

Summary Prospectus

December 29, 2025

GOLDMAN SACHS ULTRA SHORT BOND ETF

Ticker: GSST Stock Exchange: Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Goldman Sachs Ultra Short Bond ETF (the “Fund”) Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund’s Prospectus, reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund online at dfinview.com/GoldmanSachs. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-621-2550 or by sending an e-mail request to gs-funds-document-requests@gs.com. The Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), both dated December 29, 2025, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs Ultra Short Bond ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide current income with preservation of capital.

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)

Management Fee	0.20%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fee	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.20%
Fee Waiver ¹	(0.04)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.16%

¹ The Investment Adviser has agreed to waive a portion of its management fee in order to achieve an effective net management fee rate of 0.16% as an annual percentage rate of average daily net assets of the Fund through at least December 29, 2026, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of owning Shares of the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (except that the Example incorporates the fee waiver arrangement 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
\$16	\$60	\$109	\$251

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay 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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, but are reflected in the Fund’s performance. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025 was 127% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, 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 a broad range of U.S. dollar denominated bonds. The Fund primarily invests in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises (“U.S. Government Securities”), obligations of U.S. banks, corporate notes, commercial paper and other short-term obligations of U.S. companies, states, municipalities and other entities, fixed and floating rate mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and repurchase agreements. The Fund may also invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued or guaranteed by foreign banks, companies and governments or their agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises.

The Fund will generally focus its investments in securities of issuers that, at the time of purchase, have a short-term credit rating of at least investment grade by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”) (at least A-2, P-2, or F2 by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”), Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”), respectively), have a long-term credit rating of at least investment grade by at least one NRSRO (at least BBB-, Baa3, or BBB by S&P, Moody’s or Fitch, respectively) if such securities only maintain long-term ratings, or, if unrated, are determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality at the time of purchase. The Fund may also rely on the credit quality of a guarantee or demand feature in determining the credit quality of a security supported by the guarantee or demand feature.

The Fund will concentrate its investments in the financial services group of industries. Therefore, under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities issued by companies in the financial services group of industries and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund's effective duration is expected to be one year or less. "Duration" is a measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration of the Fund (or an individual debt security), the more sensitive its market price to changes in interest rates. In computing duration, the Fund will estimate the duration of obligations that are subject to prepayment or redemption by the issuer, taking into account the influence of interest rates on prepayments and coupon flows. This method of computing duration is known as "option-adjusted" duration.

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF"), which is a fund that trades like other publicly-traded securities. The Fund is not an index fund and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index.

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the FTSE Three-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index.

THE FUND IS NOT A MONEY MARKET FUND AND DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN A STABLE NET ASSET VALUE.

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.

Cash Transactions Risk. Unlike certain ETFs, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions primarily for cash, rather than primarily for in-kind securities. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a conventional ETF that generally is able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid realizing gains in connection with transactions designed to raise cash to meet redemption requests.

Credit/Default Risk. An issuer or guarantor of fixed income securities or instruments held by the Fund 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.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in 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.

Financial Services Industry Group Risk. An adverse development in the financial services industry group, including U.S. and foreign banks, broker-dealers, insurance companies, finance companies (e.g., automobile finance) and related asset-backed securities, may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if the Fund were not invested to such a degree in this industry group. Companies in the financial services industry group may be particularly susceptible to certain economic factors such as interest rate changes, fiscal, regulatory and monetary policy and general economic cycles.

Floating and Variable Rate Obligations Risk. 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 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. In addition, the Fund will be subject to the risk that 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.

Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund concentrates its investments in the financial services group of industries, which has historically experienced substantial price volatility. This concentration may subject 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.

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 yield and liquidity of fixed income securities and instruments held by the Fund.

Large Shareholder Risk. Certain shareholders, including other funds advised by the Investment Adviser, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund's Shares. In addition, a third party investor, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment

Adviser, an authorized participant, a lead market maker, or another entity (*i.e.*, a seed investor) may invest in the Fund and hold its investment solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale. Any such investment may be held for a limited period of time. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment, that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels or that the Fund would continue to meet applicable listing requirements. Redemptions by large shareholders could have a significant negative impact on the Fund, including on the Fund's liquidity. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. ("Cboe") and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund may invest in securities or instruments that trade in lower volumes and may make investments that are less liquid than other investments. Also, the Fund may make investments that are illiquid or that may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. When there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold at the desired time or price, the Fund may have to accept a lower price or may not be able to sell the security or instrument at all. An inability to sell one or more portfolio positions can adversely affect the Fund's value. Liquidity risk may be the result of, among other things, the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities or the lack of an active market. The potential for liquidity risk may be magnified by a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income funds may be higher than normal, potentially causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity. Redemptions by large shareholders (including seed investors) may have a negative impact on the Fund's liquidity.

If the Fund is forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, such sales may adversely affect the Fund's NAV.

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.

Market Trading Risk. The NAV of the Fund and the value of your investment may fluctuate. Market prices of Shares may fluctuate, in some cases significantly, in response to the Fund's NAV, the intraday value of the Fund's holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares. Any of these factors, among others, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV, which will be reflected in the intraday bid/ask spreads and/or the closing price of Shares as compared to NAV. In addition, because liquidity in certain underlying securities may fluctuate, Shares may trade at a larger premium or discount to NAV than shares of other kinds of ETFs. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares

at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay more for, or receive less than, the underlying value of the Shares, respectively. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings.

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 the 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.

Municipal Securities Risk. Municipal securities are subject to credit/default risk, interest rate risk and certain additional risks. The Fund may be more sensitive to adverse economic, business, political, environmental or other developments if it invests a substantial portion of its assets in the bonds 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.

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 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.

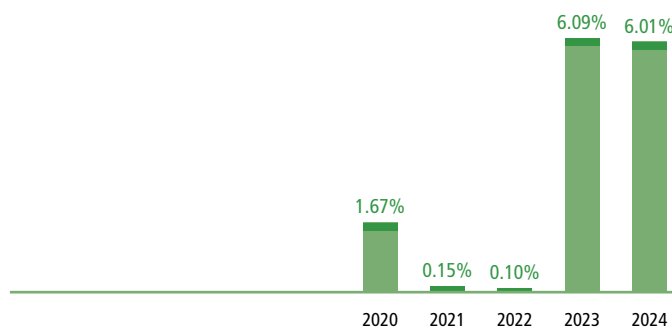
Valuation Risk. The sale price the Fund could receive for a security may differ from the Fund's valuation of the security, particularly for securities that trade in low volume or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. The Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAV. The information may be provided by third parties that are believed to be reliable, but the information may not be accurate due to errors by such pricing sources, technological issues or otherwise.

NAV calculation may also be impacted by operational risks arising from factors such as failures in systems and technology.

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 Shares from year to year; and (b) how the average annual total returns of the Fund's Shares compare to those of a regulatorily required broad-based securities market index (Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index) (the “Regulatory Benchmark”) and the FTSE Three-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index (the “Performance Benchmark”). The Performance Benchmark is generally more representative of the market sectors and/or types of investments in which the Fund invests or to which the Fund has exposure and which the Investment Adviser uses to measure the Fund's performance. The Fund has included in the table below the performance of the Regulatory Benchmark, which represents a broader measure of market performance, to comply with new regulatory requirements. For additional information about these benchmark indices, please see “Additional Benchmark Information” on page 8 of the Prospectus. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost at am.gs.com or by calling the appropriate phone number on the back cover of the Prospectus.

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



	Returns	Quarter ended
Year-to-Date Return	3.97%	September 30, 2025
During the periods shown in the chart above:		
Best Quarter Return	2.26%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-1.46%	March 31, 2020

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2024	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Goldman Sachs Ultra Short Bond ETF				4/15/2019
Returns Before Taxes	6.01%	2.77%	2.89%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	3.70%	1.59%	1.65%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.53%	1.61%	1.65%	
FTSE Three-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index	5.43%	2.54%	2.49%	
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	1.25%	-0.33%	0.74%	

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

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

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

Portfolio Managers: Todd Henry, Vice President, has managed the Fund since April 2021; David Westbrook, Vice President, has managed the Fund since April 2019; Tasneem Nalwala, Vice President, has managed the Fund since July 2025; and John Olivo, Managing Director, has managed the Fund since July 2025.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through a broker or dealer at market price. Because Shares trade at market prices, rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (*i.e.*, a premium) or less than NAV (*i.e.*, a discount).

You may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay for Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) (the “bid-ask spread”) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market.

Recent information, including information about the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website at am.gs.com.

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 a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), GSAM or other related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund Shares or related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

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