

# Summary Prospectus

July 29, 2024, as supplemented on January 31, 2025

## GOLDMAN SACHS INCOME FUND

Class A: GSCHX Class C: GSCJX Institutional: GSNCX Investor: GSCMX Class R6: GSCRX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Goldman Sachs 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 [www.dfinview.com/GoldmanSachs](http://www.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](mailto:gs-funds-document-requests@gs.com). The Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), both dated July 29, 2024, as supplemented to date, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Goldman Sachs Income Fund (the “Fund”) seeks a high level of current income, and secondarily, 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 69 and in Appendix C—Additional Information About Sales Charge Variations, Waivers and Discounts on page 130 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	Investor	Class R6
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	3.75%	None	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lower of original purchase price or sale proceeds) <sup>1</sup>	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	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	0.75%	None	None	None
Other Expenses <sup>2</sup>	0.65%	0.90%	0.57%	0.65%	0.56%
Service Fees	None	0.25%	None	None	None
All Other Expenses	0.65%	0.65%	0.57%	0.65%	0.56%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1.45%</b>	<b>2.20%</b>	<b>1.12%</b>	<b>1.20%</b>	<b>1.11%</b>
Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation <sup>3</sup>	(0.56%)	(0.56%)	(0.56%)	(0.56%)	(0.56%)
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation</b>	<b>0.89%</b>	<b>1.64%</b>	<b>0.56%</b>	<b>0.64%</b>	<b>0.55%</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> The “Other Expenses” have been restated to reflect expenses expected to be incurred during the current fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> The Investment Adviser has agreed to (i) waive a portion of the management fee in order to achieve an effective net management fee rate of 0.50% as an annual percentage rate of average daily net assets of the Fund; and (ii) 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 0.014% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. These arrangements will remain in effect through at least July 29, 2026, and prior to such date, the Investment Adviser may not terminate these arrangements without the approval of the Board of Trustees. The Fund’s “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Limitation” have been restated to reflect the fee waiver and expense limitation currently in effect.

**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	\$462	\$763	\$1,086	\$1,999
Class C Shares	\$267	\$634	\$1,129	\$2,490
Institutional Shares	\$57	\$300	\$563	\$1,313
Investor Shares	\$65	\$325	\$606	\$1,405
Class R6 Shares	\$56	\$297	\$557	\$1,301
Class C Shares – Assuming no redemption	\$167	\$634	\$1,129	\$2,490

**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, 2024 was 641% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL STRATEGY**

The Fund invests in a multi-sector portfolio of U.S. and foreign investment grade and non-investment grade fixed income investments of varying maturities. The Fund's investment sectors include, but are not limited to: (a) government securities, (b) corporate debt securities, (c) commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, (d) asset-backed securities (including collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”)) and (e) emerging countries debt denominated in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. The Fund may not have exposure to all of these investment sectors, and the Fund's exposure to any one investment sector may vary over time.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest in U.S. Government securities (such as U.S. Treasury securities or Treasury inflation protected securities and including agency issued adjustable rate and fixed rate mortgage-backed securities or other mortgage-related securities (“Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities”)), non-U.S. sovereign debt, agency securities, corporate debt securities, privately issued adjustable rate and fixed rate mortgage-backed securities or other mortgage-related securities (“Private Mortgage-Backed Securities” and, together with Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities, “Mortgage-Backed Securities”), asset-backed securities (including CLOs), custodial receipts, municipal securities, loan participations and loan assignments and convertible securities. The Fund's investments in loan participations and loan assignments may include, but are not limited to: (a) senior

secured floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt (“Senior Loans”), (b) second lien or other subordinated or unsecured floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt (“Second Lien Loans”) and (c) other types of secured or unsecured loans with fixed, floating or variable interest rates. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity.

Non-investment grade fixed income 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.

The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets measured at the time of purchase (“Total Assets”) in sovereign and corporate debt securities and other instruments of issuers in emerging market countries (“emerging countries debt”). Such investments may include sovereign debt issued by emerging countries that have sovereign ratings below investment grade or that are unrated. The Fund's investments may be denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Total Assets in privately issued corporate debt securities and other obligations issued by private companies, including privately issued credit obligations and related instruments, and up to an additional 10% of its Total Assets in equity investments, including preferred securities and dividend paying common stocks.

The Fund may engage in forward foreign currency transactions for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Fund also intends to invest in other derivative instruments. Derivatives are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate, interest rate or index. The Fund's investments in derivatives may include, in addition to forward foreign currency exchange contracts, futures contracts (including interest rate futures and treasury and sovereign bond futures), options (including options on futures contracts, swaps, bonds, stocks and indexes), swaps (including credit default, index, basis, total return, volatility, interest rate and currency swaps), and other forward contracts. The Fund may use derivatives instead of buying and selling bonds to manage duration, to gain exposure or to short individual securities or to gain exposure to a credit or asset backed index. The Fund may gain exposure to Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities through several methods, including by utilizing to-be-announced (“TBA”) agreements in Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities or through the use of reverse repurchase agreements. TBA agreements for Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities are standardized contracts for future delivery of fixed-rate mortgage pass-through securities in which the exact mortgage pools to be delivered are not specified until shortly before settlement. A reverse repurchase agreement enables the Fund to gain exposure to specified pools of Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities by purchasing them on a forward settling basis and using the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement to settle the trade.

The Fund may implement short positions and may do so by using swaps, options or futures, TBA agreements in Agency mortgage-backed securities, or through short sales of any instrument that the Fund may purchase for investment. For example, the Fund may enter into a futures contract pursuant to which it agrees to sell an asset (that it does not currently own) at a specified price at a specified point in the future. This gives the Fund a short position with respect to that asset. The Fund will benefit to the extent the asset decreases in value (and will be harmed to the extent the asset increases in value) between the time it enters into the futures contract and the agreed date of sale. Alternatively, the Fund may sell an instrument (e.g., a bond, or a futures contract) it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the instrument, and then borrow the instrument to make delivery to the buyer. In these

transactions, the Fund is obligated to replace the instrument borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. The Fund uses short positions and derivatives for both investment and hedging purposes.

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 average duration range under normal interest rate conditions is expected to be between 0 and 8 years, and over the last five years ended June 30, 2024, the duration of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index has ranged between 5.63 and 6.52 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 Investment Adviser employs a fundamental investment process that may integrate environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors alongside traditional fundamental factors. 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. Aggregate 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.**

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

CLOs issue classes or “tranches” that offer various maturity, risk and yield characteristics. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. Despite the protection from subordinate tranches, more senior tranches of CLOs can

experience losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of more subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CLO securities as a class. The Fund’s investments in CLOs primarily consist of investment grade tranches.

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

**Derivatives Risk.** The Fund’s use of options, futures, forwards, 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.

**Floating and Variable Rate Obligations Risk.** For floating and variable rate obligations, there may be a lag between an actual change in the underlying interest rate benchmark and the reset time for an interest payment of such an obligation, which could harm or benefit the Fund, depending on the interest rate environment or other circumstances. In a rising interest rate environment, for example, a floating or variable rate obligation that does not reset immediately would prevent the Fund from taking full advantage of rising interest rates in a timely manner. However, in a declining interest rate environment, the Fund may benefit from a lag due to an obligation’s interest rate payment not being immediately impacted by a decline in interest rates.

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

Some floating or variable rate obligations or investments of the Fund may have previously referenced the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). As a result of benchmark reforms, publication of all LIBOR settings has ceased. Public and private sector actors have worked to establish alternative reference rates, like SOFR or Term SOFR, to be used in place of LIBOR. There is no assurance that any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR which may affect the value, volatility, liquidity or return on certain of the Fund’s floating and variable rate obligations and

investments and result in costs incurred in connection with changing reference rates used for positions, closing out positions and entering into new trades. For example, LIBOR was previously calculated using the average rate at which a selection of large global banks reported they could borrow from one another and SOFR is a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by the U.S. Treasury securities, and is based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. Certain of the Fund's obligations or investments may have transitioned from LIBOR. The transition from LIBOR to alternative reference rates may result in operational issues for the Fund or its obligations or investments. Any pricing adjustments to the Fund's obligations or investments resulting from use of an alternative reference rate may also adversely affect the Fund's performance and/or NAV. No assurances can be given as to the impact of the LIBOR transition (and the timing of any such impact) on the Fund and its obligations and investments.

**Foreign 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.

**Interest Rate Risk.** When interest rates increase, fixed income securities or instruments held by the Fund will generally decline in value. Long-term fixed income securities or instruments will normally have more price volatility because of this risk than short-term fixed income securities or instruments. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance. In addition, changes in monetary policy may exacerbate the risks associated with changing interest rates. Funds with longer average portfolio durations will generally be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than funds with a shorter average portfolio duration. Fluctuations in interest rates may also affect the yield and liquidity of fixed income securities and instruments held by the Fund.

**Large Shareholder 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.

**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.

**Management Risk.** A strategy used by the Investment Adviser may fail to produce the intended results.

**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, 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 Fund and its investments.

**Mortgage-Backed and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk.**

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

The Fund may gain exposure to Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities by utilizing TBA agreements. TBA agreements involve the risk that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund could lose the opportunity to obtain a price or yield that it considers advantageous. In such circumstances, the Fund may not be able to secure an alternative investment with comparable terms. TBA agreements may give rise to a form of leverage. The Fund’s use of TBA agreements may also result in a higher portfolio turnover rate and/or increased capital gains for the Fund.

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

its assets in the bonds of similar projects (such as those relating to education, health care, housing, transportation, and utilities), industrial development bonds, or in particular types of municipal securities (such as general obligation bonds, private activity bonds and moral obligation bonds). While interest earned on municipal securities is generally not subject to federal tax, any interest earned on taxable municipal securities is fully taxable at the federal level and may be subject to tax at the state level.

**Non-Hedging Foreign Currency Trading Risk.** The Fund may engage in forward foreign currency transactions for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Investment Adviser may purchase or sell foreign currencies through the use of forward contracts based on the Investment Adviser’s judgment regarding the direction of the market for a particular foreign currency or currencies. In pursuing this strategy, the Investment Adviser seeks to profit from anticipated movements in currency rates by establishing “long” and/or “short” positions in forward contracts on various foreign currencies. Foreign exchange rates can be extremely volatile and a variance in the degree of volatility of the market or in the direction of the market from the Investment Adviser’s expectations may produce significant losses to the Fund. Some of these transactions may also be subject to interest rate risk.

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

**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.

**Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk.** Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of secured borrowing and subject the Fund to the risks associated with leverage, including exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the amount invested. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by the Fund (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund will decline below the price the Fund is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all.

**Short Position Risk.** The Fund may enter into a short position through a futures contract, an option or swap agreement or through short sales of any instrument that the Fund may purchase for investment. 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, may exceed the amount invested and may be unlimited.

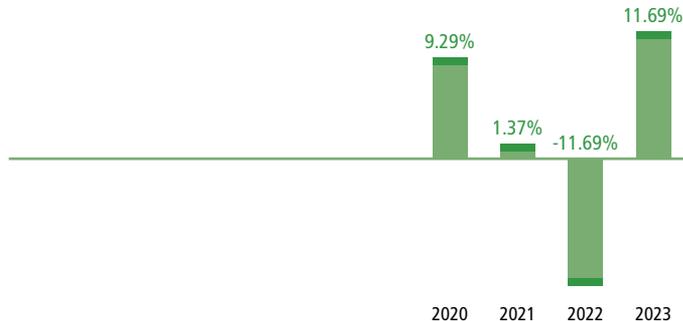
**Sovereign Default Risk.** An issuer of non-U.S. sovereign debt, or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt, may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal or interest when due. This may result from political or social factors, the general economic environment of a country,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

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

## PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing: (a) changes in the performance of the Fund’s 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 broad-based securities market index. 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](http://am.gs.com) or by calling the appropriate phone number on the back cover of the Prospectus.

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



	Returns	Quarter ended
Year-to-Date Return	3.08%	June 30, 2024
During the periods shown in the chart above:		
Best Quarter Return	12.56%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-11.08%	March 31, 2020

## AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN

For the period ended December 31, 2023	1 Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
<b>Class A Shares</b>			12/3/2019
Returns Before Taxes	7.13%	1.21%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions	4.70%	-1.11%	
Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.14%	-0.17%	
<b>Class C Shares</b>			12/3/2019
Returns Before Taxes	9.45%	1.40%*	
<b>Institutional Shares</b>			12/3/2019
Returns Before Taxes	11.68%	2.50%	
<b>Investor Shares</b>			12/3/2019
Returns Before Taxes	11.72%	2.44%	
<b>Class R6 Shares</b>			12/3/2019
Returns Before Taxes	11.70%	2.51%	
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	5.53%	-0.79%	

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 since inception performance for Class C Shares does not reflect the conversion to Class A Shares after the first eight years of performance.

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:* Ashish Shah, Managing Director, Chief Investment Officer of Public Investing, has managed the Fund since 2019; Aakash Thombre, CFA, Managing Director, Global Head of High Yield and Bank Loans, has managed the Fund since 2020; and Lindsay Rosner, Managing Director, Head of Multi-Sector Investing, has managed the Fund since July 2024.

#### 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 or certain wrap account sponsors, 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 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.

