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GS FINANCE CORP.

FORM 424B2

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Subject to Completion. Dated November 9, 2026.

GS Finance Corp.

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Autocallable Contingent Coupon S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER-Linked Notes due

guaranteed by

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

If the closing level of the S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER on any monthly coupon observation date is *less than* 70% of the initial underlier level, you will not receive a coupon on the applicable payment date. The amount that you will be paid on your notes is based on the performance of the index. The notes will mature on the stated maturity date (expected to be November 14, 2031), unless automatically called on any quarterly call observation date (expected to be the coupon observation dates occurring in February, May, August and November of each year, commencing in May 2027 to and including August 2031). Your notes will be automatically called if the closing level of the index on any such call observation date is *greater than* or *equal to* the initial underlier level (set on the trade date (expected to be November 10, 2026) and will be the closing level of the index on the trade date). If your notes are automatically called, you will receive a payment on the next payment date (expected to be the third business day after the relevant call observation date) equal to the face amount of your notes *plus* a coupon (as described below).

Coupon observation dates are expected to be the 10th day of each month, commencing in December 2026 and ending in November 2031. If on any coupon observation date the closing level of the index is greater than or equal to 70% of the initial underlier level, you will receive on the applicable payment date a coupon for each $1,000 face amount of your notes equal to (i) the *product* of $14.167 (1.4167% monthly, or the potential for up to approximately 17% per annum) *times* the number of observation dates that have occurred up to and including the relevant call observation date *minus* (ii) the *sum* of all coupons previously paid, if any.

The index attempts to provide exposure to the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index with a rules-based overlay that adjusts exposure to the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index on a daily basis. The objective of these rules, taken collectively, is to create an index that provides for volatility-adjusted exposure to the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index, coupled with further adjustments based on calendar-based signals and price patterns, subject to a maximum exposure of 500% and a maximum daily change in leverage of 100%. In addition, the index is subject to a daily decrement of 6.0% per annum.

The S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index tracks the performance of E-mini S&P 500 futures contracts, not the S&P 500® Index. Generally, the return on an investment in a futures contract is correlated with, but not the same as, the return on buying and holding the securities underlying such contract.

The index is subject to risks associated with the use of significant leverage. Investors should be aware that the use of leverage will magnify and accelerate any negative performance of the index. The index is also subject to a cap on the maximum daily change in leverage of 100%, which may result in the index leveraging up more slowly in the event of a market rally, and/or deleveraging more slowly in the event of a market sell-off, compared to an identical index that does not cap the amount of daily leverage change.

In addition, a per annum deduction that is a fixed 6.0% of the index level, also known as a decrement, is deducted daily, even when the index is not fully invested. The deduction of the decrement has the effect of offsetting positive returns, and worsening negative returns, on the performance of the index, and the inclusion of the decrement means the index will trail the performance of an identical index without such a decrement feature. In addition, the index may be significantly uninvested in the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index on any given day, and, in that case, will realize only a portion of any gains in the appreciation of the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index or the E-mini S&P 500 futures contracts on that day and any uninvested portion will earn no return.

The index attempts to provide exposure to the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index. The S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index tracks futures contracts on the S&P 500® Index and is likely to underperform the total return performance of the S&P 500® Index because of an implicit financing cost.

The description above is only a summary. For a more detailed description of the index, see "Index Summary" beginning on page PS-3.

The amount that you will be paid on your notes at maturity, if the notes have not been automatically called, in addition to the final coupon, if any, is based on the performance of the index. The underlier return is the percentage increase or decrease in the closing level of the index on the determination date (the final coupon observation date, expected to be November 10, 2031) from the initial underlier level.

At maturity, for each $1,000 face amount of your notes, you will receive an amount in cash equal to:

- if the underlier return is *greater than* or *equal to* -30% (the final underlier level is *greater than or equal to* 70% of the initial underlier level), $1,000 plus a coupon calculated as described above;
- if the underlier return is *less than* -30% (the final underlier level is *less than* 70% of the initial underlier level), but *greater than* or *equal to* -50% (the final underlier level is *greater than* or *equal to* 50% of the initial underlier level), $1,000 **(you will not receive a coupon)**; or
- if the underlier return is *less than* -50% (the final underlier level is *less than* 50% of the initial underlier level), the *sum* of (i) $1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) the underlier return *times* (b) $1,000. **You will receive less than 50% of the face amount of your notes and no coupon.**

You should read the disclosure herein to better understand the terms and risks of your investment, including the credit risk of GS Finance Corp. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as well as risks associated with the index, including the use of leverage and a decrement. See page PS-14.

The estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date is expected to be between $885 and $925 per $1,000 face amount. For a discussion of the estimated value and the price at which Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC would initially buy or sell your notes, if it makes a market in the notes, see the following page.

Original issue date:	expected to be November 16, 2026	**Original issue price:**	100% of the face amount
Underwriting discount:	% of the face amount*	**Net proceeds to the issuer:**	% of the face amount

*See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution; Conflicts of Interest” on page PS-35 for additional information regarding the fees comprising the underwriting discount.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. The notes are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.

Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

Pricing Supplement No. dated , 2026.

The issue price, underwriting discount and net proceeds listed above relate to the notes we sell initially. We may decide to sell additional notes after the date of this pricing supplement, at issue prices and with underwriting discounts and net proceeds that differ from the amounts set forth above. The return (whether positive or negative) on your investment in notes will depend in part on the issue price you pay for such notes.

GS Finance Corp. may use this prospectus in the initial sale of the notes. In addition, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC or any other affiliate of GS Finance Corp. may use this prospectus in a market-making transaction in a note after its initial sale. ***Unless GS Finance Corp. or its agent informs the purchaser otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this prospectus is being used in a market-making transaction.***

Estimated Value of Your Notes

The estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date (as determined by reference to pricing models used by Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (GS&Co.) and taking into account our credit spreads) is expected to be between $885 and $925 per $1,000 face amount, which is less than the original issue price. The value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted; however, the price (not including GS&Co.'s customary bid and ask spreads) at which GS&Co. would initially buy or sell notes (if it makes a market, which it is not obligated to do) and the value that GS&Co. will initially use for account statements and otherwise is equal to approximately the estimated value of your notes at the time of pricing, plus an additional amount (initially equal to $ per $1,000 face amount).

Prior to , the price (not including GS&Co.'s customary bid and ask spreads) at which GS&Co. would buy or sell your notes (if it makes a market, which it is not obligated to do) will equal approximately the sum of (a) the then-current estimated value of your notes (as determined by reference to GS&Co.'s pricing models) plus (b) any remaining additional amount (the additional amount will decline to zero on a straight-line basis from the time of pricing through). On and after , the price (not including GS&Co.'s customary bid and ask spreads) at which GS&Co. would buy or sell your notes (if it makes a market) will equal approximately the then-current estimated value of your notes determined by reference to such pricing models.

About Your Prospectus

The notes are part of the Medium-Term Notes, Series F program of GS Finance Corp. and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. This prospectus includes this pricing supplement and the accompanying documents listed below. This pricing supplement constitutes a supplement to the documents listed below, does not set forth all of the terms of your notes and therefore should be read in conjunction with such documents:

- S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2 dated July 27, 2026
- October 2026 S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER Supplement Addendum dated October 15, 2026
- General terms supplement no. 17,745 dated January 20, 2026
- Prospectus supplement dated February 14, 2025
- Prospectus dated February 14, 2025

The information in this pricing supplement supersedes any conflicting information in the documents listed above. In addition, some of the terms or features described in the listed documents may not apply to your notes.

We refer to the notes we are offering by this pricing supplement as the "offered notes" or the "notes". Each of the offered notes has the terms described below. Please note that in this pricing supplement, references to "GS Finance Corp.", "we", "our" and "us" mean only GS Finance Corp. and do not include its subsidiaries or affiliates, references to "The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.", our parent company, mean only The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and do not include its subsidiaries or affiliates and references to "Goldman Sachs" mean The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. together with its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, including us. The notes will be issued under the senior debt indenture, dated as of October 10, 2008, as supplemented by the First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 20, 2015, each among us, as issuer, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee. This indenture, as so supplemented and as further supplemented thereafter, is referred to as the "GSFC 2008 indenture" in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

The notes will be issued in book-entry form and represented by master note no. 3, dated March 22, 2021.

INDEX SUMMARY

This section contains only a brief summary description of the index and does not describe all of its important features in detail. The index is complex and before investing in the notes, you must carefully review the more detailed description of the index contained in the S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2 dated July 27, 2026, as well as the risk factors related to the index under "Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes – Additional Risks Related to the Underlier" herein.

All information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER set forth in the table below (the "**index**"), including, without limitation, its constituents, method of calculation and changes in their components, has been derived from publicly available information and other information provided by S&P Dow Jones Indices (the "**index sponsor**" and "**index calculation agent**"), without independent verification. This information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, the index sponsor. The index was developed by the index sponsor, in coordination with an affiliate of GS Finance Corp. The index is maintained by the index sponsor and is calculated and published by the index calculation agent. The index sponsor has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue the publication of, the index. We also refer to the index as the "**underlier**" in this pricing supplement.

Index	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Asset	Underlying Futures Index	Reference Index	Volatility Target	Maximum Leverage	Decrement Factor	Live Date
S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER	SPAR4V6	Unfunded rolling position in E-mini S&P 500 futures	S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index	S&P 500® Index	40%	500%	6%	December 27, 2024

The index was established on the live date set forth in the table above. The index is reported by the Bloomberg Professional® service ("**Bloomberg**") under the ticker symbol set forth in the table above.

Summary Overview

The Index

The index attempts to provide exposure to the underlying futures index, the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index, with a rules-based overlay that adjusts exposure to the underlying futures index on a daily basis. The index uses three primary rules to provide these adjustments:

- leverage is applied to the weight of the underlying futures index to attempt to achieve a predefined volatility target (the volatility target for the index is set forth in the table above) (the "**volatility target**"), with a maximum exposure to the underlying futures index of 500% and a cap on the maximum daily change in exposure of 100%;
- a base index is calculated for the index ("**base index**"), which is designed to adjust exposure to the underlying futures index using certain calendar-based signals and price patterns (collectively, the "**signals**") in an attempt to overweight or underweight exposures depending on market conditions, including:
    - a "mean reversion signal," which is based upon the assumption that in the short-term, the underlying futures index will increase or decrease in value in the opposite direction of the short-term historical increases or decreases in its value;
    - a "Federal Open Market Committee schedule ("**FOMC**") signal," which is based on the assumption that equities may outperform going into and on the days on which there is a scheduled release of a statement by the FOMC to announce monetary policies (an "**FOMC statement day**"); and

- “turn-of-the-month signals,” which are based on the assumption that equities may mean revert during the final days of a given month if equities performed negatively that month while the first days of a new month generally yield positive returns for equity securities;

- a per annum deduction that is a fixed percentage of the index level, also known as a decrement, is applied daily, which has the effect of offsetting positive returns, and worsening negative returns, on the performance of the index and will result in a drag on the performance of the index.

The objective of these rules, taken collectively, is to create an index that provides for volatility-adjusted exposure to the underlying futures index, coupled with further adjustments based on the signals and their underlying assumptions described above. In addition, the inclusion of a decrement is intended to permit the economic terms of structured investments linked to the index to be more favorable to investors than the terms that would otherwise be available on a hypothetical identical index without a decrement, assuming that the estimated value of the structured investments and market conditions are held constant and that all other structural features of the structured investments are the same.

However, the methodology of the index is premised on several key market-based assumptions:

- that there will be an inverse relationship between performance and volatility, so that the underlying futures index will tend to increase in times of lower volatility and decline in times of higher volatility;

- that the signals will be effective at adjusting the index’s exposure to the underlying futures index and that its underlying assumptions about market performance and timing will be accurate; and

- that any improvement in the economic terms of a structured investment linked to the index will be sufficient to offset the negative effect of the application of a daily decrement to index performance.

If these assumptions prove to be consistently correct, then a structured investment linked to the index has the potential to outperform a structured investment linked to the underlying futures index by participating in increases on a leveraged basis and declines on a deleveraged basis. There is no guarantee, however, that these assumptions will be proven correct over any given time period. If any of these assumptions does not prove to be consistently correct, then the index may perform poorly as a result of having highly leveraged exposure to the underlying futures index at a time of declines and/or having reduced exposure to the underlying futures index at a time of increases. In addition, the return on a structured investment linked to the index could be materially lower than the return on a structured investment issued by us and linked to a hypothetical identical index without a decrement.

The index is subject to risks associated with the use of significant leverage, which may be as high as up to 500%. The maximum daily change in leverage to the underlying futures index is 100%, which may result in the index leveraging up more slowly in the event of a market rally compared to an identical index that does not cap the amount of daily leverage change. In addition, the same feature may result in the index deleveraging less quickly in the event of a market drawdown compared to an identical index that does not have a cap on daily leverage change. In addition, the index may be significantly uninvested in the underlying futures index on any given day, and, in that case, will realize only a portion of any gains in the appreciation of the underlying futures index or underlying asset on that day. In addition, on each index calculation day, the aggregate weight of the signals in the base index cannot increase or decrease by more than 35% from the previous index calculation day. As a result, the performance of the index may be worse than if no cap on the increase or decrease of the aggregate weight of the signals in the base index were applied. Moreover, the aggregate weight of the signals in the base index *plus* 100% (the “base weight”) cannot exceed 135% and cannot effectively go lower than 90% based on how the signals are formulated. In addition, the index decrement is deducted daily from the index at a rate of 6% per annum, even when the index is not fully invested. Any portion of the index that is uninvested in the underlying futures index cannot offset the decrement or contribute to the positive performance of the index and will not earn any return. Because of the deduction of the decrement, the index will trail the performance of an identical index without such a decrement feature.

No assurance can be given that the investment strategy used to construct the index will achieve its intended results or that a structured investment linked to the index will be successful or will outperform a structured investment linked to any alternative index or strategy that might reference the underlying futures index or underlying asset.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

CUSIP / ISIN: 40058MTU2 / US40058MTU26

Company (Issuer): GS Finance Corp.

Guarantor: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Underlier: the S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER (current Bloomberg symbol: "SPAR4V6 Index"), or any successor underlier, as it may be modified, replaced or adjusted from time to time as provided herein. The level of the underlier reflects a deduction of 6.0% per annum that accrues daily.

Underlying futures index: with respect to the S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER, the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index

Underlying asset: with respect to the S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER, the E-mini S&P 500 futures contracts

Reference index: with respect to the S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER, the S&P 500® Index

Face amount: $ in the aggregate on the original issue date; the aggregate face amount may be increased if the company, at its sole option, decides to sell an additional amount on a date subsequent to the trade date

Authorized denominations: $1,000 or any integral multiple of $1,000 in excess thereof

Principal amount: Subject to redemption by the company as provided under "— Company's redemption right (automatic call feature)" below, on the stated maturity date, in addition to the final coupon, if any, the company will pay, for each $1,000 of the outstanding face amount, an amount, if any, in cash equal to the cash settlement amount.

Cash settlement amount:

- if the final underlier level is *greater than or equal to* the trigger buffer level, $1,000; or
- if the final underlier level is *less than* the trigger buffer level, the *sum* of (i) $1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) the underlier return *times* (b) $1,000

Company's redemption right (automatic call feature): if a redemption event occurs, then the outstanding face amount will be automatically redeemed in whole and the company will pay, in addition to the coupon then due, an amount in cash on the following call payment date, for each $1,000 of the outstanding face amount, equal to $1,000

Redemption event: a redemption event will occur if, as measured on any call observation date, the closing level of the underlier is *greater than* or *equal to* the initial underlier level

Initial underlier level (set on the trade date): the closing level of the underlier on the trade date

Final underlier level: the closing level of the underlier on the determination date, subject to adjustment as provided in "— Consequences of a market disruption event or a non-trading day" and "— Discontinuance or modification of the underlier" below

Underlier return: the *quotient* of (i) the final underlier level *minus* the initial underlier level *divided by* (ii) the initial underlier level, expressed as a percentage

Trigger buffer level: 50% of the initial underlier level

Coupon: subject to the company's redemption right, on each coupon payment date, for each $1,000 of the outstanding face amount, the company will pay an amount in cash equal to:

- if the closing level of the underlier on the related coupon observation date is *greater than or equal to* the coupon trigger level, (i) the *product* of $14.167 (1.4167% monthly, or the potential for up to approximately 17% per annum) *times* the number of coupon observation dates that have occurred up to and including the relevant coupon observation date *minus* (ii) the *sum* of all coupons previously paid, if any; or

- if the closing level of the underlier on the related coupon observation date is *less than* the coupon trigger level, $0

The coupon paid on any coupon payment date will be paid to the person in whose name this note is registered as of the close of business on the regular record date for such coupon payment date. If the coupon is due at maturity but on a day that is not a coupon payment date, the coupon will be paid to the person entitled to receive the principal of this note.

Coupon trigger level: 70% of the initial underlier level

Trade date: expected to be November 10, 2026

Original issue date (set on the trade date): expected to be November 16, 2026

Determination date (set on the trade date): the last coupon observation date, expected to be November 10, 2031, subject to adjustment as described under "— Coupon observation dates" below

Stated maturity date (set on the trade date): expected to be November 14, 2031, unless that day is not a business day, in which case the stated maturity date will be postponed to the next following business day. The stated maturity date will also be postponed if the determination date is postponed as described under "— Determination date" above. In such a case, the stated maturity date will be postponed by the same number of business day(s) from but excluding the originally scheduled determination date to and including the actual determination date.

Call observation dates (set on the trade date): expected to be the coupon observation dates occurring in February, May, August and November of each year, commencing in May 2027 and ending in August 2031, subject to adjustment as described under "— Coupon observation dates" below

Call payment dates: expected to be the third business day after each call observation date, subject to adjustment as provided under "— Call observation dates" above

Coupon observation dates (set on the trade date): expected to be the 10th day of each month, commencing in December 2026 and ending in November 2031, unless the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on that day or that day is not otherwise a trading day. In that event, the coupon observation date will be the first following trading day on which the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event does not occur and is not continuing. In no event, however, will the coupon observation date be postponed to a date later than the originally scheduled coupon payment date (based on the originally scheduled coupon observation date) or, if the originally scheduled coupon payment date is not a business day, later than the first business day after the originally scheduled coupon payment date. On such last possible coupon observation date applicable to the relevant coupon payment date, if a market disruption event occurs or is continuing or such day is not a trading day, that day will nevertheless be the coupon observation date.

Coupon payment dates (set on the trade date): expected to be the third business day after each coupon observation date (except that the final coupon payment date will be the stated maturity date), subject to adjustment as described under "— Coupon observation dates" above

Closing level: for any given trading day, the official closing level of the underlier or any successor underlier published by the underlier sponsor on such trading day. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary provided under "— Discontinuance or modification of the underlier" below, if the closing level of the underlier becomes zero on any trading day, it will remain zero for the remainder of the term of this note (even if the underlier is discontinued and even if the underlier is restarted with a new base value).

Trading day: a day on which the underlier sponsor is open for business and the underlier is calculated and published by the underlier sponsor

Successor underlier: any substitute underlier approved by the calculation agent as a successor underlier as provided under "— Discontinuance or modification of the underlier" below

Underlier sponsor: at any time, the person or entity, including any successor sponsor, that determines and publishes the underlier as then in effect. The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the underlier sponsor or any of its affiliates and the underlier sponsor and its affiliates make no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the notes.

Underlier stocks: at any time, the stocks that comprise the reference index as then in effect, after giving effect to any additions, deletions or substitutions

Market disruption event: With respect to any given trading day, any of the following will be a market disruption event with respect to the underlier:

- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in underlier stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the reference index on their respective primary markets, in each case for more than two consecutive hours of trading or during the one-half hour before the close of trading in that market, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion,

- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in option or futures contracts relating to the reference index or to underlier stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the reference index in the respective primary markets for those contracts, in each case for more than two consecutive hours of trading or during the one-half hour before the close of trading in that market, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion, or

- underlier stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the reference index, or option or futures contracts, if available, relating to the reference index or to underlier stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the reference index do not trade on what were the respective primary markets for those underlier stocks or contracts, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion,

and, in the case of any of these events, the calculation agent determines in its sole discretion that such event could materially interfere with the ability of the company or any of its affiliates or a similarly situated person to unwind all or a material portion of a hedge that could be effected with respect to this note.

The following events will not be market disruption events:

- a limitation on the hours or numbers of days of trading, but only if the limitation results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant market, and

- a decision to permanently discontinue trading in option or futures contracts relating to the reference index or to any underlier stock.

For this purpose, an “absence of trading” in the primary securities market on which an underlier stock is traded, or on which option or futures contracts relating to the reference index or an underlier stock are traded, will not include any time when that market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances. In contrast, a suspension or limitation of trading in an underlier stock or in option or futures contracts, if available, relating to the reference index or an underlier stock in the primary market for that stock or those contracts, by reason of:

- a price change exceeding limits set by that market,

- an imbalance of orders relating to that underlier stock or those contracts, or

- a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to that underlier stock or those contracts,

will constitute a suspension or material limitation of trading in that stock or those contracts in that market.

Consequences of a market disruption event or a non-trading day: If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on a day that would otherwise be a coupon observation date or the determination date, or such day is not a trading day, then such coupon observation date or the determination date will be postponed as described under “— Coupon observation dates” or “— Determination date” above.

If the calculation agent determines that the closing level of the underlier that must be used to determine the amount payable on a coupon payment date or the stated maturity date is not available on the last possible coupon observation date or the last possible determination date because of a market disruption event, a non-trading day or for any other reason (other than as described under “— Discontinuance or modification of the underlier” below), then the calculation agent will nevertheless determine the level of the underlier based on its assessment, made in its sole discretion, of the level of the underlier on that day.

Discontinuance or modification of the underlier: If the underlier sponsor discontinues publication of the underlier and the underlier sponsor or anyone else publishes a substitute underlier that the calculation agent determines is comparable to the underlier and approves as a successor underlier, or if the calculation agent designates a substitute underlier, then the calculation agent will determine the coupon payable, if any, on the relevant coupon payment date, the amount payable on the call payment date or the amount in cash on the stated maturity date, as applicable, by reference to such successor underlier.

If the calculation agent determines on a coupon observation date or the determination date, as applicable, that the publication of the underlier is discontinued and there is no successor underlier, the calculation agent will determine the coupon or the cash settlement amount, as applicable, on the related coupon payment date or the stated maturity date, as applicable, by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the underlier.

If the calculation agent determines that (i) the underlier, the underlier stocks or the method of calculating the underlier is changed at any time in any respect — including any addition, deletion or substitution and any reweighting or rebalancing of the underlier or the underlier stocks and whether the change is made by the underlier sponsor under its existing policies or following a modification of those policies, is due to the publication of a successor underlier, is due to events affecting one or more of the underlier stocks or their issuers or is due to any other reason — and is not otherwise reflected in the level of the underlier by the underlier sponsor pursuant to the then-current underlier methodology of the underlier or (ii) there has been a split or reverse split of the underlier, then the calculation agent will be permitted (but not required) to make such adjustments in the underlier or the method of its calculation as it believes are appropriate to ensure that the levels of the underlier used to determine the coupon or cash settlement amount, as applicable, on the related coupon payment date or the stated maturity date, as applicable, is equitable.

All determinations and adjustments to be made by the calculation agent with respect to the underlier may be made by the calculation agent in its sole discretion. The calculation agent is not obligated to make any such adjustments.

Regular record dates: the scheduled business day immediately preceding the day on which payment is to be made (as such payment date may be adjusted)

Calculation agent: Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (“GS&Co.”)

Tax characterization: The holder, on behalf of itself and any other person having a beneficial interest in this note, hereby agrees with the company (in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary) to characterize this note for all U.S. federal income tax purposes as an income-bearing pre-paid derivative contract in respect of the underlier.

Overdue principal rate and overdue coupon rate: the effective Federal Funds rate

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES

The following examples are provided for purposes of illustration only. They should not be taken as an indication or prediction of future investment results and are intended merely to illustrate (i) the impact that various hypothetical closing levels of the underlier on a coupon observation date could have on the coupon payable, if any, on the related coupon payment date and (ii) the impact that various hypothetical closing levels of the underlier on the determination date could have on the cash settlement amount at maturity assuming all other variables remain constant.

The examples below are based on a range of underlier levels that are entirely hypothetical; no one can predict what the closing level of the underlier will be on any day throughout the life of your notes, what the closing level of the underlier will be on any coupon observation date or call observation date, as the case may be, and what the final underlier level will be on the determination date. The underlier has been highly volatile in the past — meaning that the underlier level has changed substantially in relatively short periods — and its performance cannot be predicted for any future period.

The information in the following examples reflects hypothetical rates of return on the offered notes assuming that they are purchased on the original issue date at the face amount and held to a call payment date or the stated maturity date. If you sell your notes in a secondary market prior to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be, your return will depend upon the market value of your notes at the time of sale, which may be affected by a number of factors that are not reflected in the examples below such as interest rates, the volatility of the underlier, the creditworthiness of GS Finance Corp., as issuer, and the creditworthiness of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor. In addition, the estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date (as determined by reference to pricing models used by GS&Co.) is less than the original issue price of your notes. For more information on the estimated value of your notes, see "Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes — The Estimated Value of Your Notes At the Time the Terms of Your Notes Are Set On the Trade Date (as Determined By Reference to Pricing Models Used By GS&Co.) Is Less Than the Original Issue Price Of Your Notes" on page PS-14 of this pricing supplement. The information in the examples also reflects the key terms and assumptions in the box below.

Key Terms and Assumptions	
Face amount	$1,000
Coupon	(i) the *product* of $14.167 (1.4167% monthly, or the potential for up to approximately 17% per annum) *times* the number of coupon observation dates that have occurred up to and including the relevant coupon observation date *minus* (ii) the *sum* of all coupons previously paid, if any
Trigger buffer level	50% of the initial underlier level
Coupon trigger level	70% of the initial underlier level
The notes are not automatically called, unless otherwise indicated below Neither a market disruption event nor a non-trading day occurs on any originally scheduled coupon observation date or call observation date or the originally scheduled determination date No change in or affecting any of the underlier stocks or the method by which the underlier sponsor calculates the underlier Notes purchased on original issue date at the face amount and held to a call payment date or the stated maturity date	

Moreover, we have not yet set the initial underlier level that will serve as the baseline for determining the coupon payable on each coupon payment date, if any, if the notes will be automatically called, the underlier return and the amount that we will pay on your notes on the call payment date or at maturity. We will not do so until the trade date. As a result, the actual initial underlier level may differ substantially from the underlier levels prior to the trade date. They may also differ substantially from the underlier level at the time you purchase your notes.

For these reasons, the actual performance of the underlier over the life of your notes, the actual underlier level on any call observation date or coupon observation date, as well as the coupon payable, if any, on each coupon payment date, may bear little relation to the hypothetical examples shown below or to the historical underlier level shown elsewhere in this pricing supplement. For information about the underlier levels during recent periods, see "The Underlier — Historical Closing Levels of the Underlier" on page PS-27. Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available information to determine the level of the underlier between the date of this pricing supplement and the date of your purchase of the notes.

Also, the hypothetical examples shown below do not take into account the effects of applicable taxes. Because of the U.S. tax treatment applicable to your notes, tax liabilities could affect the after-tax rate of return on your notes to a comparatively greater extent than the after-tax return on the underlier stocks.

Hypothetical Coupon Payments

The examples below show the hypothetical performance of the underlier as well as the hypothetical coupons, if any, that we would pay on each coupon payment date with respect to each $1,000 face amount of the notes if the hypothetical closing level of the underlier on the applicable coupon observation date was the percentage of the initial underlier level shown.

Scenario 1

Hypothetical Coupon Observation Date	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Underlier (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Coupon
First	50%	$0
Second	**85%**	**$28.334**
Third	40%	$0
Fourth	40%	$0
Fifth	50%	$0
Sixth	**80%**	**$56.668**
Seventh	50%	$0
Eighth	55%	$0
Ninth	40%	$0
Tenth	40%	$0
Eleventh	45%	$0
Twelfth – Sixtieth	50%	$0
	Total Hypothetical Coupons	**$85.002**

In Scenario 1, the hypothetical closing level of the underlier increases and decreases by varying amounts on each hypothetical coupon observation date. Because the hypothetical closing level of the underlier on the second and sixth hypothetical coupon observation dates is *greater than or equal to* the coupon trigger level, the total of the hypothetical coupons in Scenario 1 is $85.002. Because the hypothetical closing level of the underlier on all other hypothetical coupon observation dates is less than the coupon trigger level, no further coupons will be paid, including at maturity.

Scenario 2

Hypothetical Coupon Observation Date	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Underlier (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Coupon
First	30%	$0
Second	20%	$0
Third	25%	$0
Fourth	50%	$0
Fifth	45%	$0
Sixth	50%	$0
Seventh	40%	$0
Eighth	55%	$0
Ninth	55%	$0
Tenth	45%	$0
Eleventh	45%	$0
Twelfth – Sixtieth	40%	$0
	Total Hypothetical Coupons	**$0**

In Scenario 2, the hypothetical closing level of the underlier increases and decreases by varying amounts on each hypothetical coupon observation date. Because in each case the hypothetical closing level of the underlier on the related coupon observation date is *less than* the coupon trigger level, you will not receive a coupon payment on

the applicable hypothetical coupon payment date. Since this occurs on every hypothetical coupon observation date, the overall return you earn on your notes will be less than zero. Therefore, the total of the hypothetical coupons in Scenario 2 is $0.

Scenario 3

Hypothetical Coupon Observation Date	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Underlier (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Coupon
First	55%	$0
Second	50%	$0
Third	40%	$0
Fourth	60%	$0
Fifth	50%	$0
Sixth	**120%**	**$85.002**
	Total Hypothetical Coupons	**$85.002**

In Scenario 3, the hypothetical closing level of the underlier is *less than* the coupon trigger level on the first five hypothetical coupon observation dates but increases to a level that is *greater than* the initial underlier level on the sixth hypothetical coupon observation date. Because the hypothetical closing level of the underlier is *greater than* or *equal to* the initial underlier level on the sixth hypothetical coupon observation date (which is also the first hypothetical call observation date), your notes will be automatically called. Therefore, on the corresponding hypothetical call payment date, in addition to the hypothetical coupon of $85.002, you will receive an amount in cash equal to $1,000 for each $1,000 face amount of your notes.

Hypothetical Payment at Maturity

If the notes are not automatically called on any call observation date (i.e., on each call observation date the closing level of the underlier is *less than* the initial underlier level), the cash settlement amount we would deliver for each $1,000 face amount of your notes on the stated maturity date will depend on the performance of the underlier on the determination date, as shown in the table below. The table below assumes that **the notes have not been automatically called on a call observation date,** does not include the final coupon, if any, and reflects hypothetical cash settlement amounts that you could receive on the stated maturity date. If the final underlier level (as a percentage of the initial underlier level) is less than the coupon trigger level, you will not be paid a final coupon at maturity.

The levels in the left column of the table below represent hypothetical final underlier levels and are expressed as percentages of the initial underlier level. The amounts in the right column represent the hypothetical cash settlement amounts, based on the corresponding hypothetical final underlier level, and are expressed as percentages of the face amount of a note (rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of a percent). Thus, a hypothetical cash settlement amount of 100.000% means that the value of the cash payment that we would deliver for each $1,000 of the outstanding face amount of the offered notes on the stated maturity date would equal 100.000% of the face amount of a note, based on the corresponding hypothetical final underlier level and the assumptions noted above.

The Notes Have Not Been Automatically Called

Hypothetical Final Underlier Level (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount (as Percentage of Face Amount)
175.000%	100.000%*
150.000%	100.000%*
125.000%	100.000%*
100.000%	**100.000%***
90.000%	100.000%*
80.000%	100.000%*
70.000%	**100.000%***
60.000%	100.000%
50.000%	**100.000%**
49.999%	49.999%
40.000%	40.000%
25.000%	25.000%
0.000%	**0.000%**

*Does not include the final coupon

If, for example, the notes have not been automatically called on a call observation date and the final underlier level were determined to be 25.000% of the initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be 25.000% of the face amount of your notes, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you purchased your notes on the original issue date at the face amount and held them to the stated maturity date, you would lose 75.000% of your investment (if you purchased your notes at a premium to face amount you would lose a correspondingly higher percentage of your investment). In addition, if the final underlier level were determined to be 175.000% of the initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be limited to 100.000% of each $1,000 face amount of your notes, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you held your notes to the stated maturity date, you would not benefit from any increase in the final underlier level over the initial underlier level.

The cash settlement amounts shown above are entirely hypothetical; they are based on market prices for the underlier stocks that may not be achieved on the determination date and on assumptions that may prove to be erroneous. The actual market value of your notes on the stated maturity date or at any other time, including any time you may wish to sell your notes, may bear little relation to the hypothetical cash settlement amounts shown above, and these amounts should not be viewed as an indication of the financial return on an investment in the offered notes. The hypothetical cash settlement amounts on notes held to the stated maturity date in the examples above assume you purchased your notes at their face amount and have not been adjusted to reflect the actual issue price you pay for your notes. The return on your investment (whether positive or negative) in your notes will be affected by the amount you pay for your notes. If you purchase your notes for a price other than the face amount, the return on your investment will differ from, and may be significantly lower than, the hypothetical returns suggested by the above examples. Please read “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes — The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced By Many Unpredictable Factors” on page PS-16.

Payments on the notes are economically equivalent to the amounts that would be paid on a combination of other instruments. For example, payments on the notes are economically equivalent to a combination of an interest-bearing bond bought by the holder and one or more options entered into between the holder and us (with one or more implicit option premiums paid over time). The discussion in this paragraph does not modify or affect the terms of the notes or the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the notes, as described elsewhere in this pricing supplement.

We cannot predict the actual closing level of the underlier on any day, the final underlier level or what the market value of your notes will be on any particular trading day, nor can we predict the relationship between the closing level of the underlier and the market value of your notes at any time prior to the stated maturity date. The actual coupon payment, if any, that a holder of the notes will receive on each coupon payment date, the actual amount that you will receive at maturity, if any, and the rate of return on the offered notes will depend on whether or not the notes are automatically called, the actual initial underlier level, which we will set on the trade date, and on the actual closing level of the underlier on the coupon observation dates and the actual final underlier level determined by the calculation agent as described above. Moreover, the assumptions on which the hypothetical examples are based may turn out to be inaccurate. Consequently, the coupon to be paid in respect of your notes, if any, and the cash amount to be paid in respect of your notes on the stated maturity date, if any, may be very different from the information reflected in the examples above.

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC TO YOUR NOTES

An investment in your notes is subject to the risks described below, as well as the risks and considerations described in the accompanying prospectus, in the accompanying prospectus supplement, under "Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Indices" in the accompanying S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2 and under "Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes" in the accompanying general terms supplement no. 17,745. You should carefully review these risks and considerations as well as the terms of the notes described herein and in the accompanying prospectus, the accompanying prospectus supplement, the accompanying S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2 and the accompanying general terms supplement no. 17,745. Your notes are a riskier investment than ordinary debt securities. Also, your notes are not equivalent to investing directly in the underlier stocks, i.e., the stocks comprising the reference index. You should carefully consider whether the offered notes are appropriate given your particular circumstances.

Risks Related to Structure, Valuation and Secondary Market Sales

The Estimated Value of Your Notes At the Time the Terms of Your Notes Are Set On the Trade Date (as Determined By Reference to Pricing Models Used By GS&Co.) Is Less Than the Original Issue Price Of Your Notes

The original issue price for your notes exceeds the estimated value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date, as determined by reference to GS&Co.'s pricing models and taking into account our credit spreads. Such estimated value on the trade date is set forth above under "Estimated Value of Your Notes"; after the trade date, the estimated value as determined by reference to these models will be affected by changes in market conditions, the creditworthiness of GS Finance Corp., as issuer, the creditworthiness of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor, and other relevant factors. The price at which GS&Co. would initially buy or sell your notes (if GS&Co. makes a market, which it is not obligated to do), and the value that GS&Co. will initially use for account statements and otherwise, also exceeds the estimated value of your notes as determined by reference to these models. As agreed by GS&Co. and the distribution participants, this excess (i.e., the additional amount described under "Estimated Value of Your Notes") will decline to zero on a straight line basis over the period from the date hereof through the applicable date set forth above under "Estimated Value of Your Notes". Thereafter, if GS&Co. buys or sells your notes it will do so at prices that reflect the estimated value determined by reference to such pricing models at that time. The price at which GS&Co. will buy or sell your notes at any time also will reflect its then current bid and ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes.

In estimating the value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date, as disclosed above under "Estimated Value of Your Notes", GS&Co.'s pricing models consider certain variables, including principally our credit spreads, interest rates (forecasted, current and historical rates), volatility, price-sensitivity analysis and the time to maturity of the notes. These pricing models are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. As a result, the actual value you would receive if you sold your notes in the secondary market, if any, to others may differ, perhaps materially, from the estimated value of your notes determined by reference to our models due to, among other things, any differences in pricing models or assumptions used by others. See "— The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced By Many Unpredictable Factors" below.

The difference between the estimated value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date and the original issue price is a result of certain factors, including principally the underwriting discount and commissions, the expenses incurred in creating, documenting and marketing the notes, and an estimate of the difference between the amounts we pay to GS&Co. and the amounts GS&Co. pays to us in connection with your notes. We pay to GS&Co. amounts based on what we would pay to holders of a non-structured note with a similar maturity. In return for such payment, GS&Co. pays to us the amounts we owe under your notes.

In addition to the factors discussed above, the value and quoted price of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted. If GS&Co. makes a market in the notes, the price quoted by GS&Co. would reflect any changes in market conditions and other relevant factors, including any deterioration in our creditworthiness or perceived creditworthiness or the creditworthiness or perceived creditworthiness of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. These changes may adversely affect the value of your notes, including the price you may receive for your notes in any market making transaction. To the extent that GS&Co. makes a market in the notes, the quoted price will reflect the estimated value determined by reference to GS&Co.'s pricing models at that time, plus or minus its then current bid and ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes (and subject to the declining excess amount described above).

Furthermore, if you sell your notes, you will likely be charged a commission for secondary market transactions, or the price will likely reflect a dealer discount. This commission or discount will further reduce the proceeds you would receive for your notes in a secondary market sale.

There is no assurance that GS&Co. or any other party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price and, in this regard, GS&Co. is not obligated to make a market in the notes. See "Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes — Your Notes May Not Have an Active Trading Market" on page S-7 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 17,745.

The Notes Are Subject to the Credit Risk of the Issuer and the Guarantor

Although the coupons (if any) and return on the notes will be based on the performance of the underlier, the payment of any amount due on the notes is subject to the credit risk of GS Finance Corp., as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor of the notes. The notes are our unsecured obligations. Investors are dependent on our ability to pay all amounts due on the notes, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market's view of our creditworthiness. Similarly, investors are dependent on the ability of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor of the notes, to pay all amounts due on the notes, and therefore are also subject to its credit risk and to changes in the market's view of its creditworthiness. See "Description of the Notes We May Offer — Information About Our Medium-Term Notes, Series F Program — How the Notes Rank Against Other Debt" on page S-5 of the accompanying prospectus supplement and "Description of Debt Securities We May Offer – Guarantee by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc." on page 65 of the accompanying prospectus.

You May Lose Your Entire Investment in the Notes

You can lose your entire investment in the notes. Assuming your notes are not automatically called, the cash settlement amount on your notes, if any, on the stated maturity date will be based on the performance of the underlier as measured from the initial underlier level to the final underlier level on the determination date. If the final underlier level is *less than* the trigger buffer level, you will have a loss for each $1,000 of the face amount of your notes equal to the *product* of the underlier return *times* $1,000. Thus, you may lose your entire investment in the notes, which would include any premium to face amount you paid when you purchased the notes.

Also, the market price of your notes prior to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be, may be significantly lower than the purchase price you pay for your notes. Consequently, if you sell your notes before the stated maturity date, you may receive far less than the amount of your investment in the notes.

The Return on Your Notes May Change Significantly Despite Only a Small Change in the Level of the Underlier

If your notes are not automatically called and the final underlier level is less than the trigger buffer level, you will receive less than the face amount of your notes and you could lose all or a substantial portion of your investment in the notes. This means that while a decrease in the final underlier level to the trigger buffer level will not result in a loss of principal on the notes, a decrease in the final underlier level to less than the trigger buffer level will result in a loss of a significant portion of the face amount of the notes despite only a small change in the level of the underlier.

You May Not Receive a Coupon on Any Coupon Payment Date

If the closing level of the underlier on the related coupon observation date is *less than* the coupon trigger level, you will not receive a coupon payment on the applicable coupon payment date. If this occurs on every coupon observation date, the overall return you earn on your notes will be less than zero and such return will be less than you would have earned by investing in a note that bears interest at the prevailing market rate.

Although the coupon formula provides that, if the closing level of the underlier on the related coupon observation date is greater than or equal to the coupon trigger level, the coupon paid on the corresponding coupon payment date will be equal to (i) the *product* of $14.167 (1.4167% monthly, or the potential for up to approximately 17% per annum) *times* the number of coupon observation dates that have occurred up to and including the relevant coupon observation date *minus* (ii) the *sum* of all coupons previously paid, if any, you should be aware that, with respect to prior coupon observation dates that did not result in the payment of a coupon, you will not be compensated for any opportunity cost implied by inflation and other factors relating to the time value of money. Further, there is no guarantee that you will receive any coupon payment with respect to the notes at any time and you may lose your entire investment in the notes.

Your Notes Are Subject to Automatic Redemption

We will automatically call and redeem all, but not part, of your notes on a call payment date if, as measured on any call observation date, the closing level of the underlier is greater than or equal to the initial underlier level. Therefore, the term for your notes may be reduced. You will not receive any additional coupon payments after the notes are automatically called and you may not be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable return for a similar level of risk in the event the notes are automatically called prior to maturity. For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are automatically called, no discounts, commissions or fees described herein will be rebated or reduced.

The Coupon Does Not Reflect the Actual Performance of the Underlier from the Trade Date to Any Coupon Observation Date or from Coupon Observation Date to Coupon Observation Date

The coupon for each monthly coupon payment date is different from, and may be less than, a coupon determined based on the percentage difference of the closing level of the underlier between the trade date and any coupon observation date or between two coupon observation dates. Accordingly, the coupons, if any, on the notes may be less than the return you could earn on another instrument linked to the underlier that pays coupons based on the performance of the underlier from the trade date to any coupon observation date or from coupon observation date to coupon observation date.

The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced By Many Unpredictable Factors

When we refer to the market value of your notes, we mean the value that you could receive for your notes if you chose to sell them in the open market before the stated maturity date. A number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, will influence the market value of your notes, including:

- the level of the underlier;
- the volatility – i.e., the frequency and magnitude of changes – in the closing level of the underlier;
- the dividend rates of the underlier stocks;
- economic, financial, regulatory, political, military, public health and other events that affect stock markets generally and the underlier stocks, and which may affect the closing level of the underlier;
- interest rates and yield rates in the market;
- the time remaining until your notes mature; and
- our creditworthiness and the creditworthiness of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., whether actual or perceived, and including actual or anticipated upgrades or downgrades in our credit ratings or the credit ratings of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. or changes in other credit measures.

Without limiting the foregoing, the market value of your notes may be negatively impacted by increasing interest rates. Such adverse impact of increasing interest rates could be significantly enhanced in notes with longer-dated maturities, the market values of which are generally more sensitive to increasing interest rates.

These factors may influence the market value of your notes if you sell your notes before maturity, including the price you may receive for your notes in any market making transaction. If you sell your notes prior to maturity, you may receive less than the face amount of your notes. You cannot predict the future performance of the underlier based on its historical performance.

If You Purchase Your Notes at a Premium to Face Amount, the Return on Your Investment Will Be Lower Than the Return on Notes Purchased at Face Amount and the Impact of Certain Key Terms of the Notes Will Be Negatively Affected

The cash settlement amount you will be paid for your notes on the stated maturity date, if any, or the amount you will be paid on a call payment date will not be adjusted based on the issue price you pay for the notes. If you purchase notes at a price that differs from the face amount of the notes, then the return on your investment in such notes held to a call payment date or the stated maturity date will differ from, and may be substantially less than, the return on notes purchased at face amount. If you purchase your notes at a premium to face amount and hold them to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, the return on your investment in the notes will be lower than it would have been had you purchased the notes at face amount or a discount to face amount.

You Have No Rights in Any Futures Contract Tracked By the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index

Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any futures contract tracked by the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of your notes will have any rights with respect to the futures contracts tracked by the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index, including any rights of a holder of the

futures contracts. Your notes will be paid in cash and you will have no right to receive delivery of any futures contract tracked by the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index.

You Have No Shareholder Rights or Rights to Receive Any Underlier Stock

Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any of the underlier stocks. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of your notes will have any rights with respect to the underlier stocks, including any voting rights, any rights to receive dividends or other distributions, any rights to make a claim against the underlier stocks or any other rights of a holder of the underlier stocks. Your notes will be paid in cash, as will any coupon payments, and you will have no right to receive delivery of any underlier stocks.

We May Sell an Additional Aggregate Face Amount of the Notes at a Different Issue Price

At our sole option, we may decide to sell an additional aggregate face amount of the notes subsequent to the date of this pricing supplement. The issue price of the notes in the subsequent sale may differ substantially (higher or lower) from the original issue price you paid as provided on the cover of this pricing supplement.

Additional Risks Related to the Underlier

You should not invest in the notes without also reading the S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2 in full, including the sections entitled "The S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices" and "Additional Risk Factors Specific to The Indices."

Notes Linked to the Underlier Are Not Suitable For All Investors and Should Be Purchased Only By Investors Who Understand Leverage Risk; the Underlier May Have Leveraged Exposure to the Underlying Futures Index in Falling Stock Markets

Notes linked to the underlier are not suitable for all investors. In particular, notes linked to the underlier will entail leverage risk and should be purchased only by investors who understand leverage risk, including the risks inherent in providing up to 500% leveraged exposure to the underlying futures index, the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index. Investors should be aware that the use of leverage will magnify and accelerate any negative performance of the underlier.

For example, assuming the maximum leverage factor of 500% is applied to the underlier in order to achieve its predefined volatility target, for every 1% decrease in the closing level of the underlying futures index, the closing level of the underlier would decline by 5% (excluding any decline due to the application of a decrement feature). Accordingly, any note linked to the underlier is only suitable for investors who understand and can bear the risks associated with up to 5 times magnified declines in the performance of the underlier that result from declines in the closing level of the underlying futures index.

In addition, in a falling stock market, the underlier may be exposed to more than 100% of the losses in the underlying futures index and the underlier may likely experience lower returns than the underlying futures index.

The Underlier Is Subject to Risks Associated With Leveraged Exposure and There Is a Greater Risk You Will Receive Less Than the Face Amount of Your Notes Relative to Notes Linked to the Underlying Futures Index, Assuming All Other Terms Remain the Same

The underlier is designed to provide a target volatility overlay to the base index, and the volatility target level is generally achieved through leveraged exposure to the underlying futures index. To the extent that the realized volatility is greater than the volatility target, the underlier would generally be decreasing its exposure to the underlying futures index, and to the extent that the realized volatility is less than the volatility target, the underlier would generally be increasing its exposure to the underlying futures index. Because the underlier may have leveraged exposure to the underlying futures index, the underlier may be more volatile than the underlying futures index and daily changes in the level of the underlying futures index may have a greater impact on the underlier than the underlying futures index, which does not contain a leverage component.

In addition, a base index is calculated for the underlier, which is designed to adjust exposure to the underlying futures index using certain calendar-based signals and price patterns in an attempt to overweight or underweight exposures depending on market conditions. Because the base index calculated for the underlier is designed to provide exposure to the underlying futures index based on these calendar-based signals and price patterns, which generally provide leveraged exposure to the underlying futures index in the base index, daily changes in

the level of the underlying futures index may have a greater impact on the underlier than the underlying futures index, which does not contain a leverage component.

The Underlier is Subject to Risks Associated With a Cap on the Daily Change in Leverage

The underlier is subject to a maximum daily change in exposure to the Underlying Futures Index of 100%, with a total maximum exposure of 500%. The maximum daily change in leverage may result in the underlier leveraging up more slowly in the event of a market rally compared to an identical index that does not cap the amount of daily leverage change. In addition, the same feature may result in the underlier deleveraging less quickly in the event of a market drawdown compared to an identical index that does not have a cap on daily leverage change.

In addition, the underlier is subject to a cap on the daily change in leverage of the base index. A base index is calculated for the underlier, which is designed to adjust exposure to the underlying futures index using certain calendar-based signals and price patterns in an attempt to overweight or underweight exposures depending on market conditions. On each index calculation day, the aggregate weight of the signals in the base index cannot increase or decrease by more than 35% from the previous index calculation day. As a result, the performance of the underlier may be worse than if no cap on the increase or decrease of the aggregate weight of the signals in the base index were applied. In addition, the base weight cannot exceed 135% and cannot effectively go lower than 90% based on how the signals are formulated.

There Is No Assurance that Calculating Realized Volatility as the Average of Short-Term Volatility and Long-Term Volatility Is the Best Way to Measure Realized Volatility

With regard to the underlier, “realized volatility” is a measurement of variations in the historical daily returns of the base index that is calculated as the average of short-term volatility and long-term volatility by reference to either a “short term” or “long term” decay factor, as applicable. When the volatility of the base index increases (or decreases), short-term volatility will increase (or decrease) more quickly than long-term volatility. Generally, a higher “decay factor” gives relatively greater weight to older data, reflecting a longer-term perspective. There is no assurance that calculating realized volatility in this manner is the best way to measure realized volatility. For example, it is possible that exclusively relying on short-term volatility or long-term volatility or on the greater of or lesser of short-term volatility and long-term volatility is a more reliable way to measure realized volatility. Further, if realized volatility were calculated in a different manner, the underlier would perform differently, including potentially having higher returns.

There Is No Guarantee that the Underlier Will Achieve the Volatility Target

The exposure of the underlier to the underlying futures index is subject to a maximum leverage factor of 500% and a cap on daily leverage change of 100%, which may limit the ability of the underlier to fully achieve the volatility target, if achieving the volatility target would require a leverage factor in excess of the maximum leverage factor or the cap on daily leverage change. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the underlier will achieve the volatility target.

In addition, the underlier adjusts its exposure to the underlying futures index in an attempt to achieve the volatility target at the close of each index calculation day based on the realized volatility of the base index from the index calculation day that is two index calculation days prior to the current index calculation day. Due to the fact that realized volatility can fluctuate significantly during a single day, the leverage factor will not reflect the realized volatility of the base index as of that index calculation day. As a result, there is no guarantee that the underlier will achieve the volatility target and it is possible that the underlier may have greater exposure to the underlying futures index when the level of the underlying futures index is decreasing than it would have had if the leverage factor were calculated based on more current levels of realized volatility.

The Underlier is Subject to Risks Associated with the Use of Signals

The base index calculated for the underlier provides exposure to the underlying futures index based on four signals including (1) the mean reversion signal, (2) the Federal Open Market Committee schedule signal, (3) the turn-of-the-month mean reversion signal and (4) the turn-of-the-month long signal. The signal methodology used by the underlier may not be successful. The weight of the underlying futures index will be adjusted, in part, based upon the signals, which may not function as expected in the future or under different market conditions. The signals may not perform as expected should market environments change, and such signals’ effectiveness may wane, disappear or reverse over time. If the effectiveness of the signals wanes, disappears or reverses, the

changes to the weight of the underlying futures index in the base index as a result of the signals will no longer reflect the underlying assumptions of such signals and the performance of the underlier may suffer. No assurance can be given that the signal-based methodology on which the underlier is based will be successful or that a structured investment linked to the underlier will outperform a structured investment linked to any alternative methodology (whether or not using a signal-based methodology) that might be employed in respect of the underlying futures index or the underlying asset.

In addition, the underlier may be adversely affected by an overlap between the signals. Moreover, the aggregate weight of the signals in the base index cannot increase or decrease by more than 35% from the previous index calculation day and the base weight cannot exceed 135% and cannot effectively go lower than 90% based on how the signals are formulated. As a result, the exposure to the underlying futures index may be higher or lower than would have been the case had only one of the signals been applied and the performance of the underlier may be worse than if only one of the signals were applied or no maximum exposure limits were applied.

The Underlier is Subject to Risks Associated with Turn-of-the-Month Signals

The underlier provides exposure to the underlying futures index based on turn-of-the-month signals, including the turn-of-the-month mean reversion signal and the turn-of-the-month long signal (collectively, the “TOM signals”). The TOM signals seek to capitalize on the view that equities may mean revert during the final days of a given month if equities have performed negatively that month while the first days of a new month generally yield positive returns for equity securities. However, there is no guarantee that the level of the underlying futures index will rise during these periods and unexpected market conditions or other external events may cause the level of the underlying futures index to fall during these periods. No assurance can be given that the TOM signals will be successful or that they will outperform any alternative strategy.

The Underlier is Subject to Risks Associated with the Mean Reversion Signal

The underlier provides exposure to the underlying futures index based on the mean reversion signal. The mean reversion signal seeks to capitalize on the view that in the short term, the underlying futures index will increase or decrease in value in the opposite direction of the historical increases or decreases in its value. There is no guarantee that the actual performance of the underlying futures index will exhibit any mean reversion and any sustained decline in the level of the underlying futures index at a time when the mean reversion methodology would suggest that the level should increase may result in unexpected losses, which could be significant. No assurance can be given that the mean reversion signal will be successful or that it will outperform any alternative strategy.

The Underlier is Subject to Risks Associated with the Federal Open Market Committee Schedule Signal

The underlier provides exposure to the underlying futures index based on the Federal Open Market Committee schedule signal. The FOMC signal seeks to capitalize on the view that equities may outperform going into and on the days of an FOMC statement day. There is no guarantee that the level of the underlying futures index will rise during these periods and unexpected market conditions or other external events may cause the level of the underlying futures index to fall going into and on the days of an FOMC statement day. No assurance can be given that the FOMC signal will be successful or that it will outperform any alternative strategy.

The Underlier May Be Significantly Uninvested

On an index calculation day, the exposure of the underlier to the underlying futures index may be less than 100% when the realized volatility of the base index is above the volatility target. In addition, the weight of the underlying futures index in the base index may be less than 100%, based upon certain calendar-based signals and price patterns that may underweight exposures depending on market conditions. If the underlier’s exposure to the underlying futures index is less than 100%, the underlier will not be fully invested, and any uninvested portion will earn no return. The underlier may be significantly uninvested on any given day and will realize only a portion of any gains due to appreciation of the underlying asset on any such day. The decrement is deducted daily from the underlier, even when the underlier is not fully invested, which means that any portion of the underlier that is uninvested in the underlying futures index cannot offset the decrement or contribute to positive performance of the underlier.

The Level of the Underlier Reflects a Per Annum Daily Decrement

The underlier is subject to a *per annum* daily decrement, which is a fixed percentage of the respective underlier level that is applied daily. As a result of such decrement, the level of the underlier will trail the value of a hypothetical identical index without a decrement.

The decrement will have the effect of offsetting positive returns, and worsening negative returns, on the performance of the underlier and will result in a drag on the performance of the underlier. The decrement will adversely affect the performance of the underlier in all cases, whether the underlier appreciates or depreciates. The underlier will not appreciate unless the return of its investment strategy is sufficient to offset the negative effects of the decrement, and then only to the extent that the return of its investment strategy is greater than the decrement. As a result of the decrement, the level of the underlier may decline even if the return of its investment strategy is positive.

The Amount of the Decrement Applied to the Underlier May Outweigh Any Intended Benefits of the Decrement Feature

The inclusion of a decrement is intended to permit the economic terms of structured investments linked to the underlier to be more favorable to investors than the terms that would otherwise be available on a hypothetical identical index without a decrement, assuming that the estimated value of the structured investments and market conditions are held constant and that all other structural features of the structured investments are the same.

However, for the underlier, any improvement in the economic terms of a structured investment linked to an underlier may not be sufficient to offset the negative effect of the application of the daily decrement to the underlier performance. There can be no assurance that the decrement feature will actually result in the terms of a structured note linked to the underlier having terms that are more favorable to investors than would otherwise be available on a hypothetical identical index without a decrement.

The Underlier May Realize Significant Losses if It Is Not Consistently Successful in Increasing Exposure to the Underlying Futures Index in Advance of Increases in the Underlying Futures Index and Reducing Exposure to the Underlying Futures Index in Advance of Declines in the Underlying Futures Index

The underlier methodology is premised on several key market-based assumptions: (1) that there will be an inverse relationship between performance and volatility, so that the underlying futures index will tend to increase in times of lower volatility and decline in times of higher volatility; (2) that the signals will be effective in adjusting the underlier's exposure to the underlying futures index and that their underlying assumptions about market performance and timing will be accurate; and (3) that, for the underlier, any improvement in the economic terms of a structured investment linked to the underlier will be sufficient to offset the negative effect of the application of a daily decrement to underlier performance. If any of these assumptions does not prove to be consistently correct, then the underlier may perform poorly as a result of having highly leveraged exposure to the underlying futures index at a time of declines and/or having reduced exposure to the underlying futures index at a time of increases.

The Underlier May Not Be Successful or Outperform Any Alternative Strategy that Might Be Employed in Respect of the Underlying Futures Index

No assurance can be given that the investment strategy on which the underlier is based will be successful or that a structured investment linked to the underlier will outperform a structured investment linked to any alternative strategy that might be employed with respect to the underlying futures index.

An Affiliate of GS Finance Corp. Coordinated with the Underlier Sponsor in the Development of the Underlier

An affiliate of GS Finance Corp. coordinated with the underlier sponsor in its development of the guidelines governing the composition and calculation of the underlier.

The underlier sponsor can implement policies, make judgments or enact changes to the underlier's methodology that could negatively affect the performance of the underlier. The underlier sponsor can also alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the underlier. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the notes. The underlier sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating, maintaining or revising the underlier.

In addition, an affiliate of GS Finance Corp. was responsible for developing the guidelines governing the composition and calculation of the underlier, which could have an impact, positive or negative, on the levels of the underlier and the value of your notes. GS Finance Corp. was under no obligation to consider your interests as an investor in the notes in its role in developing the guidelines governing the underlier. Furthermore, the inclusion of the underlying futures index in the underlier is not an investment recommendation by the Issuer, the Guarantor (if applicable) or any of their affiliates of the underlying futures index.

The Underlier Has a Limited Operating History

The notes are linked to the performance of the underlier, which was launched on December 27, 2024. Because the underlier has no live underlier level history prior to that date, limited live historical underlier level information will be available for you to consider in making an independent investigation of the underlier performance, which may make it difficult for you to make an informed decision with respect to the notes.

The hypothetical performance data prior to the launch of the underlier on December 27, 2024 refers to simulated performance data created by applying the underlier's calculation methodology to historical prices of the underlying futures index. Such simulated hypothetical performance data has been produced by the retroactive application of a back-tested methodology. No future performance of the underlier can be predicted based on the simulated hypothetical performance data or the historical underlier performance information as described herein.

If the Closing Level of the Underlier Becomes Zero or Negative, the Closing Level of the Underlier Will Remain Zero, Which Would Adversely Impact the Amount Payable on Your Notes and You Will Lose Your Entire Investment in the Notes

The underlier is designed to provide a target volatility overlay to the base index, and the volatility target level is generally achieved through leveraged exposure to the underlying futures index, which means that any decrease in the level of the underlying futures index will result in a larger decrease in the level of the underlier. If the closing level of the underlier becomes zero or negative on any trading day, the underlier sponsor may discontinue or restart the underlier. Regardless of whether the underlier sponsor discontinues or restarts the underlier and notwithstanding anything to the contrary provided under "Terms and Conditions — Discontinuance or modification of the underlier" above, the closing level of the underlier will remain zero for the remainder of the term of your notes (even if the underlier is discontinued and even if the underlier is restarted with a new base value). Thus, you may not receive any coupon payment with respect to the notes at any time and you will lose your entire investment in the notes.

Under Certain Circumstances, Your Notes May Have a Higher Risk of Automatic Redemption Than Notes Linked to the Underlying Futures Index

We will automatically call and redeem all, but not part, of your notes on a call payment date if, as measured on any call observation date, the closing level of the underlier, is greater than or equal to the initial underlier level. Because the underlier is designed to provide leveraged exposure to the underlying futures index, the underlier will be more volatile than the underlying futures index and daily changes in the level of the underlying futures index will necessarily have a greater impact on the underlier than the underlying futures index, which does not contain a leverage component. As a result, under certain circumstances, your notes may have a greater risk of being automatically called prior to the stated maturity date, as compared to notes linked to the underlying futures index (which does not contain a leverage component), assuming all other terms remained the same. Therefore, the term for your notes may be reduced. You will not receive any additional coupon payments after the notes are automatically called and you may not be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable return for a similar level of risk in the event the notes are automatically called prior to maturity. For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are automatically called, no discounts, commissions or fees described herein will be rebated or reduced.

Risks Relating to the Underlying Futures Index, Reference Index and Underlying Asset

The Underlying Futures Index Is Expected to Underperform the Total Return Performance of the S&P 500® Index Because of an Implicit Financing Cost

The underlying futures index is a futures-based index. As a futures-based index, it is expected to reflect not only the total return performance of its reference index (the S&P 500® Index), but also the implicit cost of a financed position in that reference index. The cost of this financed position will adversely affect the value of the underlying

futures index. Any increase in market interest rates will be expected to further increase this implicit financing cost and will increase the negative effect on the performance of the underlying futures index. Because of this implicit financing cost, the underlying futures index is expected to underperform the total return performance of the S&P 500® Index. In addition, in a high interest rate environment, the underlying futures index may even underperform the price return performance of the S&P 500® Index.

The Policies of the Underlier Sponsor and Changes that Affect the Underlying Futures Index or the Securities Comprising the Reference Index Could Affect the Payment Amount on Your Notes and Their Market Value

The policies of the underlier sponsor concerning the calculation of the level of the underlier, additions, deletions or substitutions of securities comprising the reference index, the S&P 500® Index, and the manner in which changes affecting the securities comprising the reference index or its issuers, such as stock dividends, reorganizations or mergers, are reflected in the level of the underlying futures index or the reference index, as applicable, could affect the level of the underlier and, therefore, the amount payable on your notes and the market value of your notes. The amount payable on your notes and their market value could also be affected if the underlier sponsor changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the level of the underlier or if the underlier sponsor discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the level of the underlier, in which case it may become difficult to determine the market value of your notes. If events such as these occur, the calculation agent for the notes — which initially will be GS&Co., our affiliate — may determine the closing level of the underlying futures index — and thus the amount payable on your notes — in a manner it considers appropriate, in its sole discretion. We describe the discretion that the calculation agent of the notes will have in determining the closing level of the underlier on any trading day and the amount payable on your notes more fully under “Terms and Conditions — Discontinuance or modification of the underlier” above. See also “Discontinuance or Modification of an Underlier That Is an Index or an Exchange-Traded Fund” on page S-28 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 17,745.

Except to the Extent The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Is One of the Companies Whose Common Stock Comprises the Reference Index, and Except to the Extent That We or Our Affiliates May Currently or in the Future Own Securities of, or Engage in Business With, the Issuers of Securities Comprising the Reference Index or Own the Underlying Asset, There Is No Affiliation Between Us and the Issuers of Securities Comprising the Reference Index

The underlying futures index is linked to the underlying asset, currently listed for trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The common stock of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. is one of the securities comprising the reference index. In addition, we or our affiliates may currently or from time to time in the future own securities of, or engage in business with, the issuers of securities comprising the reference index or own the underlying asset. We are not otherwise affiliated with the issuers of securities comprising the reference index or the sponsor of the reference index. Neither we nor any of our affiliates have participated in the preparation of any publicly available information or made any “due diligence” investigation or inquiry with respect to the underlying futures index or the reference index, any of the other issuers of the securities comprising the reference index or the underlying asset. You, as an investor in your notes, should make your own investigation into the underlying futures index, the reference index, the issuers of the securities comprising the reference index and the E-mini S&P 500 futures contracts. See “Background on the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index” and “Background on the S&P 500® Index” in the accompanying S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2 for additional information about the underlying futures index, the E-mini S&P 500 futures contracts and the reference index.

None of the issuers of securities comprising the reference index are involved in the offering of your notes in any way and none of them have any obligation of any sort with respect to your notes. Thus, none of the issuers of securities comprising the reference index have any obligation to take your interests into consideration for any reason, including in taking any corporate actions that might adversely affect the level of the underlying futures index or the reference index or making any investment decision for the underlying futures index or the reference index.

Linking to an Equity Futures Contract Is Different from Linking to the Underlier or the Underlying Futures Index

The underlying futures index is linked to the underlying asset, the E-mini S&P 500 futures contract, currently listed for trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Consequently, the return on your notes will be related to the performance of an equity futures contract and not the reference index. On a given day, a "futures price" is the price at which market participants may agree to buy or sell the asset underlying a futures contract in the future, and the "spot price" is the current price of such underlying asset for immediate delivery. A variety of factors can lead to a disparity between the price of a futures contract at a given point in time and the spot price of its underlying asset, such as the expected dividend yields of any stocks that comprise such underlying asset, the implicit financing cost associated with the futures contract and market expectations related to the future price of the futures contract's underlying asset. Purchasing an equity futures contract is similar to borrowing money to buy the underlying asset of such futures contract because it enables an investor to gain exposure to such underlying asset without having to pay the full cost of such exposure up front, and therefore entails a financing cost. As a result, the underlier is expected to reflect not only the performance of the reference index, but also the implicit financing cost in the underlying asset contract, among other factors. Such implicit financing cost will adversely affect the level of the underlier. Any increase in market interest rates will be expected to further increase this implicit financing cost and will have an adverse effect on the level of the underlier and, therefore, the value of and return on the notes.

The price movement of a futures contract is typically correlated with the movements of the price of its underlying asset, but the correlation is generally imperfect, and price movements in the spot market may not be reflected in the futures market (and vice versa). Accordingly, your notes may underperform a similar investment that more directly reflects the return on the reference index.

Negative Roll Yields Will Adversely Affect the Level of the Underlier Over Time and Therefore the Amount Payable on the Notes

The underlying futures index is linked to the underlying asset rather than the reference index. Futures contracts normally specify a certain date for cash settlement of a financial future (such as a futures contract on a securities index) or delivery of the underlying physical commodity for a deliverable future. As the exchange-traded futures contract that comprises the underlier approaches expiration, it is replaced by a similar contract that has a later expiration. Thus, for example, a futures contract purchased and held in September may specify a December expiration. As time passes, the contract expiring in December may be replaced by a contract for delivery in March. This process is referred to as "rolling."

As a futures contract approaches expiration, its value will generally approach the spot price of its underlying asset because by expiration it will closely represent a contract to buy or sell such underlying asset for immediate delivery. If the market for a futures contract is in "contango," where the price of the futures contract with a later expiration date during a rolling period is higher than the spot price of its underlying asset, then the value of such futures contract would tend to decline over time (assuming the spot price and other relevant factors remain unchanged), because the higher futures price would decline as it approaches the lower spot price by expiration. This negative effect on the futures price is referred to as a negative "carry" or "roll yield" and is realized over the term of such contract. A negative roll yield will adversely affect the level of the underlier over time and therefore the amount payable on the notes. Because of the potential effects of negative roll yields, it is possible for the level of the underlier to decrease significantly over time even when the level of the reference index is stable or increasing.

Futures Contracts Are Not Assets with Intrinsic Value

The underlying futures index is linked to the underlying asset currently listed for trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Trading in futures contracts transfers the risk of future price movements from one market participant to another. This means that for every gain, there is an equal and offsetting loss. Futures contracts themselves are not assets with intrinsic value, and simply reflect, in the case of cash-settled contracts, certain rights to payment or obligations to make payments to the other party to the contract. Accordingly, market participants taking the opposite side of the underlying asset trades may believe that the level of the reference index will move against the interests of the underlying futures index.

You Have No Rights in Any Futures Contract Tracked By the Underlying Futures Index

Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any futures contract tracked by the underlying futures index. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of your notes will have any rights with respect to the futures contracts tracked by the underlying futures index, including any rights of a holder of the futures contracts. Your notes will be paid in cash and you will have no right to receive delivery of any futures contract tracked by the underlying futures index.

Owning the Notes Is Not the Same as Directly Owning the Underlier Stocks or Futures Contract Directly or Indirectly Tracked by the Underlying Futures Index

Your return on the notes will not reflect the return you would have realized on a direct investment in the underlying asset currently listed for trading on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange or any of the underlier stocks comprising the reference index. For example, as an investor in the notes, you will not have rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights, including voting rights, with respect to any underlier stocks comprising the reference index. The calculation agent for the notes will calculate the amount payable to you at maturity by reference to the level of the underlier on the determination date, and will not include the amount of any of those dividend payments or other distributions. Therefore, the return on your investment will not be the same as the return based on the purchase of any stocks or futures contracts that are tracked directly or indirectly by the underlying futures index.

Suspension or Disruptions of Market Trading in Stocks or Futures Contracts May Adversely Affect the Value of the Notes

Securities markets and futures markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and intervention. In addition, futures markets typically have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in some futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits,” and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a “limit price.” Once the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at a price beyond the limit, or trading may be limited for a specified period of time. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at potentially disadvantageous times or prices. These circumstances could affect the level of the underlying futures index and, therefore, could adversely affect the level of the underlier and the payments on the notes.

Risks Related to Tax

The Tax Consequences of an Investment in Your Notes Are Uncertain

The tax consequences of an investment in your notes are uncertain, both as to the timing and character of any inclusion in income in respect of your notes.

The Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) announced in 2007 that it is considering issuing guidance regarding the tax treatment of an instrument such as your notes, and any such guidance could adversely affect the value and the tax treatment of your notes. Among other things, the IRS may decide to require the holders to accrue ordinary income on a current basis (in an amount different from that described herein) and recognize ordinary income on payment at maturity, and could subject non-U.S. investors to withholding tax. In addition, members of Congress have proposed legislative changes to the tax treatment of derivative contracts. It is not possible to predict whether a similar or identical bill will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your notes. We describe these developments in more detail under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences – United States Holders – Possible Change in Law” below. You should consult your tax advisor about this matter. Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, GS Finance Corp. intends to continue treating the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” below unless and until such time as Congress, the Treasury Department or the IRS determine that some other treatment is more appropriate. Please also consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax and any other applicable tax consequences to you of owning your notes in your particular circumstances.

Non-United States Holders Should Note that Persons Having Withholding Responsibility in Respect of the Notes May Withhold on any Coupon Payment Paid to a Non-U.S. Holder, Generally at a Rate of 30%

Non-United States holders should review the section entitled "Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences – Non-United States Holders" regarding the withholding tax consequences for coupon payments on the notes. Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment (including the applicability of withholding) of the coupon payments on the notes is uncertain, persons having withholding responsibility in respect of the notes may withhold on any coupon payment paid to a non-United States holder, generally at a rate of 30%. To the extent that we have (or an affiliate of ours has) withholding responsibility in respect of the notes, we expect to so withhold.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding May Apply to Payments on Your Notes, Including as a Result of the Failure of the Bank or Broker Through Which You Hold the Notes to Provide Information to Tax Authorities

Please see the discussion under "United States Taxation — Taxation of Debt Securities — Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding" in the accompanying prospectus for a description of the applicability of FATCA to payments made on your notes.

THE UNDERLIER

The S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER is designed to provide exposure to the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index with a rules-based overlay that adjusts exposure to the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index on a daily basis. Leverage is applied to the weight of the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index to attempt to achieve a predefined volatility target of 40%, with a maximum exposure to the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index of 500%. A base index is calculated for the underlier, which is designed to adjust exposure to the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index using certain calendar-based signals and price patterns in an attempt to overweight or underweight exposures depending on market conditions. A per annum deduction that is a fixed percentage of the underlier level, known as a decrement, is applied daily, which has the effect of offsetting positive returns on the performance of the underlier and will result in a drag on the performance of the underlier. **No assurance can be given that the investment strategy used to construct the underlier will achieve its intended results or that a structured investment linked to the underlier will be successful or will outperform any alternative index or strategy that might reference the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index.** For additional information on the underlier, see the accompanying S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2 and October 2026 S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER Supplement Addendum; see also “Index Summary” above.

Historical Closing Levels of the Underlier

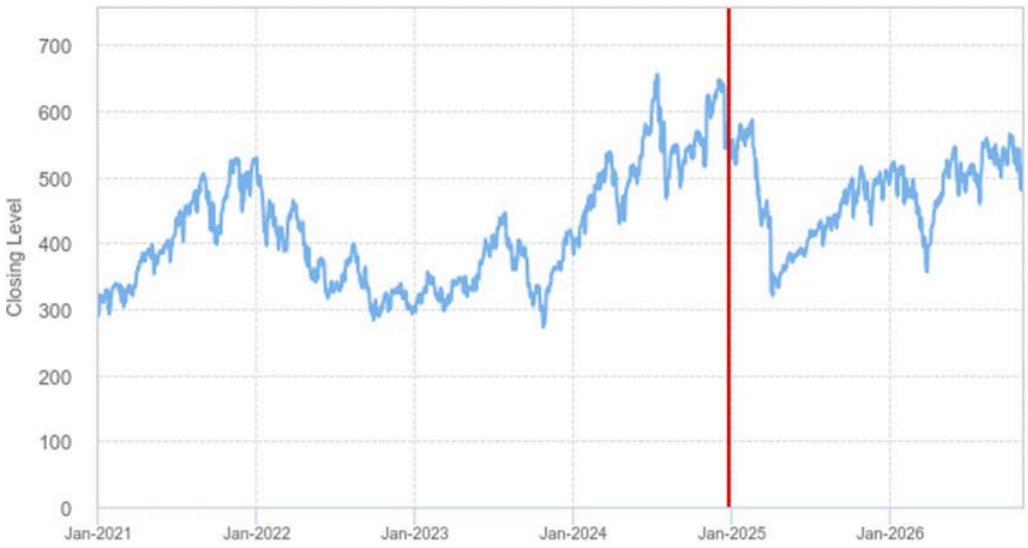
The closing level of the underlier has fluctuated in the past and may, in the future, experience significant fluctuations. **In particular, the underlier has recently experienced extreme and unusual volatility.** Any historical upward or downward trend in the closing level of the underlier during the period shown below is not an indication that the underlier is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the life of your notes.

You should not take the historical closing levels of the underlier as an indication of the future performance of the underlier, including because of the volatility described above. We cannot give you any assurance that the future performance of the underlier or the underlier stocks will result in you receiving any coupon payments or receiving the outstanding face amount of your notes on the stated maturity date.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates make any representation to you as to the performance of the underlier. Before investing in the offered notes, you should consult publicly available information to determine the levels of the underlier between the date of this pricing supplement and the date of your purchase of the offered notes **and, given the recent volatility described above, you should pay particular attention to recent levels of the underlier**. The actual performance of the underlier over the life of the offered notes, as well as the cash settlement amount at maturity, may bear little relation to the historical levels shown below.

The graph below shows the daily closing levels of the underlier from January 1, 2021 through November 4, 2026 (using hypothetical performance data and historical closing levels). As a result, the following graph does not reflect the global financial crisis which began in 2008, which had a materially negative impact on the price of most equity securities and, as a result, the level of most equity indices. Since the underlier was launched on December 27, 2024 and has a limited operating history, the graph includes hypothetical performance data for the underlier prior to its launch on December 27, 2024. The hypothetical performance data prior to December 27, 2024 was obtained from the underlier sponsor’s website, without independent verification. The historical closing levels from December 27, 2024 to November 4, 2026 were obtained from Bloomberg Financial Services, without independent verification. (In the graph, the hypothetical historical closing levels can be found to the left of the vertical solid line marker and the historical closing levels can be found to the right of the vertical solid line marker.) You should not take the hypothetical performance data or historical levels of the underlier as an indication of the future performance of the underlier.

Historical Performance of the S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER



Comparative Performance of the S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER and the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index

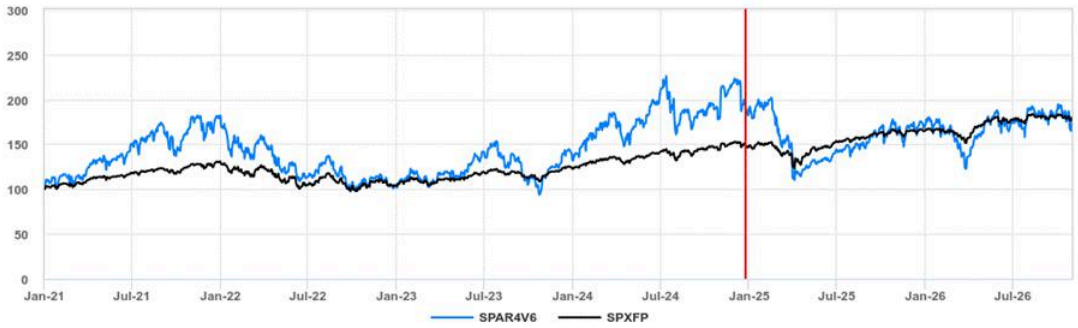
The graph below shows the performance, from January 1, 2021 through November 4, 2026, of the underlier and the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index.

For comparative purposes, each of the underlier and the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index have been adjusted to have a closing level of 100.00 on January 1, 2021 by dividing the applicable closing level on each day by that index's closing level on January 1, 2021 and multiplying the quotient by 100.00.

Since the underlier was launched on December 27, 2024 and has a limited operating history, the graph includes hypothetical performance data for the underlier prior to its launch on December 27, 2024. The hypothetical performance data for the underlier prior to December 27, 2024 used to create this graph was obtained from the underlier sponsor's website, without independent verification. The daily historical closing levels of the underlier from December 27, 2024 to November 4, 2026 used to create this graph were obtained from Bloomberg Financial Services, without independent verification. (In the graph, historical closing levels can be found to the right of the vertical solid line marker.) The daily historical closing levels of the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index from January 1, 2021 through November 4, 2026 used to create this graph were obtained from Bloomberg Financial Services, without independent verification. You should not take this graph, the hypothetical performance data of the underlier or the historical closing levels of the indices used to create this graph as an indication of the future performance of any index, including the underlier, or the correlation (if any) between the level of the underlier and the level of the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index.

As described above, the leverage factor causes the underlier to be more volatile than the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index and therefore causes the underlier to underperform the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index when the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index declines. This underperformance will be especially dramatic when the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index experiences a rapid and significant decline between the measurement of realized volatility of the base index on the index calculation day that is two index calculation days prior to the current index calculation day ("T – 2") and the calculation of the leverage factor on an index calculation day ("T").

Comparative Performance of the S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER and the S&P 500® Futures Excess Return Index



SUPPLEMENTAL DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following section supplements and, to the extent of any inconsistency, supersedes the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus contained in the "United States Taxation" section. This section, when read in conjunction with certain subsections of the "United States Taxation" section in the accompanying prospectus referenced herein, represents the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, counsel to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and GS Finance Corp. ("our counsel").

This section is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the notes. It generally assumes that you will purchase a note for cash at its stated principal amount and hold it as a capital asset for tax purposes within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Prospective investors who purchase notes at a different time or for a different price may have consequences that differ from those described below. This section is only a summary of the general tax characteristics and treatment of the notes and does not describe all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, including any differing tax consequences that may be applicable to you if you are, for instance:

- a dealer or trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting with respect to the notes;
- a financial institution;
- a life insurance company;
- a "regulated investment company";
- a "real estate investment trust";
- an accrual method taxpayer subject to special tax accounting rules as a result of its use of financial statements;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a partnership;
- a person that owns the notes as a hedge or that is hedged against interest rate risks;
- a person that owns the notes as part of a "straddle" or conversion transaction for tax purposes or who has entered into a "constructive sale" with respect to a note; or
- a United States holder (as defined below) whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the notes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partnership holding the notes or a partner in such a partnership, you should consult your tax advisor as to your particular U.S. federal tax consequences of holding and disposing of the notes.

Although this section is based on the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations under the Code, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect, no statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how your notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, as a result, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in your notes are uncertain. Moreover, these laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. This discussion does not address the effects of any applicable state, local or non-U.S. tax laws or the potential application of the Medicare tax or any alternative minimum tax.

You should consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax and other tax consequences of your investment in the notes, including the application of state, local or other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

United States Holders

This subsection describes the tax consequences to you if you are a United States holder. You are a United States holder if you are a beneficial owner of notes and you are:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a domestic corporation; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source.

Tax Treatment. You will be obligated pursuant to the terms of the notes — in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary — to characterize your notes for all U.S. federal income tax purposes as income-bearing pre-paid derivative contracts in respect of the underlier. In the opinion of our counsel, this characterization is a reasonable interpretation of current law. Except as otherwise stated below, the discussion below assumes that the notes will be so treated.

Although not entirely clear, it would be reasonable to treat coupon payments that you receive as being included in ordinary income at the time you receive the payment or when the payment accrues, in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Subject to the discussion below regarding the constructive ownership rules, upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes, you should recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity (excluding any amounts attributable to accrued and unpaid coupon payments, which should be taxable as described above) and your tax basis in your notes. Your tax basis in your notes should generally be equal to the amount that you paid for the notes. Such capital gain or loss should generally be short-term capital gain or loss if you hold the notes for one year or less and should be long-term capital gain or loss if you hold the notes for more than one year. Short-term capital gains are generally subject to tax at the marginal tax rates applicable to ordinary income. The ordinary income treatment of the coupon payment, in conjunction with the capital loss treatment of any loss recognized upon a taxable disposition of a note, could result in adverse tax consequences to holders of the notes because the deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

The constructive ownership rules of Section 1260 of the Code could possibly apply to your notes. If your notes were subject to the constructive ownership rules, then any long-term capital gain that you realize upon the sale, exchange, or maturity of your notes would be recharacterized as ordinary income (and you would be subject to an interest charge on deferred tax liability with respect to such recharacterized capital gain) to the extent that such capital gain exceeds the amount of “net underlying long-term capital gain” (as defined in Section 1260 of the Code). Because the application of the constructive ownership rules is unclear, you are strongly urged to consult your tax advisor with respect to the possible application of the constructive ownership rules to your investment in the notes.

No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how your notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the notes are uncertain and alternative characterizations are possible. We do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment described herein. Accordingly, we urge you to consult your tax advisor in determining the tax consequences of an investment in your notes in your particular circumstances, including the application of state, local or other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

Alternative Treatments. Because there is no judicial or administrative authority discussing how your notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the IRS might assert that a treatment other than that described above is more appropriate. For example, the IRS could treat your notes as debt instruments subject to special rules governing contingent payment debt instruments.

Under those rules, the amount of interest you are required to take into account for each accrual period

would be determined by constructing a projected payment schedule for the notes and applying rules similar to those for accruing original issue discount on a hypothetical noncontingent debt instrument with that projected payment schedule. This method is applied by first determining the comparable yield — i.e., the yield at which we would issue a noncontingent fixed rate debt instrument with terms and conditions similar to your notes — and then determining a payment schedule as of the applicable original issue date that would produce the comparable yield. These rules may have the effect of requiring you to include interest in income in respect of your notes prior to your receipt of cash attributable to that income.

If the rules governing contingent payment debt instruments apply, any gain you recognize upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes would be treated as ordinary interest income. Any loss you recognize at that time would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of interest you included as income in the current or previous taxable years in respect of your notes, and, thereafter, as capital loss.

If the rules governing contingent payment debt instruments apply, special rules would apply to persons who purchase a note at a price other than the adjusted issue price as determined for tax purposes.

Even if the notes are treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as income-bearing prepaid derivative contracts rather than debt instruments, the IRS could treat the timing and character of income with respect to the coupon payments in a manner different from that described above.

You should consult your tax advisor as to possible alternative characterizations of your notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Possible Change in Law. In 2007, the IRS released a notice stating that the IRS and the Treasury Department are actively considering issuing guidance regarding the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of an instrument such as the offered notes, including whether the holders should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis and whether gain or loss should be ordinary or capital. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the notes will ultimately be required to accrue income currently (in an amount different from that described herein) and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the Treasury Department are also considering other relevant issues, including whether foreign holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals. In addition, members of Congress have proposed legislative changes to the tax treatment of derivative contracts. It is not possible to predict whether a similar or identical bill will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your notes.

Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, GS Finance Corp. intends to continue treating the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above unless and until such time as Congress, the Treasury Department or the IRS determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

It is impossible to predict what any such legislation or administrative or regulatory guidance might provide, and whether the effective date of any legislation or guidance will affect notes that were issued before the date that such legislation or guidance is issued. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the possibility that any legislative or administrative action may adversely affect the tax treatment of your notes.

Non-United States Holders

This section applies to you only if you are a non-United States holder. You are a non-United States holder if you are the beneficial owner of the notes and are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a nonresident alien individual;
- a foreign corporation; or
- an estate or trust that in either case is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis on income or gain from the notes.

You are not a non-United States holder for purposes of this discussion if you are (i) an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition of a note, or (ii) a former citizen or resident of the United States. In addition, you are not a non-United States holder if

income in respect of your notes is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business. If you are or may become a person described in this paragraph during the period in which you hold a note, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the notes.

Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment (including the applicability of withholding) of the coupon payments on the notes is uncertain, persons having withholding responsibility in respect of the notes may withhold on any coupon payment paid to you, generally at a rate of 30%. To the extent that we have (or an affiliate of ours has) withholding responsibility in respect of the notes, in the absence of further guidance, we intend to withhold on the coupon payments made to you at a 30% rate or at a lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty under an "other income" or similar provision. We will not make payments of any additional amounts. To claim a reduced treaty rate for withholding, you generally must provide a valid IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E, or an acceptable substitute form upon which you certify, under penalty of perjury, your status as a non-United States holder and your entitlement to the lower treaty rate. Payments will be made to you at a reduced treaty rate of withholding only if such reduced treaty rate would apply to any possible characterization of the payments (including, for example, if the coupon payments were characterized as contract fees).

You will also be subject to generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements as discussed in the accompanying prospectus under "United States Taxation — Taxation of Debt Securities — Backup Withholding and Information Reporting — Non-United States Holders" with respect to payments on your notes.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes are possible, and the law applicable to the notes could change (including retroactively). Should an alternative characterization of the notes, by reason of a change or clarification of the law, by regulation or otherwise, cause payments with respect to the notes to become subject to withholding tax, we will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate and we will not make payments of any additional amounts. Prospective non-United States holders of the notes should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Possible Withholding Under Section 871(m) of the Code. The United States Treasury Department has issued regulations under which amounts paid or deemed paid on certain financial instruments ("871(m) financial instruments") that are treated as attributable to U.S.-source dividends could be treated, in whole or in part depending on the circumstances, as a "dividend equivalent" payment that is subject to tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower rate under an applicable treaty), which in the case of coupon payments and any amounts you receive upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes, could be collected via withholding. If these regulations were to apply to the notes, we (or an applicable withholding agent) may be required to withhold such taxes if any U.S.-source dividends are paid on the stocks included in the underlier during the term of the notes. We could also require you to make certifications (e.g., on an applicable IRS Form W-8) prior to any coupon payment or the maturity of the notes in order to avoid or minimize withholding obligations, and we could withhold accordingly (subject to your potential right to claim a refund from the IRS) if such certifications were not received or were not satisfactory. If withholding was required, we would not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. These regulations generally will apply to 871(m) financial instruments (or a combination of financial instruments treated as having been entered into in connection with each other) issued (or significantly modified and treated as retired and reissued) on or after January 1, 2029, but will also apply to certain 871(m) financial instruments (or a combination of financial instruments treated as having been entered into in connection with each other) that have a delta (as defined in the applicable Treasury regulations) of one and are issued (or significantly modified and treated as retired and reissued) on or after January 1, 2017. In addition, these regulations will not apply to financial instruments that reference a "qualified index" (as defined in the regulations). We have determined that, as of the issue date of your notes, your notes will not be subject to withholding under Section 871(m). In certain limited circumstances, however, you should be aware that it is possible for non-United States holders to be liable for tax under these rules with respect to a combination of transactions treated as having been entered into in connection with each other even when no withholding is required. You should consult your tax advisor concerning these regulations, subsequent official guidance and regarding any other possible alternative characterizations of your notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding

Pursuant to Treasury regulations, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) withholding (as described in "United States Taxation—Taxation of Debt Securities—Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding" in the accompanying prospectus) will generally apply to obligations that are issued on or after July 1, 2014; therefore, the notes will generally be subject to the FATCA withholding rules.

THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF OWNING AND DISPOSING OF THE NOTES ARE UNCLEAR. YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF OWNING AND DISPOSING OF THE NOTES, INCLUDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES UNDER STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. AND OTHER TAX LAWS AND THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN U.S. FEDERAL OR OTHER TAX LAWS.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION; CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” on page S-51 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 17,745 and “Plan of Distribution — Conflicts of Interest” on page 127 of the accompanying prospectus. GS Finance Corp. estimates that its share of the total offering expenses, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately $.

GS Finance Corp. will sell to GS&Co., and GS&Co. will purchase from GS Finance Corp., the aggregate face amount of the offered notes specified on the front cover of this pricing supplement. GS&Co. proposes initially to offer the notes to the public at the original issue price set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement, and to certain securities dealers at such price less a concession not in excess of % of the face amount. GS&Co. will pay a fee of % from the concession to Axio Financial LLC in connection with its marketing efforts related to the offered notes. GS&Co. is an affiliate of GS Finance Corp. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and, as such, will have a “conflict of interest” in this offering of notes within the meaning of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) Rule 5121. Consequently, this offering of notes will be conducted in compliance with the provisions of FINRA Rule 5121. GS&Co. will not be permitted to sell notes in this offering to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder. We have been advised that GS&Co. will also pay a fee to iCapital Markets LLC, a broker-dealer in which an affiliate of GS Finance Corp. holds an indirect minority equity interest, for services it is providing in connection with this offering.

We expect to deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on November 16, 2026. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in one business day, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade notes on any date prior to one business day before delivery will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

We have been advised by GS&Co. that it intends to make a market in the notes. However, neither GS&Co. nor any of our other affiliates that makes a market is obligated to do so and any of them may stop doing so at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity or trading market for the notes.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or interdealer quotation system.

We have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement, the accompanying general terms supplement no. 17,745, the accompanying S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2, the accompanying October 2026 S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER Supplement Addendum, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This pricing supplement, the accompanying general terms supplement no. 17,745, the accompanying S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2, the accompanying October 2026 S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER Supplement Addendum, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is an offer to sell only the notes offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this pricing supplement, the accompanying general terms supplement no. 17,745, the accompanying S&P 500® Futures Adaptive Response Indices Supplement No. 2, the accompanying October 2026 S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER Supplement Addendum, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is current only as of the respective dates of such documents.

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GS Finance Corp.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon S&P 500® Futures 40% VT Adaptive Response 6% Decrement Index (USD) ER-Linked Notes due

guaranteed by

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.



Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC