

GOLDMAN SACHS TRUST

Goldman Sachs Single-Sector Fixed Income Funds

Class A, Class C, Institutional, Service, Investor, Class R, Class R6 and Class P Shares, as applicable, of the

Goldman Sachs High Yield Fund, Goldman Sachs High Yield Floating Rate Fund and Goldman Sachs Short Duration High Yield Fund (the “Funds”)

*Supplement dated January 8, 2026, to the
Summary Prospectuses, Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated July 29, 2025*

Effective on January 8, 2026 (the “Effective Date”), John McClain will begin serving as portfolio manager for the Funds. In addition, on the Effective Date, Alex Karam will begin serving as portfolio manager for the Goldman Sachs High Yield Floating Rate Fund.

Benjamin Johnson and Aakash Thombre will continue to serve as portfolio managers for the Funds.

Chris Stadtler will continue to serve as portfolio manager for the Goldman Sachs High Yield Floating Rate Fund.

Michael McGuinness will continue to serve as portfolio manager for the Goldman Sachs Short Duration High Yield Fund.

Accordingly, on the Effective Date, the Funds’ disclosures are modified as follows:

The following replaces in its entirety the “Portfolio Managers” subsection of the “Goldman Sachs High Yield Fund—Summary—Portfolio Management” section of the Prospectuses and the “Portfolio Managers” subsection of the “Portfolio Management” section of the Summary Prospectuses:

Portfolio Managers: Aakash Thombre, CFA, Managing Director, Global Co-Head of High Yield and Bank Loans, has managed the Fund since 2023; Benjamin Johnson, CFA, Managing Director, Global Head of Corporate Credit, has managed the Fund since 2025; and John McClain, CFA, Managing Director, Co-Head of Leveraged Credit, has managed the Fund since 2026.

The following replaces in its entirety the “Portfolio Managers” subsection of the “Goldman Sachs High Yield Floating Rate Fund—Summary—Portfolio Management” section of the Prospectuses and the “Portfolio Managers” subsection of the “Portfolio Management” section of the Summary Prospectuses:

Portfolio Managers: Aakash Thombre, CFA, Managing Director, Global Co-Head of High Yield and Bank Loans, has managed the Fund since 2023; Benjamin Johnson, CFA, Managing Director, Global Head of Corporate Credit, has managed the Fund since 2025; John McClain, CFA, Managing Director, Co-Head of Leveraged Credit, has managed the Fund since 2026; Alex Karam, Managing Director, Head of Bank Loans, has managed the Fund since 2026; and Chris Stadtler, CFA, Vice President, has managed the Fund since 2025.

The following replaces in its entirety the “Portfolio Managers” subsection of the “Goldman Sachs Short Duration High Yield Fund—Summary—Portfolio Management” section of the Prospectuses and the “Portfolio Managers” subsection of the “Portfolio Management” section of the Summary Prospectuses:

Portfolio Managers: Michael McGuinness, Managing Director, Head of High Yield and Bank Loans research and a portfolio manager for the Opportunistic Corporate Credit funds, has managed the Fund since 2019; Aakash Thombre, CFA, Managing Director, Global Co-Head of High Yield and Bank Loans, has managed the Fund since 2021; Benjamin Johnson, CFA, Managing Director, Global Head of Corporate Credit, has managed the Fund since 2025; and John McClain, CFA, Managing Director, Co-Head of Leveraged Credit, has managed the Fund since 2026.

The following rows are added to the table under the “Fixed Income Portfolio Management Team” subsection of the “*Service Providers—Fund Managers*” section of the Prospectuses:

Name and Title	Fund Responsibility	Years Primarily Responsible	Five Year Employment History
John McClain, CFA Managing Director	Portfolio Manager— High Yield Fund High Yield Floating Rate Fund Short Duration High Yield Fund	Since 2026	Mr. McClain joined the Investment Adviser in 2025. He is Co-Head of the Leveraged Credit team. Before joining the Investment Adviser, Mr. McClain led the Corporate Credit, High Yield and Global High Yield strategies at Brandywine Global Investment Management. Prior to that, he led Below Investment Grade strategies at Diamond Hill Capital Management, Inc.
Alex Karam, Managing Director	Portfolio Manager— High Yield Floating Rate Fund	Since 2026	Mr. Karam joined the Investment Adviser in 2025. He is Head of Bank Loan portfolio management. Before joining the Investment Adviser, Mr. Karam was a portfolio manager for High Yield Credit Fund at Fidelity Investments.

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

Summary Prospectus

July 29, 2025

GOLDMAN SACHS HIGH YIELD FUND

Class A: GSHAX Class C: GSHCX Institutional: GSHIX Service: GSHSX Investor: GSHTX Class R: GSHRX Class R6: GSHUX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Goldman Sachs High Yield 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, Service 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 July 29, 2025, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs High Yield Fund (the “Fund”) seeks a high level of current income and may also consider the potential for 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 invest at least \$100,000 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 75 and in Appendix C—Additional Information About Sales Charge Variations, Waivers and Discounts on page 139 of the Prospectus and “Other Information Regarding Maximum Sales Charge, Purchases, Redemptions, Exchanges and Dividends” beginning on page B-187 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Institutional	Service	Investor	Class R	Class R6
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.50%	None	None	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	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	Service	Investor	Class R	Class R6
Management Fees	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	0.75%	None	0.25%	None	0.50%	None
Other Expenses	0.16%	0.41%	0.08%	0.33%	0.16%	0.16%	0.07%
Service Fees	None	0.25%	None	None	None	None	None
Shareholder Administration Fees	None	None	None	0.25%	None	None	None
All Other Expenses	0.16%	0.16%	0.08%	0.08%	0.16%	0.16%	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.11%	1.86%	0.78%	1.28%	0.86%	1.36%	0.77%
Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation ²	(0.13%)	(0.13%)	(0.10%)	(0.10%)	(0.13%)	(0.13%)	(0.10%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation	0.98%	1.73%	0.68%	1.18%	0.73%	1.23%	0.67%

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

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 of 0.64% as an annual percentage rate for the Fund’s average daily net assets; and (ii) reduce or limit “Other Expenses” (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, transfer agency fees and expenses, service and shareholder administration fees, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.004% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Additionally, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (“Goldman Sachs”), the Fund’s transfer agent, has agreed to waive a portion of its transfer agency fee (a component of “Other Expenses”) equal to 0.03% as an annual percentage rate of the average daily net assets attributable to Class A, Class C, Investor and Class R Shares of the Fund. These arrangements will remain in effect through at least July 29, 2026, and prior to such date the Investment Adviser and Goldman Sachs 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 A, Class C, Institutional, Service, Investor, Class R and/or Class R6 Shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Class A, Class C, Institutional, Service, Investor, Class R 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	\$545	\$775	\$1,022	\$1,730
Class C Shares	\$276	\$572	\$994	\$2,169
Institutional Shares	\$69	\$239	\$423	\$957
Service Shares	\$120	\$396	\$693	\$1,536
Investor Shares	\$75	\$261	\$464	\$1,049
Class R Shares	\$125	\$418	\$732	\$1,624
Class R6 Shares	\$68	\$236	\$418	\$945
Class C Shares – Assuming no redemption	\$176	\$572	\$994	\$2,169

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, 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 March 31, 2025 was 42% 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 high-yield, fixed income securities that, at the time of purchase, are 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 the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality, and are commonly referred to as “junk bonds.” The Fund may invest in all types of fixed income securities, including loan participations.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in obligations of domestic and foreign issuers which are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and in securities of issuers located in emerging countries denominated in any currency. However, to the extent that the Investment Adviser has entered into transactions that are intended to hedge the Fund's position in a non-dollar denominated obligation against currency risk, such obligation will not be counted when calculating compliance with the 25% limitation on obligations in non-U.S. currency.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Assets in investment grade fixed income securities, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises (“U.S. Government Securities”).

The Fund may invest in derivatives, including (i) credit default swap indices (or CDX) and total return swaps for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return, and (ii) interest rate futures, forwards and swaps to manage the portfolio's duration.

The Fund may also seek to obtain exposure to fixed income investments through investments in affiliated or unaffiliated investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”).

The Fund's target duration range under normal interest rate conditions is expected to approximate that of the Bloomberg U.S. High-Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond Index, plus or minus 2.5 years, depending on the Fund's risk-adjusted positioning, and over the last five years ended June 30, 2025, the duration of this Index has ranged between 2.88 and 5.02 years. “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. For example, if market interest rates increase by 1%, the market price of a debt security with a positive duration of 3 years will generally decrease by approximately 3%. Conversely, a 1% decline in market interest rates will generally result in an increase of approximately 3% of that security's market price.

The Fund's investments are selected using a bottom-up analysis that incorporates fundamental research, a focus on market conditions and pricing trends, quantitative research, and news or market events. As part of the Investment Adviser's fundamental investment process, the Investment Adviser may integrate environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors alongside traditional fundamental factors. The selection of individual investments is based on the overall risk and return profile of the investment taking into account liquidity, structural complexity, cash flow uncertainty and downside potential. Research analysts and portfolio managers systematically assess portfolio positions, taking into consideration, among other factors, broader macroeconomic conditions and industry and company-specific financial performance and outlook. Based upon this analysis, the Investment Adviser will sell positions determined to be overvalued and reposition the portfolio in more attractive investment opportunities on a relative basis given the current climate. No one factor or consideration is determinative in the fundamental investment process.

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the Bloomberg U.S. High-Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond Index.

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.

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

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. Foreign risk also involves 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 has exposure to foreign currencies) to decline in value. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time.

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.

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 investments, 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. 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.

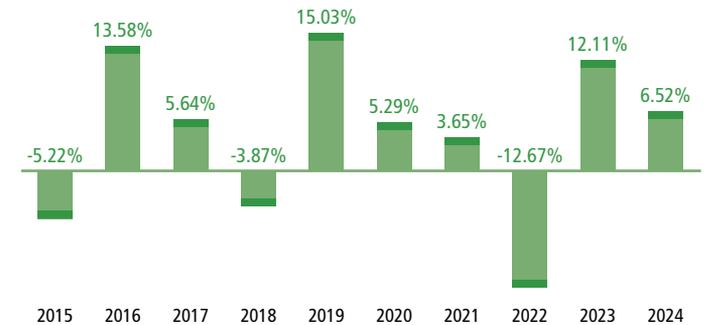
Non-Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities Risk. Non-investment grade fixed income securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality (commonly known as “junk bonds”) are considered speculative and are subject to the increased risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest 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.

Other Investment Companies Risk. By investing in other investment companies (including ETFs) indirectly through the Fund, investors will incur a proportionate share of the expenses of the other investment companies held by the Fund (including operating costs and investment management fees) in addition to the fees regularly borne by the Fund. In addition, the Fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such investment companies in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Fund invests therein.

annual total returns of the Fund’s Class A, Class C, Institutional, Service, Investor, Class R and Class R6 Shares compare to those of a regulatorily required broad-based securities market index (Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index) (the “Regulatory Benchmark”) and the Bloomberg U.S. High-Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond 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 Performance and Benchmark Information” on page 48 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 additional cost at am.gs.com or by calling the appropriate phone number on the back cover of the Prospectus.

The bar chart (including “Best Quarter” and “Worst Quarter” information) does not reflect the sales loads applicable to Class A Shares. If the sales loads were reflected, returns would be less. Performance reflects applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations in effect during the periods shown.

CALENDAR YEAR (CLASS A)



	Returns	Quarter ended
Year-to-Date Return	4.49%	June 30, 2025
During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter ended
Best Quarter Return	10.34%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-14.35%	March 31, 2020

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 A Shares from year to year; and (b) how the average

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2024	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class A Shares				8/1/1997
Returns Before Taxes	1.81%	1.67%	3.17%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	-0.69%	-0.52%	0.93%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.04%	0.31%	1.40%	
Class C Shares				8/15/1997
Returns Before Taxes	4.68%	1.83%	2.87%*	
Institutional Shares				8/1/1997
Returns Before Taxes	6.84%	2.89%	3.94%	
Service Shares				8/1/1997
Returns Before Taxes	6.31%	2.40%	3.43%	
Investor Shares				11/30/2007
Returns Before Taxes	6.79%	2.89%	3.90%	
Class R Shares				11/30/2007
Returns	6.26%	2.33%	3.38%	
Class R6 Shares				7/31/2015
Returns Before Taxes	6.85%	2.91%	3.96%**	
Bloomberg U.S. High-Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond Index	8.17%	4.19%	5.16%	
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	1.25%	-0.33%	1.35%	

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

* Class C Shares automatically convert into Class A Shares eight years after the purchase date. The 10-Year performance for Class C Shares does not reflect the conversion to Class A Shares after the first eight years of performance.

** Class R6 Shares commenced operations on July 31, 2015. Prior to that date, the performance of Class R6 Shares shown in the table above is that of Institutional Shares. Performance has not been adjusted to reflect the lower expenses of Class R6 Shares. Class R6 Shares would have had higher returns because: (i) Institutional Shares and Class R6 Shares represent interests in the same portfolio of securities; and (ii) Class R6 Shares have lower expenses.

The after-tax returns are for Class A Shares only. The after-tax returns for Class C, Institutional, Service, Investor and Class R6 Shares, and returns for Class R Shares (which are offered exclusively to employee benefit plans), 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: Aakash Thombre, CFA, Managing Director, Global Co-Head of High Yield and Bank Loans, has managed the Fund since 2023; and Benjamin Johnson, CFA, Managing Director, Global Head of Corporate Credit, has managed the Fund since 2025.

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, Class R 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, Class R or Class R6 shareholders.

The Fund does not impose minimum purchase requirements for initial or subsequent investments in Service Shares, although an Intermediary (as defined below) may impose such minimums and/or establish other requirements such as a minimum account balance.

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

TAX INFORMATION

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

**PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND
OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

If you purchase 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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