

Summary Prospectus

March 30, 2025

GOLDMAN SACHS CLEAN ENERGY INCOME FUND

Class A: GCEBX Class C: GCEGX Institutional: GCEDX Investor: GCEJX Class R6: GCEEX

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

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs Clean Energy Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks total return through current income and capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

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

qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A Shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in Goldman Sachs Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in "Shareholder Guide—Common Questions Applicable to the Purchase of Class A Shares" beginning on page 33 and in "Appendix C—Additional Information About Sales Charge Variations, Waivers and Discounts" beginning on page 66 of the Prospectus and "Other Information Regarding Maximum Sales Charge, Purchases, Redemptions, Exchanges and Dividends" beginning on page B-126 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Institutional	Investor	Class R6
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lower of original purchase price or sale proceeds) ¹	None	1.00%	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Class A	Class C	Institutional	Investor	Class R6
Management Fees	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	0.75%	None	None	None
Other Expenses ²	0.74%	0.99%	0.63%	0.74%	0.62%
Service Fees	None	0.25%	None	None	None
All Other Expenses	0.74%	0.74%	0.63%	0.74%	0.62%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.79%	2.54%	1.43%	1.54%	1.42%
Expense Limitation ³	(0.54%)	(0.54%)	(0.54%)	(0.54%)	(0.54%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Limitation	1.25%	2.00%	0.89%	1.00%	0.88%

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

² The "Other Expenses" for Class C and Class R6 Shares have been restated to reflect expenses expected to be incurred during the current fiscal year.

³ The Investment Adviser has agreed to 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 0.054% of the Fund's average daily net assets through at least March 30, 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 investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class A, Class C, Institutional, Investor and/or Class R6 Shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Class A, Class C, Institutional, Investor and/or Class R6 Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same

(except that the Example incorporates 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 A Shares	\$670	\$1,033	\$1,419	\$2,497
Class C Shares	\$303	\$739	\$1,302	\$2,835
Institutional Shares	\$91	\$399	\$730	\$1,667
Investor Shares	\$102	\$433	\$788	\$1,789
Class R6 Shares	\$90	\$396	\$725	\$1,655
Class C Shares – Assuming no redemption	\$203	\$739	\$1,302	\$2,835

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 November 30, 2024 was 136% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL STRATEGY

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 U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities issued by clean energy companies.

For purposes of the Fund’s 80% policy discussed above, the Fund’s investments in clean energy companies may include: U.S. and non-U.S. companies that (i) are constituents of one or more of the Fund’s stated performance benchmarks; (ii) are classified by the Global Industry Classification Standard (“GICS”) as part of the Renewable Electricity sub-industry; or (iii) have at least 50% of their assets, income, earnings, sales or profits committed to, or derived from, renewable energy electricity generation (wind, solar, hydrogen, geothermal, biomass, etc.), renewable storage and transmission, renewable energy equipment development manufacturing, electrified transport, biofuel production or energy efficiency solutions (including smart grid). Some of the clean energy companies in which the Fund invests, including companies that the Investment Adviser believes are involved in the transition to a more sustainable energy sector, may have operations that involve traditional energy facilities (including oil, gas or other hydrocarbons).

The Fund will concentrate its investments in companies in the clean energy group of industries. The Fund intends to focus its investments on clean energy infrastructure companies. The Investment Adviser expects that the Fund’s investments will be weighted in favor of companies that pay dividends or other current distributions.

The Fund’s investment strategy combines bottom-up company analysis with fundamental real asset research. The Investment Adviser may decide to sell a position for various reasons, including valuation and price considerations or for risk management purposes. The Investment Adviser may integrate environmental, social and governance (“ESG”)

factors alongside traditional fundamental factors as part of its fundamental research process. No one factor or consideration is determinative in the stock selection process.

The Fund’s investments in U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities may include common stock, preferred stock and depositary receipts. The Fund may invest without restriction as to issuer capitalization (including small- and mid-capitalization companies). A portion of the Fund’s securities may be denominated in foreign currencies and held outside the United States.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets (measured at time of purchase) in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) that are taxed as partnerships and may invest up to 20% of its Net Assets in securities of companies that are not clean energy companies. The Fund’s investments in other investment companies (including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)), real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and other instruments are counted towards the Fund’s 80% investment policy to the extent they have economic characteristics similar to the investments included within that policy. The Fund may also invest in privately held companies and companies that only recently began to trade publicly. The Fund may invest in stock, warrants and other securities of special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs”).

THE FUND IS NON-DIVERSIFIED UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED (“INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT”), AND MAY INVEST A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF ITS ASSETS IN FEWER ISSUERS THAN DIVERSIFIED MUTUAL FUNDS.

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund’s performance against the Clean Energy Income Composite Index, which is comprised of two indices: Eagle Global Renewables Infrastructure Index (Total Return, Unhedged, USD) (50%) and S&P Global Clean Energy Transition Index (Total Return, Unhedged, USD) (50%).

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.

Clean Energy Sector Risk. The Fund concentrates its investments in the clean energy group of industries, and will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, business, social, political, environmental, regulatory or other developments affecting that group of industries. Clean energy companies may be more volatile than companies operating in more established industries. Certain valuation methods used to value clean energy companies have not been in widespread use for a significant period of time and may further increase the volatility of certain clean energy company share prices. Clean energy companies and other companies operating in the clean energy group of industries are subject to market and other specific risks, including, among others: fluctuations in commodity prices and/or interest rates; changes in governmental or environmental regulation or policy; reduced availability of clean energy sources or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; seasonal weather conditions, extreme weather or other natural disasters; consumer preferences; and threats of attack by terrorists on certain clean energy

assets. Clean energy companies can be significantly affected by the supply of, and demand for, particular energy products, which may result in overproduction or underproduction. Additionally, changes in the regulatory environment for clean energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants and general economic conditions can significantly affect companies in the clean energy group of industries. Certain investments may be dependent on U.S. and foreign government policies, including tax incentives and subsidies, which may be changed or discontinued at any time. Adhering to the clean energy company criteria and applying the Investment Adviser's supplemental clean energy analysis may also affect the Fund's performance relative to other energy sector focused funds that do not adhere to such criteria or apply such analysis.

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.

Energy Sector Risk. The Fund concentrates its investments in the energy sector, and will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, business, social, political, environmental, regulatory or other developments affecting that sector. The energy sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. MLPs, energy infrastructure companies and other companies operating in the energy sector are subject to market and other specific risks, including, among others: fluctuations in commodity prices and/or interest rates; increased governmental or environmental regulation or policy; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; declines in domestic or foreign production or consumption; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; consumer preferences; and threats of attack by terrorists and state-sponsored actors on energy assets. Energy companies can be significantly affected by the supply of, and demand for, particular energy products (such as oil and natural gas), which may result in overproduction or underproduction. Additionally, changes in the regulatory environment for energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Over time, depletion of natural gas reserves and other energy reserves may also affect the profitability of energy companies.

During periods of heightened volatility, energy producers that are burdened with debt may seek bankruptcy relief. Bankruptcy laws may permit the revocation or renegotiation of contracts between energy producers and MLPs/energy infrastructure companies, which could have a dramatic impact on the ability of MLPs/energy infrastructure companies to pay distributions to its investors, including the Fund, which in turn could impact the ability of the Fund to pay dividends and dramatically impact the value of the Fund's 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 countries.

Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund concentrates its investments in securities of companies in the clean energy group of industries. This concentration subjects the Fund to greater risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business, political, environmental or other developments in such industries than if its investments were diversified across different industries.

Infrastructure Company Risk. Infrastructure companies are susceptible to various factors that may negatively impact their businesses or operations, including costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental, governmental and other regulations, rising interest costs in connection with capital construction and improvement programs, government budgetary constraints that impact publicly funded projects, the effects of general economic conditions throughout the world, surplus capacity and depletion concerns, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties regarding the availability of fuel and other natural resources at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies, unfavorable tax laws or accounting policies and high leverage. Infrastructure companies will also be affected by innovations in technology that could render the way in which a company delivers a product or service obsolete and natural or man-made disasters.

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

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.

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

Market Risk. The value of the securities in which the Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors, 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.

Master Limited Partnership Risk. 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. Certain MLP securities may trade in lower volumes due to their smaller capitalizations, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and lower market liquidity. MLPs are generally considered interest-rate sensitive investments. During periods of interest rate volatility, these investments may not provide attractive returns.

Investments in securities of an MLP also include tax-related risks. For example, 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.

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.

Non-Diversification Risk. The Fund is non-diversified, meaning that it is permitted to invest a larger percentage of its assets in one or more issuers or in fewer issuers than diversified mutual funds. Thus, the Fund may be more susceptible to adverse developments affecting any single issuer held in its portfolio, and may be more susceptible to greater losses because of these developments.

Portfolio Turnover Rate Risk. 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.

Private Investment in Public Equities Risk. The Fund may invest in PIPE transactions. PIPE transactions typically involve the purchase of securities directly from a publicly traded company or its affiliates in a private placement transaction, typically at a discount to the market price of the company's common stock. In a PIPE transaction, the Fund may bear the price risk from the time of pricing until the time of closing. Equity issued in this manner is often subject to transfer restrictions and is therefore less liquid than equity issued through a registered public offering. For example, the Fund may be subject to lock-up agreements that prohibit transfers for a fixed period of time. In addition, because the sale of the securities in a PIPE transaction is not registered under the Securities Act, the securities are "restricted" and cannot be immediately resold into the public markets. The Fund may enter into a registration rights agreement with the issuer pursuant to which the issuer commits to file a resale registration statement allowing the Fund to publicly resell its securities. However, the ability of the Fund to freely transfer the shares is conditioned upon, among other things, the SEC's preparedness to declare the resale registration statement effective and the issuer's right to suspend the Fund's use of the resale registration statement if the issuer is pursuing a transaction or some other material non-public event is occurring. Accordingly, PIPE securities may be subject to risks associated with illiquid investments.

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.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in stock, warrants and other securities of SPACs. SPACs are in essence blank check companies without operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions. The value of a SPAC's securities is particularly dependent on the ability of its management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. There is no guarantee that the SPACs in which the Fund invests will complete an acquisition or that any acquisitions completed by the SPACs in which the Fund invests will be profitable. The values of investments in SPACs may be highly volatile and these investments may also have little or no liquidity.

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.

Utilities Industry Risk. Securities in the utilities industry 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.

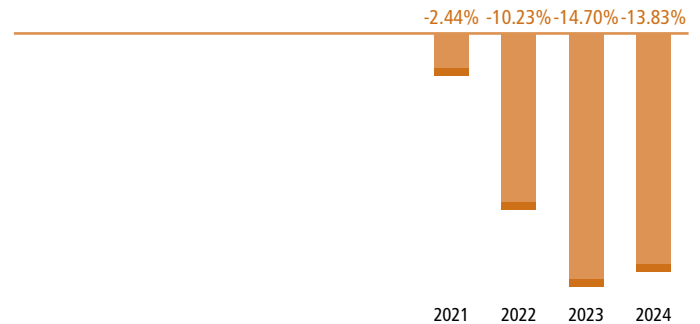
PERFORMANCE

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 Institutional Shares from year to year; and (b) how the average annual total returns of the Fund's Class A, Class C, Institutional, Investor and Class R6 Shares compare to those of a regulatorily required broad-based securities market index (the S&P 500[®] Index) (the "Regulatory Benchmark") and the Clean Energy Income Composite Index (the "Performance Benchmark"). After the close of business on June 28, 2024, the composition of the Performance Benchmark was changed from the Eagle North American Renewables Infrastructure Index (50%), Indxx Yieldco and Renewable Energy Income Index (35%), and Eagle Global Renewables Infrastructure Index (15%) to the Eagle Global Renewables Infrastructure Index (50%) and S&P Global Clean Energy Transition Index (50%) (formerly known as S&P Global Clean Energy Index) to accommodate the decommission of one of the then-existing constituents of the Performance Benchmark. 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 new regulatory requirements. For additional information about these benchmark indices, please see "Additional Performance and Benchmark Information" on page 10 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.

CALENDAR YEAR (INSTITUTIONAL)



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter ended
Best Quarter Return	14.96%	September 30, 2024
Worst Quarter Return	-19.71%	September 30, 2023

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2024	1 Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Class A Shares			6/26/2020
Returns Before Taxes	-18.85%	-2.78%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	-19.29%	-4.09%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-10.78%	-2.50%	
Class C Shares			6/26/2020
Returns Before Taxes	-15.57%	-2.28%	
Institutional Shares			6/26/2020
Returns Before Taxes	-13.83%	-1.20%	
Investor Shares			6/26/2020
Returns Before Taxes	-13.85%	-1.30%	
Class R6 Shares			6/26/2020
Returns Before Taxes	-13.82%	-1.19%	
Clean Energy Income Composite Index	-17.34%	1.67%	
Eagle Global Renewables Infrastructure Index (Total Return, Unhedged, USD)	-8.61%	1.77%	
S&P Global Clean Energy Transition Index (Total Return, Unhedged, USD)	-25.48%	0.51%	
S&P 500 [®] Index	24.94%	17.81%	

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

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

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

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

Portfolio Managers: Kristin Kuney, CFA, Managing Director, has managed the Fund since 2022 and Ben Okin, Vice President, has managed the Fund since 2020.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C Shares is, generally, \$1,000. The minimum initial investment for Institutional Shares is, generally, \$1,000,000 for individual or certain institutional investors, alone or in combination with other assets under the management of the Investment Adviser and its affiliates. There is no minimum for initial purchases of Investor and Class R6 Shares, except for certain institutional investors who purchase Class R6 Shares directly with the Fund's transfer agent for which the minimum initial investment is \$5,000,000. Those share classes with a minimum initial investment requirement do not impose it on certain employee benefit plans, and Institutional Shares do not impose it on certain investment advisers investing on behalf of other accounts.

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

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

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

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