

Prospectus

February 28, 2026

**Goldman
Sachs**

Asset
Management

GOLDMAN SACHS STRATEGIC MULTI-ASSET CLASS FUNDS

- Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund
 - Class R6 Shares: GSEQX
- Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund
 - Class R6 Shares: GNCFX
- Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund
 - Class R6 Shares: GRASX

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

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Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund—Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity 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)

	Class R6
Management Fee	1.03%
Other Expenses ¹	0.18%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses²	1.24%
Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation ³	(0.47)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation	0.77%

¹ The Fund’s “Other Expenses” have been restated to reflect expenses to be incurred during the current fiscal year.

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

³ The Investment Adviser has agreed to (i) waive a portion of its management fee in order to achieve an effective net management fee rate that is equal to the actual cost of fees paid to the Fund’s Underlying Managers; (ii) waive a portion of its management fee in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to the affiliated funds in which the Fund invests based on the Fund’s investment in such affiliated funds; (iii) limit total annual operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.75% of average daily net assets; and (iv) reduce or limit “Other Expenses” (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, transfer agency fees and expenses, service fees, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.10% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Because the amount of the waiver shown in the Fund’s expense table can fluctuate based on fees paid to the Fund’s Underlying Managers, the amount waived may vary from year to year. These arrangements will remain in effect through at least February 28, 2027, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLE

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class R6 Shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Class R6 Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the Example incorporates 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
Class R6 Shares	\$79	\$347	\$636	\$1,458

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities or instruments (i.e., “turns over” its portfolio). A high rate of portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, which must be borne by the Fund and its shareholders, and is also likely to result in higher short-term capital gains for taxable shareholders. These costs are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, but are reflected in the Fund’s performance. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025 was 86% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes (measured at the time of purchase) (“Net Assets”) in equity investments of U.S. and non-U.S. companies. Exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that provide exposure to such investments are treated as such investments for purposes of this policy. In addition, such investments may include futures, options, swaps and other instruments with similar economic exposures to equity investments of U.S. and non-U.S. companies.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach and generally seeks to achieve its investment objective by dynamically allocating its assets among multiple investment managers (“Underlying Managers”) who are unaffiliated with the Investment Adviser.

The Fund invests in a globally diversified portfolio of equity investments, which include common stocks, preferred stocks, securities convertible into stock, depositary receipts representing equity securities, securities that carry the right to buy common stocks (e.g., rights and warrants), derivatives linked to equity securities, and ETFs, futures and other instruments with similar economic exposures. 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 will invest no more than 25% of its total assets in emerging markets equity investments and no more than 30% of its total assets in small-capitalization companies, which for this purpose are companies with public stock market capitalizations of less than \$1 billion. The Fund is otherwise not subject to any limits on the market capitalization of securities in which it may invest and, from time to time, may invest in shares of companies through initial public offerings (“IPOs”).

The Fund may invest without limitation in securities or obtain exposure to securities that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Fund may use currency management techniques, such as forward foreign currency contracts, for investment or 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 (although an Underlying Manager may not be required to hedge any of the Fund’s positions or to use derivatives). The Fund’s derivative investments may include: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices and currency futures; (ii) swaps, including currency, total return, variance, and/or index swaps, and swaps on futures contracts; (iii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, individual securities or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; and (iv) forward contracts, including forwards based on securities and/or indices, currency forwards, swap forwards and non-deliverable forwards. 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, repurchase agreements, cash and time deposits.

The Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager may pursue a sub-strategy with an objective of providing investment results that seek to correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of a specified index (an “index-tracking strategy”). From time to time, the Investment Adviser may also, for short or longer-term periods, select a transition manager to transition a portion of Fund assets from one Underlying Manager to another, or, at the direction of the Investment Adviser, to implement an index-tracking strategy. In addition, the Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager, on behalf of the Fund, may obtain passive exposure to a particular sub-asset class by making an index-based investment (e.g., in an ETF).

MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The Investment Adviser and the Fund have received an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Under the exemptive order, the Investment Adviser has the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Fund’s Board of Trustees, to oversee the Underlying Managers and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. The initial shareholder of the Fund approved the Fund’s operation in this manner and reliance by the Fund on this exemptive order. In accordance with a separate exemptive order that the Fund and the Investment Adviser have obtained from the SEC, the Board of Trustees may enter into a new sub-advisory agreement or materially amend an existing sub-advisory agreement with an Underlying Manager at a meeting that is not in person, subject to certain conditions, including that the Board of Trustees are able to participate in the meeting using a means of communication that allows them to hear each other simultaneously during the meeting.

The Investment Adviser determines the percentage of the Fund’s portfolio allocated to each Underlying Manager in order to seek to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. The Investment Adviser’s Multi-Asset Solutions Group (“MAS” or the “MAS Group”) is responsible for the Fund’s asset allocation, and the Investment Adviser’s External Investing Group (“XIG”) is responsible for making recommendations with respect to hiring, terminating, or replacing the Fund’s Underlying Managers. With respect to the Fund, the MAS Group 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, and XIG applies a multifaceted process with respect to manager due diligence, portfolio construction, and risk management. The MAS Group will also provide risk management services to the Fund, including a beta completion mandate and a passive currency overlay. The beta completion strategy seeks to systematically manage the Fund’s overall beta levels to a specified target by purchasing or selling derivatives contracts. “Beta” is a measurement of volatility compared with that of a broader market index. The currency overlay strategy is designed to hedge exposure to non-U.S. currencies by selling the currencies in which the Fund’s equity securities are traded and investing in the U.S. dollar. The currency overlay seeks to minimize unintended currency exposures for the Fund.

Each Underlying Manager acts independently from the others and has discretion to invest its portion of the Fund’s assets. Each Underlying Manager utilizes its own distinct investment style and investment process in buying and selling securities.

Additional Information

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Index Investable Market Index ("MSCI ACWI IMI") (Net, USD, 50% Non-U.S. Developed Hedged to USD).

PRINCIPAL 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 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 asset classes and to the Underlying Managers may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's use of options, forwards, swaps, options on swaps, structured securities 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 Risk. By investing in pooled investment vehicles (including investment companies, ETFs and money market funds) and partnerships indirectly through the Fund, the investor will incur not only a proportionate share of the expenses of the other pooled investment vehicles and partnerships held by the Fund (including operating costs and investment management fees), but also the expenses of the Fund. The Fund's multi-manager approach may also result in additional expenses.

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 and frontier 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 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. To the extent that an index-tracking strategy is used with respect to a portion of the Fund's assets, including through investment in an ETF that seeks to track an index or implementation of an index-tracking strategy, the Fund will be negatively affected by general declines in the securities and asset classes represented in the relevant index. There is no guarantee that the Fund, or relevant portion of the Fund, will achieve a high degree of correlation to the relevant index. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability, or the ability of an ETF in which it invests, to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order for the relevant portion of the Fund to track the relevant index. In addition, because that portion of the Fund is not "actively" managed, unless a specific security is removed from the relevant index, the Fund or an ETF in which it invests generally would not sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble. At times when an index-tracking strategy is used with respect to a portion of the Fund's assets, the Fund's performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift all of their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

Initial Public Offering Risk. 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.

Investment Style Risk. Different investment styles (e.g., “growth”, “value” or “quantitative”) tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. The Fund may outperform or underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles.

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

Leverage Risk. Borrowing and the use of derivatives may result in leverage and may 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 and more difficult to sell at the desired times and prices. 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 and prices. 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.

Management and Model Risk. A strategy implemented by an Underlying Manager may fail to produce the intended results. Certain Underlying Managers may attempt to execute strategies for the Fund using proprietary quantitative models. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors’ historical trends, and technical and other issues in the construction, implementation and maintenance of the models (including, for example, data problems, unauthorized changes and/or software issues). There is no guarantee that an Underlying Manager’s use of quantitative models will result in effective investment decisions for the Fund. An Underlying Manager may occasionally make changes to the selection or weight of individual securities, currencies or markets in the Fund, as a result of changes to a quantitative model, the method of applying that model, or the judgment of the Underlying Manager. Commonality of holdings across quantitative money managers may amplify losses.

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

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. 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”.

Multi-Manager Approach Risk. The Fund’s performance depends on the ability of the Investment Adviser in selecting, overseeing, and allocating Fund assets to the Underlying Managers. The Underlying Managers’ investment styles may not always be complementary. Underlying Managers make investment decisions independently of one another, and may make decisions that conflict with each other. For example, it is possible that an Underlying Manager may purchase an investment for the Fund at the same time that another Underlying Manager sells the same investment, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net investment result; or that several Underlying Managers purchase the same investment at the same time, without aggregating their transactions, resulting in higher expenses. Moreover, the Fund’s multi-manager approach may result in the Fund investing a significant percentage of its assets in certain types of investments, which could be beneficial or detrimental to the Fund’s performance depending on the performance of those investments and the overall market environment. The Fund’s Underlying Managers may underperform the market generally or underperform other investment managers that could have been selected for the Fund.

Some Underlying Managers have little experience managing registered investment companies which, unlike the private investment funds these Underlying Managers have been managing, are subject to daily inflows and outflows of investor cash and are subject to certain legal and tax-related restrictions on their investments and operations. The Investment Adviser and the Fund have received an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Investment Adviser to engage additional Underlying Managers, to enter into subadvisory agreements with those Underlying Managers, and to materially amend any existing subadvisory agreement with Underlying Managers, upon the approval of the Board of Trustees and without shareholder approval.

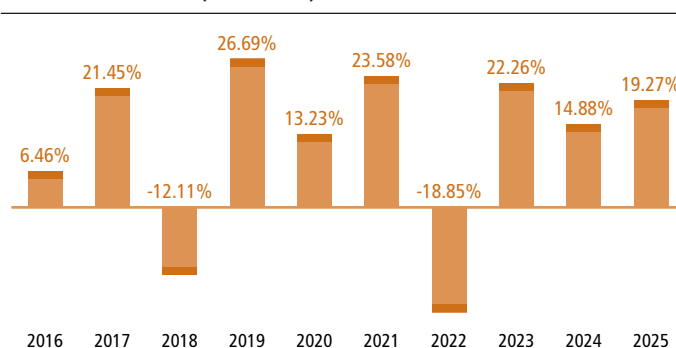
Stock Risk. Stock prices have historically risen and fallen in periodic cycles. U.S. and foreign stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility in the past and may do so again in the future.

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 Class R6 Shares from year to year; and (b) how the average annual total returns of the Fund’s Class R6 Shares compare to those of a regulatorily required broad-based securities market index (MSCI ACWI IMI (Net, USD, Unhedged)) (the “Regulatory Benchmark”) and the MSCI ACWI IMI Index (Net, USD, 50% Non-U.S. 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 regulatory requirements. For additional information about these benchmark indices, please see “Additional Performance and Benchmark Information” on page 30 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 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 (CLASS R6)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter ended
Best Quarter Return	20.78%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-23.73%	March 31, 2020

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2025	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class R6 Shares				6/24/2015
Returns Before Taxes	19.27%	10.94%	10.60%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	16.56%	7.94%	8.59%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	12.71%	7.66%	8.02%	
MSCI ACWI IMI (Net, USD, 50% Non-U.S. Developed Hedged to USD)	21.13%	11.46%	11.82%	
MSCI ACWI IMI (Net, USD, Unhedged)	22.06%	10.74%	11.44%	

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

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

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

Investment Adviser Portfolio Managers: Betsy Gorton, Managing Director, XIG, has managed the Fund since June 2015; Scott McDermott, Managing Director, MAS, has managed the Fund since July 2023; Carolyn Tavares, Managing Director, MAS, has managed the Fund since 2025; and Saket Todi, Managing Director, XIG, has managed the Fund since 2025.

As of the date of the Prospectus, Axiom Investors LLC ("Axiom"), Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc. ("Boston Partners"), Causeway Capital Management LLC ("Causeway"), Diamond Hill Capital Management, Inc. ("Diamond Hill"), GW&K Investment Management, LLC ("GW&K"), Massachusetts Financial Services Company d/b/a MFS Investment Management ("MFS"), Principal Global Investors, LLC ("Principal"), T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. ("T. Rowe Price"), Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, L.P. ("Vaughan Nelson"), WCM Investment Management, LLC ("WCM") and Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington") are the Underlying Managers (investment subadvisers) for the Fund.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are offered exclusively to institutional investors that have entered into an investment management agreement or other agreement with the Investment Adviser and GSAM portfolio managers. The Investment Adviser may purchase and redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on behalf of its clients' accounts.

The minimum initial investment for Class R6 Shares is, generally, \$1,000,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Class R6 shareholders.

You may purchase and redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on any business day through certain intermediaries that have a relationship with Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, including banks, trust companies, brokers, registered investment advisers and other financial institutions authorized to accept, on behalf of the Fund, purchase orders and redemption requests placed by or on behalf of their customers ("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.

Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund—Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund (the “Fund”) seeks a total return consisting of income and capital appreciation.

FEE 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)

	Class R6
Management Fees	0.85%
Other Expenses	0.17%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	1.03%
Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation ²	(0.33)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation	0.70%

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

² The Investment Adviser has agreed to (i) waive a portion of its management fee in order to achieve an effective net management fee rate that is equal to the actual cost of fees paid to the Fund’s Underlying Managers; (ii) waive a portion of its management fee in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to the affiliated funds in which the Fund invests based on the Fund’s investment in such affiliated funds; and (iii) limit total annual operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.70% of average daily net assets. Because the amount of the waiver shown in the Fund’s expense table can fluctuate based on fees paid to the Fund’s Underlying Managers, the amount waived may vary from year to year. These arrangements will remain in effect through at least February 28, 2027, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLE

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class R6 Shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Class R6 Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the Example incorporates 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
Class R6 Shares	\$72	\$295	\$537	\$1,230

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities or instruments (i.e., “turns over” its portfolio). A high rate of portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, which must be borne by the Fund and its shareholders, and is also likely to result in higher short-term capital gains for taxable shareholders. These costs are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, but are reflected in the Fund’s performance. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025 was 146% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes (measured at the time of purchase) (“Net Assets”) in fixed income securities and derivatives that have similar economic characteristics to such securities. Fixed income securities include bonds, debentures and other types of fixed income securities and may have fixed or floating rates. Exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that provide exposure to such investments are treated as such investments for purposes of this policy.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach and generally seeks to achieve its investment objective by dynamically allocating its assets among multiple investment managers (“Underlying Managers”) who are unaffiliated with the Investment Adviser.

The Fund provides exposure primarily to “non-core fixed income” asset classes, which may include non-investment grade securities, loans and emerging markets debt. The Fund seeks to invest across a spectrum of income-yielding securities and may invest in all types of fixed income securities, including: (i) senior and subordinated corporate debt obligations (such as bonds, debentures, notes and commercial paper); (ii) debt issued by governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, or by their central banks; (iii) loan participations and loan assignments; (iv) municipal securities; (v) mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; (vi) collateralized debt, bond and loan obligations; and (vii) convertible bonds, including contingent convertible bonds. The Fund’s investments in loan participations and loan assignments may include, but are not limited to: (i) senior secured floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt (“Senior Loans”); (ii) second lien or other subordinated or unsecured floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt (“Second Lien Loans”); and (iii) other types of secured or unsecured loans with fixed, floating or variable interest rates. Government securities in which the Fund may invest include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises (“U.S. Government Securities”). The Fund may invest without restriction as to issuer capitalization, credit rating, country or currency.

The Fund may invest without limitation in non-investment grade securities. Non-investment grade securities are securities rated BB+, Ba1 or below by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”), or, if unrated, determined by an Underlying Manager to be of comparable quality, and are commonly referred to as “high yield bonds” or “junk bonds.”

The Fund may invest in sovereign and corporate debt securities and other instruments of foreign issuers, including issuers in emerging and frontier markets. Frontier markets are smaller, less mature, and less liquid than emerging markets. The Fund may invest in securities denominated in any currency and may be subject to the risk of adverse currency fluctuations.

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 (although an Underlying Manager may not be required to hedge any of the Fund’s positions or to use derivatives). The Fund’s derivative investments may include: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices, interest rate futures, currency futures and swap futures; (ii) swaps, including currency, interest rate, total return, variance, credit default and security and/or index swaps, and swaps on futures contracts; (iii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, individual securities or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; (iv) forward contracts, including forwards based on securities and/or indices, currency forwards, interest rate forwards, swap forwards and non-deliverable forwards; and (v) other instruments, including structured securities, exchange-traded notes, and contracts for differences (“CFDs”). 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, repurchase agreements, cash and time deposits.

The Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager may pursue a sub-strategy with an objective of providing investment results that seek to correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of a specified index (an “index-tracking strategy”). From time to time, the Investment Adviser may also, for short or longer-term periods, select a transition manager to transition a portion of Fund assets from one Underlying Manager to another, or, at the direction of the Investment Adviser, to implement an index-tracking strategy. In addition, the Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager, on behalf of the Fund, may obtain passive exposure to a particular sub-asset class by making an index-based investment (e.g., in an ETF).

MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The Investment Adviser and the Fund have received an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Under the exemptive order, the Investment Adviser has the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Fund’s Board of Trustees, to oversee the Underlying Managers and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. The initial shareholder of the Fund approved the Fund’s operation in this manner and reliance by the Fund on this exemptive order. In accordance with a separate exemptive order that the Fund and the Investment Adviser have obtained from the SEC, the Board of Trustees may enter into a new sub-advisory agreement or materially amend an existing sub-advisory agreement with an Underlying Manager at a meeting that is not in person, subject to certain conditions, including that the Board of Trustees are able to participate in the meeting using a means of communication that allows them to hear each other simultaneously during the meeting.

The Investment Adviser determines the percentage of the Fund’s portfolio allocated to each Underlying Manager in order to seek to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. The Investment Adviser’s Multi-Asset Solutions Group (“MAS” or the “MAS Group”) is responsible for the Fund’s asset allocation, and the Investment Adviser’s External Investing Group (“XIG”) is responsible for making recommendations with respect to hiring, terminating, or replacing the Fund’s Underlying Managers. With respect to the Fund, the MAS Group 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, and XIG applies a

multifaceted process with respect to manager due diligence, portfolio construction, and risk management. The MAS Group may also provide risk management services to the Fund by managing a passive currency overlay, which would be designed to hedge exposure to non-U.S. currencies by selling the currencies in which the Fund's equity securities are traded and investing in the U.S. dollar. The currency overlay would seek to minimize unintended currency exposures for the Fund.

Each Underlying Manager acts independently from the others and has discretion to invest its portion of the Fund's assets. Each Underlying Manager utilizes its own distinct investment style and investment process in buying and selling securities.

Additional Information

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the GS Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Custom Composite Index, which is comprised of the Bloomberg Global High Yield Corporate Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) (70%) and the S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) (30%).

PRINCIPAL 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 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 asset classes and to the Underlying Managers may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

Call/Prepayment Risk. An issuer could exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as a mortgage-backed security) earlier than expected. This may happen when there is a decline in interest rates, when credit spreads change, or when an issuer's credit quality improves. Under these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to recoup all of its initial investment and will also suffer from having to reinvest in lower-yielding securities.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured investments. A CLO is an asset-backed security whose underlying collateral is a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign floating rate and fixed rate senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. In addition to the normal risks associated with loan- and credit-related securities discussed elsewhere in the Prospectus (e.g., loan-related investments risk, interest rate risk and default risk), investments in CLOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to, the risk that: (i) distributions from the collateral may not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the Fund may invest in tranches of CLOs that are subordinate to other tranches; (iv) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents could lead to disputes among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds; and (v) the CLO's manager may perform poorly.

CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that offer various maturity, risk and yield characteristics. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. Despite the protection from subordinate tranches, more senior tranches of CLOs can experience losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of more subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CLO securities as a class. The Fund's investments in CLOs primarily consist of investment grade tranches.

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

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's use of options, forwards, swaps, options on swaps, structured securities 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.

Distressed Debt Risk. When the Fund invests in obligations of financially troubled companies (sometimes known as "distressed" securities), there exists the risk that the transaction involving such debt obligations will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security or obligation in exchange for the stressed and distressed debt obligations, the value of which may be less than the Fund's purchase price of such debt obligations. Furthermore, if an anticipated transaction does not occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss or hold its investment pending bankruptcy proceedings in the event the issuer files for bankruptcy.

Expenses Risk. By investing in pooled investment vehicles (including investment companies, ETFs and money market funds) indirectly through the Fund, the investor will incur not only a proportionate share of the expenses of the other pooled investment vehicles and partnerships held by the Fund (including operating costs and investment management fees), but also the expenses of the Fund. The Fund's multi-manager approach may also result in additional expenses.

Extension Risk. An issuer could exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as a mortgage-backed security) later than expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease, and the Fund will also suffer from the inability to reinvest in higher yielding securities.

Floating and Variable Rate Obligations Risk. Floating rate and variable rate obligations are debt instruments issued by companies or other entities with interest rates that reset periodically (typically, daily, monthly, quarterly, or semiannually) in response to changes in the market rate of interest on which the interest rate is based. For floating and variable rate obligations, there may be a lag between an actual change in the underlying interest rate benchmark and the reset time for an interest payment of such an obligation, which could harm or benefit the Fund, depending on the interest rate environment or other circumstances. In a rising interest rate environment, for example, a floating or variable rate obligation that does not reset immediately would prevent the Fund from taking full advantage of rising interest rates in a timely manner. However, in a declining interest rate environment, the Fund may benefit from a lag due to an obligation's interest rate payment not being immediately impacted by a decline in interest rates.

Certain floating and variable rate obligations have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate (the "reference rate"), such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), a term SOFR rate published by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited (CBA) calculated using certain derivatives markets ("Term SOFR") or another rate determined using SOFR values. Such a floor protects the Fund from losses resulting from a decrease in the reference rate below the specified level. However, if the reference rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the obligation, and the Fund may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant amount of time.

Some floating or variable rate obligations or investments of the Fund may have previously referenced the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). As a result of benchmark reforms, publication of all LIBOR settings has ceased. Public and private sector actors have worked to establish alternative reference rates, like SOFR or Term SOFR, to be used in place of LIBOR. There is no assurance that any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR which may affect the value, volatility, liquidity or return on certain of the Fund's floating and variable rate obligations and investments and result in costs incurred in connection with changing reference rates used for positions, closing out positions and entering into new trades. For example, LIBOR was previously calculated using the average rate at which a selection of large global banks reported they could borrow from one another and SOFR is a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by the U.S. Treasury securities, and is based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. Certain of the Fund's obligations or investments may have transitioned from LIBOR. The transition from LIBOR to alternative reference rates may result in operational issues for the Fund or its obligations or investments. Any pricing adjustments to the Fund's obligations or investments resulting from use of an alternative reference rate may also adversely affect the Fund's performance and/or NAV. No assurances can be given as to the impact of the LIBOR transition (and the timing of any such impact) on the Fund and its obligations and investments.

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 and frontier 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 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. To the extent that an index-tracking strategy is used with respect to a portion of the Fund's assets, including through investment in an ETF that seeks to track an index or implementation of an index-tracking strategy, the Fund will be negatively affected by general declines in the securities and asset classes represented in the relevant index. There is no guarantee that the Fund, or relevant portion of the Fund, will achieve a high degree of correlation to the relevant index. Market disruptions and

regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability, or the ability of an ETF in which it invests, to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order for the relevant portion of the Fund to track the relevant index. In addition, because that portion of the Fund is not "actively" managed, unless a specific security is removed from the relevant index, the Fund or an ETF in which it invests generally would not sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble. At times when an index-tracking strategy is used with respect to a portion of the Fund's assets, the Fund's performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift all of their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

Interest Rate Risk. When interest rates increase, fixed income securities or instruments held by the Fund 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. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance. 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.

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

Leverage Risk. Borrowing and the use of derivatives may result in leverage and may 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 and more difficult to sell at the desired times and prices. 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 and prices. 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.

Loan-Related Investments Risk. In addition to risks generally associated with debt investments (e.g., interest rate risk and default risk), loan-related investments such as loan participations and assignments are subject to other risks. Although a loan obligation may be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be or become illiquid or less liquid, or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. Many loan investments are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and certain loan investments may be or become illiquid or less liquid and more difficult to value, particularly in the event of a downgrade of the loan or the borrower. There is less readily available, reliable information about most loan investments than is the case for many other types of securities. Substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan obligation defaults. With respect to loan participations, the Fund may not always have direct recourse against a borrower if the borrower fails to pay scheduled principal and/or interest; may be subject to greater delays, expenses and risks than if the Fund had purchased a direct obligation of the borrower; and may be regarded as the creditor of the agent lender or counterparty (rather than the borrower), subjecting the Fund to the creditworthiness of that lender as well. Investors in loans, such as the Fund, may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws, although they may be entitled to certain contractual remedies.

The market for loan obligations may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Because transactions in many loans are subject to extended trade settlement periods, the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a period after the sale. As a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of loans may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations for a period after the sale of the loans, and, as a result, the Fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions, such as borrowing from its credit facility, if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations. During periods of heightened redemption activity or distressed market conditions, the Fund may seek to obtain expedited trade settlement, which will generally incur additional costs (although expedited trade settlement will not always be available).

Senior loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a business entity, and are typically secured with specific collateral, but are nevertheless usually rated below investment grade. Because second lien loans are subordinated or unsecured and thus lower in priority of payment to senior loans, they are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and property securing the loan or debt, if any, may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the borrower. Second lien loans generally have greater price volatility than senior loans and may be less liquid. Generally, loans have the benefit of restrictive covenants that limit the ability of the borrower to further encumber its assets or impose other obligations. To the extent a loan does not have certain covenants (or has less restrictive covenants), an investment in the loan will be particularly sensitive to the risks associated with loan investments.

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

Mortgage-Backed and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to credit/default, interest rate and certain additional risks, including “extension risk” (i.e., in periods of rising interest rates, issuers may pay principal later than expected) and “prepayment risk” (i.e., in periods of declining interest rates, issuers may pay principal more quickly than expected, causing Fund to reinvest proceeds at lower prevailing interest rates). Due to these risks, asset-backed securities may become more volatile in certain interest rate environments. Mortgage-backed securities offered by non-governmental issuers are subject to other risks as well, including failures of private insurers to meet their obligations and unexpectedly high rates of default on the mortgages backing the securities, particularly during periods of rising interest rates. Other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed securities, as well as risks associated with the nature and servicing of the assets backing the securities. Asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to that of mortgage assets, resulting in additional credit risk.

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”.

Multi-Manager Approach Risk. The Fund’s performance depends on the ability of the Investment Adviser in selecting, overseeing, and allocating Fund assets to the Underlying Managers. The Underlying Managers’ investment styles may not always be complementary. Underlying Managers make investment decisions independently of one another, and may make decisions that conflict with each other. For example, it is possible that an Underlying Manager may purchase an investment for the Fund at the same time that another Underlying Manager sells the same investment, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net investment result; or that several Underlying Managers purchase the same investment at the same time, without aggregating their transactions, resulting in higher expenses. Moreover, the Fund’s multi-manager approach may result in the Fund investing a significant percentage of its assets in certain types of investments, which could be beneficial or detrimental to the Fund’s performance depending on the performance of those investments and the overall market environment. The Fund’s Underlying Managers may underperform the market generally or underperform other investment managers that could have been selected for the Fund.

Some Underlying Managers have little experience managing registered investment companies which, unlike the private investment funds these Underlying Managers have been managing, are subject to daily inflows and outflows of investor cash and are subject to certain legal and tax-related restrictions on their investments and operations. The Investment Adviser and the Fund have received an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Investment Adviser to engage additional Underlying Managers, to enter into subadvisory agreements with those Underlying Managers, and to materially amend any existing subadvisory agreement with Underlying Managers, upon the approval of the Board of Trustees and without shareholder approval.

Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk. The Fund may engage in forward foreign currency transactions for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Fund’s Underlying Managers may purchase or sell foreign currencies through the use of forward contracts based on the Underlying Manager’s judgment regarding the direction of the market for a particular foreign currency or currencies. In pursuing this strategy, the Underlying Manager 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 Underlying Manager’s expectations may produce significant losses to the Fund. Some of these transactions may also be subject to interest rate risk.

Non-Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities Risk. Non-investment grade fixed income securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality (commonly known as “junk bonds”) are considered speculative and are subject to the increased risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific issuer developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less liquidity.

Portfolio Turnover Rate Risk. A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater expenses which must be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

Sovereign Default Risk. An issuer of non-U.S. sovereign debt, or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt, may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal or interest when due. This may result from political or social factors, the general economic environment of a country, levels of borrowing rates, foreign debt, or foreign currency exchange rates.

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.

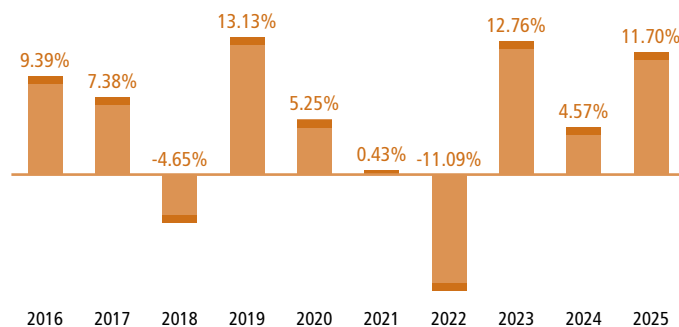
U.S. Government Securities Risk. The U.S. government may not provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. U.S. Government securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), Federal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

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing: (a) changes in the performance of the Fund’s Class R6 Shares from year to year; and (b) how the average annual total returns of the Fund’s Class R6 Shares compares to those of a regulatorily required broad-based securities market index (Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (Gross, USD, Hedged)) (the “Regulatory Benchmark”) and the Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Custom Composite Index (the “Performance Benchmark”), which is comprised of the Bloomberg Global High Yield Corporate Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) (70%) and the S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) (30%). Prior to September 30, 2025, the constituent indices of the former performance benchmark (“Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Composite Dynamic Index”) were the Bloomberg Global High Yield Corporate Index (Gross, USD, Unhedged), the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index—Emerging Markets (GBI-EMSM) Global Diversified Index (Gross, USD, Unhedged), the S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index (Gross, USD, Unhedged) (formerly, Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index (Gross, USD, Unhedged)) and the J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index (EMBISM) Global Diversified Index (Gross, USD, Unhedged), as weighted in accordance with the relative market capitalizations of each constituent index (as determined by the constituent index providers) as of the last business day of the previous calendar year. The Investment Adviser believes that the new composition of the Performance Benchmark is an appropriate blended index against which to measure performance in light of the Fund’s investment strategy. 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 regulatory requirements. For additional information about these benchmark indices, please see “Additional Performance and Benchmark Information” on page 30 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 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 (CLASS R6)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter ended
Best Quarter Return	10.10%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-13.58%	March 31, 2020

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2025	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class R6 Shares				3/31/2015
Returns Before Taxes	11.70%	3.30%	4.60%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	8.34%	0.76%	2.29%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.84%	1.37%	2.49%	
Bloomberg Global High Yield Corporate Index (Gross, USD, Hedged)	10.62%	3.70%	5.96%	
S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index (Gross, USD, Hedged)	5.98%	6.41%	6.25%	
Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Custom Composite Index (Performance Benchmark)	7.51%	4.94%	6.16%	
Bloomberg Global High Yield Corporate Index (Gross, USD, Unhedged)	8.19%	4.31%	6.30%	
S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index (Gross, USD, Unhedged)	5.94%	6.36%	5.77%	
J.P. Morgan EMBI SM Global Diversified Index (Gross, USD, Unhedged)	14.30%	1.78%	4.39%	
J.P. Morgan GBI-EM SM Global Diversified Index (Gross, USD, Unhedged)	19.26%	1.12%	3.88%	
Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Composite Dynamic Index	11.28%	3.72%	5.49%	
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (Gross, USD, Hedged)	4.86%	0.34%	2.39%	

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

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

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

Investment Adviser Portfolio Managers: Betsy Gorton, Managing Director, XIG, has managed the Fund since March 2015; Scott McDermott, Managing Director, MAS, has managed the Fund since July 2023; and Carolyn Tavares, Managing Director, MAS, has managed the Fund since 2025.

As of the date of the Prospectus, Ares Capital Management II LLC ("Ares"), Aristotle Pacific Capital, LLC ("Aristotle Pacific"), Brigade Capital Management, LP ("Brigade"), Ninety One North America, Inc. ("Ninety One"), RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited d/b/a RBC BlueBay Asset Management ("RBC UK") (formerly BlueBay Asset Management LLP), and RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. d/b/a RBC Global Asset Management ("RBC US") are the Underlying Managers (investment subadvisers) for the Fund.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are offered exclusively to institutional investors that have entered into an investment management agreement or other agreement with the Investment Adviser and GSAM portfolio managers. The Investment Adviser may purchase and redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on behalf of its clients' accounts.

The minimum initial investment for Class R6 Shares is, generally, \$1,000,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Class R6 shareholders.

You may purchase and redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on any business day through certain intermediaries that have a relationship with Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, including banks, trust companies, brokers, registered investment advisers and other financial institutions authorized to accept, on behalf of the Fund, purchase orders and redemption requests placed by or on behalf of their customers (“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.

Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund—Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide long-term capital growth through investments related to real assets.

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)

	Class R6
Management Fees	1.00%
Other Expenses	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.16%
Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation ¹	(0.26)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation	0.90%

¹ The Investment Adviser has agreed to (i) waive a portion of its management fee in order to achieve an effective net management fee rate that is equal to the actual cost of fees paid to the Fund’s Underlying Managers; (ii) waive a portion of its management fee in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to the affiliated funds in which the Fund invests based on the Fund’s investment in such affiliated funds; and (iii) limit total annual operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.90% of average daily net assets. Because the amount of the waiver shown in the Fund’s expense table can fluctuate based on fees paid to the Fund’s Underlying Managers, the amount waived may vary from year to year. These arrangements will remain in effect through at least February 28, 2027, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLE

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class R6 Shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Class R6 Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the Example incorporates 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
Class R6 Shares	\$92	\$343	\$613	\$1,386

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs when it buys and sells securities or instruments (*i.e.*, “turns over” its portfolio). A high rate of portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, which must be borne by the Fund and its shareholders, and is also likely to result in higher short-term capital gains for taxable shareholders. These costs are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, but are reflected in the Fund’s performance. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025 was 91% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund invests primarily in “real assets”, which includes investments in companies and derivatives (futures, options, swaps and other instruments) that provide exposure to real assets. Real assets are defined broadly by the Fund and include any assets that have physical properties or inflation sensitive characteristics, such as energy, real estate, infrastructure, commodities, and inflation-linked or floating rate fixed income securities. “Inflation” is a sustained increase in prices that erodes the purchasing power of money. Assets with

inflation sensitive characteristics are assets that benefit from rising real cash flows in periods of rising inflation. The Fund uses a multi-manager approach and generally seeks to achieve its investment objective by dynamically allocating its assets among multiple investment managers (“Underlying Managers”) who are unaffiliated with the Investment Adviser.

The Fund will primarily invest in a portfolio that includes one or more of the following asset classes: (i) equity securities of companies engaged in activities relating to real assets, including energy, real estate and infrastructure; (ii) fixed income securities linked to inflation metrics or with floating rate characteristics; and/or (iii) commodity-related investments. The asset classes in which the Fund is invested may vary over time based on the Investment Adviser’s market views, and the Fund may not be invested in all of these asset classes at a given time. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common and preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants, depositary receipts, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies of any market capitalization and, from time to time, may invest in shares of companies through initial public offerings (“IPOs”). The Fund may invest in companies located throughout the world and there is no limit on the Fund’s investments in international securities or issuers in emerging markets. Fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest include inflation-linked bonds, floating rate loans, and/or structured products. Structured products are products 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 relative change in two or more References. Investments in structured products may provide exposure to certain securities or markets in situations where regulatory or other restrictions prevent direct investments in such issuers or markets.

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 (although an Underlying Manager may not be required to hedge any of the Fund’s positions or to use derivatives). The Fund’s derivative investments may include: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices, interest rate futures, currency futures and swap futures; (ii) swaps, including currency, interest rate, total return, variance, credit default and security and/or index swaps, and swaps on futures contracts; (iii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, individual securities or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; (iv) forward contracts, including forwards based on securities and/or indices, currency forwards, interest rate forwards, swap forwards and non-deliverable forwards; and (v) other instruments, including structured securities, exchange-traded notes, and contracts for differences (“CFDs”). 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, repurchase agreements, cash and time deposits.

The Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets measured at the time of purchase (“Total Assets”) in the real estate group of industries.

The Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager may pursue a sub-strategy with an objective of providing investment results that seek to correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of a specified index (an “index-tracking strategy”). From time to time, the Investment Adviser may also, for short or longer-term periods, select a transition manager to transition a portion of Fund assets from one Underlying Manager to another, or, at the direction of the Investment Adviser, to implement an index-tracking strategy. In addition, the Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager, on behalf of the Fund, may obtain passive exposure to a particular sub-asset class by making an index-based investment (*e.g.*, in an ETF).

MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The Investment Adviser and the Fund have received an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Under the exemptive order, the Investment Adviser has the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Fund’s Board of Trustees, to oversee the Underlying Managers and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement. The initial shareholder of the Fund approved the Fund’s operation in this manner and reliance by the Fund on this exemptive order. In accordance with a separate exemptive order that the Fund and the Investment Adviser have obtained from the SEC, the Board of Trustees may enter into a new sub-advisory agreement or materially amend an existing sub-advisory agreement with an Underlying Manager at a meeting that is not in person, subject to certain conditions, including that the Board of Trustees are able to participate in the meeting using a means of communication that allows them to hear each other simultaneously during the meeting.

The Investment Adviser determines the percentage of the Fund’s portfolio allocated to each Underlying Manager in order to seek to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. The Investment Adviser’s Multi-Asset Solutions Group (“MAS” or the “MAS Group”) is responsible for the Fund’s asset allocation, and the Investment Adviser’s External Investing Group (“XIG”) is responsible for making recommendations with respect to hiring, terminating, or replacing the Fund’s Underlying Managers. With respect to the Fund, the MAS Group 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, and XIG applies a multifaceted process with respect to manager due diligence, portfolio construction, and risk management.

Each Underlying Manager acts independently from the others and has discretion to invest its portion of the Fund’s assets. Each Underlying Manager utilizes its own distinct investment style and investment process in buying and selling securities.

Additional Information

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Composite Dynamic Index, which is composed of the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (Net, USD, Unhedged) and the Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Index (Net, USD, Unhedged). The constituent indexes of the Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Composite Dynamic Index are weighted in accordance with the relative market capitalizations of each constituent index (as determined by the constituent index providers) as of the last business day of the previous calendar year.

PRINCIPAL 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 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 asset classes and to the Underlying Managers may cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

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 over the counter ("OTC") transactions. Therefore, in those instances in which the Fund enters into uncleared OTC transactions, the Fund will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Fund will sustain losses.

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

Deflation Risk. The Fund will be subject to the risk that prices throughout the economy may decline over time, resulting in "deflation." If this occurs, the principal and income of inflation protected securities ("IPS") held by the Fund would likely decline in price, which could result in losses for the Fund.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's use of options, forwards, swaps, options on swaps, structured securities 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.

Dividend-Paying Investments Risk. The Fund's investments in dividend-paying securities could cause the Fund to underperform other funds. Securities that pay dividends, as a group, can fall out of favor with the market, causing such securities to underperform securities that do not pay dividends. Depending upon market conditions and political and legislative responses to such conditions, dividend-paying securities that meet the Fund's investment criteria may not be widely available and/or may be highly concentrated in only a few market sectors. In addition, issuers that have paid regular dividends or distributions to shareholders may not continue to do so at the same level or at all in the future. This may limit the ability of the Fund to produce current income.

Expenses Risk. By investing in pooled investment vehicles (including investment companies and ETFs), partnerships and REITs indirectly through the Fund, the investor will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of those other pooled investment vehicles, partnerships and REITs held by the Fund (including operating costs and investment management fees), in addition to the expenses of the Fund. The Fund's multi-manager approach may also result in additional expenses.

Floating and Variable Rate Obligations Risk. Floating rate and variable rate obligations are debt instruments issued by companies or other entities with interest rates that reset periodically (typically, daily, monthly, quarterly, or semiannually) in response to changes in the market rate of interest on which the interest rate is based. For floating and variable rate obligations, there may be a lag between an actual change in the underlying interest rate benchmark and the reset time for an interest payment of such an obligation, which could harm or benefit the Fund, depending on the interest rate environment or other circumstances. In a rising interest rate environment, for example, a floating or variable rate obligation that does not reset immediately would prevent the Fund from taking full advantage of rising interest rates in a timely manner. However, in a declining interest rate environment, the Fund may benefit from a lag due to an obligation's interest rate payment not being immediately impacted by a decline in interest rates.

Certain floating and variable rate obligations have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate (the "reference rate"), such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), a term SOFR rate published by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited (CBA) calculated using

certain derivatives markets (“Term SOFR”) or another rate determined using SOFR values. Such a floor protects the Fund from losses resulting from a decrease in the reference rate below the specified level. However, if the reference rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the obligation, and the Fund may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant amount of time.

Some floating or variable rate obligations or investments of the Fund may have previously referenced the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). As a result of benchmark reforms, publication of all LIBOR settings has ceased. Public and private sector actors have worked to establish alternative reference rates, like SOFR or Term SOFR, to be used in place of LIBOR. There is no assurance that any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR which may affect the value, volatility, liquidity or return on certain of the Fund’s floating and variable rate obligations and investments and result in costs incurred in connection with changing reference rates used for positions, closing out positions and entering into new trades. For example, LIBOR was previously calculated using the average rate at which a selection of large global banks reported they could borrow from one another and SOFR is a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by the U.S. Treasury securities, and is based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. Certain of the Fund’s obligations or investments may have transitioned from LIBOR. The transition from LIBOR to alternative reference rates may result in operational issues for the Fund or its obligations or investments. Any pricing adjustments to the Fund’s obligations or investments resulting from use of an alternative reference rate may also adversely affect the Fund’s performance and/or NAV. No assurances can be given as to the impact of the LIBOR transition (and the timing of any such impact) on the Fund and its obligations and investments.

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 and frontier 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 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. To the extent that an index-tracking strategy or implementation of a sub-strategy by a transition manager is used with respect to a portion of the Fund’s assets, including through investment in an ETF that seeks to track an index or implementation of an index-tracking strategy, the Fund will be negatively affected by general declines in the securities and asset classes represented in the relevant index. There is no guarantee that the Fund, or relevant portion of the Fund, will achieve a high degree of correlation to the relevant index. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s ability, or the ability of an ETF in which it invests, to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order for the relevant portion of the Fund to track the relevant index. In addition, because that portion of the Fund is not “actively” managed, unless a specific security is removed from the relevant index, the Fund or an ETF in which it invests generally would not sell a security because the security’s issuer was in financial trouble. At times when an index-tracking strategy is used with respect to a portion of the Fund’s assets, the Fund’s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift all of their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund concentrates its investments in the real estate group of industries, which has historically experienced substantial price volatility. This concentration subjects the Fund to greater risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business, political, environmental or other developments than if its investments were diversified across different industries.

Inflation Protected Securities Risk. The value of IPS generally fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates, which are in turn tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in the value of IPS. The market for IPS may be less developed or liquid, and more volatile, than certain other securities markets.

Initial Public Offering Risk. 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.

Interest Rate Risk. When interest rates increase, fixed income securities or instruments held by the Fund 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. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance. 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.

Investment Style Risk. Different investment styles (e.g., “growth”, “value” or “quantitative”) tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. The Fund may outperform or underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles.

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

Leverage Risk. Borrowing and the use of derivatives may result in leverage and may 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 and more difficult to sell at the desired times and prices. 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 and prices. 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.

Loan-Related Investments Risk. In addition to risks generally associated with debt investments (e.g., interest rate risk and default risk), loan-related investments such as loan participations and assignments are subject to other risks. Although a loan obligation may be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be or become illiquid or less liquid, or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. Many loan investments are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and certain loan investments may be or become illiquid or less liquid and more difficult to value, particularly in the event of a downgrade of the loan or the borrower. There is less readily available, reliable information about most loan investments than is the case for many other types of securities. Substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan obligation defaults. With respect to loan participations, the Fund may not always have direct recourse against a borrower if the borrower fails to pay scheduled principal and/or interest; may be subject to greater delays, expenses and risks than if the Fund had purchased a direct obligation of the borrower; and may be regarded as the creditor of the agent lender or counterparty (rather than the borrower), subjecting the Fund to the creditworthiness of that lender as well. Investors in loans, such as the Fund, may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws, although they may be entitled to certain contractual remedies.

The market for loan obligations may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Because transactions in many loans are subject to extended trade settlement periods, the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a period after the sale. As a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of loans may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund’s redemption obligations for a period after the sale of the loans, and, as a result, the Fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions, such as borrowing from its credit facility, if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations. During periods of heightened redemption activity or distressed market conditions, the Fund may seek to obtain expedited trade settlement, which will generally incur additional costs (although expedited trade settlement will not always be available).

Senior loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a business entity, and are typically secured with specific collateral, but are nevertheless usually rated below investment grade. Because second lien loans are subordinated or unsecured and thus lower in priority of payment to senior loans, they are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and property securing the loan or debt, if any, may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the

borrower. Second lien loans generally have greater price volatility than senior loans and may be less liquid. Generally, loans have the benefit of restrictive covenants that limit the ability of the borrower to further encumber its assets or impose other obligations. To the extent a loan does not have certain covenants (or has less restrictive covenants), an investment in the loan will be particularly sensitive to the risks associated with loan investments.

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

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. 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".

Multi-Manager Approach Risk. The Fund's performance depends on the ability of the Investment Adviser in selecting, overseeing, and allocating Fund assets to the Underlying Managers. The Underlying Managers' investment styles may not always be complementary. Underlying Managers make investment decisions independently of one another, and may make decisions that conflict with each other. For example, it is possible that an Underlying Manager may purchase an investment for the Fund at the same time that another Underlying Manager sells the same investment, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net investment result; or that several Underlying Managers purchase the same investment at the same time, without aggregating their transactions, resulting in higher expenses. Moreover, the Fund's multi-manager approach may result in the Fund investing a significant percentage of its assets in certain types of investments, which could be beneficial or detrimental to the Fund's performance depending on the performance of those investments and the overall market environment. The Fund's Underlying Managers may underperform the market generally or underperform other investment managers that could have been selected for the Fund.

The Investment Adviser and the Fund have received an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Investment Adviser to engage additional Underlying Managers, to enter into subadvisory agreements with those Underlying Managers, and to materially amend any existing subadvisory agreement with Underlying Managers, upon the approval of the Board of Trustees and without shareholder approval.

Real Estate Industry Risk. Risks associated with investments in the real estate industry 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. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns. The values of securities of companies in the real estate industry may go through cycles of relative underperformance and out-performance in comparison to equity securities markets in general.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") Risk. 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.

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 the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”) and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities held by the Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that issuers of U.S. Government securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

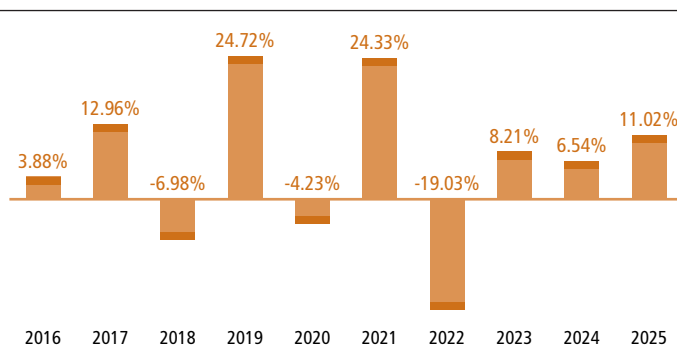
Utilities Industry Group Risk. Securities in the utilities industry group can be very volatile and can be impacted significantly by supply and demand for services or fuel, government regulation, conservation programs, commodity price fluctuations and other factors. Government regulation of utility companies may limit those companies’ profits or the dividends they can pay to investors. In addition, utility companies may face regulatory restrictions with respect to expansion to new markets, limiting their growth potential. Technological developments may lead to increased competition, which could impact a company’s performance.

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 Class R6 Shares from year to year; and (b) how the average annual total returns of the Fund’s Class R6 Shares compare to those of a regulatorily required broad-based securities market index (S&P 500[®] Index) (the “Regulatory Benchmark”) and the Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Composite Dynamic Index (the “Performance Benchmark”), which is comprised of the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (Net, USD, Unhedged) and the Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Index (Net, USD, Unhedged), as weighted in accordance with the relative market capitalizations of each constituent index (as determined by the constituent index providers) as of the last business day of the previous calendar year. 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 regulatory requirements. For additional information about these benchmark indices, please see “Additional Performance and Benchmark Information” on page 30 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 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 (CLASS R6)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter ended
Best Quarter Return	15.23%	September 30, 2024
Worst Quarter Return	-21.56%	March 31, 2020

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2025	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class R6 Shares				6/30/2015
Returns Before Taxes	11.02%	5.20%	5.32%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	9.61%	3.97%	4.18%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	7.03%	3.78%	3.91%	
Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Index (Net, USD, Unhedged)	14.10%	7.98%	7.74%	
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (Net, USD, Unhedged)	9.58%	2.76%	3.25%	
Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Composite Dynamic Index	11.64%	4.88%	5.05%	
S&P 500 [®] Index	17.88%	14.42%	14.81%	

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

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. In addition, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

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

Investment Adviser Portfolio Managers: Betsy Gorton, Managing Director, XIG, has managed the Fund since 2015; Yvonne Woo, Managing Director, XIG, has managed the Fund since August 2016; Scott McDermott, Managing Director, MAS, has managed the Fund since July 2023; and Carolyn Tavares, Managing Director, MAS, has managed the Fund since 2025.

As of the date of the Prospectus, CenterSquare Investment Management LLC ("CenterSquare"), Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. ("Cohen & Steers"), Principal Real Estate Investors, LLC ("PrinREI"), PGIM Real Estate, a business unit of PGIM, Inc. ("PRE") and RREEF America L.L.C. ("RREEF") are the Underlying Managers (investment subadvisers) for the Fund.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund are offered exclusively to institutional investors that have entered into an investment management agreement or other agreement with the Investment Adviser and GSAM portfolio managers. The Investment Adviser may purchase and redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on behalf of its clients' accounts.

The minimum initial investment for Class R6 Shares is, generally, \$1,000,000. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Class R6 shareholders.

You may purchase and redeem (sell) shares of the Fund on any business day through certain intermediaries that have a relationship with Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, including banks, trust companies, brokers, registered investment advisers and other financial institutions authorized to accept, on behalf of the Fund, purchase orders and redemption requests placed by or on behalf of their customers ("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 Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund seeks to provide long-term capital growth.

The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund seeks a total return consisting of income and capital appreciation.

The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund seeks to provide long-term capital growth through investments related to real assets.

Each Fund's investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days notice.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its Net Assets in equity investments of U.S. and non-U.S. companies. ETFs that provide exposure to such investments are treated as such investments for purposes of this policy. In addition, such investments may include futures, options, swaps and other instruments with similar economic exposures to equity investments of U.S. and non-U.S. companies. Shareholders will be provided with sixty days notice in the manner prescribed by the SEC before any change in the Fund's policy to invest at least 80% of its Net Assets in the particular type of investment suggested by its name.

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 or Underlying Managers 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 or Underlying Managers in their discretion. For example, the Investment Adviser or Underlying Managers 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 or Underlying Managers may rely on these classifications, they are not required to do so.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach and generally seeks to achieve its investment objective by dynamically allocating its assets among multiple Underlying Managers who are unaffiliated with the Investment Adviser. Fund assets not allocated to Underlying Managers may be managed by the Investment Adviser. Underlying Managers are responsible for the day-to-day investment decisions for the portion of the Fund's assets that they manage, although the Investment Adviser may, in its sole discretion, develop performance benchmarks and investment guidelines with Underlying Managers, which may be changed or waived by the Investment Adviser in its sole discretion. Each Underlying Manager selected for the Fund may receive an allocation of the Fund's assets for management. Such allocations are determined by the Investment Adviser in its sole discretion and assets managed by an Underlying Manager may be reallocated by the Investment Adviser, in its sole discretion, to any other Underlying Manager. The Investment Adviser retains the right to not allocate any Fund assets to a particular Underlying Manager. This means that at any given time, one or more Underlying Managers may have no allocation of Fund assets.

The Fund invests in a globally diversified portfolio of equity investments, which include common stocks, preferred stocks, securities convertible into stock, depositary receipts representing equity securities, securities that carry the right to buy common stocks (*e.g.*, rights and warrants), derivatives linked to equity securities, and ETFs, futures and other instruments with similar economic exposures. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest no more than 25% of its total assets in emerging markets equity investments and no more than 30% of its total assets in small-capitalization companies, which for this purpose are companies with public stock market capitalizations of less than \$1 billion. The Fund is otherwise not subject to any limits on the market capitalization of securities in which it may invest and, from time to time, may invest in shares of companies through IPOs.

The Fund may invest without limitation in securities or obtain exposure to securities that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Fund may use currency management techniques, such as forward foreign currency contracts, for investment or 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 (although an Underlying Manager may not be required to hedge any of the Fund's positions or to use derivatives). The Fund's derivative investments may include: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices and currency futures; (ii) swaps, including currency, total return, variance, and/or index swaps, and swaps on futures contracts; (iii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, individual securities or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; and (iv) forward contracts, including forwards based on securities and/or indices, currency forwards, swap forwards and non-deliverable forwards. 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, repurchase agreements, cash and time deposits.

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the MSCI ACWI IMI Index (Net, USD, 50% Non-U.S. Developed Hedged to USD). The Fund's broad-based securities market index is the MSCI ACWI IMI Index (Net, USD, Unhedged). The MSCI ACWI IMI Index (Net, USD, 50% Non-U.S. Developed Hedged to USD) is a custom index comprised of the MSCI ACWI IMI (Net, USD, Unhedged) (which covers over 8,225 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 non-U.S. developed markets exposures back to U.S. dollars.

Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its Net Assets in fixed income securities and derivatives that have similar economic characteristics to such securities. Fixed income securities include bonds, debentures and other types of fixed income securities and may have fixed or floating rates. ETFs that provide exposure to such investments are treated as such investments for purposes of this policy. Shareholders will be provided with sixty days' notice in the manner prescribed by the SEC before any change in the Fund's policy to invest at least 80% of its Net Assets in the particular type of investment suggested by its name.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach and generally seeks to achieve its investment objective by dynamically allocating its assets among multiple Underlying Managers who are unaffiliated with the Investment Adviser. Fund assets not allocated to Underlying Managers may be managed by the Investment Adviser. Underlying Managers are responsible for the day-to-day investment decisions for the portion of the Fund's assets that they manage, although the Investment Adviser may, in its sole discretion, develop performance benchmarks and investment guidelines with Underlying Managers, which may be changed or waived by the Investment Adviser in its sole discretion. Each Underlying Manager selected for the Fund may receive an allocation of the Fund's assets for management. Such allocations are determined by the Investment Adviser in its sole discretion and assets managed by an Underlying Manager may be reallocated by the Investment Adviser, in its sole discretion, to any other Underlying Manager. The Investment Adviser retains the right to not allocate any Fund assets to a particular Underlying Manager. This means that at any given time, one or more Underlying Managers may have no allocation of Fund assets.

The Fund provides exposure primarily to "non-core fixed income" asset classes, which may include non-investment grade securities, loans and emerging markets debt. The Fund seeks to invest across a spectrum of income-yielding securities and may invest in all types of fixed income securities, including: (i) senior and subordinated corporate debt obligations (such as bonds, debentures, notes and commercial paper); (ii) debt issued by governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, or by their central banks; (iii) loan participations and loan assignments; (iv) municipal securities; (v) mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; (vi) collateralized debt, bond and loan obligations; and (vii) convertible bonds, including contingent convertible bonds. The Fund's investments in loan participations and loan assignments may include, but are not limited to: (i) senior secured floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt ("Senior Loans"); (ii) second lien or other subordinated or unsecured floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt ("Second Lien Loans"); and (iii) other types of secured or unsecured loans with fixed, floating or variable interest rates. Government securities in which the Fund may invest include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises ("U.S. Government Securities"). The Fund may invest without restriction as to issuer capitalization, credit rating, country or currency.

The Fund may invest without limitation in non-investment grade securities. Non-investment grade securities are securities rated BB+, Ba1 or below by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), or, if unrated, determined by an Underlying Manager to be of comparable quality, and are commonly referred to as "high yield bonds" or "junk bonds."

The Fund may invest in sovereign and corporate debt securities and other instruments of foreign issuers, including issuers in emerging and frontier markets. Frontier markets are smaller, less mature, and less liquid than emerging markets. The Fund may invest in securities denominated in any currency and may be subject to the risk of adverse currency fluctuations.

The Fund may also invest in common stocks, warrants, rights and other equity securities, but will generally hold such equity investments only when debt of the issuer of such equity securities is held by the Fund or when the equity securities are received by the Fund in connection with a corporate restructuring of an issuer.

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 (although an Underlying Manager may not be required to hedge any of the Fund's positions or to use derivatives). The Fund's derivative investments may include: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices, interest rate futures, currency futures and swap futures; (ii) swaps, including currency, interest rate, total return, variance, credit default and security and/or index swaps, and swaps on futures contracts; (iii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, individual securities or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; (iv) forward contracts, including forwards based on securities and/or indices, currency forwards, interest rate forwards, swap forwards and non-deliverable forwards; and (v) other instruments, including structured securities, exchange-traded notes, and CFDs. 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, repurchase agreements, cash and time deposits.

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the GS Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Custom Composite Index. The Fund's broad-based securities market index is the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (Gross, USD, Hedged). The Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Custom Composite Index is comprised of the Bloomberg Global High Yield Corporate Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) (70%) and the S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) (30%). The Bloomberg Global High Yield Corporate Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) is a broad-based measure of the global corporate high-yield fixed income markets. The S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) is an index designed to mirror the investable universe of the United States dollar-denominated leveraged loan market. The S&P UBS Leveraged Loan Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) is unmanaged and is not available for direct investment. The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (Gross, USD, Hedged) provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets. The three major components of this index are the US Aggregate, the Pan-European Aggregate, and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices. The index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds, Canadian government, agency and corporate securities, and USD investment grade 144A securities.

Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund

The Fund invests primarily in "real assets", which includes investments in companies and derivatives (futures, options, swaps, and other instruments) that provide exposure to real assets. Real assets are defined broadly by the Fund and include any assets that have physical properties or inflation sensitive characteristics, such as energy, real estate, infrastructure, commodities, and inflation-linked or floating rate fixed income securities. "Inflation" is a sustained increase in prices that erodes the purchasing power of money. Assets with inflation sensitive characteristics are assets that benefit from rising real cash flows in periods of rising inflation.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach and generally seeks to achieve its investment objective by dynamically allocating its assets among multiple Underlying Managers who are unaffiliated with the Investment Adviser. Fund assets not allocated to Underlying Managers may be managed by the Investment Adviser. Underlying Managers are responsible for the day-to-day investment decisions for the portion of the Fund's assets that they manage, although the Investment Adviser may, in its sole discretion, develop performance benchmarks and investment guidelines with Underlying Managers, which may be changed or waived by the Investment Adviser in its sole discretion. Each Underlying Manager selected for the Fund may receive an allocation of the Fund's assets for management. Such allocations are determined by the Investment Adviser in its sole discretion and assets managed by an Underlying Manager may be reallocated by the Investment Adviser, in its sole discretion, to any other Underlying Manager. The Investment Adviser retains the right to not allocate any Fund assets to a particular Underlying Manager. This means that at any given time, one or more Underlying Managers may have no allocation of Fund assets.

The Fund will primarily invest in a portfolio that includes one or more of the following asset classes: (i) equity securities of companies engaged in activities relating to real assets, including energy, real estate and infrastructure; (ii) fixed income securities linked to inflation metrics or with floating rate characteristics; and/or (iii) commodity-related investments. The asset classes in which the Fund is invested may vary over time based on the Investment Adviser's market views, and the Fund may not be invested in all of these asset classes at a given time. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common and preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants, depositary receipts, REITs, and ETFs. The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies of any market capitalization and, from time to time, may invest in shares of companies through IPOs. The Fund may invest in companies located throughout the world and there is no limit on the Fund's investments in international securities or issuers in emerging markets. Fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest include inflation-linked bonds, floating rate loans, and/or structured products. Structured products are products 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 relative change in two or more References. Investments in structured products may provide exposure to certain securities or markets in situations where regulatory or other restrictions prevent direct investments in such issuers or markets.

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 (although an Underlying Manager may not be required to hedge any of the Fund's positions or to use derivatives). The Fund's derivative investments may include: (i) futures contracts, including futures based on securities and/or indices, interest rate futures, currency futures and swap futures; (ii) swaps, including currency, interest rate, total return, variance, credit default and security and/or index swaps, and swaps on futures contracts; (iii) options, including long and short positions in call options and put options on indices, individual securities or currencies, swaptions and options on futures contracts; (iv) forward contracts, including forwards based on securities and/or indices, currency forwards, interest rate forwards, swap forwards and non-deliverable forwards; and (v) other instruments, including structured securities, exchange-traded notes, and CFDs. 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, repurchase agreements, cash and time deposits.

The Fund will invest more than 25% of its Total Assets in the real estate group of industries.

THIS FUND CONCENTRATES ITS INVESTMENTS IN THE REAL ESTATE GROUP OF INDUSTRIES, AND ITS NET ASSET VALUE (NAV) MAY FLUCTUATE SUBSTANTIALLY OVER TIME. BECAUSE THE FUND CONCENTRATES ITS INVESTMENTS IN THESE INDUSTRIES, THE FUND'S PERFORMANCE MAY BE SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE RETURNS OF THE BROADER STOCK MARKET.

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the GS Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Custom Composite Dynamic Index. The Fund's broad-based securities market index is the S&P 500[®] Index. The Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Custom Composite Dynamic Index is composed of the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (Net, USD, Unhedged) and the Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Index (Net, USD, Unhedged), as weighted in accordance with the relative market capitalizations of each constituent index (as determined by the constituent index providers) as of the last business day of the previous calendar year. The FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and REITs worldwide. The index incorporates REITs and Real Estate Holding & Development companies. The Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Index intends to measure the stock performance of pure-play infrastructure companies domiciled globally. The index covers all sectors of the infrastructure market. Components are required to have more than 70% of cash flows derived from infrastructure lines of business. The S&P 500[®] Index is the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index of 500 stocks, an unmanaged index of common stock prices.

Management Process

The Investment Adviser and each Fund have received an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Investment Adviser to engage additional Underlying Managers, to enter into subadvisory agreements with those Underlying Managers, and to amend materially any existing subadvisory agreements with Underlying Managers, upon the approval of the Board of Trustees and without shareholder approval. The initial shareholder of each Fund has approved the Fund's operation in this manner and reliance by the Fund on this exemptive order. In accordance with a separate exemptive order that the Funds and the Investment Adviser have obtained from the SEC, the Board of Trustees may enter into a new sub-advisory agreement or materially amend an existing sub-advisory agreement with an Underlying Manager at a meeting that is not in person, subject to certain conditions, including that the Board of Trustees are able to participate in the meeting using a means of communication that allows them to hear each other simultaneously during the meeting.

The Investment Adviser determines the percentage of each Fund's portfolio allocated to each Underlying Manager in order to seek to achieve the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Adviser's MAS Group is responsible for each Fund's asset allocation, and the Investment Adviser's XIG is responsible for making recommendations with respect to hiring, terminating, or replacing each Fund's Underlying Managers.

The MAS Group—comprised of a number of professionals with deep and varied backgrounds—is GSAM's dedicated team responsible for designing, implementing, and managing multi-asset class portfolios. MAS utilizes a proprietary 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 Funds, 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. With respect to the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund, the MAS Group will also provide risk management services by managing a passive currency overlay, which is designed to hedge exposure to non-U.S. currencies by selling the currencies in which the Fund's equity securities are traded and investing in the U.S. dollar. The currency overlay seeks to minimize unintended currency exposures for the Fund. The MAS Group will also manage a beta completion mandate on behalf of the Fund, which seeks to systematically manage the Fund's overall beta levels to a specified target by purchasing or selling derivatives contracts. "Beta" is a measurement of volatility compared with that of a broader market index. With respect to the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund, the MAS Group may provide risk management services by managing a passive currency overlay, as described above.

XIG manages over \$363 billion of client assets and provides investors with investment and advisory solutions across third-party hedge fund managers, private equity funds, real estate managers, public equity strategies, and fixed income strategies. XIG manages globally diversified programs, targeted sector-specific strategies, customized portfolios, and provides a range of advisory services. XIG is comprised of a number of professionals with diverse and relevant professional experience capitalizing on GSAM's global network and industry experience. Headquartered in New York with offices around the world, XIG provides manager diligence, portfolio construction, risk management, and liquidity solutions to investors, drawing on Goldman Sachs' market insights and risk management expertise. With respect to the Funds, XIG applies a multifaceted process with respect to manager due diligence, portfolio construction, and risk management. The manager due diligence process includes both qualitative and quantitative analysis on each potential Underlying Manager. The factors employed to evaluate the managers that are ultimately selected have been developed over years and are informed by thousands of manager diligences. These factors include, among others, business stability, succession planning, team development, past and expected investment performance, ability to navigate in varying market conditions, risk management techniques, and liquidity of investments. In addition, XIG has a dedicated team to assess the operational integrity and controls as part of the due diligence process.

In addition to the traditional factors discussed above, XIG may also consider environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") factors in its selection and ongoing oversight of managers. For example, XIG may consider, among other things, a manager's culture and its commitment to ESG investments, the extent to which a manager integrates ESG factors into its investment philosophy and investment processes, and the extent to which a manager engages with issuers on ESG matters. The manager due diligence process utilized by XIG considers a wide range of factors, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. One or more of each Fund's Underlying Managers may consider a wide range of factors as part of their investment management process, including certain ESG factors, which will differ among Underlying Managers. Each Underlying Manager's consideration of ESG factors may vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies. No one factor or consideration is determinative in the investment selection process.

XIG is also engaged in portfolio construction and dynamic rebalancing of the assets allocated to Underlying Managers in the Funds. The team's portfolio construction process combines judgment with quantitative tools and focuses on diversification by selecting multiple managers who employ diverse approaches to a variety of strategies. XIG focuses on an Underlying Manager's return expectations, contribution to risk, liquidity, and fit within the Funds. Furthermore, XIG seeks to employ an active risk management process that includes regular monitoring of the Underlying Managers and in-depth factor, scenario, and exposure analyses of the Funds.

GSAM leverages the resources of Goldman Sachs subject to legal, internal, and regulatory restrictions.

Each Underlying Manager acts independently from the others and has discretion to invest its portion of a Fund's assets. Each Underlying Manager utilizes its own distinct investment style and investment process in buying and selling securities.

All Funds

The Funds may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Funds' principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, political or other conditions. For temporary defensive purposes, each 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 ("Standard & Poor's"), P-2 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or having a comparable credit rating from another NRSRO (or if unrated, determined by an Underlying Manager 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 and other investment companies and cash items. **When a Fund's assets are invested in such instruments, the Fund may not be achieving its investment objective.**

The Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager may pursue an index-tracking strategy. From time to time, the Investment Adviser may also, for short or longer-term periods, select a transition manager to transition a portion of Fund assets from one Underlying Manager to another, or, at the direction of the Investment Adviser, to implement an index-tracking strategy. In addition, the Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager, on behalf of a Fund, may obtain passive exposure to a particular sub-asset class by making an index-based investment (e.g., in an ETF).

ADDITIONAL FEES AND EXPENSES INFORMATION

"Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses," if any, reflect the expenses (including the management fees) that may be incurred by a 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 each Fund's summary section.

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

These definitions apply to the after-tax returns shown in the “Performance” section of each Fund’s Summary section.

Average Annual Total Returns Before Taxes. These returns do not reflect taxes on distributions on a 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 a Fund’s Class R6 Shares (i.e., dividends and capital gains) but do not reflect taxes that may be incurred upon redemption (sale) of the Class R6 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 a Fund’s Class R6 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 each Fund’s principal investment strategies are described in the Fund’s Summary—Principal Investment Strategies and Investment Management Approach—Principal Investment Strategies sections of the Prospectus, the following tables identify some of the investment techniques that may (but are not required to) be used by each Fund in seeking to achieve its investment objective. The Funds may be subject to additional limitations on their investments not shown here. Numbers in these tables show allowable usage only; for actual usage, consult each Fund’s most recently filed Form N-CSR. For more information about these and other investment practices and securities, see Appendix A.

Each Fund publishes on its website (am.gs.com) complete portfolio holdings for the Fund as of the end of each fiscal quarter subject to a sixty calendar-day lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed. Each Fund may disclose portfolio holdings information more frequently. In addition, a description of each Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

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

	Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund	Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund	Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund
Investment Practices			
Borrowings	33 ¹ / ₃	33 ¹ / ₃	33 ¹ / ₃
Credit, Currency, Index, Interest Rate, Total Return and Mortgage Swaps and Options on Swaps	•	•	•
Cross Hedging of Currencies	•	•	•
Custodial Receipts and Trust Certificates	•	•	•
Foreign Currency Transactions (including forward contracts)	•	•	•
Futures Contracts and Options and Swaps on Futures Contracts (including index futures)	•	•	•
Illiquid Investments*	15	15	15
IPOs	•	•	•
Interest Rate Caps, Floors and Collars	•	•	•
Investment Company Securities (including ETFs)**	10	10	10
Options (including Options on Futures) ¹	•	•	•
Options on Foreign Currencies ²	•	•	•
Preferred Stock, Warrants and Stock Repurchase Rights	•	•	•
Repurchase Agreements	•	•	•
Reverse Repurchase Agreements (for investment purposes)		•	•
Short Sales	•		•
Short Sales Against the Box	•		•
Unseasoned Companies	•	•	•
When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments	•	•	•

* *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 a 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 Funds may sell call and put options and purchase call and put options on securities and securities indices in which they may invest.*

² *The Funds may purchase and sell call and put options on foreign currencies.*

¹⁰ Percent of total assets (italic type)
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

	Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund	Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund	Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund
Investment Securities			
American, European and Global Depository Receipts	•		•
Asset-Backed Securities	• ¹	•	•
Bank Obligations ²	• ¹	•	•
Collateralized Loan Obligations and Other Collateralized Debt Obligations	• ¹	•	•
Convertible Securities	•	•	•
Corporate Debt Obligations and Trust Preferred Securities	• ¹	•	•
Emerging Country Securities	25	•	•
Equity Investments	80+ ⁴	20	•
Fixed Income Securities	20	80+ ⁵	•
Floating and Variable Rate Obligations	• ¹	•	•
Foreign Government Securities	• ¹	•	•
Foreign Securities	•	•	•
Inflation Protected Securities		•	•
Loans and Loan Participations	• ¹	•	•
Master Limited Partnerships	•		•
Mortgage Backed Securities			
Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loans	• ¹	•	•
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	• ¹	•	•
Fixed Rate Mortgage Loans	• ¹	•	•
Government Issued Mortgage-Backed Securities	• ¹	•	•
Multiple Class Mortgage-Backed Securities	• ¹	•	•
Privately-Issued Mortgage Backed Securities	• ¹	•	•
Stripped Mortgage Backed Securities	• ¹	•	•
Non-Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities ³	• ¹	•	•
REITs	•		•
Second Lien Loans		•	
Senior Loans		•	
Small-Capitalization Securities	30		•
Structured Securities (which may include equity- or credit-linked notes)	•	•	•
Taxable Municipal Securities		•	
Tax-Free Municipal Securities		•	
Temporary Investments	•	•	•
U.S. Government Securities	• ¹	•	•
Yield Curve Options and Inverse Floating Rate Securities	• ¹	•	•
Zero Coupon, Deferred Interest and Pay-in-Kind Bonds	• ¹	•	•

¹ Limited by the amount the Fund invests in fixed income securities.

² Issued by U.S. or foreign banks.

³ May be BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's, Ba1 or lower by Moody's or have a comparable credit rating by another NRSRO at the time of investment.

⁴ The Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its Net Assets in equity investments, which may include ETFs, and also may include futures and other instruments with similar economic exposures.

⁵ The Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its Net Assets in fixed income securities, which may be represented by forwards or other derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements.

Risks of the Funds

Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund (which, for the remainder of this Prospectus, refers to one or more of the Funds offered in this Prospectus). 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. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other governmental agency. Investors should carefully consider these risks before investing. 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.

The investment program of the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund is speculative, entails substantial risks and includes alternative investment techniques not employed by traditional mutual funds. The Fund's investment techniques (if they do not perform as designed) may increase the volatility of performance and the risk of investment loss, including the loss of the entire amount that is invested. Moreover, certain investment techniques which the Fund may employ in its investment program can substantially increase the adverse impact to which the Fund's investments may be subject. There is no assurance that the investment processes of the Fund will be successful, that the techniques utilized therein will be implemented successfully or that they are adequate for their intended uses, or that the discretionary element of the investment processes of the Fund will be exercised in a manner that is successful or that is not adverse to the Fund.

	Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund	Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund	Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund
✓ Principal Risk			
• Additional Risk			
Absence of Regulation	•	•	•
Asset Allocation	✓	✓	✓
Call/Prepayment	•	✓	•
Collateralized Loan Obligations and Other Collateralized Debt Obligations		✓	
Conflict of Interest		•	
Counterparty	•	•	✓
Credit/Default	•	✓	✓
Cybersecurity Risk	•	•	•
Deflation			✓
Derivatives	✓	✓	✓
Distressed Debt		✓	
Dividend-Paying Investments			✓
Emerging Countries	✓	✓	✓
ESG Integration Risk	•	•	•
Expenses	✓	✓	✓
Extension	•	✓	•
Floating and Variable Rate Obligations	•	✓	✓
Foreign	✓	✓	✓
Geographic	✓	✓	✓
Index/Tracking Error	✓	✓	✓
Industry Concentration			✓
Inflation Protected Securities			✓
Initial Public Offering	✓		✓
Interest Rate	•	✓	✓
Investment Style	✓	•	✓
Large Shareholder Transactions	✓	✓	✓
Leverage	✓	✓	✓
Liquidity	✓	✓	✓
Loan-Related Investments	•	✓	✓
Management and Model	✓	•	•
Market	✓	✓	✓
Master Limited Partnership	•		•
Mid-Cap and Small-Cap	✓		✓
Mortgage-Backed and Other Asset-Backed Securities	•	✓	•
MAS Transactions	✓	✓	✓
Multi-Manager Approach	✓	✓	✓
Municipal Securities		•	
NAV	•	•	•
Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading	•	✓	•
Non-Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities	•	✓	•
Portfolio Turnover Rate		✓	•
Real Estate Industry			✓
REIT	•		✓
Short Position	•		•
Sovereign Default			
Economic	•	✓	•
Political	•	✓	•
Repayment	•	✓	•
Stock	✓		✓
Swaps	•	✓	✓
Tax Consequences			•
U.S. Government Securities	•	✓	✓
Utilities Industry Group			✓

- **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 asset classes and to the Underlying Managers 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 Underlying Managers that focus on an asset class that performs poorly or underperforms other investments under various market conditions.
- **Call/Prepayment Risk**—An issuer could exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as a mortgage-backed security) earlier than expected. This may happen when there is a decline in interest rates, when credit spreads change, or when an issuer’s credit quality improves. Under these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to recoup all of its initial investment and will also suffer from having to reinvest in lower-yielding securities.
- **Collateralized Loan Obligations and Other Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk**—The Fund may invest in collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and other similarly structured investments. A CLO is an asset-backed security whose underlying collateral is a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign floating rate and fixed rate senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. In addition to the normal risks associated with loan- and credit-related securities discussed elsewhere in the Prospectus (e.g., loan-related investments risk, interest rate risk and default risk), investments in CLOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to, the risk that: (i) distributions from the collateral may not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the Fund may invest in tranches of CLOs that are subordinate to other tranches; (iv) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents could lead to disputes among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds; and (v) the CLO’s manager may perform poorly. CLOs may charge management and other administrative fees, which are in addition to those of the Fund.

CLOs issue classes or “tranches” that offer various maturity, risk and yield characteristics. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. Tranches are categorized as senior, mezzanine and subordinated/equity, according to their degree of risk. If there are defaults or the CLO’s collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those of subordinated/equity tranches. The riskiest portion is the “equity” tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the collateral and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Because it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CLO trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than its underlying collateral and may be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity and mezzanine tranches, more senior tranches of CLOs can experience losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of more subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CLO securities as a class. A Fund’s investments in CLOs primarily consist of investment grade tranches.

Typically, CLOs are privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CLOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid investments and may have limited independent pricing transparency. However, an active dealer market may exist for CLOs that qualify under the Rule 144A “safe harbor” from the registration requirements of the Securities Act for resales of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers, and such CLOs may be characterized by the Fund as liquid investments.

A Fund may also invest in collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”), which are structured similarly to CLOs, but are backed by pools of assets that are debt securities (rather than being limited only to loans), typically including bonds, other structured finance securities (including other asset-backed securities and other CDOs) and/or synthetic instruments. Like CLOs, the risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type and quality of the collateral securities and the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invests. CDOs collateralized by pools of asset-backed securities carry the same risks as investments in asset-backed securities directly, including losses with respect to the collateral underlying those asset-backed securities. In addition, certain CDOs may not hold their underlying collateral directly, but rather, use derivatives such as swaps to create “synthetic” exposure to the collateral pool. Such CDOs entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

- **Conflict of Interest Risk**—Affiliates of the Investment Adviser may participate in the primary and secondary market for loan obligations. Because of limitations imposed by applicable law, the presence of the Investment Adviser’s affiliates in the loan obligations market may restrict the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund’s ability to acquire some loan obligations or affect the timing or price of such acquisitions. Also, because the Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager may wish to invest in the publicly traded securities of a borrower, it may not have access to material non-public information regarding the borrower to which other lenders have access.
- **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. Because the Fund's Underlying Managers may trade with counterparties, prime brokers, clearing brokers or futures commission merchants ("FCMs") on terms that are different than those on which the Investment Adviser would trade, and because each Underlying Manager applies its own risk analysis in evaluating potential counterparties for the Fund, the Fund may be subject to greater counterparty risk than if it were managed directly by the Investment Adviser.

- **Credit/Default Risk**—An issuer or guarantor of fixed income securities or instruments held by the Fund (which may have low credit ratings) may default on its obligation to pay interest and repay principal or default on any other obligation. 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 NAV deterioration. 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.
- **Deflation Risk**—The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund will be subject to the risk that prices throughout the economy may decline over time, resulting in "deflation". If this occurs, the principal and income of inflation-protected fixed income securities held by the Fund would likely decline in price, which could result in losses for the Fund.
- **Derivatives Risk**—The Fund's use of derivatives and other 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 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.

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 an Underlying Manager 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 an Underlying Manager to replicate the performance of a particular asset class may not accurately track the performance of that asset class.

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.

- **Distressed Debt Risk**—When the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund invests in obligations of financially troubled companies (sometimes known as "distressed" securities), there exists the risk that the transaction involving such debt obligations will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security or obligation in exchange for the stressed and distressed debt obligations, the value of which may be less than a Fund's purchase price of such debt obligations. Furthermore, if an anticipated transaction does not occur, a Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss or hold its investment pending bankruptcy proceedings in the event the issuer files for bankruptcy.
- **Dividend-Paying Investments Risk**—The Fund's investments in dividend-paying securities could cause the Fund to underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ a different investment style. Securities that pay dividends, as a group, can fall out of favor with the market, causing such securities to underperform securities that do not pay dividends. Depending upon

market conditions and political and legislative responses to such conditions, dividend-paying securities that meet the Fund's investment criteria may not be widely available and/or may be highly concentrated in only a few market sectors. The adoption of new legislation could further limit or restrict the ability of issuers to pay dividends. To the extent that dividend-paying securities are concentrated in only a few market sectors, the Fund may be subject to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions or developments that may be particular to a sector to a greater extent than if its investments were diversified across different sectors. In addition, issuers that have paid regular dividends or distributions to shareholders may not continue to do so at the same level or at all in the future. A sharp rise in interest rates or an economic downturn could cause an issuer to abruptly reduce or eliminate its dividend. This may limit the ability of the Fund to produce current income.

■ **Emerging Countries Risk**—Investments in securities of issuers located in, or otherwise economically tied to, emerging countries are subject to the risks associated with investments in foreign securities. 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. These risks may be greater for frontier markets. For more information about these risks, see Appendix A.

■ **ESG Integration Risk**—The Investment Adviser may consider ESG factors in its selection and ongoing oversight of managers, in addition to traditional factors. The relevance and weightings of specific ESG factors to or within the manager selection and oversight process varies across asset classes, sectors and strategies and no one factor or consideration is determinative. When ESG factors are evaluated during the manager selection and oversight process, the Investment Adviser may rely on third-party data that it believes to be reliable, but it does not guarantee the accuracy of such third-party data. ESG information from third-party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which may adversely impact the ability to consider ESG factors in the manager selection and oversight process. Moreover, ESG information, whether from an external and/or internal source, is, by nature and in many instances, based on a qualitative and subjective assessment. An element of subjectivity and discretion is therefore inherent to the interpretation and use of ESG information. The process for conducting ESG assessments and implementation of ESG views in client/fund portfolios, including the format and content of such analysis and the tools and/or data used to perform such analysis, may also vary among managers. ESG factors may not be considered for each and every manager that is evaluated and/or selected, and there is no guarantee that the consideration of ESG factors in the manager selection process will result in the selection of managers with positive ESG characteristics. Investors can differ in their views of what constitutes positive or negative ESG characteristics. Moreover, the current lack of common standards may result in different approaches to evaluating ESG factors. As a result, the Investment Adviser may select managers that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. The Investment Adviser's approach to evaluating ESG factors during the manager selection and oversight process may evolve and develop over time, both due to a refinement of processes to address the evaluation of ESG factors, and because of legal and regulatory developments.

The Fund's Underlying Managers may consider ESG factors as part of their investment management process, which will differ among the Underlying Managers. The relevance and weightings of specific ESG factors to or within the investment process by Underlying Managers will vary across asset classes, sectors and strategies, and no one factor or consideration is determinative. The Underlying Managers' use of ESG factors is generally subject to the ESG integration risks described above.

■ **Expenses Risk**—By investing in pooled investment vehicles (including investment companies and ETFs), partnerships and REITs indirectly through a Fund, the investor will incur not only a proportionate share of the expenses of the other pooled investment vehicles, partnerships and REITs held by the Fund (including operating costs and investment management fees), in addition to the expenses of the Fund. A Fund's multi-manager approach may result in additional expenses.

■ **Extension Risk**—An issuer could exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by the Fund (such as a mortgage-backed security) later than expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease, and the Fund will also suffer from the inability to reinvest in higher yielding securities.

■ **Floating and Variable Rate Obligations Risk**—Floating rate and variable rate obligations are debt instruments issued by companies or other entities with interest rates that reset periodically (typically, daily, monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually) in response to changes in the market rate of interest on which the interest rate is based. For floating and variable rate obligations, there may be a lag between an actual change in the underlying interest rate benchmark and the reset time for an interest payment of such an obligation, which could harm or benefit the Fund, depending on the interest rate environment or other circumstances. In a rising

interest rate environment, for example, a floating or variable rate obligation that does not reset immediately would prevent the Fund from taking full advantage of rising interest rates in a timely manner. However, in a declining interest rate environment, the Fund may benefit from a lag due to an obligation's interest rate payment not being immediately impacted by a decline in interest rates.

Certain floating and variable rate obligations have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate (the "reference rate"), such as SOFR, Term SOFR or another rate determined using SOFR. Such a floor protects the Fund from losses resulting from a decrease in the reference rate below the specified level. However, if the reference rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the obligation, and the Fund may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant amount of time.

Some floating or variable rate obligations or investments of the Fund may have previously referenced LIBOR. As a result of benchmark reforms, publication of all LIBOR settings has ceased. Public and private sector actors have worked to establish alternative reference rates, like SOFR or Term SOFR, to be used in place of LIBOR. There is no assurance that any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR which may affect the value, volatility, liquidity or return on certain of the Fund's floating and variable rate obligations and investments and result in costs incurred in connection with changing reference rates used for positions, closing out positions and entering into new trades. For example, LIBOR was previously calculated using the average rate at which a selection of large global banks reported they could borrow from one another and SOFR is a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by the U.S. Treasury securities, and is based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. Certain of the Fund's obligations or investments may have transitioned from LIBOR. The transition from LIBOR to alternative reference rates may result in operational issues for the Fund or its obligations or investments. Any pricing adjustments to the Fund's obligations or investments resulting from use of an alternative reference rate may also adversely affect the Fund's performance and/or NAV. No assurances can be given as to the impact of the LIBOR transition (and the timing of any such impact) on the Fund and its obligations and investments.

- **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 an Underlying Manager 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 sanctions, 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 and 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, 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**—To the extent that an index-tracking strategy or implementation of a sub-strategy by a transition manager is used with respect to a portion of the Fund’s assets, including through investment in an ETF that seeks to track an index or implementation of an index-tracking strategy, the Fund will be negatively affected by general declines in the securities and asset classes represented in the relevant index. There is no guarantee that the Fund, or any relevant portion of the Fund, will achieve a high degree of correlation to the relevant index. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s ability, or the ability of an ETF in which the Fund invests, to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order for the relevant portion of the Fund to track the relevant index. In addition, because that portion of the Fund is not “actively” managed, unless a specific security is removed from the relevant index, the Fund or an ETF in which it invests generally would not sell a security because the security’s issuer was in financial trouble. At times when an index-tracking strategy is used with respect to a portion of the Fund’s assets, the Fund’s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift all of their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.
- **Industry Concentration Risk**—The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund concentrates its investments in the real estate group of industries, which has historically experienced substantial price volatility. Concentrating Fund investments in issuers conducting business in the same industry or group of industries will subject the Fund to a greater risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business, political, environmental or other developments than if its investments were diversified across different industries.
- **Inflation Protected Securities Risk**—The value of IPS generally fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates, which are in turn tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in the value of IPS. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in the value of IPS. Although the principal value of IPS declines in periods of deflation, holders at maturity receive no less than the par value of the bond. However, if a Fund purchases IPS in the secondary market whose principal values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, the Fund may experience a loss if there is a subsequent period of deflation. If inflation is lower than expected during the period the Fund holds an IPS, the Fund may earn less on the security than on a conventional bond. An increase in the value of IPS held by the Fund represents a taxable event in the year the increase occurs. Unexpected increases in the value of IPS could result in the Fund being required to liquidate assets, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements as a regulated investment company.
- **Initial Public Offering Risk**—The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund and Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund may invest in shares issued in an IPO. The market value of shares issued in an IPO 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 a company’s business model, quality of management, earnings growth potential and other criteria used to evaluate its investment prospects. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. Investments in IPO shares, which are subject to market risk and liquidity risk, involve greater risks than investments in shares of companies that have traded publicly on an exchange for extended periods of time. When a 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 a 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.
- **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.

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.

- **Investment Style Risk**—Different investment styles (*e.g.*, “growth,” “value” or “quantitative”) tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. The Fund may outperform or underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles.
- **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 and more difficult to sell at the desired times and prices. The Fund’s transactions in securities that trade in lower volumes may be executed over a period of time, which could impact the prices at which the Fund transacts. 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. In addition, during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries in which the Fund may invest, or all securities within a particular investment category in which the Fund may invest, 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 is heightened during these periods.

To the extent that the traditional dealer counterparties that engage in fixed income trading do not maintain inventories of bonds (which provide an important indication of their ability to “make markets”) that keep pace with the growth of the bond markets over time, relatively low levels of dealer inventories could lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Additionally, market participants other than the Fund may attempt to sell fixed income holdings at the same time as the Fund, which could cause downward pricing pressure and contribute to decreased liquidity.

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 Fund’s 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 and prices, 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, accounts or Goldman Sachs affiliates and other shareholders, whose buy-sell decisions are controlled by a single decision-maker.

- **Loan-Related Investments Risk**—In addition to risks generally associated with debt investments (*e.g.*, interest rate risk and default risk), loan-related investments such as loan participations and assignments are subject to other risks. Although a loan obligation may be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be or become illiquid or less liquid, or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. Many loan investments are subject to legal or contractual restrictions

on resale and certain loan investments may be or become illiquid or less liquid and more difficult to value, particularly in the event of a downgrade of the loan or the borrower. There is less readily available, reliable information about most loan investments than is the case for many other types of securities, and an Underlying Manager relies primarily on its own evaluation of a borrower's credit quality rather than on any available independent sources. The ability of a Fund to realize full value in the event of the need to sell a loan investment may be impaired by the lack of an active trading market for certain loans or adverse market conditions limiting liquidity. Loan obligations are not traded on an exchange, and purchasers and sellers rely on certain market makers, such as the administrative agent for the particular loan obligation, to trade that loan obligation. The market for loan obligations may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Because transactions in many loans are subject to extended trade settlement periods, the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a period after the sale. As a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of loans may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations for a period after the sale of the loans, and, as a result, the Fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions, such as borrowing from a credit facility, if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations. During periods of heightened redemption activity or distressed market conditions, the Fund may seek to obtain expedited trade settlement, which will generally incur additional costs (although expedited trade settlement will not always be available). The Fund may also hold a larger position in cash and cash items to limit the impact of extended trade settlement periods, which may adversely impact the Fund's performance. In addition, substantial increases in interest rates or deteriorating market conditions may cause an increase in loan obligation defaults.

Affiliates of the Investment Adviser may participate in the primary and secondary market for loans. Because of limitations imposed by applicable law, the presence of such affiliates in the loan markets may restrict the Fund's ability to acquire certain loans, affect the timing of such acquisition, or affect the price at which the loan is acquired.

With respect to loan participations, the Fund may not always have direct recourse against a borrower if the borrower fails to pay scheduled principal and/or interest; may be subject to greater delays, expenses and risks than if the Fund had purchased a direct obligation of the borrower; and may be regarded as the creditor of the agent lender or counterparty (rather than the borrower), subjecting the Fund to the creditworthiness of that lender as well and the ability of the lender to enforce appropriate credit remedies against the borrower. Investors in loans, such as the Fund, may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws, although they may be entitled to certain contractual remedies.

Senior loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a business entity, and are typically secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets of the borrower that is senior to that held by subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the borrower. Nevertheless, senior loans may become subordinated to other debt holders and creditors. Senior loans are usually rated below investment grade. Because second lien loans are subordinated or unsecured and thus lower in priority of payment to senior loans, they are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and property securing the loan or debt, if any, may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the borrower. This risk is generally higher for subordinated unsecured loans or debt, which are not backed by a security interest in any specific collateral. Second lien loans generally have greater price volatility than senior loans and may be less liquid. Generally, loans have the benefit of restrictive covenants that limit the ability of the borrower to further encumber its assets, impose other obligations and/or release or transfer the specific collateral securing the loan. To the extent a loan does not have certain covenants (or has less restrictive covenants), an investment in the loan will be particularly sensitive to the risks associated with loan investments. In addition, to the extent a loan is modified or restructured, an investment in the loan may be materially and adversely affected. Under these circumstances, the Fund may incur expenses enforcing or defending its claims against the borrower and/or other debt holders and creditors.

- **Management and Model Risk**—A strategy used by an Underlying Manager may fail to produce the intended results. An Underlying Manager may rely on certain key personnel to carry out its investment strategy and a loss of services of any of these personnel may adversely impact the Underlying Manager and the Fund. Certain Underlying Managers may attempt to execute complex strategies for the Fund using proprietary quantitative models. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, the speed that market conditions change and technical and other issues in the construction, implementation and maintenance of the models (including, for example, data problems, unauthorized changes and/or software issues). The use of proprietary quantitative models could be adversely impacted by unforeseeable software or hardware malfunction and other technological failures, power loss, software bugs, malicious code such as "worms," viruses or system crashes or various other events or circumstances within or beyond the control of the Investment Adviser. Certain of these events or circumstances may be difficult to detect.

Models used by an Underlying Manager may also be predictive in nature and have inherent risks. Models that have been formulated on the basis of past market data may not correctly forecast future price movements, sentiments, trends and themes, among other things. For example, models may not be reliable if unusual or disruptive events cause market movements, the nature or size of which are inconsistent with the historical performance of individual markets or issuers and their relationship to one another or to

other macroeconomic events. Models may also use artificial intelligence techniques, such as natural language processing and machine learning, which could be less transparent or interpretable and could produce unexpected results, which can result in losses. Models also rely heavily on data, including non-traditional (or alternative) data, that may be licensed from a variety of sources, and the functionality of the models depends, in part, on the accuracy, reliability and completeness of, and continued access to, voluminous data inputs. There is no guarantee that an Underlying Manager's use of these quantitative models will result in effective investment decisions for the Fund. An Underlying Manager may occasionally make changes to the selection or weight of individual securities, currencies or markets in the Fund, as a result of changes to a quantitative model, the method of applying that model, or the judgment of the Underlying Manager. Commonality of holdings across quantitative money managers may amplify losses.

- **Market Risk**—The value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors, governments or countries and/or general economic conditions throughout the world. 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, countries or regions, which will increase the Fund's exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those sectors, countries or regions.

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, geopolitical disputes, acts of terrorism, social or political unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, supply chain disruptions, tariffs and other restrictions on trade, sanctions or the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats, or the threat or potential of one or more such events and developments, could also adversely impact issuers, markets and economies, including in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. The Fund 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.

- **Master Limited Partnership Risk**— The Fund's investments in securities of a Master Limited Partnership ("MLP") involve risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner's right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price, resulting from regulatory changes or other reasons. Certain MLP securities may trade in lower volumes due to their smaller capitalizations. Accordingly, those MLPs may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. Investment in those MLPs may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of other investment opportunities. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns.

To the extent a distribution received by the Fund from an MLP is treated as a return of capital, the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the interests of the MLP may be reduced, which will result in an increase in an amount of income or gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the Fund for tax purposes upon the sale of any such interests or upon subsequent distributions in respect of such interests. Furthermore, any return of capital distribution received from the MLP may require the Fund to restate the character of its distributions and amend any shareholder tax reporting previously issued. In addition, a portion of any gain or loss recognized by the Fund on a disposition of an MLP equity security (or by an MLP on a disposition of an underlying asset) may be separately computed and treated as ordinary income or loss under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") to the extent attributable to assets of the MLP that give rise to depreciation recapture, intangible drilling and development cost recapture, or other "unrealized receivables" or "inventory items" under the Code. Any such gain may exceed net taxable gain realized on the disposition and will be recognized even if there is a net taxable loss on the sale. The Fund's net capital losses may only be used to offset capital gains and therefore cannot be used to offset gains that are treated as ordinary income. Thus, the Fund could recognize both gain that is treated as ordinary income and a capital loss on a disposition of an MLP equity security (or on an MLP's disposition of an underlying asset) and would not be able to use the capital loss to offset that gain. Moreover, a portion of any gain or loss recognized by the Fund on a disposition of an MLP equity security (or by an MLP on a disposition of an underlying asset) may be separately computed and treated as ordinary income or loss under the Code, to the extent attributable to assets of the MLP that give rise to depreciation recapture, intangible drilling and development cost recapture, or other "unrealized receivables" or "inventory items" under the Code. Any such gain may exceed net taxable gain realized on the disposition and will be recognized even if there is a net taxable loss on the sale. The Fund's net capital losses may only be used to offset capital gains and therefore cannot be used to offset gains that are treated as ordinary income. Thus, the Fund could recognize both gain that is treated as ordinary income and a capital loss on a disposition of an MLP equity security (or on an MLP's disposition of an underlying asset) and would not be able to use the capital loss to offset that gain.

MLPs are generally treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which could result in a reduction of the value of the Fund's investment in the MLP and lower income to the Fund.

Individuals and certain other noncorporate entities are generally eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to taxable income from MLPs. Currently, there is not a regulatory mechanism for regulated investment companies such as the Funds to pass through the 20% deduction to shareholders. As a result, in comparison, investors investing directly in MLPs would generally be eligible for the 20% deduction for such taxable income from these investments while investors investing in MLPs held indirectly if any through the Funds would not be eligible for the 20% deduction for their share of such taxable income.

■ **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.

■ **Mortgage-Backed and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk**—Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are subject to credit/default, interest rate and certain additional risks. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-backed securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if the Fund holds mortgage-backed securities, it may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. In addition, adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. Due to these risks, asset-backed securities may become more volatile in certain interest rate environments.

The Fund's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. Asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to that of mortgage assets, resulting in additional credit risk.

The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities issued by the U.S. Government (see "U.S. Government Securities Risk"). To the extent that the Fund invests in mortgage-backed securities offered by non-governmental issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers, the Fund may be subject to additional risks. Timely payment of interest and principal of non-governmental issuers are supported by various forms of private insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance purchased by the issuer. There can be no assurance that the private insurers can meet their obligations under the policies. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may adversely affect the value of a mortgage-backed security and could result in losses to the Fund. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages or during periods of rising interest rates. Subprime mortgages refer to loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their mortgages.

The values of, and income generated by, commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") may be adversely affected by changing interest rates and other developments impacting the commercial real estate market, such as population shifts and other demographic changes, increasing vacancies (potentially for extended periods) and reduced demand for commercial and office space as well as maintenance or tenant improvement costs and costs to convert properties for other uses. These developments could result from, among other things, changing tastes and preferences (such as for remote work arrangements) as well as cultural, technological, global or local economic and market developments. In addition, changing interest rate environments and associated changes in lending standards and higher refinancing rates may adversely affect the commercial real estate and CMBS markets. The occurrence of any of the foregoing developments would likely increase default risk for the properties and loans underlying these investments as well as impact the value of, and income generated by, these investments. These developments could also result in reduced liquidity for CMBS and other real estate-related investments.

■ **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 Funds. Investments by MAS client accounts in a Fund may be made at any time and from time to time, could be substantial and could represent a substantial

proportion of a Fund's capital. As a result of GSAM's position as Investment Adviser to a Fund and the investment advisory services provided to client accounts through MAS, GSAM may possess information relating to a 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 a 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 a 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 a Fund for discretionary client accounts in advance of receiving directions from non-discretionary client accounts regarding such clients' investments in a Fund, and non-discretionary client accounts may be adversely affected. See also "Large Shareholder Transactions Risk."

- **Multi-Manager Approach Risk**—The Fund's performance depends on the ability of the Investment Adviser in selecting, overseeing, and allocating Fund assets to the Underlying Managers. The Underlying Managers' investment styles may not always be complementary. Underlying Managers make investment decisions independently of one another, and may make decisions that conflict with each other. For example, it is possible that an Underlying Manager may purchase an investment for the Fund at the same time that another Underlying Manager sells the same investment, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net investment result; or that several Underlying Managers purchase the same investment at the same time, without aggregating their transactions, resulting in higher expenses. Moreover, the Fund's multi-manager approach may result in the Fund investing a significant percentage of its assets in certain types of investments, which could be beneficial or detrimental to the Fund's performance depending on the performance of those investments and the overall market environment. The Fund's Underlying Managers may underperform the market generally or underperform other investment managers that could have been selected for the Fund. Because the Fund's Underlying Managers may trade with counterparties, prime brokers, clearing brokers or FCMs on terms that are different than those on which the Investment Adviser would trade, and because each Underlying Manager applies its own risk analysis in evaluating potential counterparties for the Fund, the Fund may be subject to greater counterparty risk than if it were managed directly by the Investment Adviser. Some Underlying Managers have little experience managing registered investment companies which, unlike the private funds these Underlying Managers have been managing, are subject to daily inflows and outflows of investor cash and are subject to certain legal and tax-related restrictions on their investments and operations. Subject to the overall supervision of a Fund's investment program by the Fund's Investment Adviser, each Underlying Manager is responsible, with respect to the portion of the Fund's assets it manages, for compliance with the Fund's investment strategies and applicable law. The Investment Adviser and the Fund have received an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Investment Adviser to engage additional Underlying Managers, to enter into subadvisory agreements with those Underlying Managers, and to materially amend any existing subadvisory agreement with Underlying Managers, upon the approval of the Board of Trustees and without shareholder approval.
- **Municipal Securities Risk**—Municipal securities are subject to call/prepayment risk, credit/default risk, extension risk, interest rate risk and certain additional risks. The Fund may be more sensitive to adverse economic, business or political developments if it invests a substantial portion of its assets in the debt securities of similar projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities), industrial development bonds, or in particular types of municipal securities (such as general obligation bonds, private activity bonds and moral obligation bonds). While interest earned on municipal securities is generally not subject to federal tax, any interest earned on taxable municipal securities is fully taxable at the federal level and may be subject to tax at the state level. Specific risks are associated with different types of municipal securities. With respect to general obligation bonds, the full faith, credit and taxing power of the municipality that issues a general obligation bond secures payment of interest and repayment of principal. Timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base. Certain of the municipalities in which the Fund invests may experience significant financial difficulties, which may lead to bankruptcy or default. Municipal securities are subject to the risk that the Internal Revenue Service may determine that an issuer has not complied with applicable tax requirements and that interest from the municipal bond is taxable, which may result in a significant decline in the value of the security.

With respect to revenue bonds, payments of interest and principal are made only from the revenues generated by a particular facility, class of facilities or the proceeds of a special tax, or other revenue source, and depends on the money earned by that source. Private activity bonds are issued by municipalities and other public authorities to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise. The private enterprise pays the principal and interest on the bond, and the issuer does not pledge its full faith, credit and taxing power for repayment. If the private enterprise defaults on its payments, the Fund may not receive any income or get its money back from the investment. Moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality. Municipal notes are shorter term municipal debt obligations. They may provide interim financing in anticipation of, and are secured by, tax collection, bond sales or revenue receipts. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Fund may lose money. In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. The issuer will generally appropriate municipal

funds for that purpose, but is not obligated to do so. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property. However, if the issuer does not fulfill its payment obligation it may be difficult to sell the property and the proceeds of a sale may not cover the Fund's loss.

- **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 Underlying Managers may purchase or sell foreign currencies through the use of forward contracts based on the applicable Underlying Manager's judgment regarding the direction of the market for a particular foreign currency or currencies. In pursuing this strategy, the Underlying Manager seeks to profit from anticipated movements in currency rates by establishing "long" and/or "short" positions in forward contracts on various foreign currencies. An Underlying Manager may also purchase or sell forward contracts to hedge the currency risk exposure that occurs when the Fund invests in foreign securities. When engaging in a currency risk management strategy, the Underlying Manager may trade forward contracts to reduce the risk of adverse changes in exchange rates. 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 Underlying Manager's expectations may produce significant losses to the Fund. Some of the transactions may also be subject to interest rate risk.
- **Non-Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities Risk**—Non-investment grade fixed income securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") are considered speculative and are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific issuer developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less liquidity. These securities structured as zero-coupon bonds or pay-in-kind securities may require a Fund to make taxable distributions of imputed income without receiving any corresponding cash. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for a Fund. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt obligations in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by a Fund to the extent necessary in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income that it does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.
- **Portfolio Turnover Rate Risk**—The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its principal investment strategy. A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater expenses which must be borne by the Fund and its shareholders, and is also likely to result in short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.
- **Real Estate Industry Risk**—The Fund is subject to certain risks associated with real estate in general. These risks include, among others: possible declines in the value of (or income generated by) real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; fluctuations in occupancy levels and demand for properties or real estate-related services; changes in the availability or terms of mortgages and other financing that may render the sale or refinancing of properties difficult or unattractive; variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; limits on rents; interest rates; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes and operating expenses; and changes in zoning laws. In addition, real estate industry companies that hold mortgages may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Real estate values or income generated by real estate may be adversely affected by many additional factors, including: the over-supply of and reduced demand for real estate rentals and sales; demographic trends, such as population shifts or changing tastes and preferences (such as for remote work arrangements); the attractiveness, type and location of the property; increased maintenance or tenant improvement costs and costs to convert properties for other uses; and the financial condition of tenants, buyers and sellers, and the inability to re-lease space on attractive terms or to obtain mortgage financing on a timely basis or at all. Real estate industry companies are dependent upon management skill, may not be diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and self-liquidation. Real estate industry companies whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or geographic region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns, and companies in the real estate industry may be highly leveraged and, thus, subject to increased risks for investors. The values of securities of companies in the real estate industry may go through cycles of relative under-performance and out-performance in comparison to equity securities markets in general.
- **REIT Risk**—The Fund may invest in REITs. 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.

- **Sovereign Default Risk**—The issuer of non-U.S. sovereign debt held by the Fund or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal or interest when due. This may result from political or social factors, the general economic environment of a country or levels of borrowing rates, foreign debt, or foreign currency exchange rates. Sovereign Default Risk includes the following risks:
 - **Economic Risk**—The risks associated with the general economic environment of a country. These can encompass, among other things, low quality and growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”), high inflation or deflation, high government deficits as a percentage of GDP, weak financial sector, overvalued exchange rate, and high current account deficits as a percentage of GDP.
 - **Political Risk**—The risks associated with the general political and social environment of a country. These factors may include among other things government instability, poor socioeconomic conditions, corruption, lack of law and order, lack of democratic accountability, poor quality of the bureaucracy, internal and external conflict, the imposition of international sanctions, and religious and ethnic tensions. High political risk can impede the economic welfare of a country.

- **Repayment Risk**—A country may be unable to pay its external debt obligations in the immediate future. Repayment risk factors may include but are not limited to high foreign debt as a percentage of GDP, high borrowing rates (which may increase in market environments where interest rates are rising), high foreign debt service as a percentage of exports, low foreign exchange reserves as a percentage of short-term debt or exports, and an unsustainable exchange rate structure.
- **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 an FCM 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 an Underlying Manager's expectations 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, an Underlying Manager's use of swaps may not be effective in fulfilling an Underlying Manager's investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise.

- **Tax Consequences Risk**—The Fund will be subject to the risk that adjustments for inflation to the principal amount of an inflation indexed bond may give rise to original issue discount, which will be includable in the Fund's gross income.
- **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 their 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. 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.
- **Utilities Industry Group Risk**—Securities in the utilities industry group can be very volatile and can be impacted significantly by supply and demand for services or fuel, government regulation, conservation programs, commodity price fluctuations and other factors. Government regulation of utility companies may limit those companies' profits or the dividends they can pay to investors. In addition, utility companies may face regulatory restrictions with respect to expansion to new markets, limiting their growth potential. Technological developments may lead to increased competition, which could impact a company's performance.

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	Fund
Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. ("GSAM") 200 West Street New York, NY 10282	Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy

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 December 31, 2025, GSAM, including its investment advisory affiliates, had assets under supervision of approximately \$3.35 trillion.

The Investment Adviser, through XIG, oversees the provision of investment advisory and portfolio management services to the Fund, including developing the Fund's investment program. In this regard, the Investment Adviser may impose investment, risk or other parameters that are more restrictive than those described in the Prospectus. The Investment Adviser selects, subject to the approval of each Fund's Board of Trustees, Underlying Managers for the Fund, allocates Fund assets among those Underlying Managers, monitors them and evaluates their performance results. While the Investment Adviser is ultimately responsible for overseeing 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. In addition, the Investment Adviser has access to the research and certain proprietary technical models developed by Goldman Sachs and leverages the resources of Goldman Sachs, in each instance subject to legal, internal, and regulatory restrictions.

In addition to overseeing the Fund's investment program, the Investment Adviser selects the Fund's Underlying Managers and provides general oversight of the Underlying Managers. 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, including oversight of vendors hired by the Fund, oversight of Fund liquidity and risk management, oversight of regulatory inquiries and requests with respect to the Fund made to the Investment Adviser, valuation and accounting oversight and oversight of ongoing compliance with federal and state securities laws, tax regulations, and other applicable law
- Provides personnel to perform such executive, administrative and clerical services as are reasonably necessary to provide effective administration of the Fund
- Arranges for, at the Fund's expense: (a) the preparation of all required tax returns, (b) the preparation and submission of reports to existing shareholders, (c) the periodic updating of prospectuses and statements of additional information and (d) the preparation of reports to be filed with the SEC and other regulatory authorities
- Maintains records of each Fund
- Provides office space and necessary office equipment and services
- Markets the Fund

GSAM manages additional pooled vehicles which have similar investment strategies to those of the Fund that are not registered under the Investment Company Act. Because the pooled vehicles may not be registered under the Investment Company Act, they are subject to fewer regulatory restraints than the Fund (e.g., fewer trading constraints) and (i) may invest with managers other than the Fund's Underlying Managers, (ii) may employ strategies that are not subject to the same constraints as the Fund, and (iii) may perform differently than the Fund despite their similar strategies.

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.

INVESTMENT SUBADVISERS (UNDERLYING MANAGERS)

GOLDMAN SACHS MULTI-MANAGER GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

Axiom Investors LLC

Axiom Investors LLC (“Axiom”) is located at 33 Benedict Place, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830, and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. The firm has approximately \$27.57 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of emerging markets equity securities. Axiom’s emerging markets equity strategy employs a qualitative, bottom-up and growth-oriented investment discipline intended to anticipate earnings momentum.

Boston Partners Global Investors, Inc.

Boston Partners Global Investors Inc. (“Boston Partners”) is located at One Beacon Street, 30th Floor, Boston, MA 02108, and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. The firm has approximately \$127.0 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of U.S. small-capitalization equity securities. The Boston Partners small capitalization value equity strategy is grounded in bottom-up fundamental analysis, with an emphasis on attractive valuation, sound business fundamentals and improving business momentum.

Causeway Capital Management LLC

Causeway Capital Management LLC (“Causeway”) is located at 11111 Santa Monica Blvd, 15th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90025, and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. The firm has approximately \$70.86 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of international equity securities. When investing in its international value equity strategy, Causeway follows a value style. Causeway seeks to purchase equity securities of any market capitalization that it believes are undervalued.

Diamond Hill Capital Management Inc.

Diamond Hill Capital Management Inc. (“Diamond Hill”) is located at 325 John H. McConnell Boulevard, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43215, and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. The firm has approximately \$29.4 billion of assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of large-cap equity securities. Diamond Hill’s large-cap equity strategy utilizes bottom-up fundamental research to construct a diversified portfolio of predominately U.S. securities.

GW&K Investment Management, LLC

GW&K Investment Management, LLC (“GW&K”) is located at 222 Berkeley Street, FL 15, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. The firm has approximately \$52.78 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of U.S. small-capitalization equity securities. GW&K’s Small Cap Core Strategy utilizes fundamental research to identify small companies with sustainable growth in niche markets. The strategy’s core approach allows for pursuit of quality companies with either growth or value-oriented characteristics.

Massachusetts Financial Services Company

Massachusetts Financial Services Company d/b/a MFS Investment Management (“MFS”), an investment adviser registered with the SEC and a “commodity pool operator” and “commodity trading advisor” registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and National Futures Association (“NFA”), is located at 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. MFS and its predecessor organizations have a history of money management dating from 1924 and the founding of the first mutual fund. Net assets under management of the MFS organization were approximately \$651 billion as of December 31, 2025. MFS is a subsidiary of Sun Life of Canada (U.S.) Financial Services Holdings, Inc., which in turn is an indirect majority-owned subsidiary of Sun Life Financial Inc. (a diversified financial services company). With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of international equity securities. MFS uses an active, bottom-up investment approach to buying and selling investments for the Fund. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental analysis of individual issuers. Quantitative screening tools that systematically evaluate issuers may also be considered.

Principal Global Investors, LLC

Principal Global Investors, LLC (“Principal”) is an SEC-registered investment adviser, located at 801 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50392. As of December 31, 2025, Principal had approximately \$2.9 billion in assets under management. With respect to the Fund, Principal manages an allocation of international small-capitalization equity securities. Principal seeks to consistently capitalize on persistent biases, anomalies and inefficiencies through focused stock selection centered on the early identification of fundamental change and strategic portfolio construction that embraces rewarded risks and minimizes unnecessary systematic biases.

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.

T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (“T. Rowe Price”) is located at 1307 Point Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21231, and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. The firm has approximately \$1.78 trillion of assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages a large-cap U.S. equity growth strategy. T. Rowe Price’s large-cap U.S. equity growth strategy seeks to invest in emerging and leading growth companies with high-quality earnings, strong free cash flow growth, and strong management teams.

Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, L.P.

Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, L.P. (“Vaughan Nelson”), located at 600 Travis Street, Suite 3800, Houston, Texas 77002, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, focuses on managing U.S. and international equity strategies and U.S. fixed income strategies. The firm had approximately \$15.1 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages a dynamic equity allocation.

WCM Investment Management, LLC

WCM Investment Management, LLC (“WCM”), located at 281 Brooks Street, Laguna Beach, California 92651, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, is focused on global equity investing in industry leading companies that possess growing competitive advantages; corporate cultures emphasizing strong, quality and experienced management; low or no debt; and attractive relative valuations. The firm has approximately \$117.4 billion of assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of large-cap, international growth equities.

Wellington Management Company LLP

Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington”), a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, an investment adviser registered with the SEC and a “commodity trading advisor” registered with the CFTC and NFA, is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over ninety years. Wellington is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. Wellington’s strategy seeks to systematically exploit behavioral inefficiencies in prices based on value, quality, momentum and special situation factors. As of December 31, 2025, Wellington and its investment advisory affiliates had investment management authority with respect to approximately \$1.3 trillion in assets.

GOLDMAN SACHS MULTI-MANAGER NON-CORE FIXED INCOME FUND**Ares Capital Management II LLC**

Ares Capital Management II LLC (“Ares”), located at 1800 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1400, Los Angeles, California 90067, an investment adviser registered with the SEC and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ares Management LLC (“Ares Management”). Ares Management is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ares Management Corporation, a publicly traded, global alternative investment manager offering clients complementary primary and secondary investment solutions across the credit, private equity, real estate and infrastructure asset classes. As of December 31, 2025, Ares Management and its affiliates (including Ares) had approximately \$622.5 billion in assets under management. With respect to the Fund, Ares manages allocations of bank loans and high yield and senior loans.

Aristotle Pacific Capital, LLC

Aristotle Pacific Capital, LLC (“Aristotle Pacific”), located at 840 Newport Center Drive, 7th Floor, Newport Beach, California, 92660, is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. The firm had approximately \$30.9 billion of assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, Aristotle Pacific seeks a high level of income by investing in a selective portfolio focused on the larger, performing companies within the broader bank loan universe, while avoiding distressed issuers in order to mitigate downside risk in negative market environments.

Brigade Capital Management, LP

Brigade Capital Management, LP (“Brigade”), located at 399 Park Avenue, 16th Floor, New York, New York 10022, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, is focused on investing in the global high yield market with core strategies in long/short credit, distressed debt, capital structure arbitrage, long/short leveraged equities and structured credit. Founded in 2006, Brigade has approximately \$30.8 billion of assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of global high yield and tranches of credit derivatives contracts.

Ninety One North America, Inc.

Ninety One North America, Inc. (“Ninety One”), located at 65 East 55th Street, 30th Floor, New York, New York 10022, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, is a global asset manager that offers specialist solutions across a range of asset classes. The firm had approximately \$215 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of predominately US dollar denominated emerging markets debt..

RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited (formerly BlueBay Asset Management LLP)

RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited d/b/a RBC BlueBay Asset Management (“RBC UK”), headquartered at 100 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AA, an investment adviser registered with the SEC and a “commodity pool operator” with the CFTC and NFA, is an investment manager focusing on sovereign debt, corporate debt and equities in developed and emerging markets. The firm has approximately \$162.7 billion of assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm co-manages an allocation of global high yield debt with its affiliate RBC US.

RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc.

RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. d/b/a RBC Global Asset Management (“RBC US”), headquartered at 250 Nicollet Mall, Suite 1550, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, provides equity, fixed income and cash management investment solutions. The firm has approximately \$78.7 billion of assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm co-manages an allocation of global high yield debt with its affiliate RBC UK.

GOLDMAN SACHS MULTI-MANAGER REAL ASSETS STRATEGY FUND**CenterSquare Investment Management LLC**

CenterSquare Investment Management LLC (“CenterSquare”), located at Eight Tower Bridge, 161 Washington Street, 7th Floor, Conshohocken, PA 19428, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, is a boutique investment manager with meaningful employee ownership and capabilities across listed real estate, private real estate equity, and private real estate debt. The firm had approximately \$14.24 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of publicly traded real estate.

Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.

Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. (“Cohen & Steers”), located at 1166 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, an investment advisor registered with the SEC and a “commodity pool operator” and “commodity trading advisor” registered with the CFTC and NFA, specializes in liquid real assets, including real estate securities, listed infrastructure and natural resource equities, as well as preferred securities and other income solutions. Cohen & Steers is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cohen & Steers, Inc. (“CNS”), a publicly traded company (NYSE: CNS). CNS had approximately \$90.5 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of global infrastructure investments.

Principal Real Estate Investors, LLC

Principal Real Estate Investors, LLC (“PrinREI”) is an SEC-registered investment adviser, located at 801 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50392, was founded in 2000 and manages commercial real estate across the spectrum of public and private equity and debt investments, primarily for institutional investors. As of December 31, 2025, PrinREI had approximately \$106.8 billion in real estate assets under management. With respect to the Fund, PrinREI manages an allocation of global publicly traded real estate securities. Principal Real Estate is a trade name of Principal Real Estate Investors, LLC, an affiliate of Principal Global Investors, LLC. Principal Asset Management is a trade name of Principal Global Investors, LLC.

PGIM Real Estate

With \$217.51 billion in gross assets under management and administration as of December 31, 2025, PGIM Real Estate provides investors and borrowers access to a range of real estate equity, real estate debt, agriculture, and impact solutions across the risk-return spectrum. PGIM Real Estate is a business unit of PGIM, Inc., the global asset management business of Prudential Financial, Inc. PGIM Real Estate is located at 655 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

PGIM Real Estate’s risk management approach, execution capabilities and industry insights are backed by a 50-year legacy of investing in commercial real estate, a 140-year history of real estate financing, and the local experience of professionals in 35 cities globally. Through its investment, financing, asset management, and talent management approach, PGIM Real Estate engages in practices that strive to ignite positive environmental and social impact, while pursuing activities that seek to strengthen communities around the world.

RREEF America L.L.C.

RREEF America L.L.C. (“RREEF”), operating under the brand name DWS, is located at 222 S. Riverside Plaza, 34th Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60606, and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. Together with DWS Group affiliates including DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc. the firm had approximately \$1.27 trillion in assets under management as of December 31, 2025. With respect to the Fund, the firm manages an allocation of global infrastructure investments. Specifically, RREEF seeks to acquire equity investments in publicly traded securities of infrastructure related companies.

The Underlying Managers provide day to day advice or management regarding the Fund's portfolio transactions. The Underlying Managers make the investment decisions for the Fund's assets allocated to them and place purchase and sale orders for the Fund's portfolio transactions in U.S. and foreign markets. As permitted by applicable law, these orders may be directed to any executing brokers, dealers, FCMs or clearing brokers. Certain Underlying Managers may be able to draw upon the research and expertise of their asset management affiliates for portfolio decisions and management.

MANAGEMENT FEE AND OTHER EXPENSES

As compensation for its services and its assumption of certain expenses, the Investment Adviser is entitled to the following fees, computed daily and payable monthly, at the annual rates listed below (as a percentage of each Fund's average daily net assets). Underlying Managers will be paid by the Investment Adviser out of its management fee a percentage of each subadvised Fund's assets.

Fund	Contractual Management Fee Annual Rate	Average Daily Net Assets	Actual Rate For the Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2025*
Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund	1.03%	First \$1 Billion	0.30%
	0.93%	Next \$1 Billion	
	0.89%	Next \$3 Billion	
	0.87%	Next \$3 Billion	
	0.84%	Over \$8 Billion	
Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund	0.85%	First \$2 Billion	0.38%
	0.77%	Next \$3 Billion	
	0.73%	Next \$3 Billion	
	0.71%	Over \$8 Billion	
Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund	1.00%	First \$1 Billion	0.49%
	0.90%	Next \$1 Billion	
	0.86%	Next \$3 Billion	
	0.84%	Next \$3 Billion	
	0.82%	Over \$8 Billion	

* 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 waive a portion of its management fee for each Fund in order to achieve an effective net management fee rate that is equal to the actual cost of fees paid to the Fund's Underlying Managers. As a result, the actual management fee rate paid by each Fund to the Investment Adviser is driven primarily by (i) the sub-advisory fee rates paid by the Investment Adviser to the Fund's Underlying Managers and (ii) the allocation of the Fund's assets to the Underlying Managers, and thus such fee rate may vary from time to time. The Investment Adviser has also agreed to waive a portion of its management fees payable by each Fund in an amount equal to any management fees it earns as an investment adviser to any of the affiliated funds in which the Funds invest based on the Fund's investment in such affiliated fund. These arrangements will remain in effect through at least February 28, 2027, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

In addition to the management fee waiver described above, the Investment Adviser may waive an additional portion of its management fee, from time to time, and may discontinue or modify any such waivers in the future, consistent with the terms of any fee waiver arrangements that may be in place. The Investment Adviser has agreed to limit each Fund's total annual operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.75%, 0.70% and 0.90% of average daily net assets for the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund, Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund and Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund, respectively. Additionally, the Investment Adviser has agreed to reduce or limit certain "Other Expenses" of the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, transfer agency fees and expenses, service fees, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.10% of its average daily net assets. These arrangements will remain in effect through at least February 28, 2027, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees. The expense limitations may be modified or terminated by the Investment Adviser at its discretion and without shareholder approval after such date, although the Investment Adviser does not presently intend to do so. Each Fund's "Other Expenses" may be 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 and Sub-Advisory Agreements for each Underlying Manager in 2025 is available in the Fund's Form N-CSR dated October 31, 2025.

INVESTMENT ADVISER PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

MAS Group

The individuals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds are listed below. The Funds' 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 Funds' portfolios.

Name and Title	Fund Responsibility	Years Primarily Responsible	Five Year Employment History
Scott McDermott, Managing Director	Portfolio Manager— Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund	Since 2023	Mr. McDermott joined the firm in 1991. He is a Managing Director and the Global Head of Portfolio Management MAS.
Carolyn Tavares, Managing Director	Portfolio Manager— Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund	Since 2025	Ms. Tavares joined the Investment Advisor in 2006. She is head of Portfolio Construction and Manager Research for Multi-Asset Solutions.

XIG Portfolio Management Team

The individuals jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds are listed below. The Funds' portfolio managers' individual responsibilities may differ and may include, among other things, Underlying Manager consideration, asset allocation, risk budgeting and general oversight of the management of the Funds' portfolios.

Name and Title	Fund Responsibility	Years Primarily Responsible	Five Year Employment History
Betsy Gorton, Managing Director	Portfolio Manager— Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund	Since 2015	Ms. Gorton joined the firm in 2001. She is a Managing Director in XIG. She serves as a Co-Chair of the XIG Public Markets Investment Committees and a member of XIG Public Markets Hedge Fund Investment Committees and Union Bridge Investment Committee.
Yvonne Woo, Managing Director	Portfolio Manager— Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund	Since 2016	Ms. Woo joined the firm in 1998. She is a Managing Director in XIG and is also a Co-Chair of the XIG Public Markets Investment Committees.
Saket Todi, Managing Director	Portfolio Manager— Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund	Since 2025	Mr. Todi joined the firm in 2015. He is a Managing Director in XIG and is also a member of the XIG Public Markets Investment Committees.

MAS and XIG are distinct businesses within GSAM. Unless operating under an exception or otherwise in accordance with applicable internal policies and procedures, XIG and MAS personnel cannot convey or receive confidential information to or from one another. While MAS and XIG can discuss information regarding general markets, industry, regional and other investing themes and trends, the two groups generally are not able to review potential investments for advisory accounts with the benefit of confidential information held by one another, and have no obligation to seek information or to make available to or share with each other any information, investment strategies, opportunities or ideas known to their respective personnel or developed or used in connection with other clients or activities. However, in the context of the Funds, MAS and XIG may discuss specific information relating specifically to the Underlying Managers and the securities held by a Fund in accordance with applicable internal policies and procedures.

For information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts managed by a portfolio manager 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 each Fund’s shares. Goldman Sachs, 71 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1200, Chicago, IL 60606, also serves as each 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 Class R6 Shares.

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, custodian, 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 may directly and indirectly invest. 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. 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 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. The Investment Adviser will face potential conflicts in making investment decisions (including whether the Fund should make initial or maintain or increase existing investments with, or withdraw investments from, the Underlying Managers) in respect of the Underlying Managers with which the Investment Adviser or Goldman Sachs has other relationships. For example, it is expected that Goldman Sachs may provide a variety of products and services to the Underlying Managers, including prime brokerage and research services, and therefore Goldman Sachs may receive various forms of compensation, commissions, payments, rebates, remuneration or other benefits from the Underlying Managers to which the Fund allocates assets, and Goldman Sachs and other accounts may have interests in such Underlying Managers

or their businesses (including equity, profits or other interests). The amount of such compensation or other benefits to Goldman Sachs, or the value of such interests in the Underlying Managers, may be greater depending upon the investment decisions made by the Investment Adviser in respect of an Underlying Manager than it would have been had other investment decisions been made that might also have been appropriate for the Fund. In addition, personnel of certain Underlying Managers may be clients or former employees of Goldman Sachs or may provide the Investment Adviser and/or Goldman Sachs with notice of, or offers to participate in, investment opportunities. Although the Investment Adviser's investment decision process includes the review of qualitative and quantitative criteria, subjective decisions made by the Investment Adviser may result in different investment decisions in respect of an Underlying Manager than would otherwise have been the case. The Investment Adviser makes investment decisions in respect of the Underlying Managers consistent with its fiduciary duties and the investment strategies described in the Prospectus. The involvement of the Underlying Managers and their affiliates in the management of, or their interest in, other accounts and other activities may also present conflicts of interest with respect to the Fund or limit the Fund's investment activities. For more information about conflicts of interest, see the section entitled "Potential Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI.

The Fund will, from time to time, 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

Each 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 same class of the same 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. If cash distributions are elected with respect to a Fund's 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.

Distributions from net investment income and distributions from net capital gains, if any, are normally declared and paid as follows:

	Investment Income Dividends		Capital Gains Distributions
	Declared	Paid	Declared and Paid
Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund	Annually	Annually	Annually
Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund	Daily	Monthly	Annually
Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund	Annually	Annually	Annually

In addition, a Fund may occasionally make a distribution at a time when it is not normally made.

In addition to the net investment income dividends declared and paid as noted above, the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund may also earn additional net investment income throughout the year. Any additional net investment income will be distributed annually as a declared event and paid to shareholders of record for such events.

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 Funds' shares.

Important Notice:

Shares of the Funds are offered exclusively to institutional investors that have entered into an investment management agreement or other agreement with the Investment Adviser and GSAM portfolio managers. The Investment Adviser may purchase and redeem (sell) shares of the Funds on behalf of its clients' accounts. (See "MAS Transactions Risk" and "Large Shareholder Transactions Risk" earlier in the Prospectus.) If you are no longer a client of the Investment Adviser or a GSAM portfolio manager, you will be required to redeem your shares. 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. A redemption is a taxable transaction for federal income tax purposes, and may also be subject to state and local taxes. You should consult your tax adviser concerning the potential tax consequences of investing in the Funds. None of Goldman Sachs Trust II (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.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

Shares Offering

Shares of the Funds are continuously offered through the Distributor. A 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.

How Can I Purchase Shares Of The Funds?

You may purchase shares of the Funds 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 the Trust to accept purchase or redemption orders on behalf of the Funds for their customers ("Authorized Institutions"), and if approved by the Funds, 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 Funds (i.e., an Authorized Institution). In order to make an initial investment in a 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.

A Fund will be deemed to have received an order for purchase or redemption 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 Funds may have different requirements regarding what constitutes proper form for trade instructions. Please contact your Intermediary for more information.

For purchases by check, a 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, a Fund may accept cashier's checks or official bank checks.

What Is My Minimum Investment In A Fund?

For Class R6 Shares, the minimum initial investment is \$1,000,000. No minimum amount is required for additional investments in Class R6 Shares. The minimum investment requirement for Class R6 Shares may be waived under certain circumstances.

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

If shares of a 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 a 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.

You should contact your Intermediary for information regarding such 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 a 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 a 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 Funds are only registered for sale in the United States and certain of its territories. Generally, shares of each 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").

A 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 Funds.

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 a 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 each 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 a Fund. Throughout the life of your account, a 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, a 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. A 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 a 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 a 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:

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

A 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 Funds' fund accounting agent is unable for other reasons to facilitate pricing of individual securities or calculate a 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. Cases where there is no clear indication of the value of a Fund's investments include, among others, situations where a security or other asset or liability does not have a price source or a price is unavailable.

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 a 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 Funds 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 a Fund's NAV. Significant events that could affect a large number of securities in a particular market may include, but are not limited to: situations relating to one or more single issuers in a market sector; significant fluctuations in U.S. or foreign markets; market dislocations; market disruptions or unscheduled market closings; equipment failures; natural or 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 a 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 the share class is generally calculated by the Funds' 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, although the Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund's shares may be priced on such days if the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA") recommends that the bond markets remain open for all or part of the day.

- On any business day when the SIFMA recommends that the bond markets close early, the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund reserves the right to close at or prior to the SIFMA recommended closing time. If the Fund does so, it will cease granting same business day credit for purchase and redemption orders received after the Fund's closing time and credit will be given on the next business day.
- The 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 a 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 is stopped at a time other than their 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 a Fund for purchase or redemption transactions if the Federal Reserve wire payment system is open. To learn whether a 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 a Fund is closed. As a result, if a Fund holds foreign securities, its NAV may be impacted on days when investors may not purchase or redeem Fund shares.

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

When Will Shares Be Issued and Dividends Begin To Be Accrued?

Net investment income dividends that are declared daily and paid monthly for the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund will begin to be accrued as follows:

- Shares Purchased by Federal Funds Wire or ACH Transfer:
 - If a purchase order is received in proper form before the Fund closes, shares will generally be issued and dividends will generally begin to accrue on the purchased shares on the later of (i) the business day after the payment order is received, or (ii) the day that the federal funds wire is received by The Northern Trust Company. Failure to provide payment on settlement date may result in a delay in accrual.
 - If a purchase order is placed through an institution that settles through the National Securities Clearing Corporation (the "NSCC"), the purchase order will begin accruing dividends on the NSCC settlement date.
- Shares Purchased by Check:
 - If a purchase order is received in proper form before the Fund closes, shares will generally be issued and dividends will generally begin to accrue on the purchased shares no later than two business days after payment is received.

Other dividends or distributions will be distributed annually as a declared event and paid to shareholders of record on the record date for such events.

HOW TO SELL SHARES

Important Notice:

Shares of the Funds are offered exclusively to institutional investors that have entered into an investment management agreement or other agreement with the Investment Adviser and GSAM portfolio managers. The Investment Adviser may purchase and redeem (sell) shares of the Funds on behalf of its clients' accounts. (See "MAS Transactions Risk" and "Large Shareholder Transactions Risk" earlier in the Prospectus.) If you are no longer a client of the Investment Adviser or a GSAM portfolio manager, you will be required to redeem your shares. 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. A redemption is a taxable transaction for federal income tax purposes, and may also be subject to state and local taxes. You should consult your tax adviser concerning the potential tax consequences of investing in the Funds. None of 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.

How Can I Sell Shares Of The Fund?

Generally, shares may be sold (redeemed) only through Intermediaries. Customers of an Intermediary will 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. ("SS&C") 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.
- 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 a GSAM portfolio manager.
- 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?

If you invest through an Intermediary, 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 phone number or address found on the back cover of the Prospectus. The applicable 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, each 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 Funds 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 Funds 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 non-corporate 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 distribution that would otherwise qualify for the favorable tax treatment will be reduced as a result of the Fund's high portfolio turnover rate. Given the investment strategies of the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund, it is not anticipated that a significant portion of dividends paid by the Fund will be eligible for these lower rates or for the corporate dividends-received deduction.

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 Funds' 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 Funds, defer losses to the Funds, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Funds' 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 Funds' use of derivatives may result in the Funds 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. Except in the case of the Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund, 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 high portfolio turnover rate. Character and tax status of all distributions will be available to shareholders after the close of each calendar year.

The REIT investments of the Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund often do not provide complete tax information to the Fund until after the calendar year. Consequently, because of the delay, it may be necessary for the Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund to request permission to extend the deadline for issuance of Forms 1099-DIV.

Individuals and certain other noncorporate entities are generally eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to ordinary dividends received from REITs ("qualified REIT dividends") and certain taxable income from MLPs. Applicable Treasury regulations permit a regulated investment company to pass through to its shareholders qualified REIT dividends eligible for the 20% deduction. However, the regulations do not provide a mechanism for a regulated investment company to pass through to its shareholders income from MLPs that would be eligible for such deduction if received directly by the shareholders.

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 Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity 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

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 taxpayer 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 Social Security Number or taxpayer identification number, or certify that it is correct, or if the IRS instructs the Fund to do so.

Each 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 a 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. If your account is held with an Intermediary, contact your representative with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

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 U.S. federal income tax withholding on distributions of certain qualified interest income and/or short-term capital gains that are reported by the Fund. It is expected that the Fund will generally report of long-term and short-term gains, to the extent permitted, but the Fund does not intend to report of any distributions attributable to interest income. Therefore, all distributions of qualified interest income will be subject to withholding when paid to non-U.S. investors.

Each 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 enable the Fund to determine whether withholding is required.

Appendix A

Additional Information on Portfolio Risks, Securities and Techniques

A. GENERAL PORTFOLIO RISKS

To the extent the Fund invests in equity investments, 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 swaps 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 such 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 the Fund 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, credit/default risk and call/extension 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 adjustable rate mortgage loans (“ARMs”), mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. For example, homeowners have the option to prepay their mortgages. Therefore, the duration of a 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.

A rising interest rate environment could cause the value of the Fund’s fixed income securities to decrease, and fixed income markets to experience increased volatility in addition to heightened levels of liquidity risk. Additionally, decreases in the value of fixed income securities could lead to increased shareholder redemptions, which could impair the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. The risks associated with increasing interest rates are heightened given that interest rates are near historic lows, but may be expected to increase in the future with unpredictable effects on the markets and the Fund’s investments. Fluctuations in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of fixed income securities and instruments held by the Fund.

Each Fund may invest in non-investment grade fixed income securities (commonly known as “junk bonds”), which are rated below investment grade (or determined to be of comparable credit quality, if not rated) at the time of purchase and are therefore considered speculative. Because non-investment grade fixed income securities are issued by issuers with low credit ratings, they pose a greater risk of default than investment grade securities.

The Underlying Managers 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. See “Financial Highlights” in Appendix B for a statement of the Funds’ historical portfolio turnover rates.

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, fixed income securities prices, 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 Underlying Managers' expectations may produce significant losses in the Fund's investments in derivatives. In addition, a perfect correlation between a derivatives position and a fixed income security position is generally impossible to achieve. As a result, the Underlying Managers' use of derivatives may not be effective in fulfilling the Underlying Managers' investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise.

Financial futures contracts used by the Fund may include interest rate futures contracts. Further information is included in the Prospectus regarding futures contracts, swaps and other derivative instruments used by the Fund, including information on the risks presented by these instruments and other purposes for which they may be used by the Fund.

Each 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 following sections provide further information on certain types of securities and investment techniques that may be used by the Funds, 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 Funds may invest in derivative instruments including and without limitation, options, futures, forwards, options on futures, swaps, interest rate caps, floors and collars, structured securities and forward contracts and other derivatives relating to foreign currency transactions. Derivatives may be used for hedging and nonhedging purposes (that is, to seek to increase total return), although suitable derivative instruments may not always be available to the Underlying Managers 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 Funds receive 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. Returns, and potential losses, from these management techniques are dependent on the Underlying Managers' analysis and decision making processes around, but not limited to, expectations 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, an Underlying Manager's attempts to hedge portfolio risks through the use of derivative instruments may not be successful, and an Underlying Manager may choose not to hedge portfolio risks. Using derivatives for non-hedging purposes is considered a speculative practice and presents greater risk of loss than derivatives used for hedging purposes.

Derivative mortgage-backed securities (such as principal-only ("POs"), interest-only ("IOs") or inverse floating rate securities) are particularly exposed to call and extension risks. Small changes in mortgage prepayments can significantly impact the cash flow and the market value of these securities. In general, the risk of faster than anticipated prepayments adversely affects IOs, super floaters and premium priced mortgage-backed securities. The risk of slower than anticipated prepayments generally adversely affects POs, floating-rate securities subject to interest rate caps, support tranches and discount priced mortgage-backed securities. In addition, particular derivative securities may be leveraged such that their exposure (i.e., price sensitivity) to interest rate and/or prepayment risk is magnified.

Some floating-rate derivative debt securities can present more complex types of derivative and interest rate risks. For example, range floaters are subject to the risk that the coupon will be reduced below market rates if a designated interest rate floats outside of a specified interest rate band or collar. Dual index or yield curve floaters are subject to lower prices in the event of an unfavorable change in the spread between two designated interest rates.

Risks of Illiquid Investments. Each 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% 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 Foreign Investments. The Funds will 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 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.

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.

If the Fund focuses its investments in one or a few countries and currencies, the Fund may be subjected to greater risks than if the Fund's assets were not geographically focused.

Foreign Custody Risk. Each 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.

Depository Receipts Risk. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund and Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund may invest in foreign securities that 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 Emerging Countries. The Funds may invest in securities of issuers located in, or otherwise economically 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 Underlying Managers, their 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 recently 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). Each 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 Funds' 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 those techniques.

Risks Specific to Greater China. Investments in Greater China are generally subject to a higher degree of risk than investments in the U.S. and other developed countries. The economies of Greater China—which includes Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan—differ from the U.S. economy in terms of legal and regulatory controls, the rate of growth of gross domestic product, the rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position, among other factors. Greater China is also subject to heightened risk of adverse environmental events and natural disasters, including earthquakes, droughts, and floods, and may demonstrate economic sensitivity to such events.

Mainland China. Investments in Mainland China are subject to the risks associated with greater governmental control over the economy, political and legal uncertainties and currency fluctuations or blockage. In particular, the Chinese Communist Party exercises significant control over economic growth in Mainland China through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

Because the local legal system is still developing, it may be more difficult to obtain or enforce judgments with respect to investments in Mainland China. Chinese companies may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. companies. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about Chinese companies than about

most U.S. companies. Government supervision and regulation of Chinese stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be more or less rigorous than that present in the U.S. The procedures and rules governing transactions and custody in Mainland China also may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments. The imposition of tariffs or other trade barriers by the U.S. or other foreign governments on exports from Mainland China and any retaliatory measures taken by the Chinese government may also have an adverse impact on Chinese issuers and China's economy as a whole.

Foreign investments in Mainland China are somewhat restricted. Securities listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges are divided into two classes of shares: A shares and B Shares. Ownership of A Shares is restricted to Chinese investors, Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors ("QFIIs") who have obtained a QFII license, and participants in the Shanghai-Hong Kong and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs ("Stock Connect"). B shares may be owned by Chinese and foreign investors. The Funds may obtain exposure to the A share market in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") by investing directly in A shares through participation in Stock Connect, by investing in participatory notes issued by banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions, or through other structured or derivative instruments (including Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs")) that are designed to replicate, or otherwise provide exposure to, the performance of A shares of Chinese companies. The Funds may also invest directly in B shares on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges.

As a result of investing in the PRC, a Fund may be subject to withholding and various other taxes imposed by the PRC, including value added taxes and withholding taxes levied on cash dividends, distributions and interest payments from companies listed in the PRC to foreign investors, unless the withholding tax can be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty.

The tax law and regulations of the PRC are constantly changing, and they may be changed with retrospective effect to the advantage or disadvantage of shareholders. Any changes in the tax law and regulations of the PRC, future clarifications thereof, and/or subsequent retroactive enforcement by the PRC tax authorities may result in a loss which could be material to the Fund. There is a risk the PRC tax authorities may withdraw any tax exemptions that may be applicable to the Fund in the future and seek to collect taxes realized on the sale of investments without giving any prior notice. If any such tax exemptions are withdrawn, any taxes may be directly borne by or indirectly passed on to a Fund and may result in a substantial impact to its net asset value. As with any net asset value adjustment, shareholders may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending on when the shareholders purchased and/or sold their shares of a Fund. There will be no retrospective restatement of a Fund's net asset value. The interpretation and applicability of the tax law and regulations by tax authorities may not be as consistent and transparent as those of more developed nations, and may vary from region to region. It should also be noted that any provision for taxation made by the Investment Adviser may be excessive or inadequate to meet final tax liabilities. Consequently, shareholders may be advantaged or disadvantaged depending upon the final tax liabilities, the level of provision and when they purchased and/or sold their shares of a Fund.

Hong Kong. Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Since Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, it has been governed by the Basic Law, a "quasi-constitution." The Basic Law guarantees a high degree of autonomy in certain matters, including economic matters, until 2047. Attempts by the government of the People's Republic of China to exert greater control over Hong Kong's economic, political or legal structures or its existing social policy, could negatively affect investor confidence in Hong Kong, which in turn could negatively affect markets and business performance.

In addition, the Hong Kong dollar trades within a fixed trading band rate to (or is "pegged" to) the U.S. dollar. This fixed exchange rate has contributed to the growth and stability of the economy, but could be discontinued. It is uncertain what effect any discontinuance of the currency peg and the establishment of an alternative exchange rate system would have on the Hong Kong economy.

Taiwan. The prospect of political reunification of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan has engendered hostility between the two regions' governments. This situation poses a significant threat to Taiwan's economy, as heightened conflict could potentially lead to distortions in Taiwan's capital accounts and have an adverse impact on the value of investments throughout Greater China.

Investing through Stock Connect. The Funds may invest in eligible securities ("Stock Connect Securities") listed and traded on the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges through Stock Connect. Stock Connect is a mutual market access program that allows Chinese investors to trade Stock Connect Securities listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange via Chinese brokers and non-Chinese investors (such as the Funds) to purchase China A Shares via brokers in Hong Kong. Although Stock Connect allows non-Chinese investors to trade Chinese equities without obtaining a special license (in contrast to earlier direct investment programs), purchases of securities through Stock Connect are subject to market-wide trading volume and market cap quota limitations, which may prevent a Fund from purchasing Stock Connect Securities when it is otherwise desirable to do so.

The eligibility of China A Shares to be accessed through Stock Connect is subject to change by Chinese regulators. Only certain securities are accessible through Stock Connect and such eligibility may be revoked at any time, resulting in a Fund's inability to add to (but not subtract from) any existing positions in Stock Connect Securities. There can be no assurance that further regulations will not affect the availability of securities in the program or impose other limitations.

Because Stock Connect is relatively new, its effects on the market for trading China A Shares are uncertain. In addition, the trading, settlement and information technology systems used to operate Stock Connect are relatively new and are continuing to evolve. In the event that these systems do not function properly, trading through Stock Connect could be disrupted.

Stock Connect is subject to regulation by both Hong Kong and Mainland China. Regulators in both jurisdictions may suspend or terminate Stock Connect trading in certain circumstances. In addition, Chinese regulators have previously suspended trading in Chinese issuers (or permitted such issuers to suspend trading) during market disruptions and may do so again in the event of future disruptions and/or various company-specific events. Such suspensions may be widespread and may adversely affect a Fund's ability to trade Stock Connect Securities during periods of heightened market volatility. There can be no assurance that any such suspensions or terminations will not be exercised against certain market participants.

Stock Connect transactions are not subject to the investor protection programs of the Hong Kong, Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges, though established Hong Kong law may provide other remedies as to any default by a Hong Kong broker. In China, Stock Connect Securities are held on behalf of ultimate investors (such as a Fund) by the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC") as nominee. Although Chinese regulators have affirmed that ultimate investors hold a beneficial interest in Stock Connect Securities, the legal mechanisms available to beneficial owners for enforcing their rights are untested and therefore may expose ultimate investors to risks. Further, Chinese law surrounding the rights of beneficial owners of securities is relatively underdeveloped and courts in China have relatively limited experience in applying the concept of beneficial ownership. As the law continues to evolve, there is a risk that a Fund's ability to enforce its ownership rights may be uncertain, which could subject the Fund to significant losses.

A Fund may be unable to participate in corporate actions affecting Stock Connect Securities due to time constraints or for other operational reasons. In addition, a Fund will not be able to vote in shareholders' meetings except through HKSCC and will not be able to attend shareholders' meetings.

Trades in Stock Connect Securities are subject to certain pre-trade requirements and checks designed to confirm that, for purchases, there is sufficient Stock Connect quota to complete the purchase, and, for sales, the seller has sufficient Stock Connect Securities to complete the sale. Investment quota limitations are subject to change. In addition, these pre-trade requirements may, in practice, limit the number of brokers that a Fund may use to execute trades. While a Fund may use special segregated accounts in lieu of pre-trade requirements and checks, some market participants in Stock Connect Securities, either in China or others investing through Stock Connect or other foreign direct investment programs, have yet to fully implement information technology systems necessary to complete trades involving shares in such accounts in a timely manner. Market practice with respect to special segregated accounts is continuing to evolve.

A Fund will not be able to buy or sell Stock Connect Securities when either the Chinese and Hong Kong markets are closed for trading, and the Chinese and/or Hong Kong markets may be closed for trading for extended periods of time because of local holidays. When the Chinese and Hong Kong markets are not both open on the same day, a Fund may be unable to buy or sell a Stock Connect Security at the desired time. Stock Connect trades are settled in RMB, the official Chinese currency, and investors must have timely access to a reliable supply of RMB in Hong Kong, which cannot be guaranteed.

The Funds and the Investment Adviser (on behalf of itself and its other clients) will also be subject to restrictions on trading (including restriction on retention of proceeds) in China A Shares as a result of their interest in China A Shares and are responsible for compliance with all notifications, reporting and other applicable requirements in connection with such interests. For example, under current Chinese law, once an investor (and, potentially, related investors) holds up to 5% of the shares of a Chinese-listed company, the investor is required to disclose its interest within three days in accordance with applicable regulations and during the reporting period it cannot trade the shares of that company. The investor is also required to disclose any change in its holdings and comply with applicable trading restrictions in accordance with Chinese law.

Trades in Stock Connect Securities may also be subject to various fees, taxes and market charges imposed by Chinese market participants and regulatory authorities. These fees may result in greater trading expenses, which could be borne by a Fund.

The risks related to investments in China A Shares through Stock Connect are heightened to the extent that the Fund invests in China A Shares listed on the Science and Technology Innovation Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("STAR Market") and/or the ChiNext Market of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("ChiNext Market"). Listed companies on the STAR Market and ChiNext Market are usually of an emerging nature with smaller operating scale. They are subject to higher fluctuation in stock prices and liquidity. It may be more common and faster for companies listed on the STAR Market and ChiNext Market to delist.

Investing through VIEs. A Fund may obtain exposure to companies based or operated in the PRC by investing through legal structures known as VIEs. Because of Chinese governmental restrictions on non-Chinese ownership of companies in certain industries in the PRC, certain Chinese companies have used VIEs to facilitate foreign investment without distributing direct ownership of companies based or operated in the PRC. In such cases, the Chinese operating company establishes an offshore company, and the offshore company enters into contractual arrangements (such as powers of attorney, equity pledge agreements and other services or business cooperation agreements) with the operating company. These contractual arrangements are intended to give the offshore

company the ability to exercise power over and obtain economic rights from the operating company. Shares of the offshore company, in turn, are listed and traded on exchanges outside of the PRC and are available to non-Chinese investors such as a Fund. This arrangement allows non-Chinese investors in the offshore company to obtain economic exposure to the Chinese company without direct equity ownership in the Chinese company. The VIE contractual arrangements permit the VIE structure to consolidate its financial statements with those of the underlying Chinese company. The offshore companies in VIE structures may be constituents of an index against which a Fund measures its performance. To the extent a Fund declines or is otherwise unable to seek exposure to companies based or operated in the PRC through VIE structures, the Fund may underperform its performance benchmark.

On February 17, 2023, the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) released the “Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies” (the “Trial Measures”) which went into effect on March 31, 2023. The Trial Measures and its implementing guidelines require Chinese companies that pursue listings outside of Mainland China, including those that do so using the VIE structure, to make a filing with the CSRC. While the Trial Measures and its implementing guidelines do not prohibit the use of VIE structures, they do not serve as a formal endorsement either. There is a risk that the government of the PRC may cease to tolerate VIEs at any time or impose new restrictions on the structure, in each case either generally or with respect to specific industries, sectors or companies. Investments involving a VIE may also pose additional risks because such investments are made through a company whose interests in the underlying operating company are established through contract rather than through direct equity ownership. For example, in the event of a dispute, the offshore company’s contractual claims with respect to the operating company may be deemed unenforceable in the PRC, thus limiting (or eliminating) the remedies and rights available to the offshore company and its investors. Such legal uncertainty may also be exploited against the interests of the offshore company and its investors (such as a Fund). Further, the interests of the equity owners of the operating company may conflict with the interests of the investors of the offshore company, and the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the operating company may differ from, or conflict with, the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the offshore company. Foreign companies listed on U.S. exchanges, including offshore companies that utilize a VIE structure, also could face delisting or other ramifications for failure to meet the requirements of the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) or other U.S. regulators. Any of the foregoing risks and events could negatively impact a Fund’s performance. Additionally, investment in a VIE structure subjects a Fund to the risks associated with the underlying Chinese company, which could also negatively impact a Fund’s performance.

Risks of Sovereign Debt. Investment in sovereign debt obligations by the Fund involves risks not present in debt obligations of corporate issuers. The issuer of the debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or pay interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, and the Fund may have limited recourse to compel payment in the event of a default. Periods of economic uncertainty may result in the volatility of market prices of sovereign debt, and in turn the Fund’s NAV, to a greater extent than the volatility inherent in debt obligations of U.S. issuers.

A sovereign debtor’s willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor’s policy toward international lenders, and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject.

Geographic Risks. The Funds may invest in the securities of governmental issuers located in a particular foreign country or region. If the Fund focuses its investments in 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.

Risks of Investing in Mid-Capitalization and Small-Capitalization Companies and REITs. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund and Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund may invest in mid- and small-capitalization companies and in REITs. Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies and REITs 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 and REITs 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 and REITs 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 of larger capitalization companies. Investments in small- and mid-capitalization companies and REITs may be more difficult to price precisely than other types of securities because of their characteristics and lower trading volumes.

Risks of Exchange-Traded Notes. Exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”) are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities issued by a sponsoring financial institution. The returns on an ETN are linked to the performance of particular securities, market indices, or strategies, minus applicable fees. ETNs are traded on an exchange (e.g., the NYSE) during normal trading hours; however, investors may also hold an ETN until maturity. At maturity, the issuer of an ETN pays to the investor a cash amount equal to the principal amount, subject to application of the relevant securities, index or strategy factor. Similar to other debt securities, ETNs have a maturity date and are backed only by the credit of the sponsoring institution. ETNs are subject to credit risk. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying assets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer’s credit rating, and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the underlying assets. When the Fund invests in ETNs, it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. Although an ETN is a debt security, it is unlike a typical bond, in that there are no periodic interest payments and principal is not protected. The timing and character of income and gains from ETNs may be affected by future legislation.

Risks Relating to Contracts for Difference. Each 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 Structured Investment Vehicles. Structured Investment Vehicles (“SIVs”) are legal entities that are sponsored by banks, broker-dealers or other financial firms specifically created for the purpose of issuing particular securities or instruments. SIVs are often leveraged and securities issued by SIVs may have differing credit preferences. Investments in SIVs present counterparty risks, although they may be subject to a guarantee or other financial support by the sponsoring entity. Investments in SIVs may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to price accurately than other types of investments.

Temporary Investment Risks. Each 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 rating by another NRSRO (or, if unrated, determined by an Underlying Manager 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 Selling. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund and Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy 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 or an Underlying Manager to sell securities short on behalf of the Fund.

Credit/Default Risks. Debt securities purchased by the Funds may include U.S. Government Securities (including zero coupon bonds), and securities issued by foreign governments, domestic and foreign corporations, banks and other issuers. Some of these fixed income securities are described in the next section below. Further information is provided in the SAI.

Debt securities rated BBB– or higher by S&P Global Ratings or Baa3 or higher by Moody’s or having a comparable rating by another NRSRO are considered “investment grade.” Securities rated BBB– or Baa3 are considered medium-grade obligations with speculative characteristics, and adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances may weaken the issuers’ capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The Funds assign a security, at the time of purchase, the highest rating by an NRSRO if the security is rated by more than one NRSRO. If a security is downgraded after the time of purchase, the Underlying Managers will consider what action, including the sale of the security, is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

The Funds may invest in fixed income securities rated BB+ or Ba1 or below (or comparable unrated securities) which are commonly referred to as “junk bonds.” Junk bonds are considered speculative and may be questionable as to principal and interest payments.

In some cases, junk bonds may be highly speculative, have poor prospects for reaching investment grade standing and be in default. As a result, investment in such bonds will present greater speculative risks than those associated with investment in investment grade bonds. Also, to the extent that the rating assigned to a security in the Fund’s portfolio is downgraded by a rating organization, the market price and liquidity of such security may be adversely affected.

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.

Risks of Initial Public Offerings. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund and Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy 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.

Risks of Investing in Master Limited Partnerships. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund and Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund may invest in MLPs. Investments in securities of an MLP involve risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks

related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner's right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price, resulting from regulatory changes or other reasons. Certain MLP securities may trade in lower volumes due to their smaller capitalizations. Accordingly, those MLPs may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. Investment in those MLPs may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of other investment opportunities. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the use of MLPs could enhance or harm the overall performance of the Fund.

MLPs are subject to various risks related to the underlying operating companies they control, including dependence upon specialized management skills and the risk that those operating companies may lack or have limited operating histories. The success of the Fund's investments in an MLP will vary depending on the underlying industry represented by the MLP's portfolio. Certain MLPs in which the Fund may invest depend upon their parent or sponsor entities for the majority of their revenues. If the parent or sponsor entities fail to make payments or satisfy their obligations to an MLP, the revenues and cash flows of that MLP and ability of that MLP to make distributions to unit holders such as the Fund would be adversely affected.

Certain MLPs in which the Fund invests depend upon a limited number of customers for substantially all of their revenue. Similarly, certain MLPs in which the Fund may invest depend upon a limited number of suppliers of goods or services to continue their operations. The loss of those customers or suppliers could have a material adverse effect on an MLP's results of operations and cash flow, and on its ability to make distributions to unit holders such as the Fund.

The Fund must recognize income that it receives from underlying MLPs for tax purposes, even if the Fund does not receive cash distributions from the MLPs in an amount necessary to pay such tax liability. In addition, a percentage of a distribution received by the Fund as the holder of the MLP interest may be treated as a return of capital, which would reduce the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the interests of the MLP, which will result in an increase in the amount of income or gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the Fund for tax purposes upon the sale of any such interests or upon subsequent distributions in respect of such interests. Furthermore, any return of capital distribution received from the MLP may require the Fund to restate the character of its distributions and amend any shareholder tax reporting previously issued. In addition, a portion of any gain or loss recognized by the Fund on a disposition of an MLP equity security (or by an MLP on a disposition of an underlying asset) may be separately computed and treated as ordinary income or loss under the Code to the extent attributable to assets of the MLP that give rise to depreciation recapture, intangible drilling and development cost recapture, or other "unrealized receivables" or "inventory items" under the Code. Any such gain may exceed net taxable gain realized on the disposition and will be recognized even if there is a net taxable loss on the sale. The Fund's net capital losses may only be used to offset capital gains and therefore cannot be used to offset gains that are treated as ordinary income. Thus, the Fund could recognize both gain that is treated as ordinary income and a capital loss on a disposition of an MLP equity security (or on an MLP's disposition of an underlying asset) and would not be able to use the capital loss to offset that gain.

MLPs do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, the partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in the MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax (as well as state and local income taxes) on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. If any MLP in which the Fund invests were treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction of the value of the Fund's investment in the MLP and lower income to the Fund.

C. PORTFOLIO SECURITIES AND TECHNIQUES

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

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

Custodial Receipts and Trust Certificates. The Funds 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"), as applicable, 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. Each Fund may also invest in separately issued interests in custodial receipts and trust certificates.

REITs. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund and Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund may invest in REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in either real estate or real estate related loans. The value of a REIT is affected by changes in the value of the properties owned by the REIT or securing mortgage loans held by the REIT. REITs are dependent upon the ability of the REITs' managers, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and the qualification of the REITs under applicable regulatory requirements for favorable income tax treatment. REITs are also subject to risks generally associated with investments in real estate including possible declines in the value of real estate, general and local economic conditions, environmental problems and changes in interest rates. To the extent that assets underlying a REIT are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, these risks may be heightened. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses, including management fees, paid by a REIT in which it invests.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The Funds may, to the extent consistent with their 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 Funds 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 an Underlying Manager, it would be beneficial to convert such currency into U.S. dollars at a later date (e.g., an Underlying Manager may anticipate that the foreign currency will appreciate against the U.S. dollar).

The Funds 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 Funds may write (sell) call and put options and purchase put and call options on any securities in which the Funds may invest or on any securities index consisting of securities in which they 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 Underlying Manager 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 Underlying Managers' 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 Funds may engage in futures transactions on U.S. exchanges and foreign exchanges.

The Funds may 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 Funds 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 Funds 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 order obtained from the SEC or under an exemptive rule adopted by the SEC, the Fund may invest in certain other investment companies (including ETFs and money market funds) and business development companies beyond the statutory limits described above or otherwise provided that certain conditions are met. Some of those investment companies may be funds for which the Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager or any of their affiliates serves as investment adviser, administrator or distributor.

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

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.

Structured Securities. The Funds 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 investments 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 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.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Funds may invest in mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property. Mortgage-backed securities can be backed by either fixed rate mortgage loans or adjustable rate mortgage loans, and may be issued by either a governmental or non-governmental entity. The value of some mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. The value of these securities may also fluctuate in response to the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers. Early repayment of principal on mortgage- or asset-backed securities may expose the Fund to the risk of earning a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal.

The Fund may invest in privately-issued mortgage pass-through securities that represent interests in pools of mortgage loans that are issued by trusts formed by originators of and institutional investors in mortgage loans (or represent interests in custodial arrangements administered by such institutions). These originators and institutions include commercial banks, savings and loans associations, credit unions, savings banks, mortgage bankers, insurance companies, investment banks or special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. The pools underlying privately-issued mortgage pass-through securities consist of mortgage loans secured by mortgages or deeds of trust creating a first lien on commercial, residential, residential multi-family and mixed residential/ commercial properties. These mortgage-backed securities typically do not have the same credit standing as U.S. government guaranteed mortgage-backed securities.

Privately-issued mortgage pass-through securities generally offer a higher yield than similar securities issued by a government entity because of the absence of any direct or indirect government or agency payment guarantees. However, timely payment of interest and principal on mortgage loans in these pools may be supported by various other forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, pool and hazard insurance, subordination and letters of credit. Such insurance and guarantees may be issued by private insurers, banks and mortgage poolers. There is no assurance that private guarantors or insurers, if any, will meet their obligations. Mortgage-backed securities without insurance or guarantees may also be purchased by the Fund if they have the required rating from an NRSRO. Some mortgage-backed securities issued by private organizations may not be readily marketable, may be more difficult to value accurately and may be more volatile than similar securities issued by a government entity.

Mortgage-backed securities may include multiple class securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) and Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit (“REMIC”) pass-through or participation certificates. A REMIC is a CMO that qualifies for special tax treatment under the Code and invests in certain mortgages principally secured by interests in real property and other permitted investments. CMOs provide an investor with a specified interest in the cash flow from a pool of underlying mortgages or of other mortgage-backed securities. CMOs are issued in multiple classes each with a specified fixed or floating interest rate and a final scheduled distribution date. In many cases, payments of principal are applied to the CMO classes in the order of their respective stated maturities, so that no principal payments will be made on a CMO class until all other classes having an earlier stated maturity date are paid in full.

Sometimes, however, CMO classes are “parallel pay,” i.e., payments of principal are made to two or more classes concurrently. In some cases, CMOs may have the characteristics of a stripped mortgage-backed security whose price can be highly volatile. CMOs may exhibit more or less price volatility and interest rate risk than other types of mortgage-backed securities, and under certain interest rate and payment scenarios, the Fund may fail to recoup fully its investment in certain of these securities regardless of their credit quality.

To the extent the Fund concentrates its investments in pools of mortgage-backed securities sponsored by the same sponsor or serviced by the same servicer, it may be subject to additional risks. Servicers of mortgage-related pools collect payments on the underlying mortgage assets for pass-through to the pool on a periodic basis. Upon insolvency of the servicer, the pool may be at risk with respect to collections received by the servicer but not yet delivered to the pool.

Mortgage-backed securities also include stripped mortgage-backed securities (“SMBS”), which are derivative multiple class mortgage-backed securities. SMBS are usually structured with two different classes: one that receives substantially all of the interest payments and the other that receives substantially all of the principal payments from a pool of mortgage loans. The market value of SMBS consisting entirely of principal payments generally is unusually volatile in response to changes in interest rates. The yields on SMBS that receive all or most of the interest from mortgage loans are generally higher than prevailing market yields on other mortgage-backed securities because their cash flow patterns are more volatile and there is a greater risk that the initial investment will not be fully recouped. Throughout 2008, the market for mortgage-backed securities began experiencing substantially, often dramatically, lower valuations and greatly reduced liquidity. Markets for other asset-backed securities have also been affected. These instruments are increasingly subject to liquidity constraints, price volatility, credit downgrades and unexpected increases in default rates and, therefore, may be more difficult to value and more difficult to dispose of than previously. These events may have an adverse effect on the Fund to the extent it invests in mortgage-backed or other fixed income securities or instruments affected by the volatility in the fixed income markets.

Asset-Backed Securities. The Funds may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities are securities whose principal and interest payments are collateralized by pools of assets such as auto loans, credit card receivables, leases, installment contracts and personal property. Asset-backed securities may also include home equity line of credit loans and other second-lien mortgages. Asset-backed securities are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of loans underlying asset-backed securities can be expected to accelerate. Accordingly, the Fund’s ability to maintain positions in such securities will be affected by reductions in the principal amount of such securities resulting from prepayments, and its ability to reinvest the returns of principal at comparable yields is subject to generally prevailing interest rates at that time. Asset-backed securities present credit risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. This is because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral that is comparable to mortgage assets. Some asset-backed securities have only a subordinated claim or security interest in collateral. If the issuer of an asset-backed security defaults on its payment obligations, there is the possibility that, in some cases, the Fund will be unable to possess and sell the underlying collateral and that the Fund’s recoveries on

repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on the securities. In the event of a default, the Fund may suffer a loss if it cannot sell collateral quickly and receive the amount it is owed. The value of some asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in the prevailing interest rates. There is no guarantee that private guarantors or insurers of an asset-backed security, if any, will meet their obligations. Asset-backed securities may also be subject to increased volatility and may become illiquid and more difficult to value even when there is no default or threat of default due to the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers and market conditions impacting asset-backed securities more generally.

Municipal Securities. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund may invest in securities and instruments issued by state and local government issuers. Municipal Securities in which the Fund may invest consist of bonds, notes, commercial paper and other instruments (including participation interests in such securities) issued by or on behalf of the states, territories and possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia) and their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities. Such securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest.

Municipal Securities include both "general" and "revenue" bonds and may be issued to obtain funds for various purposes. General obligations are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power. Revenue obligations are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities. Municipal Securities are often issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of a wide range of public facilities such as bridges, highways, housing, hospitals, mass transportation, schools, streets and water and sewer works.

Other purposes for which Municipal Securities may be issued include refunding outstanding obligations, obtaining funds for general operating expenses, and obtaining funds to lend to other public institutions and facilities. Municipal Securities in which the Fund may invest include private activity bonds, pre-refunded municipal securities and auction rate securities. Dividends paid by the Fund based on investments in Municipal Securities will be taxable.

The obligations of the issuer to pay the principal of and interest on a Municipal Security are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the Federal Bankruptcy Act, and laws, if any, that may be enacted by Congress or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal or interest or imposing other constraints upon the enforcement of such obligations. There is also the possibility that, as a result of litigation or other conditions, the power or ability of the issuer to pay when due the principal of or interest on a Municipal Security may be materially affected.

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

Municipal Securities may also be in the form of a tender option bond, which is a Municipal Security (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) having a relatively long maturity and bearing interest at a fixed rate substantially higher than prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rates. The bond is typically issued with the agreement of a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, which grants the security holders the option, at periodic intervals, to tender their securities to the institution. After payment of a fee to the financial institution that provides this option, the security holder effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rate. An institution may not be obligated to accept tendered bonds in the event of certain defaults or a significant downgrading in the credit rating assigned to the issuer of the bond. The tender option will be taken into account in determining the maturity of the tender option bonds and the Fund's duration. Certain tender option bonds may be illiquid.

Municipal Securities may be backed by letters of credit or other forms of credit enhancement issued by domestic or foreign banks or by other financial institutions. The deterioration of the credit quality of these banks and financial institutions could, therefore, cause a loss to the Fund. Letters of credit and other obligations of foreign banks and financial institutions may involve risks in addition to those of domestic obligations because of less publicly available financial and other information, less securities regulation, potential imposition of foreign withholding and other taxes, war, expropriation or other adverse governmental actions. Foreign banks and their foreign branches are not regulated by U.S. banking authorities, and are generally not bound by the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards applicable to U.S. banks.

The Fund may invest in Municipal Securities issued by municipalities, including U.S. territories, commonwealths and possessions, that may be, or may become, subject to significant financial difficulties. Factors contributing to such difficulties may include: lower property tax collections as a result of lower home values, lower sales tax revenue as a result of reduced consumer spending, lower income tax revenue as a result of higher unemployment rates, and budgetary constraints of local, state and federal governments upon

which issuers of municipal securities may be relying for funding. Such securities may be considered below investment grade or may be subject to future credit downgrades due to concerns over potential default, insolvency or bankruptcy on the part of their issuers or any credit support provider. During the recent economic downturn, several municipalities have, in fact, filed for bankruptcy protection or have indicated that they may seek bankruptcy protection in the future. A credit downgrade or other adverse news about an issuer or any credit support provider could impact the market value and liquidity of the securities and consequently could negatively affect the performance of the Fund.

Brady Bonds and Similar Instruments. The Funds may invest in debt obligations commonly referred to as “Brady Bonds.” Brady Bonds are created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to foreign borrowers for new obligations in connection with debt restructurings under a plan introduced by former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas F. Brady (the “Brady Plan”).

Brady Bonds involve various risk factors including the history of defaults with respect to commercial bank loans by public and private entities of countries issuing Brady Bonds. There can be no assurance that Brady Bonds in which the Fund may invest will not be subject to restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit, which may cause the Fund to suffer a loss of interest or principal on its holdings.

In addition, the Fund may invest in other interests issued by entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of instruments issued by emerging country issuers. These types of restructuring involve the deposit with or purchase by an entity of specific instruments and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. Certain issuers of such structured securities may be deemed to be “investment companies” as defined in the Investment Company Act. As a result, the Fund’s investment in such securities may be limited by certain investment restrictions contained in the Investment Company Act.

Unseasoned Companies. The Funds may invest in companies which (together with their predecessors) have operated less than three years. The securities of such companies may have limited liquidity, which can result in their being priced higher or lower than might otherwise be the case. In addition, investments in unseasoned companies are more speculative and entail greater risk than do investments in companies with an established operating record.

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments. The Funds may purchase when-issued securities and make contracts to purchase or sell securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time. When-issued securities are securities that have been authorized, but not yet issued. When-issued securities are purchased in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price or yield to the Fund at the time of entering into the transaction. A forward commitment involves entering into a contract to purchase or sell securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond the customary settlement period. The purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines before the settlement date. Conversely, the sale of securities on a forward commitment basis involves the risk that the value of the securities sold may increase before the settlement date. Although the Fund will generally purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis with the intention of acquiring the securities for its portfolio, the Fund may dispose of when-issued securities or forward commitments prior to settlement if an Underlying Manager deems it appropriate.

Short Sales Against-the-Box. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund and Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund may make short sales against-the-box. A short sale against-the-box means that at all times when a short position is open the Fund will own an equal amount of securities sold short, or securities convertible into or exchangeable for, without payment of any further consideration, an equal amount of the securities of the same issuer as the securities sold short.

Corporate Debt Obligations, Trust Preferred Securities and Convertible Securities. The Funds may invest in corporate debt obligations, trust preferred securities and convertible securities. Corporate debt obligations include bonds, notes, debentures, commercial paper and other obligations of corporations to pay interest and repay principal. A trust preferred security is a long dated bond (for example, 30 years) with preferred features. The preferred features are that payment of interest can be deferred for a specified period without initiating a default event. The securities are generally senior in claim to standard preferred stock but junior to other bondholders. The Funds may also invest in other short-term obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. corporations, non-U.S. corporations or other entities.

Convertible securities are preferred stock or debt obligations that are convertible into common stock. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. Convertible securities have both equity and fixed income risk characteristics. Like all fixed income securities, the value of convertible securities is susceptible to the risk of market losses attributable to changes in interest rates. Generally, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price of the convertible security, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security, like a fixed income security, tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and thus may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock.

Bank Obligations. The Funds may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. or foreign banks. Bank obligations, including without limitation, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit, may be general obligations of the parent bank or may be limited to the issuing branch by the terms of the specific obligations or by government regulations. Banks are subject to extensive but different governmental regulations which may limit both the amount and types of loans which may be made and interest rates which may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry is largely dependent upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operation of this industry.

Zero Coupon, Deferred Interest, Pay-In-Kind and Capital Appreciation Bonds. The Funds may invest in zero coupon, deferred interest, pay-in-kind and capital appreciation bonds. These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Pay-in-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery of additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality.

Non-Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities. Non-investment grade fixed income securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") are considered speculative. In some cases, these obligations may be highly speculative and have poor prospects for reaching investment grade standing. Non-investment grade fixed income securities are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest obligations. These securities, also referred to as high yield securities, may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific issuer developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less liquidity.

Non-investment grade fixed income securities are often issued in connection with a corporate reorganization or restructuring or as part of a merger, acquisition, takeover or similar event. They are also issued by less established companies seeking to expand. Such issuers are often highly leveraged and generally less able than more established or less leveraged entities to make scheduled payments of principal and interest in the event of adverse developments or business conditions. Non-investment grade securities are also issued by governmental bodies that may have difficulty in making all scheduled interest and principal payments.

The market value of non-investment grade fixed income securities tends to reflect individual corporate or municipal developments to a greater extent than that of higher rated securities which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. As a result, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives may depend to a greater extent on an Underlying Manager's judgment concerning the creditworthiness of issuers than funds which invest in higher-rated securities. Issuers of non-investment grade fixed income securities may not be able to make use of more traditional methods of financing and their ability to service debt obligations may be affected more adversely than issuers of higher-rated securities by economic downturns, specific corporate or financial developments or the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts. Negative publicity about the junk bond market and investor perceptions regarding lower rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may depress the prices for such securities.

A holder's risk of loss from default is significantly greater for non-investment grade fixed income securities than is the case for holders of other debt securities because such non-investment grade securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to the rights of other creditors of the issuers of such securities. Investment by the Fund in defaulted securities poses additional risk of loss should nonpayment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by the Fund of its initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation is uncertain.

The secondary market for non-investment grade fixed income securities is concentrated in relatively few market makers and is dominated by institutional investors, including mutual funds, insurance companies and other financial institutions. Accordingly, the secondary market for such securities is not as liquid as, and is more volatile than, the secondary market for higher-rated securities. In addition, market trading volume for high yield fixed income securities is generally lower and the secondary market for such securities could shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse market or economic conditions, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. The lack of sufficient market liquidity may cause the Fund to incur losses because it will be required to effect sales at a disadvantageous time and then only at a substantial drop in price. These factors may have an adverse effect on the market price and the Fund's ability to dispose of particular portfolio investments. A less liquid secondary market also may make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain precise valuations of the high yield securities in its portfolio.

Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. They do not, however, evaluate the market value risk of non-investment grade securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the conditions of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings are used only as a preliminary indicator of investment quality.

Downgraded Securities. After its purchase, a portfolio security may be assigned a lower rating or cease to be rated which may affect the market value and liquidity of the security. If this occurs, the Fund may continue to hold the security if an Underlying Manager believes it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Preferred Stock, Warrants and Stock Purchase Rights. The Funds 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.

Distressed Debt. If the Fund invests in distressed debt, it may risk holding the securities through bankruptcy proceedings. There are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy process. Many events in a bankruptcy are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings and are beyond the control of the creditors. A bankruptcy filing by an issuer may adversely and permanently affect the issuer, and if the proceeding is converted to liquidation, the value of the issuer may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment. The duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is difficult to predict, and a creditor’s return on investment can be adversely affected by delays until the plan of reorganization ultimately becomes effective. The administrative costs in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and would be paid out of the debtor’s estate prior to any return to creditors. Because the standards for classification of claims under bankruptcy law are vague, there exists the risk that the Fund’s influence with respect to the class of securities or other obligations it owns can be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in the same class or by different classification and treatment. In the early stages of the bankruptcy process it is often difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that might be made. In addition, certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) may be substantial.

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 Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with eligible counterparties that furnish collateral at least equal in value or market price to the amount of their repurchase obligation. 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 Funds can borrow money from banks and other financial institutions, in amounts not exceeding one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed).

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 an Underlying Manager 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.

Interest Rate Swaps, Mortgage Swaps, Credit Swaps, Currency Swaps, Index Swaps, Total Return Swaps, Equity Swaps, Options on Swaps and Interest Rate Caps, Floors and Collars. The Funds may enter into some or all of the following swap transactions and options agreements, including interest rate swaps, mortgage swaps, credit swaps, currency swaps, index swaps, total return swaps, options on swaps and interest rate caps, floors and collars.

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, a party may also be required to pay the dollar value of that decline to the counterparty. 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.

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 a 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 an Underlying Manager to meet the Fund's minimum credit criteria at the time the swap is first entered into.

The use of interest rate, mortgage, credit, currency, index, total return and equity swaps, options on 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 Underlying Manager 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.

Currently, certain standardized swap transactions are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange trading. Although central clearing and exchange trading are expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to bilaterally negotiated swaps, central clearing and exchange trading do 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.

Floating and Variable Rate Obligations. The Funds may purchase floating and variable rate obligations. The value of these obligations is generally more stable than that of a fixed rate obligation in response to changes in interest rate levels. The issuers or financial intermediaries providing demand features may support their ability to purchase the obligations by obtaining credit with liquidity supports. These may include lines of credit, which are conditional commitments to lend, and letters of credit, which will ordinarily be

irrevocable both of which may be issued by domestic banks or foreign banks. The Fund may purchase variable or floating rate obligations from the issuers or may purchase certificates of participation, a type of floating or variable rate obligation, which are interests in a pool of debt obligations held by a bank or other financial institutions.

Floating and variable rate obligations may be transferable among financial institutions, but may not have the liquidity of conventional debt securities and are often subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. Floating and variable rate obligations are not currently listed on any securities exchange or automatic quotation system. As a result, no active market may exist for some floating and variable rate obligations. To the extent a secondary market exists for other floating and variable rate obligations, such market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, and extended trade settlement periods. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market for floating and variable rate obligations may have an adverse effect on the value of such obligations and may make it more difficult to value the obligations for purposes of calculating their respective net asset value.

Floating rate and variable rate obligations are debt instruments issued by companies or other entities with interest rates that reset periodically (typically, daily, monthly, quarterly, or semiannually) in response to changes in the market rate of interest on which the interest rate is based. For floating and variable rate obligations, there may be a lag between an actual change in the underlying interest rate benchmark and the reset time for an interest payment of such an obligation, which could harm or benefit the Fund, depending on the interest rate environment or other circumstances. In a rising interest rate environment, for example, a floating or variable rate obligation that does not reset immediately would prevent the Fund from taking full advantage of rising interest rates in a timely manner. However, in a declining interest rate environment, the Fund may benefit from a lag due to an obligation's interest rate payment not being immediately impacted by a decline in interest rates.

Certain floating and variable rate obligations have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate (the "reference rate"), such as SOFR. Such a floor protects the Fund from losses resulting from a decrease in the reference rate below the specified level. However, if the reference rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the obligation, and the Fund may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant amount of time.

Loan-Related Investments. The Funds may invest in loan-related investments such as loan participations and assignments. A loan participation is an interest in a loan to a U.S. or foreign company or other borrower (the "borrower") which is administered and sold by a financial intermediary. The Fund may only invest in loans to issuers in whose obligations it may otherwise invest. Loan interests may take the form of a direct or co-lending relationship with the borrower, an assignment of an interest in the loan by a co-lender or another participant, or a participation in the seller's share of the loan. When the Fund acts as co-lender in connection with a loan interest or when it acquires certain interests, the Fund will have direct recourse against the borrower if the borrower fails to pay scheduled principal and interest. In cases where the Fund lacks direct recourse, it will look to an agent for the lenders (the "agent lender") to enforce appropriate credit remedies against the borrower. In these cases, the Fund may be subject to delays, expenses and risks that are greater than those that would have been involved if the Fund had purchased a direct obligation (such as commercial paper) of such borrower.

An assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation; however, the purchaser's rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution, and, in any event, the Fund may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies under the loan and with regard to any associated collateral. A participation typically results in a contractual relationship only with the institution participating out the interest, not with the borrower. In purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement against the borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the institution selling the participation. Investors in loans, such as the Fund, may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws, although they may be entitled to certain contractual remedies.

The market for loan obligations may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Because transactions in many loans are subject to extended trade settlement periods, the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a period after the sale. As a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of loans may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations for a period after the sale of the loans, and, as a result, the Fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions, such as borrowing from a credit facility, if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations. During periods of heightened redemption activity or distressed market conditions, the Fund may seek to obtain expedited trade settlement, which will generally incur additional costs (although expedited trade settlement will not always be available).

Senior loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a borrower, are typically secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets of the borrower that is senior to that held by subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the borrower. The proceeds of senior loans primarily are used to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, refinancings and to finance internal growth and for other corporate purposes. Senior loans typically have a stated term of between five

and nine years, and have rates of interest which typically are redetermined daily, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually by reference to a base lending rate, plus a premium or credit spread. Longer interest rate reset periods generally increase fluctuations in the Fund's net asset value as a result of changes in market interest rates. As a result, as short-term interest rates increase, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in senior loans should increase, and as short-term interest rates decrease, interest payable to the Fund from its investments in senior loans should decrease. Although senior loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a borrower, senior loans may become subordinated to other debt holders and creditors (including, under certain circumstances, upon the consent from less than 100% of the holders of the senior loans). Senior loans that are subordinated to other debt holders and creditors will be subject to the risks generally associated with investments in second lien and more junior loans. Second lien loans have the same characteristics as senior loans except that such loans are subordinated or unsecured and thus lower in priority of payment to senior loans. Accordingly, the risks associated with second lien loans are higher than the risk of loans with first priority over the collateral. In the event of default on a second lien loan, the first priority lien holder has first claim to the underlying collateral of the loan. It is possible that no collateral value would remain for the second priority lien holder and therefore result in a loss of investment to the Fund. Second lien loans typically have adjustable floating rate interest payments.

Generally, loans have the benefit of restrictive covenants that limit the ability of the borrower to further encumber its assets, impose other obligations and/or release or transfer the specific collateral securing the loan. To the extent a loan does not have certain covenants (or has less restrictive covenants), an investment in the loan will be particularly sensitive to the risks associated with loan investments. In addition, to the extent a loan is modified or restructured (including, under certain circumstances, without the consent of, or upon the consent from less than 100% of, the holders of the loan), an investment in the loan may be materially and adversely affected. Under these circumstances, the Fund may incur expenses enforcing or defending its claims against the borrower and/or other debt holders and creditors.

Inflation Protected Securities. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund may invest in IPS of varying maturities issued by the U.S. Treasury and other U.S. and non-U.S. Government agencies and corporations. The Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund may invest in IPS of varying maturities, including IPS issued by the governments of emerging market countries and other emerging market government agencies and corporations. IPS are fixed income securities whose interest and principal payments are adjusted according to the rate of inflation. The interest rate on IPS is fixed at issuance, but over the life of the bond this interest may be paid on an increasing or decreasing principal value that has been adjusted for inflation. Although repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity is guaranteed, the market value of IPS is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. Any increase or decrease in the principal amount of IPS will result in an adjustment of interest income which is distributed to shareholders periodically.

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

The U.S. Treasury utilizes the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPIU") as the measurement of inflation, while other issuers of IPS may use different indices as the measure of inflation. Any increase in principal value of IPS caused by an increase in the CPIU is taxable in the year the increase occurs, even though the Fund holding IPS will not receive cash representing the increase at that time. As a result, the Fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements as a regulated investment company.

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

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

Collateralized Debt Obligations. The Funds may invest in CDOs, which include CLOs, CBOs, and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. CDOs may charge management fees and other administrative expenses.

For both CBOs and CLOs, the cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the “equity” tranche which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Because it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CBO trust or CLO trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than its underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CBO or CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CLO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which the Fund invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid investments. However, an active dealer market may exist for CDOs that qualify under the Rule 144A “safe harbor” from the registration requirements of the Securities Act for resales of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers, and such CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as liquid investments. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed income securities discussed elsewhere in the Prospectus (e.g., interest rate risk and default risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to, the risk that: (i) distributions from collateral securities may not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Yield Curve Options. The Funds may enter into options on the yield “spread” or differential between two securities. Such transactions are referred to as “yield curve” options. In contrast to other types of options, a yield curve option is based on the difference between the yields of designated securities, rather than the prices of the individual securities, and is settled through cash payments. Accordingly, a yield curve option is profitable to the holder if this differential widens (in the case of a call) or narrows (in the case of a put), regardless of whether the yields of the underlying securities increase or decrease.

The trading of yield curve options is subject to all of the risks associated with the trading of other types of options. In addition, such options present a risk of loss even if the yield of one of the underlying securities remains constant, or if the spread moves in a direction or to an extent which was not anticipated.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities. The Funds may invest in 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 an 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.

Equity Investments. After its purchase, a Goldman Sachs Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund portfolio investment (such as a CDO) 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 or make additional purchases of that equity investment if an Underlying Manager believes it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Appendix B

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the past five years (or less if the Fund has been in operation for less than 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 Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' Form N-CSR dated October 31, 2025.

	Multi-Manager Global Equity Fund				
	Class R6 Shares				
	Year Ended October 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 11.80	\$ 9.22	\$ 9.09	\$ 14.91	\$ 10.64
Net investment income ^(a)	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	2.04	2.57	0.74	(2.39)	4.37
Total from investment operations	2.21	2.71	0.88	(2.26)	4.51
Distributions to shareholders from net investment income	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.31)	(0.18)	(0.09)
Distributions to shareholders from net realized gains	(0.25)	—	(0.44)	(3.38)	(0.15)
Total distributions	(0.38)	(0.13)	(0.75)	(3.56)	(0.24)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 13.63	\$ 11.80	\$ 9.22	\$ 9.09	\$ 14.91
Total return^(b)	19.19%	29.62%	10.10%	(19.61)%	42.93%
Net assets, end of year (in 000s)	\$1,948,776	\$1,314,599	\$761,470	\$372,330	\$526,397
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.43%	0.50%	0.53%	0.52%	0.51%
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.18%	1.25%	1.40%	1.48%	1.31%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.35%	1.30%	1.43%	1.19%	1.07%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(c)	86%	66%	60%	90%	83%

(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) 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.

	Multi-Manager Non-Core Fixed Income Fund				
	Class R6 Shares				
	Year Ended October 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 7.60	\$ 7.26	\$ 7.13	\$ 8.91	\$ 8.70
Net investment income ^(a)	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.43	0.43
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.21	0.36	0.14	(1.77)	0.22
Total from investment operations	0.74	0.92	0.70	(1.34)	0.65
Distributions to shareholders from net investment income	(0.55)	(0.58)	(0.55)	(0.24)	(0.41)
Distributions to shareholders from return of capital	—	—	(0.02)	(0.20)	(0.03)
Total distributions	(0.55)	(0.58)	(0.57)	(0.44)	(0.44)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 7.79	\$ 7.60	\$ 7.26	\$ 7.13	\$ 8.91
Total return^(b)	10.11%	12.94%	9.89%	(15.42)%	7.47%
Net assets, end of year (in 000s)	\$2,033,681	\$1,625,254	\$1,070,675	\$985,616	\$1,425,079
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.55%	0.53%	0.57%	0.56%	0.55%
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.02%	1.00%	1.02%	1.02%	0.98%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	7.01%	7.42%	7.47%	5.32%	4.69%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(c)	146%	123%	101%	78%	96%

(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) 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.

	Multi-Manager Real Assets Strategy Fund				
	Class R6 Shares				
	Year Ended October 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.34	\$ 8.21	\$ 8.95	\$ 11.76	\$ 8.93
Net investment income ^(a)	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.20	0.22
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.27	2.08	(0.44)	(2.40)	2.76
Total from investment operations	0.53	2.35	(0.21)	(2.20)	2.98
Distributions to shareholders from net investment income	(0.33)	(0.22)	(0.11)	(0.35)	(0.15)
Distributions to shareholders from net realized gains	—	—	(0.42)	(0.26)	—
Total distributions	(0.33)	(0.22)	(0.53)	(0.61)	(0.15)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.34	\$ 8.21	\$ 8.95	\$ 11.76
Total return^(b)	5.57%	28.99%	(2.88)%	(19.78)%	33.70%
Net assets, end of year (in 000s)	\$1,311,475	\$914,496	\$572,530	\$415,219	\$733,307
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.65%	0.69%	0.76%	0.74%	0.69%
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.15%	1.15%	1.22%	1.21%	1.16%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.54%	2.82%	2.56%	1.87%	2.08%
Portfolio turnover rate ^(c)	91%	85%	73%	104%	96%

(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) 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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Strategic Multi-Asset Class Funds Prospectus

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Annual/Semi-Annual Report

Additional information about the Fund's investments is or will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the 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 Funds 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.

From time to time, certain announcements and other information regarding the Fund may be found at am.gs.com for individual investors and advisers.

To request other information and for shareholder inquiries:

- | | <u>Class R6</u> |
|--------------------|---|
| ■ 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 811-22781.
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