 50% Non-US Developed Hedged to USD). The Fund's broad-based securities market index is the MSCI ACWI IMI. The MSCI ACWI IMI represents an unmanaged, diversified portfolio of developed and emerging countries with the exception of the United States and Canada. The MSCI ACWI IMI (Net, USD, 50% Non-US Developed Hedged to USD) comprises the MSCI ACWI IMI (which consists of over 9,200 constituents and includes large, mid, small and micro-cap size segments for all developed markets countries in the index together with large, mid and small cap size segments for the emerging markets countries) and a currency hedge on 50% of the developed markets exposures.

GSAM Global Managed Beta Team's Investment Philosophy

In managing the Fund, the Investment Adviser seeks to budget or allocate portfolio risk, as opposed to capital. The Investment Adviser believes that a thoughtful diversification of risk in investment portfolios can be a significant component for successful realization of capital appreciation. The Investment Adviser thinks it is critical to:

- Thoughtfully invest in Underlying Asset Classes that seek to diversify exposures to different equity risks such as global large capitalization, global small capitalization, emerging markets, and to factors that include, but are not limited to, Momentum, Valuation, Volatility and Quality
- Consider employing systematic macro hedging strategies that seek to diversify overall exposure to global equity market volatility
- Adjust the relative sizing of these risk exposures based on:
 - Changes to the Investment Advisor's macro-economic views

- Absolute and relative valuation across the Fund's exposure
- Changes in the risk characteristics of the Fund's investments over time

The Investment Adviser uses a four-step approach in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objectives:

1. The Investment Adviser will utilize a strategic asset allocation process to allocate risk across (and within) the Underlying Asset Classes. This process focuses on factor-based risk diversification. The strategic asset allocation will be periodically reviewed and adjusted based on the market views of the Investment Adviser in order to react to changes in the macro-economic environment.
2. The Investment Adviser may implement dynamic market views with the goal of improving the Fund's risk-adjusted return. (The risk-adjusted return on an investment takes into account the risk associated with that investment relative to other potential investments.) The Fund's positioning may change over time based on medium- to long-term market views; these views may impact the relative weighting across asset classes as well as the allocation to securities, sectors and industries, and the overall level of Fund risk. Market views may be developed from multiple sources, including fundamental analysis of the economy, the market cycle, asset class valuation, regulatory and policy action, and market technical or trading factors.
3. Once the Investment Adviser has determined the allocations to each Underlying Asset Class, the Investment Adviser will seek to gain exposure to those Underlying Asset Classes through investments in ETFs, futures, equity securities and options, among other instruments. Concurrently, the Fund may employ options and options-based strategies to systematically diversify equity risk exposure.
4. As part of its risk management process, the Investment Adviser will seek to assess and adjust portfolio risk using its systems and infrastructure. The Investment Adviser will monitor the potential for market drawdowns or significant changes in the market or economic environment using a broad suite of portfolio management tools and infrastructure.

Sell Discipline:

The Investment Adviser may decide to rebalance or sell a position for various reasons including valuation and price considerations, readjustment of the Investment Adviser's outlook based on subsequent events, the Investment Adviser's ongoing assessment of the quality and effectiveness of management, new investment ideas that offer the potential for better risk/reward profiles than existing holdings, or for risk management purposes. In addition, the Investment Adviser may also sell a position in order to meet shareholder redemptions.

The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, political or other conditions. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in U.S. Government Securities, commercial paper rated at least A-2 by S&P Global Ratings, P-2 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or having a comparable credit rating from another NRSRO (or if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable quality), certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, non-convertible preferred stocks and non-convertible corporate bonds with a remaining maturity of less than one year, ETFs and other investment companies and cash items. **When the Fund's assets are invested in such instruments, the Fund may not be achieving its investment objective.**

ADDITIONAL FEES AND EXPENSES

"Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" reflect the expenses (including the management fees) borne by the Fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies.

ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE AND BENCHMARK INFORMATION

The below is additional information that relates to the "Performance" section of the Fund's summary section.

Note that the "Best Quarter" and "Worst Quarter" figures shown in the "Performance" section of the Fund's Summary section are applicable only to the time period covered by the bar chart.

The definitions below apply to the after-tax returns shown in the "Performance" section of the Fund's Summary section.

Average Annual Total Returns Before Taxes. These returns do not reflect taxes on distributions on the Fund's Shares nor do they show how performance can be impacted by taxes when shares are redeemed (sold) by you.

Average Annual Total Returns After Taxes on Distributions. These returns assume that taxes are paid on distributions on Fund's Institutional Shares (i.e., dividends and capital gains) but do not reflect taxes that may be incurred upon redemption (sale) of the Institutional Shares at the end of the performance period.

Average Annual Total Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares. These returns reflect taxes paid on distributions on the Fund's Institutional Shares and taxes applicable when the shares are redeemed (sold).

Note on Tax Rates. The after-tax performance figures are calculated using the historically highest individual federal marginal income tax rates at the time of the distributions and do not reflect state and local taxes. In calculating the federal income taxes due on redemptions, capital gains taxes resulting from a redemption are subtracted from the redemption proceeds and the tax benefits from capital losses resulting from the redemption are added to the redemption proceeds. Under certain circumstances, the addition of the tax benefits from capital losses resulting from redemptions may cause the Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares to be greater than the Returns After Taxes on Distributions or even the Returns Before Taxes.

Note on Benchmarks. References in the Prospectus to a Fund's Regulatory or Performance Benchmark (or any other benchmark) are for informational purposes only, and unless otherwise noted, are not an indication of how a particular Fund is managed or a particular Fund's risk characteristics.

OTHER INVESTMENT PRACTICES AND SECURITIES

Although the Fund's principal investment strategies are described in the Fund's Summary – Principal Strategy section of the Prospectus, the following tables identify some of the investment techniques that may (but are not required to) be used by the Fund in seeking to achieve its investment objective. The Fund may be subject to additional limitations on its investments not shown here. Numbers in these tables show allowable usage only; for actual usage, consult the Fund's Form N-CSR dated August 31, 2024. For more information about these and other investment practices and securities, see Appendix A.

The Fund publishes on its website (am.gs.com) complete portfolio holdings as of the end of each month, subject to a 30-day lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed. In addition, a description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

- 10 Percent of total assets (including securities lending collateral) (italic type)
 10 Percent of net assets (excluding borrowings for investment purposes) (roman type)
 • No specific percentage limitation on usage; limited only by the objective and strategies of the Fund

Investment Practices

	Global Managed Beta Fund
Borrowings	33⅓
Credit, Currency, Equity, Index, Interest Rate, Total Return, Mortgage Swaps and Options on Swaps	•
Custodial Receipts and Trust Certificates	•
Direct Equity Investments	•
Foreign Currency Transactions (including forward contracts)	•
Futures Contracts and Options and Swaps on Futures Contracts	•
Illiquid Investments*	15
Interest Rate Caps, Floors and Collars	•
Investment Company Securities (including ETFs)**	10
Options ¹	•
Options on Foreign Currencies	•
Repurchase Agreements	•
Securities Lending	33⅓
Short Positions	•

* Illiquid investments are any investments that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

** This percentage limitation does not apply to the Fund's investments in investment companies (including ETFs) where a higher percentage limitation is permitted under the Investment Company Act or rules, regulations or exemptive relief thereunder.

¹ The Fund may sell call and put options and purchase call and put options on securities and securities indices in which it may invest.

- 10 Percent of total assets (italic type)
- 10 Percent of net assets (excluding borrowings for investment purposes)
- No specific percentage limitation on usage; limited only by the objective and strategies of the Fund

	Global Managed Beta Fund
Investment Securities	
America, European and Global Depositary Receipts	•
Emerging Country Securities	25
Equity Investments	•
Fixed Income Securities	•
Foreign Securities	•
Preferred Stock, Warrants and Stock Purchase Rights	•
Structured Securities (which may include equity or credit linked notes)	•
Temporary Investments	•
U.S. Government Securities	•

Risks of the Fund

Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other governmental agency. The principal risks of the Fund are discussed in the Summary section of the Prospectus. The following section provides additional information on the risks that apply to the Fund, which may result in a loss of your investment. The risks applicable to the Fund are presented below in alphabetical order, and not in the order of importance or potential exposure. The Fund should not be relied upon as a complete investment program. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

	Global Managed Beta Fund
✓ Principal Risk	
• Additional Risk	
Absence of Regulation	•
Asset Allocation	✓
Counterparty	•
Credit/Default	•
Cybersecurity	•
Derivatives	✓
Emerging Countries	✓
Expenses	✓
Foreign	✓
Geographic	✓
Index/Tracking Error	✓
Interest Rate	✓
Investments in ETFs	✓
Large Shareholder Transactions	✓
Leverage	✓
Liquidity	✓
Management	•
Market	✓
Mid-Cap and Small-Cap	✓
MAS Transactions	✓
NAV	•
Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading	•
Option Writing Risk	✓
REIT	✓
Short Position	•
Stock	✓
Swaps	✓
U.S. Government Securities	•

- **Absence of Regulation Risk**—The Fund engages in OTC transactions, which trade in a dealer network, rather than on an exchange. In general, there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets (in which option contracts and certain options on swaps are generally traded) than of transactions entered into on organized exchanges.
- **Asset Allocation Risk**—The Fund's allocations to the various Underlying Asset Classes may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective. It is possible that the Investment Adviser will allocate Fund assets to asset classes that perform poorly or underperform other investments under various market conditions.
- **Counterparty Risk**—Many of the protections afforded to cleared transactions, such as the security afforded by transacting through a clearing house, might not be available in connection with certain OTC transactions. Therefore, in those instances in which the Fund enters into certain OTC transactions, the Fund will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Fund will sustain losses. However, recent regulatory developments require margin on certain uncleared OTC transactions which may reduce, but not eliminate, this risk.
- **Credit/Default Risk**—An issuer or guarantor of fixed income securities or instruments held by a Fund (which may have low credit ratings) may default on its obligation to pay interest and repay principal or default on any other obligation. The credit quality of the Fund's portfolio securities or instruments may meet the Fund's credit quality requirements at the time of purchase but then

deteriorate thereafter, and such a deterioration can occur rapidly. In certain instances, the downgrading or default of a single holding or guarantor of the Fund's holdings may impair the Fund's liquidity and have the potential to cause significant deterioration in NAV. These risks are heightened in market environments where interest rates are rising as well as in connection with the Fund's investments in non-investment grade fixed income securities.

- **Cybersecurity Risk**—The Fund may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting confidential information and other data that is maintained online or digitally for financial gain, denial-of-service attacks on websites causing operational disruption, and the unauthorized release of confidential information and other data. Cyber-attacks have the ability to cause significant disruptions and impact business operations; to result in financial losses; to prevent shareholders from transacting business; to interfere with the 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. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund or its Investment Adviser, custodian, Transfer Agent, or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Derivatives Risk**—The Fund's use of options, futures, forwards, swaps and other derivatives and similar instruments (collectively referred to in this paragraph as "derivatives") may result in losses, including due to adverse market movements. Derivatives, which may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other assets and instruments, may increase market exposure and be illiquid or less liquid, volatile, difficult to price and leveraged so that small changes in the value of the underlying assets or instruments may produce disproportionate losses to the Fund. Certain derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill, or lacks the capacity or authority to fulfill, its contractual obligations, liquidity risk, which includes the risk that the Fund will not be able to close its derivatives position when it is advantageous to do so, and risks arising from margin requirements, which include the risk that the Fund will be required to pay additional margin or set aside additional collateral to maintain open derivative positions. Derivatives may be used for both hedging and non-hedging purposes.

The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with investments in more traditional securities and instruments, and there is no guarantee that the use of derivatives will achieve their intended result. If the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of the timing or level of fluctuation in securities prices, interest rates, currency prices or other variables, the use of derivatives could result in losses, which in some cases may be significant. A lack of correlation between changes in the value of derivatives and the value of the portfolio assets (if any) being hedged could also result in losses. In addition, there is a risk that the performance of the derivatives or other instruments used by the Investment Adviser to replicate the performance of a particular asset class may not accurately track the performance of that asset class. Derivatives are also subject to liquidity risk and risks arising from margin requirements. There is also risk of loss if the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of the timing or level of fluctuation in securities prices, interest rates, currency prices or other variables. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may increase or accelerate the amount of taxes payable by shareholders.

The use of derivatives is also subject to operational and legal risks. Operational risks generally refer to risks related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls, and human error. Legal risks generally refer to risks of loss resulting from insufficient documentation or legality or enforceability of a contract.

- **Emerging Countries Risk**—Investments in securities of issuers located in emerging countries are subject to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities. In addition, the securities markets of most emerging countries are less liquid, developed and efficient, are subject to greater price volatility, and have smaller market capitalizations. In addition, emerging markets and frontier countries may have more or less government regulation and generally do not impose as extensive and frequent accounting, auditing, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging and frontier market countries, which could negatively affect the Investment Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on the Fund's performance. Further, investments in securities of issuers located in certain emerging countries involve the risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, substantial economic, political and social disruptions and the imposition of sanctions or exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). The legal remedies for investors in emerging and frontier markets may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited. These risks are not normally associated with investments in more developed countries. For more information about these risks, see Appendix A.
- **Expenses Risk**—By investing in pooled investment vehicles (including investment companies and ETFs) and real estate investment trusts ("REITs") indirectly through the Fund, the investor will incur not only a proportionate share of the expenses of the other pooled investment vehicles and REITs held by the Fund (including operating costs and investment management fees), in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Fund. The expenses associated with the Fund's investments in REITs are not reflected in the Fund's Annual Fund Operating Expense table. In addition, the Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such investments in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Fund invests therein..

- **Foreign Risk**—When the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to risk of loss not typically associated with U.S. issuers. Loss may result because of more or less foreign government regulation; less public information; less stringent investor protections; less stringent accounting, corporate governance, financial reporting and disclosure standards; less liquid, developed or efficient trading markets; greater volatility; and less economic, political and social stability in the countries in which the Fund invests. Loss may also result from, among other things, deteriorating economic and business conditions in other countries, including the United States, regional and global conflicts, the imposition of sanctions, exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), foreign taxes, confiscation of assets and property, trade restrictions (including tariffs), expropriations and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, higher transaction costs, difficulty enforcing contractual obligations or from problems in share registration, settlement or custody. The type and severity of sanctions and other similar measures, including counter sanctions and other retaliatory actions, that may be imposed could vary broadly in scope, and their impact is impossible to predict. These types of measures may include, but are not limited to, banning a sanctioned country from global payment systems that facilitate cross-border payments, restricting the settlement of securities transactions by certain investors, and freezing the assets of particular countries, entities, or persons. The imposition of sanctions and other similar measures could, among other things, cause a decline in the value and/or liquidity of securities issued by the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, downgrades in the credit ratings of the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, devaluation of the sanctioned country's currency, and increased market volatility and disruption in the sanctioned country and throughout the world. Sanctions and other similar measures could limit or prevent the Fund from buying and selling securities (in the sanctioned country and other markets), significantly delay or prevent the settlement of securities transactions, and significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and performance. The Fund, or the Investment Adviser may determine not to invest in, or may limit its overall investment in, a particular issuer, country or geographic region due to, among other things, heightened risks regarding repatriation restrictions, confiscation of assets and property, expropriation or nationalization. Geopolitical developments in certain countries in which the Fund may invest have caused, or may in the future cause, significant volatility in financial markets. These and other geopolitical developments, including regional armed conflict in Europe and elsewhere, could negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments.

The Fund's investments in foreign securities may also be subject to foreign currency risk, as described above, the risk of negative foreign currency rate fluctuations, which may cause the value of securities denominated in such foreign currency (or other instruments through which the Fund may have exposure to foreign currencies) to decline in value. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Foreign risks will normally be greatest when the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in emerging countries. For more information about these risks, see Appendix A.

- **Geographic Risk**—If the Fund focuses its investments in securities of issuers located in a particular country or geographic region, the Fund may be subjected, to a greater extent than if its investments were less focused, to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions and developments that may be particular to that country or region, such as: adverse securities markets; adverse exchange rates; adverse social, political, regulatory, economic, business, environmental or other developments; or natural disasters.
- **Index/Tracking Error Risk**—While the Investment Adviser will utilize certain indices as references for making investments for the Fund, the Fund will not attempt to fully replicate the investments, or match the performance, of each such index. Accordingly, the Fund's allocations to any asset class, and thus the Fund's overall portfolio composition and performance may not match, and may vary substantially from, that of any index that it may use to measure its investment performance (whether overall or with respect to any asset class) for any period of time. Unlike the Fund, the returns of an index are not reduced by investment and other operating expenses. At times, the Fund's assets may not be fully invested in securities and instruments attempting to approximate the returns of an index. Due to regulatory or market constraints, the Fund may be unable to obtain sufficient exposure to a particular asset class (e.g., commodities).
- **Interest Rate Risk**—When interest rates increase, fixed income securities or instruments held by the Fund (which may include inflation protected securities) will generally decline in value. Long-term fixed income securities or instruments will normally have more price volatility because of this risk than short-term fixed income securities or instruments. A wide variety of market factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policy, rising inflation and changes in general economic conditions. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates and/or volatility. In addition, changes in monetary policy may exacerbate the risks associated with changing interest rates. Funds with longer average portfolio durations will generally be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than funds with a shorter average portfolio duration. Fluctuations in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of fixed income securities and instruments held by the Fund.

The Fund will implement macro hedges by using an interest rate options strategy with risk/return characteristics that has low expected correlation to that of the global equity markets. The writing and purchase of options is a highly specialized activity which involves special investment risks. The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to anticipate future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities (or currency) markets. Generally, the Fund will implement the strategy by purchasing interest rate options that may profit if rates fall, remain constant or

rise less than what is expected for the interest rate yield curve. The strategy may be less likely to generate positive returns during a period of rising rates. A rising interest rate environment could cause the exposure value of the Fund's macro-hedging strategy to decrease, which could impair the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

It is difficult to predict the magnitude, timing or direction of interest rate changes and the impact these changes will have on the markets in which the Fund invests.

- **Investments in ETFs Risk**—The Fund may also invest directly in affiliated and/or unaffiliated ETFs. The Fund's investments in these ETFs will be subject to limitations and/or conditions prescribed by the Investment Company Act or rules, regulations or exemptive relief thereunder.
- **Large Shareholder Transactions Risk**—The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders, such as other funds, institutional investors (including those trading by use of non-discretionary mathematical formulas), financial intermediaries (who may make investment decisions on behalf of underlying clients and/or include the Fund in their investment model), individuals, accounts and Goldman Sachs affiliates, purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Fund. Such large shareholder redemptions, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly, may cause the Fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity. Similarly, large Fund share purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash or otherwise maintains a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, a large redemption could result in the Fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund's expense ratio.
- **Leverage Risk**—Leverage creates exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the initial amount invested. Borrowing and the use of derivatives may result in leverage and may increase market exposure and make the Fund more volatile. When the Fund uses leverage, the sum of the Fund's investment exposures may significantly exceed the amount of assets invested in the Fund, although these exposures may vary over time. Relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of a leveraged investment. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet margin/collateral requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so. The use of leverage by the Fund can substantially increase the Fund's investment risks and cause losses to be realized more quickly.
- **Liquidity Risk**—The Fund may invest in securities or instruments that trade in lower volumes, that are less liquid than other investments and/or that may become illiquid or less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. When there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, the Fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell the security or instrument at all. An inability to sell one or more portfolio positions can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities.

Illiquidity can be caused by a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a willing buyer, or legal restrictions on the securities' resale.

Because the Fund may invest in non-investment grade fixed income securities, small- and mid-capitalization stocks, REITs and/or emerging country issuers, the Fund may be especially subject to the risk that during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within a particular investment category, may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events (including periods of rapid interest rate changes), or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate.

Liquidity risk may also refer to the risk that the Fund will not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period stated in the Prospectus or without significant dilution to remaining investors' interests because of unusual market conditions, declining prices of the securities sold, an unusually high volume of redemption requests or other reasons. While the Fund reserves the right to meet redemption requests through in-kind distributions, the Fund may instead choose to raise cash to meet redemption requests through sales of portfolio securities or permissible borrowings. If the Fund is forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, such sales may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and dilute remaining investors' interests.

Certain shareholders, including clients or affiliates of the Investment Adviser and/or other funds managed by the Investment Adviser, may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the Fund's shares. Redemptions by these shareholders of their shares of the Fund may further increase the Fund's liquidity risk and may impact the Fund's NAV. These shareholders may include, for example, institutional investors, funds of funds, discretionary advisory clients, certain participating insurance companies, accounts or Goldman Sachs affiliates and other shareholders, whose buy-sell decisions are controlled by a single decision-maker.

- **Management Risk**—The strategy used by the Investment Adviser may fail to produce the intended results.

- **Market Risk**—The value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world. Price changes may be temporary or last for extended periods. The Fund’s investments may be overweighted from time to time in one or more sectors or countries, which will increase the Fund’s exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those sectors or countries.

Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Furthermore, local, regional and global events such as war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats could also adversely impact issuers, markets and economies, including in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. could be negatively impacted if the value of a portfolio holding were harmed by such political or economic conditions or events. In addition, governmental and quasi-governmental organizations have taken a number of unprecedented actions designed to support the markets. Such conditions, events and actions may result in greater market risk.

- **Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Risk**—The securities of mid-capitalization and small-capitalization companies involve greater risks than those associated with larger, more established companies and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. Both mid-capitalization and small-capitalization companies often have narrower markets and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund’s portfolio. Generally, the smaller the company size, the greater these risks become.
- **MAS Transactions Risk**—MAS, a business unit within GSAM, currently provides investment advisory services to certain client accounts in respect of which it has discretionary authority to effect investment decisions, as well as client accounts in respect of which it provides investment advice but does not have the discretion to effect investment decisions without the specific instruction of the clients. It is currently expected that certain MAS client accounts will invest in the Fund. Investments by MAS client accounts in the Fund may be made at any time and from time to time, could be substantial and could represent a substantial proportion of the Fund’s capital. As a result of GSAM’s position as Investment Adviser to the Fund and the investment advisory services provided to client accounts through MAS, GSAM may possess information relating to the Fund and MAS client accounts that it would not otherwise possess. Discretionary client accounts advised by MAS may, to the extent permitted by applicable law, purchase and redeem shares from the Fund on the basis of such knowledge, and other shareholders of the Fund, including non-discretionary client accounts advised by MAS, will not be informed of such purchases or redemptions. Redemptions by discretionary client accounts advised by MAS could have an adverse effect on the Fund and its other shareholders, including non-discretionary client accounts advised by MAS. In addition, MAS may effect subscriptions to and full or partial redemptions from the Fund for discretionary client accounts in advance of receiving directions from non-discretionary client accounts regarding such clients’ investments in the Fund, and non-discretionary client accounts may be adversely affected. See also “Large Shareholder Transactions Risk.”
- **NAV Risk**—The NAV of the Fund and the value of your investment will fluctuate.
- **Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk**—The Fund may engage in forward foreign currency transactions for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Fund’s Investment Adviser may purchase or sell foreign currencies through the use of forward contracts based on the Investment Adviser’s judgment regarding the direction of the market for a particular foreign currency or currencies. In pursuing this strategy, the Investment Adviser seeks to profit from anticipated movements in currency rates by establishing “long” and/or “short” positions in forward contracts on various foreign currencies. Foreign exchange rates can be extremely volatile and a variance in the degree of volatility of the market or in the direction of the market from the Investment Adviser’s expectations may produce significant losses to the Fund. Some of the transactions may also be subject to interest rate risk.
- **Option Writing Risk**—When the Fund writes (sells) a call or put option, it receives up-front cash (the premium) at the time of selling the option but limits its opportunity to profit from an increase or decrease, respectively, in the market value of the reference security beyond the exercise price of the option. In a sharp rising or falling market, the Fund could significantly underperform the market or other portfolios without an option writing strategy. The Fund could also experience a sudden, significant permanent loss due to dramatic movements in the market value of a reference security, which may far exceed the premiums received for writing the option. Such significant losses could cause significant deteriorations in the Fund’s NAV. The premium received from the Fund’s option strategies may not fully protect it against market movements. Cash received from premiums will enhance return in moderately rising or falling markets, but the Fund will continue to bear the risk of movements in the value of the investments held in its portfolio. The benefit from writing an option is limited to the amount of premium received.
- **REIT Risk**—Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or geographic region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. The securities of REITs involve greater risks than those associated with larger,

more established companies and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements because of interest rate changes, economic conditions and other factors. For example, the value of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and will also be affected by the real estate market and by the management or development of the underlying properties. The underlying properties may be subject to mortgage loans, which may also be subject to the risks of default. REITs may also fail to qualify for tax free pass-through of income or may fail to maintain their exemptions from investment company registration. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.

- **Short Position Risk**—The Fund may use derivatives, including options, futures and swaps, to implement short positions, and may engage in short selling. Taking short positions and short selling involve leverage of the Fund's assets and presents various risks. If the value of the instrument or market in which the Fund has taken a short position increases, then the Fund will incur a loss equal to the increase in value from the time that the short position was entered into plus any premiums and interest paid to a third party. Therefore, taking short positions involves the risk that losses may be exaggerated, potentially losing more money than the actual cost of the investment. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to a short transaction may fail to honor its contract terms, causing a loss to the Fund.

In order to sell an instrument short, the Fund must first borrow the instrument from a lender, such as a broker or other institution. The Fund may not always be able to borrow an instrument at a particular time or at an acceptable price. Thus, there is risk that the Fund may be unable to implement its investment strategy due to the lack of available instruments or for other reasons.

After selling a borrowed instrument, the Fund is then obligated to "cover" the short sale by purchasing and returning the instrument to the lender on a later date. The Fund cannot guarantee that the instrument necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at the time the Fund wishes to close a short position or, if available, that the instrument will be available at an acceptable price. If the borrowed instrument has appreciated in value, the Fund will be required to pay more for the replacement instrument than the amount it received for selling the instrument short. Moreover, purchasing an instrument to cover a short position can itself cause the price of the instrument to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. The potential loss on a short sale is unlimited because the loss increases as the price of the instrument sold short increases and the price may rise indefinitely. To the extent the Fund uses the proceeds it receives from a short position to take additional long positions, the risks associated with the short position, including leverage risks, may be heightened, because doing so increases the exposure of the Fund to the markets and therefore could magnify changes to the Fund's NAV. If the price of a borrowed instrument declines before the short position is covered, the Fund may realize a gain. The Fund's gain on a short sale, before transaction and other costs, is generally limited to the difference between the price at which it sold the borrowed instrument and the price it paid to purchase the instrument to return to the lender.

While the Fund has an open short position, it is subject to the risk that the instrument's lender will terminate the loan at a time when the Fund is unable to borrow the same instrument from another lender. If this happens, the Fund may be required to buy the replacement instrument immediately at the instrument's then current market price or "buy in" by paying the lender an amount equal to the cost of purchasing the instrument to close out the short position.

Short sales also involve other costs. The Fund must normally repay to the lender an amount equal to any dividends or interest that accrues while a loan is outstanding. In addition, to borrow an instrument, the Fund may be required to pay a premium. The Fund also will incur transaction costs in effecting short sales. The amount of any ultimate gain for the Fund resulting from a short sale will be decreased, and the amount of any ultimate loss will be increased, by the amount of premiums, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

Until the Fund replaces a borrowed instrument, the Fund may be required to maintain short sale proceeds with the lending broker as collateral. Moreover, the Fund will be required to make margin payments to the lender during the term of the borrowing if the value of the security it borrowed (and sold short) increases. Thus, short sales involve credit exposure to the broker that executes the short sales. In the event of the bankruptcy or other similar insolvency with respect to a broker with whom the Fund has an open short position, the Fund may be unable to recover, or delayed in recovering, any margin or other collateral held with or for the lending broker.

- **Stock Risk**—Stock prices have historically risen and fallen in periodic cycles. U.S. and foreign stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility in the past and may do so again in the future. Stock prices may fluctuate from time to time in response to the activities of individual companies and in response to general market and economic conditions. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments, and the stock prices of such companies may suffer a decline in response.
- **Swaps Risk**—The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The Fund's transactions in swaps may be significant. These transactions can result in sizeable realized and unrealized capital gains and losses relative to the gains and losses from the Fund's direct investments in securities and short sales.

Transactions in swaps can involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in securities directly since, in addition to general market risks, swaps may be leveraged and subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk. Regulators also may impose limits on an entity's or group of entities' positions in certain swaps. However, certain risks are reduced (but not eliminated) if the Fund invests in cleared swaps, which are transacted through a futures commission merchant and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Because uncleared, bilateral swap agreements are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, these swaps may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Many swaps are complex and valued subjectively. Swaps and other derivatives may also be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when the price of a particular derivative diverges from the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

The value of swaps can be very volatile, and a variance in the degree of volatility or in the direction of securities prices from the expectations of the Fund's Investment Adviser may produce significant losses in the Fund's investments in swaps. In addition, a perfect correlation between a swap and a security position may be impossible to achieve. As a result, the Investment Adviser's use of swaps may not be effective in fulfilling the Investment Adviser's investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise.

- **U.S. Government Securities Risk**—The U.S. government may not provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. U.S. Government Securities issued by those agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises, including those issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government Securities held by the Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that issuers of U.S. Government Securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been operating under conservatorship, with the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") acting as their conservator, since September 2008. The entities are dependent upon the continued support of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and FHFA in order to continue their business operations. These factors, among others, could affect the future status and role of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the value of their securities and the securities which they guarantee. Additionally, the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market values of their securities, which may fluctuate.

More information about the Fund's portfolio securities and investment techniques, and their associated risks, is provided in Appendix A. You should consider the investment risks discussed in this section and in Appendix A. Both are important to your investment choice.

Service Providers

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Investment Adviser

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
200 West Street
New York, NY 10282

Global Managed Beta Fund

GSAM has been registered as an investment adviser with the SEC since 1990 and is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and an affiliate of Goldman Sachs. 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. As of September 30, 2024, GSAM, including its investment advisory affiliates, had assets under supervision of approximately \$2.79 trillion.

Under a Management Agreement with the Fund, the Investment Adviser, subject to the general supervision of the Trustees, provides advice as to the Fund's investment transactions, including determinations concerning changes to the securities in which the Fund may invest.

While the Investment Adviser is ultimately responsible for the management of the Fund, it is able to draw upon the research and expertise of its asset management affiliates for portfolio decisions and management with respect to certain portfolio securities. In addition, the Investment Adviser has access to the research and certain proprietary technical models developed by Goldman Sachs (subject to legal, internal, regulatory and Chinese Wall restrictions), and will apply quantitative and qualitative analysis in determining the appropriate allocations among categories of issuers and types of securities.

The Investment Adviser also performs the following additional services for the Fund (to the extent not performed by others pursuant to agreements with the Fund):

- Supervises non-advisory operations of the Fund
- Provides personnel to perform necessary executive, administrative and clerical services to the Fund
- Arranges for the preparation of all required tax returns, reports to shareholders, prospectuses and statements of additional information and other reports filed with the SEC and other regulatory authorities
- Maintains the Fund's records
- Provides office space and necessary office equipment and services

An investment in the 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 Fund attempts to minimize such failures through controls and oversight, it is not possible to identify all of the operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls that completely eliminate or mitigate the occurrence of such failures. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

From time to time, Goldman Sachs or its affiliates may invest "seed" capital in the Fund. These investments are generally intended to enable the Fund to commence investment operations and achieve sufficient scale. Goldman Sachs and its affiliates may hedge the exposure of the seed capital invested in the Fund by, among other things, taking an offsetting position in the benchmark of the Fund.

MANAGEMENT FEE AND OTHER EXPENSES

As compensation for its services and its assumption of certain expenses, the Investment Adviser is entitled to a fee, computed daily and payable monthly, at the annual rate listed below (as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets):

Fund	Contractual Management Fee Annual Rate	Actual Rate For the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024*
Global Managed Beta Fund	0.30%	0.23%

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

The Investment Adviser has agreed to (i) waive a portion of its management fee payable by the Fund in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to the affiliated funds in which the Fund invests, except those management fees it earns from the Fund's investments of cash collateral received in connection with securities lending transactions in affiliated funds and (ii) reduce or limit "Other Expenses" (excluding acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses, transfer agency fees and expenses, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.204% of the Fund's average daily net assets. These arrangements will remain in effect through at least December 29, 2025, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees. These expense limitations may be modified or terminated by the Investment Adviser at its discretion and without shareholder approval after such date, although the Investment Adviser does not presently intend to do so. The Fund's "Other Expenses" may be further reduced by any custody and transfer agency fee credits received by the Fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Management Agreement for the Fund is available in the Fund's Form N-CSR dated August 31, 2024.

FUND MANAGERS

MAS Group

The individuals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are listed below. The Fund's portfolio managers' individual responsibilities may differ and may include, among other things, security selection, asset allocation, risk budgeting and general oversight of the management of the Fund's portfolio.

Name and Title	Fund Responsibility	Years Primarily Responsible	Five Year Employment History
Neill Nuttall , Managing Director, Co-Chief Investment Officer	Portfolio Manager— Global Managed Beta Fund	Since 2015	Mr. Nuttall joined the Investment Adviser in 2014. He is the Co-Chief Investment Officer within the Multi-Asset Solutions (MAS) team. He also serves as chairman of the MAS Investment Core Working Group.
Alexandra Wilson-Elizondo Managing Director	Portfolio Manager— Global Managed Beta Fund	Since 2022	Mrs. Wilson-Elizondo joined the Investment Adviser in 2021. She is the Co-Chief Investment Officer within the Multi-Asset Solutions (MAS) team. Prior to joining the Investment Adviser, Mrs. Wilson-Elizondo was the Deputy Head of Global Credit and a Managing Director at Mackay Shields LLC.
Siwen Wu , Vice President	Portfolio Manager— Global Managed Beta Fund	Since 2019	Mr. Wu joined the Investment Adviser in 2014. He is a senior portfolio manager within the Multi-Asset Solutions (MAS) team.

For information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and portfolio manager ownership of securities in the Fund, see the SAI.

DISTRIBUTOR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Goldman Sachs, 200 West Street, New York, NY 10282, serves as the exclusive distributor (the "Distributor") of the Fund's shares. Goldman Sachs, 71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1200, Chicago, IL 60606, also serves as the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") and, as such, performs various shareholder servicing functions.

For its transfer agency services, Goldman Sachs is entitled to receive a transfer agency fee equal, on an annualized basis, to 0.02% of average daily net assets with respect to the Institutional Shares.

From time to time, Goldman Sachs or any of its affiliates may purchase and hold shares of the Fund. Goldman Sachs and its affiliates reserve the right to redeem at any time some or all of the shares acquired for their own accounts.

ACTIVITIES OF GOLDMAN SACHS AND ITS AFFILIATES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED BY GOLDMAN SACHS

The involvement of the Investment Adviser, Goldman Sachs and their affiliates in the management of, or their interest in, other accounts and other activities of Goldman Sachs will present conflicts of interest with respect to the Fund and will, under certain circumstances, limit the Fund's investment activities. Goldman Sachs is a worldwide, full service investment banking, broker dealer, asset management and financial services organization and a major participant in global financial markets that provides a wide range of financial services to a substantial and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals. As such, it acts as a 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 which one or more accounts, including the Fund, invest. In those and other capacities, Goldman Sachs and its affiliates advise and deal with clients and third parties in all markets and transactions and purchase, sell, hold and recommend a broad array of investments, including securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps, indices, baskets and other financial instruments and products for their own accounts or for the accounts of their customers and have other direct and indirect interests in the global fixed income, currency, commodity, equities, bank loans and other markets and the securities and issuers in which the Fund directly and indirectly invests. Thus, it is expected that the Fund will have multiple business relationships with and will invest in, engage in transactions with, make voting decisions with respect to, or obtain services from entities for which Goldman Sachs and its affiliates perform or seek to perform investment banking or other services. The Investment Adviser and/or certain of its affiliates are the managers of the Goldman Sachs Funds (as defined below). The Investment Adviser and its affiliates earn fees from this and other relationships with the Fund. Although management fees paid by the Fund to the Investment Adviser and certain other fees paid to the Investment Adviser's affiliates are based on asset levels, the fees are not directly contingent on Fund performance, and the Investment Adviser and its affiliates will still receive significant compensation from the Fund even if shareholders lose money. Goldman Sachs and its affiliates engage in proprietary trading and advise accounts and funds which have investment objectives similar to those of the Fund and/or which engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities, currencies and instruments as the Fund. Goldman Sachs and its affiliates will not have any obligation to make available any information regarding their proprietary activities or strategies, or the activities or strategies used for other accounts managed by them, for the benefit of the management of the Fund. The results of the Fund's investment activities, therefore, will likely differ from those of Goldman Sachs, its affiliates, and other accounts managed by Goldman Sachs, and it is possible that the Fund could sustain losses during periods in which Goldman Sachs and its affiliates and other accounts achieve significant profits on their trading for proprietary or other accounts. In addition, the Fund may enter into transactions in which Goldman Sachs and its affiliates or their other clients have an adverse interest. For example, the Fund may take a long position in a security at the same time that Goldman Sachs and its affiliates or other accounts managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates take a short position in the same security (or vice versa). These and other transactions undertaken by Goldman Sachs, its affiliates or Goldman Sachs-advised clients may, individually or in the aggregate, adversely impact the Fund. Transactions by one or more Goldman Sachs-advised clients or the Investment Adviser may have the effect of diluting or otherwise disadvantaging the values, prices or investment strategies of the Fund. The Fund's activities will, under certain circumstances, be limited because of regulatory restrictions applicable to Goldman Sachs and its affiliates, and/or their internal policies designed to comply with such restrictions. As a global financial services firm, Goldman Sachs and its affiliates also provide a wide range of investment banking and financial services to issuers of securities and investors in securities. Goldman Sachs, its affiliates and others associated with it are expected to create markets or specialize in, have positions in and/or effect transactions in, securities of issuers held by the Fund, and will likely also perform or seek to perform investment banking and financial services for one or more of those issuers. Goldman Sachs and its affiliates are expected to have business relationships with and purchase or distribute or sell services or products from or to distributors, consultants or others who recommend the Fund or who engage in transactions with or for the Fund. For more information about conflicts of interest, see the section titled "Potential Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI.

Under a securities lending program approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees, the Fund has retained an affiliate of the Investment Adviser to serve as the securities lending agent for the Fund to the extent that the Fund engages in the securities lending program.

For these services, the lending agent would receive a fee from the Fund, including a fee based on the returns earned on the Fund's investment of the cash received as collateral for the loaned securities. The Board of Trustees periodically reviews reports on portfolio securities loan transactions for which an affiliated lending agent has acted as the leading agent. In addition, the Fund may make brokerage and other payments to Goldman Sachs and its affiliates in connection with the Fund's portfolio investment transactions, in accordance with applicable law.

Distributions

The Fund pays distributions from its investment income and from net realized capital gains. You may choose to have distributions paid in:

- Cash
- Additional shares of the Fund

You may indicate your election on your account application. Any changes may be submitted in writing, or via telephone, in some instances, to the Transfer Agent (either directly or through your Intermediary) at any time before the record date for a particular distribution. If you do not indicate any choice, your distributions will be reinvested automatically in the Fund. Distributions from net investment income and from net capital gains, if any, are normally declared and paid annually. In addition, the Fund may occasionally make a distribution at a time when it is not normally made. If cash distributions are elected with respect to the Fund's annual distributions from net investment income, then cash distributions must also be elected with respect to the net short-term capital gains component, if any, of the Fund's distributions.

The election to reinvest distributions in additional shares will not affect the tax treatment of such distributions, which will be treated as received by you and then used to purchase the shares.

From time to time a portion of the Fund's distributions may constitute a return of capital for tax purposes, and/or may include amounts in excess of the Fund's net investment income for the period calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

When you purchase shares of the Fund, part of the NAV per share may be represented by undistributed income and/or realized gains that have previously been earned by the Fund. Therefore, subsequent distributions on such shares from such income and/or realized gains may be taxable to you even if the NAV of the shares is, as a result of the distributions, reduced below the cost of such shares and the distributions (or portions thereof) represent a return of a portion of the purchase price.

Shareholder Guide

The following section will provide you with answers to some of the most frequently asked questions regarding buying and selling the Fund's shares.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

Shares Offering

Shares of the Fund are continuously offered through the Distributor. The Fund and the Distributor will have the sole right to accept orders to purchase shares and reserve the right to reject any purchase order in whole or in part.

Shares of the Fund are not eligible for purchase by registered investment companies or business development companies to the extent such acquisition is in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the Investment Company Act.

How Can I Purchase Shares Of The Fund?

You may purchase shares of the Fund through certain intermediaries that have a relationship with Goldman Sachs, including banks, trust companies, brokers, registered investment advisers and other financial institutions ("Intermediaries"). Certain Intermediaries have been authorized by Goldman Sachs Trust (the "Trust") to accept purchase or redeem orders on behalf of the Fund for its customers ("Authorized Institutions"), and if approved by the Fund, may designate other financial intermediaries to accept such orders. You should contact your Intermediary to learn whether it is authorized to accept orders on behalf of the Fund (i.e., an Authorized Institution). In order to make an initial investment in the Fund you must furnish to your Intermediary the information in the account application.

To open an account, contact your Intermediary. Customers of an Intermediary will normally give their order instructions to the Intermediary, and the Intermediary will, in turn, place the order with the Transfer Agent. Intermediaries are responsible for transmitting accepted orders and payments to the Transfer Agent within the time period agreed upon by them and will set times by which orders and payments must be received by them from their customers. The Trust, Transfer Agent, Investment Adviser and their affiliates will not be responsible for any loss in connection with orders that are not transmitted to the Transfer Agent by an Intermediary on a timely basis.

The Fund will be deemed to have received an order for purchase or redeem of Fund shares when the order is accepted in "proper form" by the Transfer Agent (or, if applicable, by an Authorized Institution) on a business day, and the order will be priced at the Fund's current NAV per share (adjusted for any applicable sales charge) next determined after acceptance by the Transfer Agent (or, if applicable, by an Authorized Institution). For shareholders that place trades directly with a Fund's Transfer Agent, proper form generally means that specific trade details and customer identifying information must be received by the Transfer Agent at the time an order is submitted. Intermediaries of the Fund may have different requirements regarding what constitutes proper form for trade instructions. Please contact your Intermediary for more information.

For purchases by check, the Fund will not accept checks drawn on foreign banks, third party checks, temporary checks, cash or cash equivalents; e.g., cashier's checks, official bank checks, money orders, traveler's cheques or credit card checks. In limited situations involving the transfer of retirement assets, the Fund may accept cashier's checks or official bank checks.

What Is My Minimum Investment In The Fund?

For Institutional Shares, the minimum initial investment is \$1,000,000 for individual or Institutional Investors, alone or in combination with other assets under the management of the Investment Adviser and its affiliates, except that no initial minimum will be imposed on (i) Employee Benefit Plans that hold their Institutional Shares through plan-level or omnibus accounts; or (ii) investment advisers investing for accounts for which they receive asset-based fees where the investment adviser or its Intermediary purchases Institutional Shares through an omnibus account. For this purpose, "Institutional Investors" shall include "wrap" account sponsors (provided they have an agreement covering the arrangement with the Distributor); corporations; qualified non-profit organizations, charitable trusts, foundations and endowments; any state, county or city, or any instrumentality, department, authority or agency thereof; and banks, trust companies or other depository institutions investing for their own account or on behalf of their clients.

No minimum amount is required for additional investments in Institutional Shares.

The minimum investment requirement for Institutional Shares may be waived for: (i) Goldman Sachs, its affiliates (including the Trust) or their respective Trustees, officers, partners, directors or employees (including retired employees and former partners), as well as certain individuals related to such investors, including spouses or domestic partners, minor children including those of their domestic partners, other family members residing in the same household, and/or financial dependents, provided that all of the above are designated as such with an Intermediary or the Fund's Transfer Agent; (ii) advisory clients of Goldman Sachs Private Wealth

Management and accounts for which The Goldman Sachs Trust Company, N.A. acts in a fiduciary capacity (i.e., as agent or trustee); (iii) certain mutual fund “wrap” programs at the discretion of the Trust’s officers; and (iv) other investors at the discretion of the Trust’s officers. No minimum amount is required for additional investments in such accounts.

What Should I Know When I Purchase Shares Through An Intermediary?

If shares of the Fund are held in an account maintained and serviced by your Intermediary, all recordkeeping, transaction processing and payments of distributions relating to your account will be performed by your Intermediary, and not by the Fund and its Transfer Agent. Since the Fund will have no record of your transactions, you should contact your Intermediary to purchase or redeem shares, to make changes in or give instructions concerning your account or to obtain information about your account.

If you hold your shares through an Intermediary and propose to transfer your shares to another Intermediary, you may be required to redeem your shares or maintain the shares as a client of the Investment Adviser. The Trust will not be responsible for any loss in an investor’s account or tax liability resulting from a redemption.

Intermediaries that invest in shares on behalf of their customers may charge brokerage commissions or other fees directly to their customer accounts in connection with their investments. You should contact your Intermediary for information regarding any charges, as these fees, if any, may affect the return such customers realize with respect to their investments.

What Else Should I Know About Share Purchases?

The Trust reserves the right to:

- Refuse to open an account or require an Intermediary to refuse to open an account if you fail to (i) provide a taxpayer identification number, a Social Security Number or other government-issued identification (e.g., for an individual, a driver’s license or passport); or (ii) certify that such number or other information is correct (if required to do so under applicable law).
- Reject or restrict any purchase order by a particular purchaser (or group of related purchasers) for any reason in its discretion. Without limiting the foregoing, the Trust may reject or restrict purchase orders by a particular purchaser (or group of related purchasers) when a pattern of frequent purchases or sales of shares of the Fund is evident, or if purchases or sales are, or a subsequent redemption might be, of a size that would disrupt the management of the Fund.
- Close the Fund to new investors from time to time and reopen the Fund whenever it is deemed appropriate by the Investment Adviser.
- Provide for, modify or waive the minimum investment requirements.
- Modify the manner in which shares are offered.
- Modify the sales charge rate applicable to future purchases of shares.

Shares of the Fund are only registered for sale in the United States and certain of its territories. Generally, shares of the Fund will only be offered or sold to “U.S. persons” and all offerings or other solicitation activities will be conducted within the United States, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

The Fund may allow you to purchase shares through an Intermediary with securities instead of cash if consistent with the Fund’s investment policies and operations and approved by the Investment Adviser.

In addition to the eligible investors described elsewhere in the Prospectus, Trustees of the Trust are also permitted to invest in the Fund.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trust and Goldman Sachs reserve the right to reject or restrict purchase requests from any investor. The Trust and Goldman Sachs will not be liable for any loss resulting from rejected purchase orders.

Please be advised that abandoned or unclaimed property laws for certain states (to which your account may be subject) require financial organizations to transfer (escheat) unclaimed property (including shares of the Fund) to the appropriate state if no activity occurs in an account for a period of time specified by state law. For IRA accounts escheated to a state under these abandoned property laws, the escheatment will generally be treated as a taxable distribution to you; federal and any applicable state income tax will be withheld. This may apply to your Roth IRA as well.

Customer Identification Program. Federal law requires the Fund to obtain, verify and record identifying information for certain investors, which will be reviewed solely for customer identification purposes, which may include the name, residential or business street address, date of birth (for an individual), Social Security Number or taxpayer identification number or other information for each investor who opens an account directly with the Fund. Applications without the required information may not be accepted by the Fund. Throughout the life of your account, the Fund may request updated identifying information in accordance with their Customer Identification Program. After accepting an application, to the extent permitted by applicable law or their Customer Identification Program, the Fund reserves the right to: (i) place limits on transactions in any account until the identity of the investor is verified; (ii) refuse an investment in the Fund; or (iii) involuntarily redeem an investor’s shares and close an account in the event that the Fund is

unable to verify an investor's identity or is unable to obtain all required information. The Fund and its agents will not be responsible for any loss or tax liability in an investor's account or any tax liability resulting from the investor's delay in providing all required information or from closing an account and redeeming an investor's shares pursuant to the Customer Identification Program.

How Are Shares Priced?

The price you pay when you buy shares is the Fund's next-determined NAV per share after the Transfer Agent (or, if applicable, an Authorized Institution) has received and accepted your order in proper form. The price you receive when you sell shares is the Fund's next-determined NAV per share after the Transfer Agent (or, if applicable, an Authorized Institution) has received and accepted your order in proper form. Each class generally calculates its NAV as follows:

$$\text{NAV} = \frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{(Value of Assets of the Class)} \\ - \text{(Liabilities of the Class)} \end{array}}{\text{Number of Outstanding Shares of the Class}}$$

The Fund's investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value on the basis of quotations provided by pricing sources. If accurate quotations are not readily available if the Fund's fund accounting agent is unable for other reasons to facilitate pricing of individual securities or calculate the Fund's NAV, or if the Investment Adviser believes that such quotations do not accurately reflect fair value, the fair value of the Fund's investments may be determined in good faith under valuation procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. Thus, such pricing may be based on subjective judgments and it is possible that the prices resulting from such valuation procedures may differ materially from the value realized on a sale.

Equity securities listed on an exchange are generally valued at the last available sale price on the exchange on which they are principally traded. To the extent the Fund invests in foreign equity securities, "fair value" prices will be provided by an independent third-party pricing (fair value) service in accordance with the fair value procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. Fair value prices are used because many foreign markets operate at times that do not coincide with those of the major U.S. markets. Events that could affect the values of foreign portfolio holdings may occur between the close of the foreign market and the time of determining the NAV, and would not otherwise be reflected in the NAV.

Fixed income securities are generally valued on the basis of prices (including evaluated prices) and quotations provided by pricing services or securities dealers. Pricing services may use matrix pricing or valuation models, which utilize certain inputs and assumptions, including, but not limited to, yield or price with respect to comparable fixed income securities, to determine current value. Pricing services generally value fixed income securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but the Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller odd lot sizes. Odd lots may trade at lower prices than institutional round lots.

Investments in other open-end registered investment companies (if any), excluding investments in ETFs, are valued based on the NAV of those open-end registered investment companies (which may use fair value pricing as discussed in their prospectuses). Investments in ETFs will generally be valued at the last sale price or official closing price on the exchange on which they are principally traded.

In addition, 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 either domestic or foreign securities in light of significant events, to reflect what it believes to be the fair value of the securities at the time of determining the 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 man made 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.

One effect of using an independent third-party pricing (fair value) service and fair valuation may be to reduce stale pricing arbitrage opportunities presented by the pricing of Fund shares. However, it involves the risk that the values used by the Fund to price its investments may be different from those used by other investment companies and investors to price the same investments.

Please note the following with respect to the price at which your transactions are processed:

- NAV per share of each share class is generally calculated by the Fund's fund accounting agent on each business day as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) or such other times as the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ market may officially close. Fund shares will generally not be priced on any day the New York Stock Exchange is closed.

- The Trust reserves the right to reprocess purchase (including dividend reinvestments) and redemption 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 closing 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.

Consistent with industry practice, investment transactions not settling on the same day are recorded and factored into the Fund's NAV on the business day following trade date (T+1). The use of T+1 accounting generally does not, but may, result in a NAV that differs materially from the NAV that would result if all transactions were reflected on their trade dates.

Note: 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 and/or the bond markets are stopped at a time other than its regularly scheduled closing time. In the event the New York Stock Exchange and/or the bond markets do not open for business, the Trust may, but is not required to, open the Fund for purchase or redemption transactions if the Federal Reserve wire payment system is open. To learn whether the Fund is open for business during this situation, please call the phone number located on the back cover of the Prospectus.

Foreign securities may trade in their local markets on days the Fund is closed. As a result, if the Fund holds foreign securities, its NAV may be impacted on days when investors may not purchase or redeem Fund shares.

The Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The ability of the Fund's accounting agent to calculate the NAV per share of each share class of the Fund 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 the Fund's NAV and/or the inability to calculate NAV over extended time periods. The Fund 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 the 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.

HOW TO SELL SHARES

How Can I Sell Shares Of The Fund?

Generally, shares may be sold (redeemed) only through Intermediaries. Customers of an Intermediary will normally give their redemption instructions to the Intermediary, and the Intermediary will, in turn, place the order with the Transfer Agent. On any business day the Fund is open, the Fund will generally redeem its Shares upon request at their next-determined NAV per share after the Transfer Agent (or, if applicable, the Authorized Institution) has received and accepted a redemption order in proper form, as described under "How To Buy Shares—How Can I Purchase Shares Of The Fund?" above. Redemptions may be requested by electronic trading platform (through your Intermediary), in writing or by telephone (unless the Intermediary opts out of the telephone redemption privilege on the account application). You should contact your Intermediary to discuss redemptions and redemption proceeds. The Fund may transfer redemption proceeds to an account with your Intermediary. In the alternative, your Intermediary may request that redemption proceeds be sent to you by check or wire (if the wire instructions are designated in the current records of the Transfer Agent).

When Do I Need A Medallion Signature Guarantee To Redeem Shares?

Generally, a redemption request must be in writing and signed by an authorized person with a Medallion signature guarantee if:

- You would like the redemption proceeds sent to an address that is not your address of record; or
- You would like the redemption proceeds sent to a domestic bank account that is not designated in the current records of the Transfer Agent.

A Medallion signature guarantee must be obtained from a bank, brokerage firm or other financial intermediary that is a member of an approved Medallion Guarantee Program or that is otherwise approved by the Trust. A notary public cannot provide a Medallion signature guarantee. The written request may be confirmed by telephone with both the requesting party and the designated Intermediary to verify instructions. Additional documentation may be required.

What Do I Need To Know About Telephone Redemption Requests?

The Trust, the Distributor and the Transfer Agent will not be liable for any loss or tax liability you may incur in the event that the Trust accepts unauthorized telephone redemption requests that the Trust reasonably believes to be genuine. The Trust may accept telephone redemption instructions from any person identifying himself or herself as the owner of an account or the owner's registered representative where the owner has not declined in writing to use this service. Your Intermediary may submit redemption requests by telephone on your behalf. Thus, you risk possible losses if a telephone redemption is not authorized by you.

In an effort to prevent unauthorized or fraudulent redemption requests by telephone, Goldman Sachs and SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc. each employ reasonable procedures specified by the Trust to confirm that such instructions are genuine. The following general policies are currently in effect:

- Telephone requests are recorded.
- Proceeds of telephone redemption requests will be sent to your address of record or authorized account designated in the current records of the Transfer Agent (unless you provide written instructions and a Medallion signature guarantee indicating another address or account).
- For the 30-day period following a change of address, telephone redemptions will only be filled by a wire transfer to the authorized account designated in the current records of the Transfer Agent (see immediately preceding bullet point). In order to receive the redemption by check during this time period, the redemption request must be in the form of a written, Medallion signature guaranteed letter.
- The telephone redemption option does not apply to shares held in an account maintained and serviced by your Intermediary. If your Shares are held in an account with an Intermediary, you should contact your registered representative of record, who may make telephone redemptions on your behalf.
- The telephone redemption option may be modified or terminated at any time without prior notice.

Note: *It may be difficult to make telephone redemptions in times of unusual economic or market conditions.*

How Are Redemption Proceeds Paid?

By Wire: You may arrange for your redemption proceeds to be paid as federal funds to an account with your Intermediary or to a domestic bank account designated in the current records of the Transfer Agent. In addition, redemption proceeds may be transmitted through an electronic trading platform to an account with your Intermediary. The following general policies govern wiring redemption proceeds:

- Redemption proceeds will normally be paid in federal funds within one business day (or such other times in accordance with the requirements of your Intermediary) following receipt of a properly executed wire transfer redemption request. In certain circumstances, however (such as unusual market conditions or in cases of very large redemptions or excessive trading), it may take up to seven days to pay redemption proceeds.
- Redemption requests may only be postponed or suspended for longer than seven days as permitted under Section 22(e) of the Investment Company Act if (i) the New York Stock Exchange is closed for trading or trading is restricted; (ii) an emergency exists which makes the disposal of securities owned by the Fund or the fair determination of the value of the Fund's net assets not reasonably practicable; or (iii) the SEC, by order or regulation, permits the suspension of the right of redemption.
- If you are selling shares you recently paid for by check or purchased by Automated Clearing House ("ACH"), the Fund will pay you when your check or ACH has cleared, which may take up to 15 days.
- If the Federal Reserve Bank is closed on the day that the redemption proceeds would ordinarily be wired, wiring the redemption proceeds may be delayed until the Federal Reserve Bank reopens.
- To change the bank wiring instructions designated in the current records of the Transfer Agent, you must send written instructions signed by an authorized person designated in the current records of the Transfer Agent. A Medallion signature guarantee may be required if you are requesting a redemption in conjunction with the change.
- None of the Trust, the Investment Adviser or Goldman Sachs assumes any responsibility for the performance of your bank or Intermediary in the transfer process. If a problem with such performance arises, you should deal directly with your bank or Intermediary.

By Check: You may elect to receive your redemption proceeds by check. Redemption proceeds paid by check will normally be mailed to the address of record within one business day (or such other times in accordance with the requirements of your Intermediary) following receipt of a properly executed redemption request except in certain circumstances (such as those set forth above with respect to wire transfer redemption requests). If you are selling shares you recently paid for by check or ACH, the Fund will pay you when your check or ACH has cleared, which may take up to 15 days.

What Else Do I Need To Know About Redemptions?

The following generally applies to redemption requests:

- Additional documentation may be required when deemed appropriate by the Transfer Agent. A redemption request will not be in proper form until such additional documentation has been received.
- Intermediaries are responsible for the timely transmittal of redemption requests by their customers to the Transfer Agent. In order to facilitate the timely transmittal of redemption requests, Intermediaries may set times by which they must receive redemption requests. Intermediaries may also require additional documentation from you.

The Trust reserves the right to:

- Redeem your shares if your account balance is below the required Fund minimum. The Fund will not redeem your shares on this basis if the value of your account falls below the minimum account balance solely as a result of market conditions. The Fund will give you 60 days' prior written notice to allow you to purchase sufficient additional shares of the Fund in order to avoid such redemption. Different rules may apply to investors who have established brokerage accounts with Goldman Sachs in accordance with the terms and conditions of their account agreements.
- Redeem your shares in the event your Intermediary's relationship with Goldman Sachs is terminated.
- Redeem your shares in the case of actual or suspected threatening conduct or actual or suspected fraudulent, suspicious or illegal activity by you or any other individual associated with your account.
- Subject to applicable law, redeem your shares in other circumstances determined by the Board of Trustees to be in the best interest of the Trust.
- Pay redemptions by a distribution in-kind of securities (instead of cash). If you receive redemption proceeds in-kind, you should expect to incur transaction costs upon the disposition of those securities. In addition, if you receive redemption proceeds in-kind, you will be subject to market gains or losses upon the disposition of those securities.
- Reinvest any amounts (e.g., dividends, distributions or redemption proceeds) which you have elected to receive by check should your check remain uncashed for more than 180 days. No interest will accrue on amounts represented by uncashed checks. Your check will be reinvested in your account at the NAV on the day of the reinvestment. When reinvested, those amounts are subject to the risk of loss like any Fund investment. If you elect to receive distributions in cash and a check remains uncashed for more than 180 days, your cash election may be changed automatically to reinvest and your future dividend and capital gains distributions will be reinvested in the Fund at the NAV as of the date of payment of the distribution. This provision may not apply to certain retirement or qualified accounts, accounts with a non-U.S. address or closed accounts. Your participation in a systematic withdrawal program may be terminated if a check remains uncashed.
- Charge an additional fee in the event a redemption is made via wire transfer.
- Redeem your shares if you are no longer a client of the Investment Adviser or you are invested in the Fund because you are (or were, at the time of purchase) an officer, partner, director or employee of Goldman Sachs or its affiliates and you have transferred your shares to a brokerage account outside of Fidelity.
- Redeem your shares if you hold your shares through an Intermediary and propose to transfer your shares to another Intermediary, unless you maintain your shares as a client of the Investment Adviser.

The Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents and/or proceeds from the sale of portfolio holdings. In addition, under stressed market conditions, as well as for other temporary or emergency purposes, the Fund may distribute redemption proceeds in-kind (instead of cash), access a line of credit or overdraft facility, or borrow through other sources to meet redemption requests.

None of the Trust, the Investment Adviser or Goldman Sachs will be responsible for any loss in an investor's account or tax liability resulting from an involuntary redemption.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

What Types Of Reports Will I Be Sent Regarding My Investment?

Intermediaries are responsible for providing any communication from the Fund to shareholders, including but not limited to, prospectuses, prospectus supplements, proxy materials and notices regarding the source of dividend payments under Section 19 of the Investment Company Act. They may charge additional fees not described in the Prospectus to their customers for such services.

You will be provided with a printed confirmation of each transaction in your account and a quarterly account statement. If your account is maintained and serviced by an Intermediary, you will receive this information from your Intermediary.

You will also receive an annual shareholder report and a semi-annual shareholder report. If you have consented to the delivery of a single copy of shareholder reports, prospectuses and other information to all shareholders who share the same mailing address with your account, you may revoke your consent at any time by contacting your Intermediary or Goldman Sachs Funds at the appropriate

phone number or address found on the back cover of the Prospectus. The Fund will begin sending individual copies to you within 30 days after receipt of your revocation. If your account is held through an Intermediary, please contact the Intermediary to revoke your consent.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXCESSIVE TRADING PRACTICES

Policies and Procedures on Excessive Trading Practices. In accordance with the policy adopted by the Board of Trustees, the Trust discourages frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares and does not permit market timing or other excessive trading practices. Purchases should be made with a view to longer-term investment purposes only that are consistent with the investment policies and practices of the respective Fund. Excessive, short-term (market timing) trading practices may disrupt portfolio management strategies, increase brokerage and administrative costs, harm Fund performance and result in dilution in the value of Fund shares held by longer-term shareholders. The Trust and Goldman Sachs reserve the right to reject or restrict purchase requests from any investor. The Trust and Goldman Sachs will not be liable for any loss resulting from rejected purchase orders. To minimize harm to the Trust and its shareholders (or Goldman Sachs), the Trust (or Goldman Sachs) will exercise this right if, in the Trust's (or Goldman Sachs') judgment, an investor has a history of excessive trading or if an investor's trading, in the judgment of the Trust (or Goldman Sachs), has been or may be disruptive to the Fund. In making this judgment, trades executed in multiple accounts under common ownership or control may be considered together to the extent they can be identified. No waivers of the provisions of the policy established to detect and deter market timing and other excessive trading activity are permitted that would harm the Trust or its shareholders or would subordinate the interests of the Trust or its shareholders to those of Goldman Sachs or any affiliated person or associated person of Goldman Sachs.

As a deterrent to excessive trading, many foreign equity securities held by Goldman Sachs Funds are priced by an independent pricing service using fair valuation. For more information on fair valuation, please see "How To Buy Shares—How Are Shares Priced?"

Pursuant to the policy adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust, Goldman Sachs has developed criteria that it uses to identify trading activity that may be excessive. Excessive trading activity in the Fund is measured by the number of "round trip" transactions in a shareholder's account. A "round trip" includes a purchase into the Fund followed or preceded by a redemption or exchange out of the same Fund. If the Fund detects that a shareholder has completed two or more round trip transactions in a single Fund within a rolling 90-day period, the Fund may reject or restrict subsequent purchase orders by that shareholder permanently. In addition, the Fund may, in its sole discretion, permanently reject or restrict purchase orders by a shareholder if the Fund detects other trading activity that is deemed to be disruptive to the management of the Fund or otherwise harmful to the Fund. For purposes of these transaction surveillance procedures, the Fund may consider trading activity in multiple accounts under common ownership, control, or influence. A shareholder that has been restricted from participation in the Fund pursuant to this policy will be allowed to apply for re-entry after one year. A shareholder applying for re-entry must provide assurances acceptable to the Fund that the shareholder will not engage in excessive trading activities in the future.

Goldman Sachs may modify its surveillance procedures and criteria from time to time without prior notice regarding the detection of excessive trading or to address specific circumstances. Goldman Sachs will apply the criteria in a manner that, in Goldman Sachs' judgment, will be uniform.

Fund shares may be held through omnibus arrangements maintained by Intermediaries, such as broker-dealers, investment advisers and insurance companies. Omnibus accounts include multiple investors and such accounts typically provide the Fund with a net purchase or redemption request on any given day where the purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by the investors are netted against one another. The identity of individual investors whose purchase and redemption orders are aggregated are ordinarily not tracked by the Fund on a regular basis. A number of these Intermediaries may not have the capability or may not be willing to apply the Fund's market timing policies. While Goldman Sachs may monitor share turnover at the omnibus account level, the Fund's ability to monitor and detect market timing by shareholders in these omnibus accounts may be limited in certain circumstances, and certain of these Intermediaries may charge the Fund a fee for providing certain shareholder financial information requested as part of the Fund's surveillance process. The netting effect makes it more difficult to identify, locate and eliminate market timing activities. In addition, those investors who engage in market timing and other excessive trading activities may employ a variety of techniques to avoid detection. There can be no assurance that the Fund and Goldman Sachs will be able to identify all those who trade excessively or employ a market timing strategy, and curtail their trading in every instance. If necessary, the Trust may prohibit additional purchases of Fund shares by an Intermediary or by certain customers of the Intermediary. Intermediaries may also monitor their customers' trading activities in the Fund. The criteria used by Intermediaries to monitor for excessive trading may differ from the criteria used by the Fund. If an Intermediary fails to cooperate in the implementation or enforcement of the Trust's excessive trading policies, the Trust may take certain actions including terminating the relationship.

Taxation

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in the Fund will be taxed. The tax information below is provided as general information. More tax information is available in the SAI. You should consult your tax adviser about the federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of your investment in the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, the tax information provided assumes that you are a U.S. citizen or resident.

Unless your investment is through an IRA or other tax-advantaged account, you should carefully consider the possible tax consequences of Fund distributions and the sale of your Fund shares.

DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income. Distributions you receive from the Fund are generally subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash. For federal tax purposes, the Fund's distributions attributable to net investment income and short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income while distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gains, no matter how long you have owned your Fund shares.

Under current provisions of the Code, 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. Fund distributions to noncorporate shareholders attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. and certain qualified foreign corporations will generally be taxed at the long-term capital gain rate, as long as certain other requirements are met. For these lower rates to apply, the noncorporate shareholder must own their Fund shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the Fund's ex-dividend date. The amount of a Fund's distributions that would otherwise qualify for this favorable tax treatment will be reduced as a result of a Fund's securities lending activities or high portfolio turnover rate.

A percentage of the Fund's dividends paid to corporate shareholders may be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction. This percentage may, however, be reduced as a result of the Fund's securities lending activities or high portfolio turnover rate. Character and tax status of all distributions will be available to shareholders after the close of each calendar year.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of your investment to the extent of your basis in the shares, and generally as capital gain thereafter. A return of capital, which for tax purposes is treated as a return of your investment, reduces your basis in shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition of shares. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an economic standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the 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.

The Fund's transactions in derivatives (such as futures contracts and swaps) will be subject to special tax rules, the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities and convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to you. The Fund's use of derivatives may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gains and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not use derivatives.

Although distributions are generally treated as taxable to you in the year they are paid, distributions declared in October, November or December but paid in January are taxable as if they were paid in December. Character and tax status of all distributions will be available to shareholders after the close of each calendar year.

Because of the Fund's practice of selling call and put options on various reference securities, the possibility exists that an overlap between the Fund's equity investments and the securities referenced in such options, if substantial enough, might cause a deferral of the Fund's recognition of losses for tax purposes or a reduction in the amount of the Fund's distributions that qualify for the favorable tax rate applicable to dividends. The Fund intends to manage its investments in a manner designed to avoid these adverse tax results to the extent reasonably practicable, but there is no assurance that the Fund will accomplish this objective at all times.

The Fund may be subject to foreign withholding or other foreign taxes on income or gain from certain foreign securities. In general, the Fund may deduct these taxes in computing its taxable income. Rather than deducting these foreign taxes, the Fund may make an election to treat a proportionate amount of those taxes as constituting a distribution to each shareholder, which would generally allow you either (i) to credit (subject to certain holding period and other limitations) that proportionate amount of taxes against your U.S. Federal income tax liability as a foreign tax credit or (ii) to take that amount as an itemized deduction.

If you buy shares of the Fund before it makes a distribution, the distribution will be taxable to you even though it may actually be a return of a portion of your investment. This is known as “buying into a dividend.”

SALES AND EXCHANGES

Your sale of Fund shares is a taxable transaction for federal income tax purposes, and may also be subject to state and local taxes. When you sell your shares, you will generally recognize a capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between your adjusted tax basis in the shares and the amount received. Generally, this capital gain or loss is long-term or short-term depending on whether your holding period exceeds one year, except that any loss realized on shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends that were received on the shares. Additionally, any loss realized on a sale or redemption of shares of the Fund may be disallowed under “wash sale” rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of the Fund within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date of disposition, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of the Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

OTHER INFORMATION

When you open your account, you should provide your Social Security Number or tax identification number on your account application. By law, the Fund must withhold 24% of your taxable distributions and any redemption proceeds if you do not provide your correct taxpayer identification number, or certify that it is correct, or if the IRS instructs the Fund to do so.

The Fund is required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B not only the gross proceeds of Fund shares you sell or redeem but also their cost basis. **Cost basis will be calculated using the Fund’s default method of average cost, unless you instruct the Fund to use a different methodology.** If you would like to use the average cost method of calculation, no action is required. To elect an alternative method, you should contact Goldman Sachs Funds at the address or phone number on the back cover of the Prospectus.

You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your federal income tax returns.

Non-U.S. investors are generally subject to U.S. withholding tax and may be subject to estate tax with respect to their Fund Shares. However, withholding is generally not required on properly reported distributions to non-U.S. investors of long-term capital gains. Non-U.S. investors generally are not subject to withholding on certain distributions of interest income and/or short-term capital gains that are reported by the Fund. It is expected that the Fund will generally make reports of long-term and short-term gains, to the extent permitted, but the Fund does not intend to make reports of any distributions attributable to interest income. Therefore, all distributions of interest income will be subject to withholding when paid to non-U.S. investors.

The Fund is required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of taxable 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 Fund to enable the Fund to determine whether withholding is required.

Appendix A

Additional Information on Portfolio Risks, Securities and Techniques

A. GENERAL PORTFOLIO RISKS

The Fund will be subject to the risks associated with equity investments. “Equity investments” may include common stocks, preferred stocks, partnerships, joint ventures, limited liability companies and similar enterprises, other investment companies (including ETFs), warrants, stock purchase rights and synthetic and derivative instruments (such as options and futures contracts) that have economic characteristics similar to equity securities. In general, the values of equity investments fluctuate in response to the activities of individual companies and in response to general market and economic conditions. Accordingly, the values of the Fund’s equity investments may decline over short or extended periods. The stock markets tend to be cyclical, with periods when stock prices generally rise and periods when prices generally decline. This volatility means that the value of your investment in the Fund may increase or decrease. In recent years, certain stock markets have experienced substantial price volatility. To the extent the Fund’s net assets decrease or increase in the future due to price volatility or share redemption or purchase activity, the Fund’s expense ratio may correspondingly increase or decrease from the expense ratio disclosed in the Prospectus.

To the extent the Fund invests in pooled investment vehicles (including investment companies and ETFs) and partnerships, the Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such entities in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Fund invests therein.

To the extent it invests in fixed income securities, the Fund will also be subject to the risks associated with fixed income securities. These risks include interest rate risk and credit/default risk. In general, interest rate risk involves the risk that when interest rates decline, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase (although many mortgage-related securities will have less potential than other debt securities for capital appreciation during periods of declining rates). Conversely, when interest rates increase, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decline. Credit/default risk involves the risk that an issuer or guarantor could default on its obligations, and the Fund will not recover its investment. Call risk and extension risk are normally present in mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. For example, homeowners have the option to prepay their mortgages. Therefore, the duration of security backed by home mortgages can either shorten (call risk) or lengthen (extension risk). In general, if interest rates on new mortgage loans fall sufficiently below the interest rates on existing outstanding mortgage loans, the rate of prepayment would be expected to increase. Conversely, if mortgage loan interest rates rise above the interest rates on existing outstanding mortgage loans, the rate of prepayment would be expected to decrease. In either case, a change in the prepayment rate can result in losses to investors. The same would be true of asset-backed securities such as securities backed by car loans.

The Fund will implement macro hedges by using an interest rate options strategy with risk/return characteristics that has low expected correlation to that of the global equity markets. A declining interest rate environment could cause the exposure value of the Fund’s macro-hedging strategy to decrease, which could impair the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

To the extent the Fund’s net assets decrease or increase in the future due to price volatility or share redemption or purchase activity, the Fund’s expense ratio may correspondingly increase or decrease from the expense ratio disclosed in the Prospectus.

The Fund’s investments in derivative instruments, including financial futures contracts, options and swaps, can be significant. These transactions can result in sizeable realized and unrealized capital gains and losses relative to the gains and losses from the Fund’s investments in bonds and other securities. Short-term and long-term realized capital gains distributions paid by the Fund are taxable to its shareholders. Interest rates, the prices of futures and other derivatives, and currency exchange rates can be volatile, and a variance in the degree of volatility or in the direction of the market from the Investment Adviser’s expectations may produce significant losses in the Fund’s investments in derivatives.

The Fund may, from time to time, enter into arrangements with certain brokers or other counterparties that require the segregation of collateral. For operational, cost or other reasons, when setting up arrangements relating to the execution/clearing of trades, the Fund may choose to select a segregation model which may not be the most protective option available in the case of a default by a broker or counterparty.

The Investment Adviser will not consider the portfolio turnover rate a limiting factor in making investment decisions for the Fund. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) involves correspondingly greater expenses which must be borne by the Fund and its shareholders, and is also likely to result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to certain shareholders. The portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of the dollar amount of sales or purchases of portfolio securities by the average monthly value of the Fund’s portfolio securities, excluding securities having a maturity at the date of purchase of one year or less.

The following sections provide further information on certain types of securities and investment techniques that may be used by the Fund, including their associated risks. Additional information is provided in the SAI, which is available upon request. Among other things, the SAI describes certain fundamental investment restrictions that cannot be changed without shareholder approval. You should note, however, that all investment objectives, and all investment policies not specifically designated as fundamental are non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. If there is a change in the Fund's investment objective, you should consider whether the Fund remains an appropriate investment in light of your then current financial position and needs.

B. OTHER PORTFOLIO RISKS

Risks of Derivative Investments. The Fund may invest in derivative instruments including without limitation, options, futures, options on futures, swaps, structured securities and forward contracts and other derivatives relating to foreign currency transactions. Derivatives may be used for both hedging and nonhedging purposes (that is, to seek to increase total return), although suitable derivative instruments may not always be available to the Investment Adviser for these purposes. Losses from derivative instruments can result from a lack of correlation between changes in the value of derivative instruments and the portfolio assets (if any) being hedged, the potential illiquidity of the markets for derivative instruments, the failure of the counterparty to perform its contractual obligations, or the risks related to leverage factors associated with such transactions. Derivatives are also subject to risks arising from margin requirements, which include the risk that the Fund will be required to pay additional margin or set aside additional collateral to maintain open derivative positions and the risk of loss by the Fund of margin deposits in the event of the bankruptcy or other similar insolvency with respect to a broker or counterparty with whom the Fund has an open derivative position. Losses may also arise if the Fund receives cash collateral under the transactions and some or all of that collateral is invested in the market. To the extent that cash collateral is so invested, such collateral will be subject to market depreciation or appreciation, and the Fund may be responsible for any loss that might result from its investment of the counterparty's cash collateral. If cash collateral is not invested, the Fund may be exposed to additional risk of loss in the event of the insolvency of its custodian holding such collateral. The use of these management techniques also involves the risk of loss if the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of the timing or level of fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates, currency prices or other variables. Derivative instruments may be harder to value, subject to greater volatility and more likely subject to changes in tax treatment than other investments. For these reasons, the Investment Adviser's attempts to hedge portfolio risks through the use of derivative instruments may not be successful, and the Investment Adviser may choose not to hedge portfolio risks. Using derivatives for nonhedging purposes is considered a speculative practice and presents even greater risk of loss than derivatives used for hedging purposes.

Risks of Illiquid Investments. The Fund may not acquire any "illiquid investment" if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. An "illiquid investment" is an investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. In determining whether an investment is an illiquid investment, the Investment Adviser will take into account actual or estimated daily transaction volume of an investment, group of related investments or asset class and other relevant market, trading, and investment-specific considerations. In addition, in determining the liquidity of an investment, the Investment Adviser must determine whether trading varying portions of a position in a particular portfolio investment or asset class, in sizes that the Fund would reasonably anticipate trading, is reasonably expected to significantly affect its liquidity, and if so, the Fund must take this determination into account when classifying the liquidity of that investment or asset class.

Investments purchased by the Fund that are liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid. If one or more investments in the Fund's portfolio become illiquid, the Fund may exceed the 15 percent limitation in illiquid investments. In the event that changes in the portfolio or other external events cause the Fund to exceed this limit, the Fund must take steps to bring its illiquid investments that are assets to or below 15% of its net assets within a reasonable period of time. This requirement would not force the Fund to liquidate any portfolio instrument where the Fund would suffer a loss on the sale of that instrument.

In cases where no clear indication of the value of the Fund's portfolio instruments is available, the portfolio instruments will be valued at their fair value according to the valuation procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. These cases include, among others, situations where a security or other asset or liability does not have a price source, or the secondary markets on which an investment has previously been traded are no longer viable, due to its lack of liquidity. For more information on fair valuation, please see "Shareholder Guide—How To Buy Shares—How Are Shares Priced?"

Risks of Investing in Mid-Capitalization and Small-Capitalization Companies. The Fund may, to the extent consistent with its investment policies, invest in mid- and small-capitalization companies. Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies involve greater risk and portfolio price volatility than investments in larger capitalization stocks. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility of these investments are the less certain growth prospects of smaller firms and the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities. Mid- and small-capitalization companies may be thinly traded and may have to be sold at a discount from current market prices or in small lots over an extended period of time. In addition, these securities are subject to the risk that during certain periods the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities in particular investment categories, will shrink or disappear

suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic or market conditions, or adverse investor perceptions whether or not accurate. Because of the lack of sufficient market liquidity, the Fund may incur losses because it will be required to effect sales at a disadvantageous time and only then at a substantial drop in price. Mid- and small-capitalization companies include “unseasoned” issuers that do not have an established financial history; often have limited product lines, markets or financial resources; may depend on or use a few key personnel for management; and may be susceptible to losses and risks of bankruptcy. Mid- and small-capitalization companies may be operating at a loss or have significant variations in operating results; may be engaged in a rapidly changing business with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence; may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position; and may have substantial borrowings or may otherwise have a weak financial condition. In addition, these companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing, and other capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Transaction costs for these investments are often higher than those for larger capitalization companies. Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies may be more difficult to price precisely than other types of securities because of their characteristics and lower trading volumes.

Risks of Foreign Investments. The Fund may make foreign investments. Foreign investments involve special risks that are not typically associated with U.S. dollar denominated or quoted securities of U.S. issuers. Foreign investments may be affected by changes in currency rates, changes in foreign or U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to such investments and changes in exchange control regulations (e.g., currency blockage). A decline in the exchange rate of the currency (i.e., weakening of the currency against the U.S. dollar) in which a portfolio security is quoted or denominated relative to the U.S. dollar would reduce the value of the portfolio security. In addition, if the currency in which the Fund receives dividends, interest or other payments declines in value against the U.S. dollar before such income is distributed as dividends to shareholders or converted to U.S. dollars, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities to obtain sufficient cash to pay such dividends.

Certain foreign markets may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. International trade barriers or economic sanctions against foreign countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals may adversely affect the Fund’s foreign holdings or exposures. The type and severity of sanctions and other similar measures, including counter sanctions and other retaliatory actions, that may be imposed could vary broadly in scope, and their impact is impossible to predict. These types of measures may include, but are not limited to, banning a sanctioned country from global payment systems that facilitate cross-border payments, restricting the settlement of securities, transactions by certain investors, and freezing assets of particular countries, entities, or persons. The imposition of sanctions and other similar measures could, among other things, cause a decline in the value and/or liquidity of securities issued by the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, downgrades in the credit ratings of the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, devaluation of the sanctioned country’s currency, and increased market volatility and disruption in the sanctioned country and throughout the world. Sanctions and other similar measures could limit or prevent the Fund from buying and selling securities (in the sanctioned country and other markets), significantly delay or prevent the settlement of securities transactions, and significantly impact the Fund’s liquidity and performance.

Brokerage commissions, custodial services and other costs relating to investment in international securities markets generally are more expensive than in the United States. In addition, clearance and settlement procedures may be different in foreign countries and, in certain markets, such procedures have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, thus making it difficult to conduct such transactions.

Foreign issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign issuer than about a U.S. issuer. In addition, there is generally less government regulation of foreign markets, companies and securities dealers than in the United States, and the legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States. Foreign securities markets may have substantially less volume than U.S. securities markets and securities of many foreign issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers. Furthermore, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividend or interest payments (or, in some cases, capital gains distributions), limitations on the removal of funds or other assets from such countries, and risks of political or social instability or diplomatic developments which could adversely affect investments in those countries.

Certain foreign investments may become less liquid in response to social, political or market developments or adverse investor perceptions, or become illiquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Certain foreign investments may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers and sellers or when dealers are unwilling to make a market for certain securities. When the Fund holds illiquid investments, its portfolio may be harder to value, especially in changing markets.

Geographic Risks. The Fund may invest in the securities of governmental issuers located in a particular foreign country or region. If the Fund focuses its investments in the securities of such issuers, the Fund may be subjected to a greater extent than if the investments were less focused, to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions and developments that may be particular to that country or region, such as: adverse securities markets; adverse exchange rates; adverse social, political, regulatory, economic, business, environmental or other developments; or natural disasters.

Foreign Custody Risk. The Fund may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories appointed by the Fund's custodian (each a "Foreign Custodian"). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on the Fund's ability to recover assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging market countries may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often undeveloped and may be considerably less well regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.

Risks of Emerging Countries. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers located in, or otherwise tied to, emerging countries. The risks of foreign investment are heightened when the issuer is located in an emerging country. Emerging countries are generally located in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern and Central Europe, and Central and South America. The Fund's purchase and sale of portfolio securities in certain emerging countries may be constrained by limitations relating to daily changes in the prices of listed securities, periodic trading or settlement volume and/or limitations on aggregate holdings of foreign investors. Such limitations may be computed based on the aggregate trading volume by or holdings of the Fund, the Investment Adviser, its affiliates and their respective clients and other service providers. The Fund may not be able to sell securities in circumstances where price, trading or settlement volume limitations have been reached.

Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain emerging countries is restricted or controlled to varying degrees which may limit investment in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. For example, certain Asian countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons or limit investment by foreign persons to only a specified percentage of an issuer's outstanding securities or a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms (including price) than securities of the issuer available for purchase by nationals. In addition, certain countries may restrict or prohibit investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. Such restrictions may affect the market price, liquidity and rights of securities that may be purchased by the Fund. The repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of securities sales from certain emerging countries is subject to restrictions such as the need for governmental consents, which may make it difficult for the Fund to invest in such emerging countries. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for such repatriation. In situations where a country restricts direct investment in securities (which may occur in certain Asian and other countries), the Fund may invest in such countries through other investment funds in such countries.

Emerging market countries may have more or less government regulation and generally do not impose as extensive and frequent accounting, auditing, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. The degree of cooperation between issuers in emerging and frontier market countries with foreign and U.S. financial regulators may vary significantly. Accordingly, regulators may not have sufficient access to audit and oversee issuers, and there could be less information available about issuers in certain emerging market countries. As a result, the Investment Adviser's ability to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on the Fund's performance could be inhibited.

Many emerging countries have experienced currency devaluations and substantial (and, in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation. Other emerging countries have experienced economic recessions. These circumstances have had a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of those emerging countries. Economies in emerging countries generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade.

Many emerging countries are subject to a substantial degree of economic, political and social instability. Governments of some emerging countries are authoritarian in nature or have been installed or removed as a result of military coups, while governments in other emerging countries have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection, among other factors, have also led to social unrest, violence and/or labor unrest in some emerging countries. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Investing in emerging countries involves greater risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested. As an example, in the past some Eastern European governments have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and many claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that similar expropriations will not occur in other countries.

The Fund's investment in emerging countries may also be subject to withholding or other taxes, which may be significant and may reduce the return to the Fund from an investment in issuers in such countries.

Settlement procedures in emerging countries are frequently less developed and reliable than those in the United States and may involve the Fund's delivery of securities before receipt of payment for their sale. In addition, significant delays may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Settlement or registration problems may make it more difficult for the Fund to value its portfolio securities and could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, to have a portion of its assets uninvested or to incur losses due to the failure of a counterparty to pay for securities the Fund has delivered or the Fund's inability to complete its contractual obligations because of theft or other reasons.

The creditworthiness of the local securities firms used by the Fund in emerging countries may not be as sound as the creditworthiness of firms used in more developed countries. As a result, the Fund may be subject to a greater risk of loss if a securities firm defaults in the performance of its responsibilities.

The small size and inexperience of the securities markets in certain emerging countries and the limited volume of trading in securities in those countries may make the Fund's investments in such countries less liquid and more volatile than investments in countries with more developed securities markets (such as the United States, Japan and most Western European countries). The Fund's investments in emerging countries are subject to the risk that the liquidity of a particular investment, or investments generally, in such countries will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political conditions or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. Because of the lack of sufficient market liquidity, the Fund may incur losses because it will be required to effect sales at a disadvantageous time and only then at a substantial drop in price. Investments in emerging countries may be more difficult to value precisely because of the characteristics discussed above and lower trading volumes.

The Fund's use of foreign currency management techniques in emerging countries may be limited. Due to the limited market for these instruments in emerging countries, all or a significant portion of the Fund's currency exposure in emerging countries may not be covered by such instruments.

Risks Relating to Contracts for Difference. The Fund may enter into CFDs, which offer exposure to price changes in an underlying instrument without ownership of that instrument. A CFD is a privately negotiated contract between two parties, buyer and seller, stipulating that the seller will pay to or receive from the buyer the difference between the nominal value of the underlying instrument at the opening of the contract and that instrument's value at the end of the contract. The underlying instrument may be a single security, stock basket or index. The buyer and seller may be required to post collateral, which is adjusted daily. Adverse movements in the underlying instrument will require the buyer to post additional margin. The buyer will also pay to the seller a financing rate on the notional amount of the CFD. A CFD is usually terminated at the buyer's initiative. As is the case with owning any financial instrument, there is the risk of loss associated with buying a CFD. There may be liquidity risk if the underlying instrument is illiquid because the liquidity of a CFD is based in part on the liquidity of the underlying instrument. CFDs also carry counterparty risk, *i.e.*, the risk that the counterparty to the CFD transaction may be unable or unwilling to make payments or to otherwise honor its financial obligations under the terms of the contract. If the counterparty failed to honor its obligations, the value of the contract may be reduced. The Fund may use CFDs to take either a short or long position on an underlying instrument. CFDs are not registered with the SEC or any U.S. regulator.

Risks of Initial Public Offerings. The Fund may invest in IPOs. An IPO is a company's first offering of stock to the public. IPO risk is the risk that the market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk. When the Fund's asset base is small, a significant portion of the Fund's performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Fund. As the Fund's assets grow, the effect of the Fund's investments in IPOs on the Fund's performance probably will decline, which could reduce the Fund's performance. Because of the price volatility of IPO shares, the Fund may choose to hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses to the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to obtain allocable portions of IPO shares. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Investors in IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

Temporary Investment Risks. The Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes (and to the extent it is permitted to invest in the following), invest up to 100% of its total assets in:

- U.S. Government Securities
- Commercial paper rated at least A-2 by S&P Global Ratings, P-2 by Moody's or having a comparable credit rating by another NRSRO (or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality)

- Certificates of deposit
- Bankers' acceptances
- Repurchase agreements
- Non-convertible preferred stocks and non-convertible corporate bonds with a remaining maturity of less than one year
- ETFs
- Other investment companies
- Cash items

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

Risks of Short Positions. The Fund may engage in short selling. In these transactions, the Fund sells an instrument it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the instrument, then must borrow the instrument to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is obligated to replace the instrument borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. The value at such time may be more or less than the value at which the instrument was sold by the Fund, which may result in a loss or gain, respectively. Unlike purchasing an instrument like a stock, where potential losses are limited to the purchase price and there is no upside limit on potential gain, short sales involve no cap on maximum losses, while gains are limited to the value of the stock at the time of the short sale.

The Fund may, during the term of any short sale, withdraw the cash proceeds of such short sale and use these cash proceeds to purchase additional securities or for any other Fund purposes. Because cash proceeds are Fund assets which are typically used to satisfy the collateral requirements for the short sale, the reinvestment of these cash proceeds may require the Fund to post as collateral other securities that it owns. If the Fund reinvests the cash proceeds, the Fund might be required to post an amount greater than its net assets (but less than its total assets) as collateral. For these or other reasons, the Fund might be required to liquidate long and short positions at times or in amounts that may be disadvantageous to the Fund.

The Fund may also make short sales against the box, in which the Fund enters into a short sale of an instrument which it owns or has the right to obtain at no additional cost.

The SEC and financial industry regulatory authorities in other countries have imposed temporary prohibitions and restrictions on certain types of short sale transactions. These prohibitions and restrictions, or the imposition of other regulatory requirements on short selling in the future, could inhibit the ability of the Investment Adviser to sell securities short on behalf of the Fund.

Depository Receipts Risk. Foreign securities may trade in the form of depository receipts, including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), and European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") (collectively "Depository Receipts"). To the extent the Fund acquires Depository Receipts through banks which do not have a contractual relationship with the foreign issuer of the security underlying the Depository Receipts to issue and service such unsponsored Depository Receipts, there may be an increased possibility that the Fund would not become aware of and be able to respond to corporate actions such as stock splits or rights offerings involving the foreign issuer in a timely manner. In addition, the lack of information may result in inefficiencies in the valuation of such instruments. Investment in Depository Receipts does not eliminate all the risks inherent in investing in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The market value of Depository Receipts is dependent upon the market value of the underlying securities and fluctuations in the relative value of the currencies in which the Depository Receipts and the underlying securities are quoted. The issuers of Depository Receipts may discontinue issuing new Depository Receipts and withdraw existing Depository Receipts at any time, which may result in costs and delays in the distribution of the underlying assets to the Fund and may negatively impact the Fund's performance.

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

C. PORTFOLIO SECURITIES AND TECHNIQUES

This section provides further information on certain types of securities and investment techniques that may be used by the Fund, including their associated risks.

The Fund may purchase other types of securities or instruments similar to those described in this section if otherwise consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Further information is provided in the SAI, which is available upon request.

The Investment Adviser is subject to registration and regulation as a “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to its service as investment adviser to the Fund.

U.S. Government Securities. The Fund may invest in U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government Securities include U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. U.S. Government Securities may be supported by (i) the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; (ii) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (iii) the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the issuer; or (iv) only the credit of the issuer. U.S. Government Securities also include Treasury receipts, zero coupon bonds and other stripped U.S. Government Securities, where the interest and principal components are traded independently.

U.S. Government Securities may also include Treasury inflation-protected securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation.

U.S. Treasury obligations include, among other things, the separately traded principal and interest components of securities guaranteed or issued by the U.S. Treasury if such components are traded independently under the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities program (“STRIPS”).

U.S. Government Securities are deemed to include (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, authorities or instrumentalities; and (ii) participations in loans made to foreign governments or their agencies that are so guaranteed. Certain of these participations may be regarded as illiquid.

U.S. Government Securities have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will be able or willing to repay the principal or interest when due, or provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.

Custodial Receipts and Trust Certificates. The Fund may invest in custodial receipts and trust certificates representing interests in securities held by a custodian or trustee. The securities so held may include U.S. Government Securities, fixed income securities issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia) and the political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities thereof (“Municipal Securities”) or other types of securities in which the Fund may invest. The custodial receipts or trust certificates may evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on the underlying securities, or, in some cases, the payment obligation of a third party that has entered into an interest rate swap or other arrangement with the custodian or trustee. For certain securities laws purposes, custodial receipts and trust certificates may not be considered obligations of the U.S. government or other issuer of the securities held by the custodian or trustee. If for tax purposes the Fund is not considered to be the owner of the underlying securities held in the custodial or trust account, the Fund may suffer adverse tax consequences. As a holder of custodial receipts and trust certificates, the Fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses charged to the custodial account or trust. The Fund may also invest in separately issued interests in custodial receipts and trust certificates.

Structured Securities. The Fund may invest in structured securities. Structured securities are securities whose value is determined by reference to changes in the value of specific currencies, securities, interest rates, commodities, indices or other financial indicators (the “Reference”) or the relative change in two or more References. Investments in structured securities may provide exposure to certain securities or markets in situations where regulatory or other restrictions prevent direct investments in such issuers or markets.

The interest rate or the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption may be increased or decreased depending upon changes in the applicable Reference. Structured securities may be positively or negatively indexed, so that appreciation of the Reference may produce an increase or decrease in the interest rate or value of the security at maturity. In addition, changes in the interest rates or the value of the security at maturity may be a multiple of changes in the value of the Reference, effectively leveraging the Fund’s investment so that small changes in the value of the Reference may result in disproportionate gains or losses to the Fund.

Consequently, structured securities may present a greater degree of market risk than many types of securities and may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to price accurately than less complex securities. Structured securities are also subject to the risk that the issuer of the structured securities may fail to perform its contractual obligations. Certain issuers of structured products may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the Investment Company Act. As a result, the Fund’s investments in structured securities may be subject to the limits applicable to investments in other investment companies.

Structured securities include, but are not limited to, equity linked notes. An equity linked note is a note whose performance is tied to a single stock, a stock index or a basket of stocks. Equity linked notes combine the principal protection normally associated with fixed income investments with the potential for capital appreciation normally associated with equity investments. Upon the maturity of the note, the holder generally receives a return of principal based on the capital appreciation of the linked securities. Depending on the terms of the note, equity linked notes may also have a “cap” or “floor” on the maximum principal amount to be repaid to holders, irrespective of the performance of the underlying linked securities. For example, a note may guarantee the repayment of the original principal amount invested (even if the underlying linked securities have negative performance during the note’s term), but may cap the maximum payment at maturity at a certain percentage of the issuance price or the return of the underlying linked securities.

Alternatively, the note may not guarantee a full return on the original principal, but may offer a greater participation in any capital appreciation of the underlying linked securities. The terms of an equity linked note may also provide for periodic interest payments to holders at either a fixed or floating rate. The secondary market for equity linked notes may be limited, and the lack of liquidity in the secondary market may make these securities difficult to dispose of and to value. Equity linked notes will be considered equity securities for purposes of the Fund's investment objective and policies.

Structured securities may also include credit linked notes. Credit linked notes are securities with embedded credit default swaps. An investor holding a credit linked note generally receives a fixed or floating coupon and the note's par value upon maturity, unless the referred credit defaults or declares bankruptcy, in which case the investor receives the amount recovered. In effect, investors holding credit linked notes receive a higher yield in exchange for assuming the risk of a specified credit event.

Structured securities may also include inverse floating rate debt securities ("inverse floaters"). The interest rate on inverse floaters resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floater may be considered to be leveraged to the extent that its interest rate varies by a magnitude that exceeds the magnitude of the change in the index rate of interest. The higher the degree of leverage of an inverse floater, the greater the volatility of its market value.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The Fund may, to the extent consistent with its investment policies, purchase or sell foreign currencies on a cash basis or through forward contracts. A forward contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract.

The Fund may engage in foreign currency transactions for hedging purposes and to seek to protect against anticipated changes in future foreign currency exchange rates. In addition, the Fund may enter into foreign currency transactions to seek a closer correlation between the Fund's overall currency exposures and the currency exposures of the Fund's performance benchmark. The Fund may also enter into such transactions to seek to increase total return, which presents additional risk.

The Fund may also engage in cross-hedging by using forward contracts in a currency different from that in which the hedged security is denominated or quoted. The Fund may hold foreign currency received in connection with investments in foreign securities when, in the judgment of the Investment Adviser, it would be beneficial to convert such currency into U.S. dollars at a later date (*e.g.*, the Investment Adviser may anticipate that the foreign currency will appreciate against the U.S. dollar).

The Fund may, from time to time, engage in non-deliverable forward transactions to manage currency risk or to gain exposure to a currency without purchasing securities denominated in that currency. A non-deliverable forward is a transaction that represents an agreement between the Fund and a counterparty (usually a commercial bank) to pay the other party the amount that it would cost based on current market rates as of the termination date to buy or sell a specified (notional) amount of a particular currency at an agreed upon foreign exchange rate on an agreed upon future date. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreement related to the transaction, but the Fund may be delayed or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to non-deliverable forward transactions. Such non-deliverable forward transactions will be settled in cash.

Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time causing, along with other factors, the Fund's NAV to fluctuate (when the Fund's NAV fluctuates, the value of your shares may go up or down). Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by the intervention of U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or the failure to intervene, or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad.

Certain forward foreign currency exchange contracts and other currency transactions are not exchange traded or cleared. The market in such forward foreign currency exchange contracts, currency swaps and other privately negotiated currency instruments offers less protection against defaults by the other party to such instruments than is available for currency instruments traded on an exchange. Such contracts are subject to the risk that the counterparty to the contract will default on its obligations. Because these contracts are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearinghouse, a default on a contract would deprive the Fund of unrealized profits, transaction costs or the benefits of a currency hedge or could force the Fund to cover its purchase or sale commitments, if any, at the current market price.

The Fund is not required to post cash collateral with its counterparties in certain foreign currency transactions. Accordingly, the Fund may remain more fully invested (and more of the Fund's assets may be subject to investment and market risk) than if it were required to post cash collateral with its counterparties (which is the case with certain transactions). Where the Fund's counterparties are not required to post cash collateral with the Fund, the Fund will be subject to additional counterparty risk.

Options on Securities, Securities Indices and Foreign Currencies. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and the writer (seller) of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument during the option period. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer (seller) of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument during the option period. The Fund may write (sell) call and put options and purchase put and call options on any securities in which the Fund may invest or on any securities index consisting of securities in which it may invest. The Fund may also, to the extent consistent with its investment policies, purchase and sell (write) put and call options on foreign currencies.

The writing and purchase of options is a highly specialized activity which involves special investment risks. Options may be used for either hedging or cross-hedging purposes, or to seek to increase total return (which presents additional risk). The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to anticipate future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities (or currency) markets. The potential for losses depends on the Investment Adviser's analysis and decision making processes around, but not limited to, expectations of changes in market prices or determination of the correlation between the instruments or indices on which options are written and purchased and the instruments in the Fund's investment portfolio. The use of options can also increase the Fund's transaction costs. Options written or purchased by the Fund may be traded on either U.S. or foreign exchanges or over-the-counter. Foreign and over-the-counter options will present greater possibility of loss because of their greater illiquidity and credit risks.

Futures Contracts and Options and Swaps on Futures Contracts. Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that provide for the sale or purchase of a specified financial instrument or currency at a future time at a specified price. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right (and the writer of the option the obligation) to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price within a specified period of time. A swap on a futures contract provides an investor with the ability to gain economic exposure to a particular futures market. A futures contract may be based on particular securities, foreign currencies, securities indices and other financial instruments and indices. The Fund may engage in futures transactions on U.S. exchanges and foreign exchanges.

The Fund may, to the extent consistent with its investment policies, purchase and sell futures contracts, purchase and write call and put options on futures contracts and enter into swaps on futures contracts, in order to seek to increase total return or to hedge against changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates, or to otherwise manage its term structure, sector selections and duration in accordance with its investment objective and policies. The Fund may also enter into closing purchase and sale transactions with respect to such contracts and options.

Futures contracts and related options and swaps present the following risks:

- While the Fund may benefit from the use of futures and options and swaps on futures, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates may result in poorer overall performance than if the Fund had not entered into any futures contracts, options transactions or swaps.
- Because perfect correlation between a futures position and a portfolio position that is intended to be protected is impossible to achieve, the desired protection may not be obtained and the Fund may be exposed to additional risk of loss.
- The loss incurred by the Fund in entering into futures contracts and in writing call options and entering into swaps on futures is potentially unlimited and may exceed the amount of the premium received.
- Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV.
- As a result of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to the Fund.
- Futures contracts and options and swaps on futures may be illiquid, and exchanges may limit fluctuations in futures contract prices during a single day.
- Foreign exchanges may not provide the same protection as U.S. exchanges.

Other Investment Companies. The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs and money market funds, subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the Investment Company Act or rules, regulations or exemptive relief thereunder. These statutory limitations include in certain circumstances a prohibition on the Fund acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any other investment company, 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 total assets in 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, an underlying fund may invest in other investment companies (including ETFs and money market funds) or business development companies beyond the statutory limits described above, provided that certain conditions are met. Rule 12d1-4 under the Investment Company Act generally prohibits an underlying fund in a fund of funds arrangement relying on that rule from purchasing or otherwise acquiring the securities of an investment company or a private fund if, after such purchase or acquisition, the aggregate value of the underlying fund's investments in such investment companies and private funds would exceed 10% of the value of its total assets, subject to limited exceptions (including for investments in money market funds). Some of those investment companies may be funds for which the Investment Adviser or any of its affiliates serves as investment adviser, administrator or distributor.

The use of ETFs is generally intended to help the Fund match the total return of the particular market segments or indices represented by those ETFs, although that may not be the result. Most ETFs are passively managed investment companies whose shares are purchased and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF generally represents a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional fund (*i.e.*, one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objectives, strategies and policies. In addition, an ETF may fail to accurately track the market segment or index that underlies its investment objective. The price of an ETF can fluctuate, and the Fund could lose

money investing in an ETF. Moreover, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional funds: (i) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a premium or a discount to their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) there is no assurance that the requirements of the exchange necessary to maintain the listing of an ETF will continue to be met or remain unchanged.

The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by such other investment companies, in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Fund. Although the Fund does not expect to do so in the foreseeable future, the 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 the Fund.

Equity Swaps, Index Swaps, Interest Rate Swaps, Mortgage Swaps, Credit Swaps, Currency Swaps, Total Return Swaps, Options on Swaps and Interest Rate Caps, Floors and Collars. To the extent consistent with its investment policies, the Fund may enter into some or all of the following swap transactions and option agreements. Equity swaps allow the parties to a swap agreement to exchange the dividend income or other components of return on an equity investment (for example, a group of equity securities or an index) for another payment stream. An equity swap may be used by the Fund to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities in circumstances in which direct investment may be restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise deemed impractical or disadvantageous. Index swaps allow one party or both parties to a swap agreement to receive one or more payments based off of the return, performance or volatility of an index or of certain securities which comprise the index.

Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating rate payments. Mortgage swaps are similar to interest rate swaps in that they represent commitments to pay and receive interest. The notional principal amount, however, is tied to a reference pool or pools of mortgages. Credit swaps (also referred to as credit default swaps) involve the receipt of floating or fixed rate payments in exchange for assuming potential credit losses on an underlying security or pool of securities. Credit swaps give one party to a transaction (the buyer of the credit swap) the right to dispose of or acquire an asset (or group of assets or exposure to the performance of an index), or the right to receive a payment from the other party, upon the occurrence of specified credit events. Credit swaps may also be structured based on the debt of a basket of issuers, rather than a single issuer, and may be customized with respect to the default event that triggers purchase or other factors (for example, the Nth default within a basket, or defaults by a particular combination of issuers within the basket, may trigger a payment obligation). Currency swaps involve the exchange of the parties' respective rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies. Total return swaps give a party the right to receive the appreciation in the value of a specified security, index or other instrument in return for a fee paid to the counterparty, which will typically be based on an agreed upon interest rate. If the underlying asset in a total return swap declines in value over the term of the swap, the party may also be required to pay the dollar value of that decline to the counterparty.

The Fund may also purchase and write (sell) options contracts on swaps, commonly referred to as swaptions. A swaption is an option to enter into a swap agreement. Like other types of options, the buyer of a swaption pays a non-refundable premium for the option and obtains the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying swap or to modify the terms of an existing swap on agreed-upon terms. The seller of a swaption, in exchange for the premium, becomes obligated (if the option is exercised) to enter into or modify an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms, which generally entails greater risk of loss than the Fund incurs in buying a swaption. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payment of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling the interest rate floor. An interest rate collar is the combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates.

The Fund may enter into the transactions described above for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return. As an example, when the Fund is the buyer of a credit default swap (commonly known as buying protection), it may make periodic payments to the seller of the credit default swap to obtain protection against a credit default on a specified underlying asset (or group of assets). If a default occurs, the seller of a credit default swap may be required to pay the Fund the notional amount of the credit default swap on a specified security (or group of securities). On the other hand, when the Fund is a seller of a credit default swap (commonly known as selling protection), in addition to the credit exposure the Fund has on the other assets held in its portfolio, the Fund is also subject to the credit exposure on the notional amount of the swap since, in the event of a credit default, the Fund may be required to pay the notional amount of the credit default swap on a specified security (or group of securities) to the buyer of the credit default swap. The Fund will be the seller of a credit default swap only when the credit of the underlying asset is deemed by the Investment Adviser to meet the Fund's minimum credit criteria at the time the swap is first entered into.

The use of swaps, and interest rate caps, floors and collars, is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and currency exchange rates, or in its evaluation of the creditworthiness of swap counterparties and the issuers of the underlying assets, the investment performance of the Fund would be less favorable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used. To the extent that the Investment Adviser does not accurately analyze and

predict the potential relative fluctuation of the components swapped with another party, the Fund may suffer a loss, which may be substantial. The value of some components of a swap (such as the dividends on a common stock of an equity swap) may also be sensitive to changes in interest rates. Furthermore, the Fund may suffer a loss if the counterparty defaults. Because swaps are normally illiquid, the Fund may be unable to terminate its obligations when desired.

Currently, certain standardized swap transactions are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange trading. Although central clearing and exchange trading is expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to bilaterally negotiated swaps, central clearing and exchange trading does not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely. Depending on the size of the Fund and other factors, the margin required under the rules of a clearinghouse and by a clearing member may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by the Fund to support its obligations under a similar bilateral, uncleared swap. However, certain applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on uncleared swaps which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher amounts for uncleared swaps.

Lending of Portfolio Securities. The Fund may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the lending of securities owned by the Fund to financial institutions such as certain broker-dealers including, as permitted by the SEC, Goldman Sachs. The borrowers are required to secure their loans continuously with cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government Securities or letters of credit in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. Cash collateral may be invested by the Fund in short-term investments, including registered and unregistered investment pools managed by the Investment Adviser, its affiliates or the Fund's custodian and from which the Investment Adviser or its affiliates may receive fees. To the extent that cash collateral is so invested, such collateral will be subject to market depreciation or appreciation, and the Fund will be responsible for any loss that might result from its investment of the borrowers' collateral. If the Investment Adviser determines to make securities loans, the value of the securities loaned may not exceed 33⅓% of the value of the total assets of the Fund (including the loan collateral).

Loan collateral (including any investment of the collateral) is not subject to the percentage limitations described elsewhere in the Prospectus regarding investments in fixed income securities and cash equivalents.

The Fund may lend its securities to increase its income. The Fund may, however, experience delay in the recovery of its securities or incur a loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with a Fund or its agent, or becomes insolvent.

Equity Investments. After its purchase, a portfolio investment (such as a convertible debt obligation) may convert to an equity security. Alternatively, the Fund may acquire equity securities in connection with a restructuring event related to one or more of its investments. If this occurs, the Fund may continue to hold the investment if the Investment Adviser believes it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Preferred Stock, Warrants and Stock Purchase Rights. The Fund may invest in preferred stock, warrants and stock purchase rights (or "rights"). Preferred stocks are securities that represent an ownership interest providing the holder with claims on the issuer's earnings and assets before common stock owners but after bond owners. Unlike debt securities, the obligations of an issuer of preferred stock, including dividend and other payment obligations, may not typically be accelerated by the holders of such preferred stock on the occurrence of an event of default or other non-compliance by the issuer of the preferred stock.

Warrants and other rights are options to buy a stated number of shares of common stock at a specified price at any time during the life of the warrant or right. The holders of warrants and rights have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Repurchase Agreements. Repurchase agreements involve the purchase of securities subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with counterparties approved by the Investment Adviser pursuant to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees whether or not the obligation of the seller to repurchase the securities from the Fund is collateralized fully. The collateral may consist of any type of security in which the Fund is eligible to invest directly. Repurchase agreements involving obligations other than U.S. Government Securities may be subject to additional risks.

If the other party or "seller" defaults, the Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral held by the Fund are less than the repurchase price and the Fund's costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of the seller, the Fund could suffer additional losses if a court determines that the Fund's interest in the collateral is not enforceable.

The Fund, together with other registered investment companies having advisory agreements with the Investment Adviser or any of 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.

Borrowings and Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Fund can borrow money from banks and other financial institutions, in amounts not exceeding one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed). The Fund also may enter into reverse repurchase agreements.

Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund subject to the Fund's agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price (including interest). These transactions may be entered into as a temporary measure for emergency purposes or to meet redemption requests. Reverse repurchase agreements may also be entered into when the Investment Adviser expects that the interest income to be earned from the investment of the transaction proceeds will be greater than the related interest expense.

Borrowings and reverse repurchase agreements involve leveraging. If the securities held by the Fund decline in value while these transactions are outstanding, the NAV of the Fund's outstanding shares will decline in value by proportionately more than the decline in value of the securities. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by the Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the securities may not be returned to the Fund.

Appendix B

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's Form N-CSR dated August 31, 2024.

	Global Managed Beta Fund				
	Institutional Shares				
	Year Ended August 31,				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 13.62	\$ 12.86	\$ 16.71	\$ 13.26	\$ 11.86
Net investment income ^(a)	0.27	0.25	0.28	0.21	0.22
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	2.70	1.23	(2.69)	3.89	1.67
Total from investment operations	2.97	1.48	(2.41)	4.10	1.89
Distributions to shareholders from net investment income	(0.25)	(0.72)	(0.33)	(0.18)	(0.38)
Distributions to shareholders from net realized gains	—	—	(1.11)	(0.47)	(0.11)
Total distributions	(0.25)	(0.72)	(1.44)	(0.65)	(0.49)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 16.34	\$ 13.62	\$ 12.86	\$ 16.71	\$ 13.26
Total return^(b)	22.05%	12.24%	(15.81)%	31.87%	16.13%
Net assets, end of year (in 000s)	\$4,279,341	\$2,538,074	\$1,662,524	\$2,262,595	\$1,593,288
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ^(c)	0.27%	0.30%	0.30%	0.20%	0.05%
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets ^(c)	0.34%	0.36%	0.36%	0.35%	0.37%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.83%	1.91%	1.94%	1.40%	1.79%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(d)	56%	23%	26%	29%	45%

(a) Calculated based on the average shares outstanding methodology.

(b) Assumes investment at the NAV at the beginning of the year; reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, a complete redemption of the investment at the NAV at the end of the year and no sales or redemption charges (if any). Total returns would be reduced if a sales or redemption charge was taken into account. Returns do not reflect the impact of taxes to shareholders relating to Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

(c) Expense ratios exclude the expenses of the Affiliated Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

(d) The Fund's portfolio turnover rate is calculated in accordance with regulatory requirements, without regard to transactions involving short term investments and certain derivatives. If such transactions were included, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate may be higher.

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Global Managed Beta Fund Prospectus

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Annual/Semi-Annual Report

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

Statement of Additional Information

Additional information about the Fund and its policies is also available in the Fund's SAI. The SAI is incorporated by reference into the Prospectus (*i.e.*, is legally considered part of the Prospectus).

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, SAI and other information such as the Fund's financial statements are available free upon request by calling Goldman Sachs at 1-800-621-2550. You can also access and download the annual and semi-annual reports, SAI and other information such as the Fund's financial statements, free of charge, at the Fund's website: dfinview.com/GoldmanSachs.

To request other information and for shareholder inquiries:

	Institutional
■ By telephone:	1-800-621-2550
■ By mail:	Goldman Sachs Funds 71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1200 Chicago, IL 60606
■ On the Internet:	SEC EDGAR database – http://www.sec.gov

Other information about the Fund is available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Trust's investment company registration number is 811-05349.
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