

Summary Prospectus

December 29, 2024

GOLDMAN SACHS TAX-ADVANTAGED GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO

Class A: TAGGX Institutional: TIGGX Class R6: TRGGX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Goldman Sachs Tax-Advantaged Global Equity Portfolio (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 December 29, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs Tax-Advantaged Global Equity ("TAG") Portfolio (the "Fund") seeks long-term growth 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.** You may

qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A Shares if you 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 55 and in Appendix C—Additional Information About Sales Charge Variations, Waivers and Discounts on page 97 of the Prospectus and "Other Information Regarding Maximum Sales Charge, Purchases, Redemptions, Exchanges and Dividends" beginning on page B-168 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Class A	Institutional	Class R6
Management Fees	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None
Other Expenses	0.17%	0.06%	0.05%
Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses	0.72%	0.72%	0.72%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	1.29%	0.93%	0.92%
Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation ²	(0.02)%	(0.02)%	(0.02)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation¹	1.27%	0.91%	0.90%

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

² The Investment Adviser has agreed to reduce or limit "Other Expenses" (excluding acquired (underlying) fund fees and expenses, transfer agency fees and expenses, taxes, interest, brokerage fees, expenses of shareholder meetings, litigation and indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.014% of the Fund's average daily net assets through at least December 29, 2025, and prior to such date, the Investment Adviser may not terminate the arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

EXPENSE EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class A Shares, Institutional Shares and Class R6 Shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Class A Shares, Institutional Shares and 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	\$672	\$935	\$1,217	\$2,019
Institutional Shares	\$93	\$294	\$513	\$1,141
Class R6 Shares	\$92	\$291	\$507	\$1,129

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund does not pay transaction costs when it buys and sells shares of the Underlying Funds (as defined below). However, the Fund and the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when they buy and sell other securities or instruments (*i.e.*, “turn over” their portfolio). A high rate of portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, which must be borne by the Underlying Fund and its shareholders, including the Fund, and is also likely to result in higher short-term capital gains for taxable shareholders. These costs are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example above, but are reflected in the Fund's performance. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024 was 9% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL STRATEGY

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in securities or instruments and a combination of underlying funds that currently exist or that may become available for investment in the future for which Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. (“GSAM”) or an affiliate now or in the future acts as investment adviser or principal underwriter (the “Underlying Funds”). Some of the Underlying Funds invest primarily in fixed income or money market instruments (the “Underlying Fixed Income Funds”) and other Underlying Funds invest primarily in equity securities (the “Underlying Equity Funds”).

Under normal conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets measured at time of purchase (“Total Assets”) will be allocated among Underlying Funds. While it is expected that the Fund will invest primarily in the Underlying Funds, the Fund may also invest directly in other securities and instruments, including affiliated and/or unaffiliated exchange traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund is intended for investors who wish to minimize short-term gains and defer long-term gains. Additionally, under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes (measured at time of purchase) (“Net Assets”) in Underlying Equity Funds and equity securities with a blend of domestic large cap, small cap and international exposure to seek capital appreciation. The Investment Adviser expects that the Fund will invest a relatively significant percentage of its equity allocation in the Goldman Sachs U.S. Tax-Managed Equity Fund and Goldman Sachs International Tax-Managed Equity Fund (the “Underlying Tax-Managed Funds”).

In addition, under normal circumstances, the Fund will have a small strategic allocation in U.S. investment grade bonds. This strategic allocation will normally not exceed 10% of the Fund's Total Assets and may consist of an investment in Underlying Fixed Income Funds or investments in other fixed income securities. This allocation in the Fund serves two purposes. First, it provides some ordinary income which can be netted against Fund expenses and may increase the net distributions of qualifying dividends (*i.e.*, those dividends subject to the federal long-term capital gain tax rate). Second, it will provide the Investment Adviser with an allocation in which to implement its tactical views.

Also under normal circumstances, the Fund invests up to 10% of its Total Assets to implement investment ideas that are generally derived from short-term or medium-term market views on a variety of asset classes and instruments (“Tactical Views”) generated by the Goldman Sachs Investment Strategy Group (“Investment Strategy Group”). This allocation serves three purposes. First, it enables the Investment Adviser to implement the Tactical Views generated by the Investment Strategy Group. Second, the Tactical View investments may provide some ordinary income and short-term gains against which Fund expenses can be netted. Finally, it may increase the net distributions of qualifying dividends. The Investment Adviser determines in its sole discretion how to implement Tactical Views in the Fund.

Tactical Views are generally implemented by investing in any one or in any combination of the following securities and instruments: (i) U.S. and foreign equity securities, including common and preferred stocks; (ii) pooled investment vehicles including, but not limited to, unaffiliated investment companies, ETFs, exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”) and the Underlying Funds; (iii) fixed income instruments, which include, among others, debt issued by governments (including the U.S. and foreign governments), their agencies, instrumentalities, sponsored entities, and political subdivisions, notes, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, debt participations and non-investment grade securities (commonly known as “junk bonds”); and (iv) derivatives.

The Investment Adviser will occasionally develop views regarding short-term expected returns, and may seek to temporarily change the allocations in the Fund in an attempt to improve short-term return. The Investment Adviser primarily implements such views through its Tactical View investments, but may also implement these views by selling and buying among the various Underlying Funds or by purchasing securities or other instruments, including ETFs. The Fund may discontinue any such tactical allocation in the future at the discretion of the Investment Adviser and without shareholder approval or notice.

Under normal conditions, the Fund may have up to 20% of its Total Assets invested directly in securities and other instruments, including derivative instruments (such as swaps, forward currency contracts and futures contracts). These securities and other instruments may be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Because the Investment Adviser may have both positive and negative views on stocks, the Fund may also establish short positions.

In managing the Fund, the Investment Adviser balances investment considerations and tax considerations. The Fund seeks to achieve returns primarily in the form of price appreciation (which is not subject to current tax), and may use different strategies in seeking tax-efficiency. These strategies include:

- Investing in Underlying Tax-Managed Funds
- Offsetting long-term and short-term capital gains with long-term and short-term capital losses and creating loss carry-forward positions
- Limiting portfolio turnover that may result in taxable gains

The Investment Adviser measures the Fund's performance against the Tax-Advantaged Global Composite Index ("TAG Composite Index"), which is comprised of the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Index Investable Market Index ("MSCI ACWI IMI") (Developed Markets FX 50% Hedged) (90%) and the Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Treasury Index (10%).

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 and Underlying Funds' principal risks are presented below in alphabetical order, and not in the order of importance or potential exposure.

Counterparty Risk. Many of the protections afforded to cleared transactions, such as the security afforded by transacting through a clearing house, might not be available in connection with over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions. Therefore, in those instances in which the Fund and/or an Underlying Fund enters into uncleared OTC transactions, the Fund and/or an Underlying Fund will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Fund and/or an Underlying Fund will sustain losses.

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

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

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

Investing in the Underlying Funds. The investments of the Fund are concentrated in one or more Underlying Funds (including ETFs and other registered investment companies) subject to limitations and/or

conditions prescribed by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), or rules, regulations or exemptive relief thereunder. The Fund's investment performance is directly related to the investment performance of the Underlying Funds it holds. The Fund is subject to the risk factors associated with the investments of the Underlying Funds and will be affected by the investment policies and practices of the Underlying Funds in direct proportion to the amount of assets allocated to each. A strategy used by the Underlying Funds may fail to produce the intended results. If the Fund has a relative concentration of its portfolio in a single Underlying Fund, it may be more susceptible to adverse developments affecting that Underlying Fund and may be more susceptible to losses because of these developments.

Investments in Affiliated Underlying Funds. The Investment Adviser will have the authority to select and substitute Underlying Funds. The Investment Adviser and/or its affiliates are compensated by the Funds and by the Underlying Funds for advisory and/or principal underwriting services provided. The Investment Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating Fund assets among the various Underlying Funds both because the fees payable to it and/or its affiliates by Underlying Funds differ and because the Investment Adviser and its affiliates are also responsible for managing the Underlying Funds. The portfolio managers may also be subject to conflicts of interest in allocating Fund assets among the various Underlying Funds because the Fund's portfolio management team may also manage some of the Underlying Funds. The Trustees and officers of the Goldman Sachs Trust (the "Trust") may also have conflicting interests in fulfilling their fiduciary duties to both the Funds and the Underlying Funds for which GSAM or its affiliates now or in the future serve as investment adviser or principal underwriter.

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

Leverage Risk. Borrowing and the use of derivatives may result in leverage and may increase market exposure and make the Fund more volatile. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet margin/collateral requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so. The use of leverage by the Fund can substantially increase the Fund's investment risks and cause losses to be realized more quickly.

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

Short Position Risk. The Fund may use derivatives, including futures and swaps, to implement short positions. Taking short positions involves leverage of the Fund's assets and presents various risks. If the value of the underlying instrument or market in which the Fund has taken a short position increases, then the Fund will incur a loss equal to the increase in value from the time that the short position was entered into plus any related interest payments or other fees. Taking short positions involves the risk that losses may be disproportionate and may exceed the amount invested.

Tax-Managed Investment Risk. Because the Investment Adviser balances investment considerations and tax considerations, the pretax performance of the Portfolio may be lower than the performance of similar funds that are not tax-managed. Even though tax managed strategies are being used, they may not reduce the amount of taxable income and capital gains distributed by the Portfolio to shareholders.

Temporary Investments. Although the Fund normally seeks to invest approximately 80% of its Total Assets in the Underlying Funds, the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in high-quality, short-term debt obligations to maintain liquidity, to meet shareholder redemptions and for other short-term cash needs. For temporary defensive purposes during abnormal market or economic conditions, the Fund may invest without limitation in short-term obligations. When the Fund's assets are invested in such investments, the Fund may not be achieving its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF THE UNDERLYING FUNDS

Asian Investment Risk. Investing in certain Asian issuers may involve a higher degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in issuers from more established economies or securities markets. The Underlying Fund's investments in Asian issuers increase the risks to the Underlying Fund of conditions and developments that may be particular to Asian countries, such as: volatile economic cycles and/or securities markets; adverse changes to exchange rates; social, political, military, regulatory, economic or environmental developments; or natural disasters.

Credit/Default Risk. An issuer or guarantor of fixed income securities or instruments held by the Underlying 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 Underlying Fund's liquidity and cause significant deterioration in NAV. These risks are heightened in market environments where interest rates are rising as well as in connection with an Underlying Fund's investments in non-investment grade fixed income securities.

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

Dividend-Paying Investments Risk. An Underlying Fund's investments in dividend-paying securities could cause the Underlying 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 an Underlying 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 an Underlying Fund to produce current income.

Energy Sector Risk. The Goldman Sachs Energy Infrastructure Fund (the "Underlying MLP Fund") concentrates its investments in the energy sector, and will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, environmental, business, social, political, environmental, regulatory or other occurrences affecting that sector. The energy sector has historically experienced substantial price volatility. Master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), energy infrastructure companies and other companies operating in the energy sector are subject to specific risks, including, among others: fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. 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.

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 Underlying 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 an Underlying 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 Underlying Fund's investments in securities of issuers located in, or otherwise economically tied to, emerging countries.

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.

Interest Rate Risk. When interest rates increase, fixed income securities or instruments held by the Underlying 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 Underlying Fund performance. In addition, changes in monetary policy may exacerbate the risks associated with changing interest rates. Underlying 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 an Underlying Fund.

Investment Style Risk. Different investment styles (e.g., “growth”, “value” or “quantitative”) tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. An Underlying Fund may outperform or underperform other funds that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles. Value stocks are those believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers, due to market, company-specific or other factors.

Large Shareholder Transactions Risk. An Underlying Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders purchase or redeem large amounts of shares of the Underlying Fund. Such large shareholder redemptions, which may occur rapidly or unexpectedly, may cause an Underlying Fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Underlying Fund’s NAV and liquidity. Similarly, large purchases of Underlying Fund shares may adversely affect the Underlying Fund’s performance to the extent that the Underlying 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 an Underlying Fund’s current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Underlying Fund’s expense ratio.

Liquidity Risk. An Underlying 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 an Underlying 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, an Underlying 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 an Underlying Fund’s investments in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries. Redemptions by large shareholders may have a negative impact on an Underlying Fund’s liquidity.

Management Risk. A strategy used by the Investment Adviser may fail to produce the intended results. The Investment Adviser attempts to execute a complex strategy for certain of the Underlying Funds using proprietary quantitative models. Investments selected using these models may perform differently than expected as a result of the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors’ historical trends, and technical and other issues in the construction, implementation and maintenance of the models (including, for example, data problems, unauthorized changes and/or software issues). There is no guarantee that the Investment Adviser’s use of these quantitative models will result in effective investment decisions for an Underlying Fund. Additionally, commonality of holdings across quantitative money managers may amplify losses.

Market Risk. The value of the securities in which an Underlying Fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets. Events such as war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats could also significantly impact the Underlying 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, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP’s general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner’s right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price, resulting from regulatory changes or other reasons. Certain MLP securities may trade in lower volumes due to their smaller capitalizations, 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.

MLP Tax Risk. Tax risks associated with investments in the Underlying MLP Fund include but are not limited to the following:

MLP Tax Risk Generally. MLPs are generally treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership’s income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in the MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax (as well as state and local income taxes) on its taxable income. This would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and could result in a reduction in the value of the Underlying MLP Fund’s investment in the MLP and lower income to the Underlying MLP Fund.

To the extent a distribution received by the Underlying MLP Fund from an MLP is treated as a return of capital, the Underlying MLP 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 Underlying MLP Fund for tax purposes upon the sale of any such interests or upon subsequent distributions in respect of such interests. Furthermore, any return of capital distribution received from the MLP may require the Underlying MLP Fund to restate the character of its distributions and amend any shareholder tax reporting previously issued.

Underlying MLP Fund Structure Risk. The Fund will gain exposure to MLPs through an investment in the Underlying MLP Fund. Unlike traditional mutual funds, the Underlying MLP Fund will be taxable as a regular corporation, or "C" corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This means that the Underlying MLP Fund generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at the rates applicable to corporations (currently a maximum rate of 21%), and will also be subject to state and local income taxes.

Underlying MLP Fund Tax Estimation/NAV Risk. In calculating the Underlying MLP Fund's daily NAV, the Underlying MLP Fund will, among other things, accrue for its current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances. The Underlying MLP Fund will accrue a deferred income tax liability balance, at the then effective statutory U.S. federal income tax rate (currently 21%) plus an estimated state and local income tax rate, for its future tax liability associated with the capital appreciation of its investments and the distributions received by the Underlying MLP Fund on interests of MLPs considered to be a return of capital and for any net operating gains. Any deferred tax liability balance will reduce the Underlying MLP Fund's NAV. The Underlying MLP Fund may also accrue a deferred tax asset balance, which reflects an estimate of the Underlying MLP Fund's future tax benefit associated with net operating losses and unrealized losses. Any deferred tax asset balance will increase the Underlying MLP Fund's NAV. The Underlying MLP Fund will rely to some extent on information provided by MLPs, which may not be provided to the Underlying MLP Fund on a timely basis, to estimate current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances for purposes of financial statement reporting and determining its NAV. The daily estimate of the Underlying MLP Fund's current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances used to calculate the Underlying MLP Fund's NAV could vary dramatically from the Underlying MLP Fund's actual tax liability or benefit, and, as a result, the determination of the Underlying MLP Fund's actual tax liability or benefit may have a material impact on the Underlying MLP Fund's NAV. From time to time, the Underlying MLP Fund may modify its estimates or assumptions regarding its current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances as new information becomes available, which modifications in estimates or assumptions may have a material impact on the Underlying MLP Fund's NAV. Shareholders who redeem their shares at a NAV that is based on estimates of the Underlying MLP Fund's current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances may benefit at the expense of remaining shareholders (or remaining shareholders may benefit at the expense of redeeming shareholders) if the estimates are later revised or ultimately differ from the Underlying MLP Fund's actual tax liability and/or asset balances.

Non-Diversification Risk. Certain of the Underlying Funds are non-diversified, meaning that they are permitted to invest a larger percentage of their assets in one or more issuers or in fewer issuers than diversified mutual funds. Thus, an Underlying 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.

Option Writing Risk. Writing (selling) call options limits the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash (premium) at the time of selling the call option. When an Underlying Fund writes stock index (or related ETF) call options, it receives cash but limits its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the index beyond the exercise price (plus the premium received) of the option. In a sharp rising market, such Underlying Funds could significantly underperform the market, and these Underlying Funds' option strategies may not fully protect them against declines in the value of the market. Cash received from premiums will enhance return in declining markets, but each Underlying Fund will continue to bear the risk of a decline in the value of the securities held in its portfolio and in a period of a sharply falling equity market, these Underlying Funds will likely also experience sharp declines in their net asset value.

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

Portfolio Turnover Rate Risk. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) involves correspondingly greater expenses which must be borne by an Underlying Fund and its shareholders (including the Fund), and is also likely to result in short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders of the Underlying Fund.

Private Investment Risk. The Underlying MLP Fund, Energy Infrastructure Fund, and Clean Energy Income Fund may make private investments in public equities ("PIPEs"). 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. Equity issued in this manner is often subject to transfer restrictions and is therefore less liquid than equity issued through a registered public offering. In a PIPE transaction, an Underlying Fund may bear the price risk from the time of pricing until the time of closing. An Underlying 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 by the investors into the public markets. An Underlying 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 Underlying Fund to publicly resell its securities. Accordingly, PIPE securities may be deemed illiquid. However, the ability of an Underlying Fund to freely transfer the shares is conditioned upon, among other things, the SEC's preparedness to declare the resale registration statement effective covering the resale, from time to time, of the shares sold in the private financing and the issuer's right to suspend the Underlying 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.

REIT 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 an Underlying Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Risk. Investments in small-capitalization and mid-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.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies Risk. Certain Underlying 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 Underlying Fund invests will complete an acquisition or that any acquisitions completed by the SPACs in which the Underlying 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.

Stable NAV Risk. The Fund may not be able to maintain a stable \$1.00 share price at all times. If any money market fund that intends to maintain a stable NAV fails to do so (or if there is a perceived threat of such a failure), other such money market funds, including the Fund, could be subject to increased redemption activity, which could adversely affect the Fund's NAV. Shareholders of the Fund should not rely on or expect the Investment Adviser or an affiliate to purchase distressed assets from the Fund, make capital infusions into the Fund, enter into capital support agreements with the Fund or take other actions to help the Fund maintain a stable \$1.00 share price.

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

Tax-Managed Investment Risk. Because the investment advisers of certain Underlying Funds balance investment considerations and tax considerations, the pre-tax performance of those Underlying Funds may be lower than the performance of similar funds that are not tax-managed. Even though tax-managed strategies are being used, they may not reduce the amount of taxable income and capital gains distributed by the Underlying Funds to shareholders. A high percentage of an Underlying Fund's NAV may consist of unrealized capital gains, which represent a potential future tax liability to shareholders.

Further Information on Investment Objectives, Strategies and Risks of the Underlying Funds. A concise description of the investment objectives, practices and risks of each of the Underlying Funds that are currently expected to be used for investment by the Fund as of the date of the Prospectus is provided beginning on page 36 of the Prospectus.

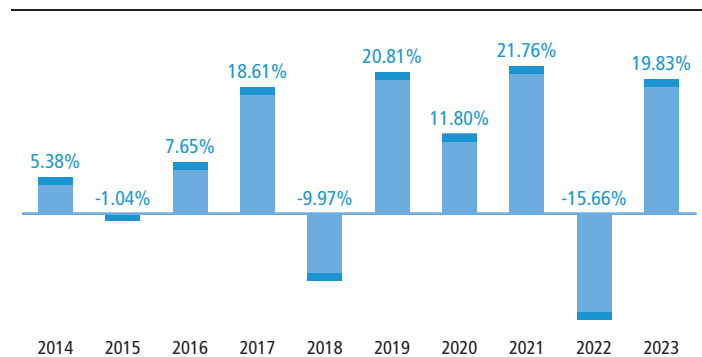
PERFORMANCE

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

annual total returns of the Fund's Class A Shares, Institutional Shares and Class R6 Shares compare to those of a regulatorily required broad-based securities market index (MSCI ACWI IMI) (the "Regulatory Benchmark") and the TAG Composite Index (the "Performance Benchmark"), a composite representation prepared by the Investment Adviser of the performance of the Fund's asset classes weighted according to their respective weightings in the Fund's target range. As of the close of business on June 28, 2024, the Fund's benchmark index, the TAG Composite Index, was changed from a custom benchmark comprised of the MSCI ACWI IMI (Unhedged) (90%) and Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (10%) to a custom benchmark comprised of the MSCI ACWI IMI (Developed Markets FX 50% Hedged) (90%) and Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Treasury Index (10%). The Adviser believes that the new composition of the TAG Composite Index is an appropriate index against which to measure performance in light of the Fund's investment strategy. 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 the new regulatory requirements. For additional information about these benchmark indices, please see "Additional Performance and Benchmark Information" on page 30 of the Prospectus. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost 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	17.49%	September 30, 2024
During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter ended
Best Quarter Return	20.06%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-21.07%	March 31, 2020

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2023	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Inception Date
Class A Shares				4/30/2008
Returns Before Taxes	13.25%	9.45%	6.53%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	12.99%	9.12%	6.16%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.04%	7.50%	5.20%	
Institutional Shares				4/30/2008
Returns Before Taxes	20.23%	11.10%	7.55%	
Class R6 Shares				12/29/2017
Returns Before Taxes	20.25%	11.12%	7.57%*	
TAG Composite Index**	20.04%	11.08%	7.78%	
MSCI ACWI IMI (Developed Markets FX 50% Hedged)	21.86%	12.02%	8.44%	
Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Treasury Index	4.28%	1.02%	1.24%	
Prior TAG Composite Index	19.91%	10.59%	7.27%	
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	5.53%	1.10%	1.81%	
MSCI ACWI IMI (Net, USD, Unhedged)	21.58%	11.49%	7.76%	

* Class R6 Shares commenced operations on December 29, 2017. 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.

** Effective as of the close of business on June 28, 2024, the Fund's benchmark index, the TAG Composite Index, was changed from a custom benchmark comprised of the MSCI ACWI IMI (Unhedged) (90%) and Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (10%) to a custom benchmark comprised of the MSCI ACWI IMI (Developed Markets FX 50% Hedged) (90%) and Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Treasury Index (10%).

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 Institutional 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

GSAM is the investment adviser for the Fund (the "Investment Adviser" or "GSAM").

Portfolio Managers: Aron Kershner, Managing Director, has managed the Fund since 2014; John Sienkiewicz, Managing Director, has managed the Fund since 2019; Sergey Kraytman, Managing Director, has managed the Fund since 2022; and David Hale, CFA, Vice President, has managed the Fund since 2022

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

The minimum initial investment for Class A 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 GSAM and its affiliates. There is no minimum for initial purchases of 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 shareholders is \$50, except for certain employee benefit plans, for which there is no minimum. There is no minimum subsequent investment for Institutional 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 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.