Unaudited Quarterly Financial Report

March 31, 2016

Goldman Sachs International (unlimited company)

Company Number: 02263951

INDEX

Introduction

Goldman Sachs International (GSI or the company) provides a wide range of financial services to clients located worldwide. The company also operates a number of branches across Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) to provide financial services to clients in those regions.

The company's primary regulators are the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling entity is The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (Group Inc.). Group Inc. is a bank holding company and a financial holding company regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board). Group Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, form "GS Group" or "the group". GS Group is a leading global investment banking, securities and investment management firm that provides a wide range of financial services to a substantial and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals. GS Group has a presence in EMEA through a number of subsidiaries, including GSI.

GSI seeks to be the advisor of choice for its clients and a leading participant in global financial markets. As part of GS Group, GSI also enters into transactions with affiliates in the normal course of business as part of its market-making activities and general operations. GSI, consistent with GS Group, reports its activities in four business segments: Investment Banking; Institutional Client Services; Investing & Lending; and Investment Management.

References to "the financial statements" are to the unaudited financial statements as presented in Part II of this financial report. All references to March 2016 and March 2015 refer to the periods ended, or the dates, as the context requires, March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively. All references to "the 2015 Annual Report" are to the company's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts in this financial report are prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (U.K. GAAP).

Executive Overview

Profit and Loss Account

The profit and loss account is set out on page 24 of this financial report. The company's profit for the financial period for the first quarter of 2016 was $385 million, a decrease of 50% compared with the first quarter of 2015.

Net revenues were $1.41 billion for the first quarter of 2016, 41% lower than the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to significantly lower net revenues in Institutional Client Services and Investment Banking. These results reflected the impact of a challenging operating environment during the quarter.

Administrative expenses were $784 million for the first quarter of 2016, 43% lower than the first quarter of 2015, due to significantly lower direct costs of employment, reflecting a decrease in net revenues.

See "Results of Operations" below for further information about the company's net revenues, segment reporting and administrative expenses.

Capital Ratios

The company maintained strong capital ratios. As of March 2016, the company's Common Equity Tier 1 ratio was 11.6% (under CRD IV as defined in "Equity Capital Management and Regulatory Capital – Regulatory Capital").

Liquidity

The company maintained strong liquidity. As of March 2016, the company's global core liquid assets were $59.94 billion. See "Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management" for further information about the company's global core liquid assets.

Balance Sheet

The balance sheet is set out on page 25 of this financial report. In the subsequent paragraphs, total assets are the sum of "Fixed assets", "Current assets" and the company's "Pension surplus". Total liabilities are the sum of "Creditors: amounts falling due within one year", "Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year" and "Provisions for liabilities".

As of March 2016, total assets were $1,053.80 billion, an increase of $203.31 billion from December 2015, primarily reflecting increases in financial instruments owned of $157.29 billion, collateralised agreements of $29.87 billion and debtors of $11.61 billion. Financial instruments owned increased primarily due to an increase in the fair value of derivative instruments. Collateralised agreements increased primarily due to changes in firm and client activity. Debtors increased primarily due to an increase in cash collateral posted to counterparties and an increase in client activity.

As of March 2016, total liabilities were $1,026.95 billion, an increase of $202.81 billion from December 2015, reflecting increases in financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased of $170.06 billion, other creditors of $19.75 billion and collateralised financings of $12.98 billion. Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased increased primarily due to an increase in the fair value of derivative instruments. Other creditors increased primarily due to an increase in cash collateral received from counterparties and an increase in client activity. Collateralised financings increased primarily due to an increase in firm and client activity.

U.S. GAAP Results

The company also prepares results under United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP), which are included in the consolidated financial statements of GS Group.

The company's profit under U.S. GAAP differs from that under U.K. GAAP primarily due to timing differences in the recognition of certain revenues and expenses. Under U.S. GAAP, the company's profit for the first quarter of 2016 was not significantly different from that reported under U.K. GAAP.

The company's total assets and total liabilities under U.S. GAAP differ from those reported under U.K. GAAP primarily due to the company presenting derivative balances gross under U.K. GAAP if they are not net settled in the normal course of business, even where it has a legally enforceable right to offset those balances. Under U.S. GAAP, as of March 2016, total assets were $373.41 billion, an increase of $35.56 billion from December 2015. This increase primarily reflected an increase in collateralised agreements due to changes in firm and client activity. Total liabilities were $346.58 billion, an increase of $35.17 billion from December 2015. This increase primarily reflected an increase in collateralised financings, due to changes in firm and client activity and other creditors due to an increase in client activity.

Future Outlook

The directors consider that the period-end financial position of the company was satisfactory. No significant change in the company's principal business activities is currently expected.

Business Environment

Global

During the first quarter of 2016, global economic conditions were mixed compared with the previous quarter, as real gross domestic product (GDP) growth in the United States, China and United Kingdom slowed, while growth in the Euro area and Japan improved. Weak manufacturing data, particularly in the United States and China, contributed to concerns about global growth. These concerns impacted investors' risk appetite, with many equity markets declining at the beginning of the quarter. A moderate rally followed in the second half of the quarter, but markets generally ended the quarter lower compared with the end of 2015. Volatility peaked in February but has since returned to more moderate levels, while the price of crude oil ended the quarter higher after declining during the first half of the quarter. Long-term government bond yields were generally lower compared with the end of 2015. During the quarter, the European Central Bank (ECB) announced multiple easing measures and the Bank of Japan introduced negative interest rates, while the U.S. Federal Reserve maintained its policy rate. In investment banking, industry-wide equity underwriting activity was low and announced mergers and acquisitions activity significantly declined compared with the fourth quarter of 2015.

Europe

In the Euro area, real GDP growth increased during the quarter, while measures of headline inflation appeared negative. The ECB expanded its easing measures – launching a new series of targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTROs) starting in June; increasing the volume of monthly purchases; and adding investment-grade, non-financial corporate bonds to the list of bonds purchased under its asset purchase programme. The ECB also lowered its main refinancing operations rate by 5 basis points to 0.00% and its deposit rate by 10 basis points to (0.40)%. Measures of unemployment remained high and the Euro appreciated by 5% against the U.S. dollar compared with the end of 2015. In the United Kingdom, real GDP growth decreased compared with the previous quarter. The Bank of England maintained its official bank rate at 0.50%, and the British pound depreciated by 3% against the U.S. dollar. Yields on 10-year government bonds generally declined in the region. In equity markets, the Euro Stoxx 50 Index, DAX Index, CAC 40 Index and FTSE 100 Index declined by 8%, 7%, 5% and 1%, respectively, compared with the end of 2015.

Critical Accounting Policy

For a description of the company's critical accounting policy, fair value, see "Critical Accounting Policy" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report.

The fair values for substantially all of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are fair valued on a recurring basis are based on observable prices and inputs and are classified in levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Total level 3 financial assets were $6.06 billion and $6.04 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively. See Note 17 to the financial statements for further information about level 3 financial assets, including changes in level 3 financial assets and related fair value measurements.

Results of Operations

The composition of the company's net revenues has varied over time as financial markets and the scope of its operations have changed. The composition of net revenues can also vary over the shorter term due to fluctuations in economic and market conditions. See "Principal Risks and Uncertainties" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report for further information about the impact of economic and market conditions on the company's results of operations. In addition to transactions entered into with third parties, the company also enters into transactions with affiliates in the normal course of business as part of its market-making activities and general operations.

Net Revenues

Net revenues include the net profit arising from transactions, with both third parties and affiliates, in securities, foreign exchange and other financial instruments, and fees and commissions. This is inclusive of associated interest and dividends. See "Segment Reporting" below for further details.

Segment Reporting

The table below presents the net revenues of the company's segments.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Investment Banking		
Financial Advisory	**$ 214**	$ 208
Underwriting	**104**	239
Total Investment Banking	**$ 318**	$ 447
Institutional Client Services		
Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities Client Execution	**$ 533**	$1,068
Equities	**406**	662
Total Institutional Client Services	**$ 939**	$1,730
Investing & Lending	**$ 67**	$ 97
Investment Management	**$ 87**	$ 119
Total net revenues	**$1,411**	$2,393

Investment Banking

Investment Banking is comprised of:

Financial Advisory. Includes strategic advisory engagements with respect to mergers and acquisitions, divestitures, corporate defence activities, restructurings, spin-offs, risk management and derivative transactions directly related to these client advisory engagements.

Underwriting. Includes equity and debt underwriting of public offerings and private placements, including local and cross-border transactions and acquisition financing, of a wide range of securities, loans and other financial instruments, and derivative transactions directly related to these client underwriting activities.

Three Months Ended March 2016 versus March 2015. Net revenues in Investment Banking were $318 million for the first quarter of 2016, 29% lower than the first quarter of 2015.

Net revenues in Financial Advisory were $214 million, slightly higher compared with the first quarter of 2015. Net revenues in Underwriting were $104 million, 56% lower than the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to significantly lower net revenues in equity underwriting, reflecting a decline in European initial public offerings, and lower net revenues in debt underwriting, primarily reflecting a decrease in high-yield activity.

In comparison with the fourth quarter of 2015, industry-wide equity underwriting activity levels were low during the quarter, particularly in initial public offerings, whilst industry-wide debt underwriting levels improved. Although remaining strong, industry-wide completed mergers and acquisitions activity slowed compared to the fourth quarter of 2015, while industry-wide announced mergers and acquisitions activity declined significantly.

As of March 2016, the company's investment banking transaction backlog decreased compared with the end of 2015, but was higher compared with the end of the first quarter of 2015. The decrease during the quarter was due to lower estimated net revenues from both potential advisory transactions and potential debt underwriting transactions compared with strong levels at the end of 2015. These declines were partially offset by higher estimated net revenues from potential equity underwriting transactions.

The company's investment banking transaction backlog represents an estimate of future net revenues from investment banking transactions where the company believes that future revenue realisation is more likely than not. The company believes changes in its investment banking transaction backlog may be a useful indicator of client activity levels which, over the long term, impact net revenues. However, the time frame for completion and corresponding revenue recognition of transactions in the backlog varies based on the nature of the engagement, as certain transactions may remain in the backlog for longer periods of time and others may enter and leave within the same reporting period. In addition, the company's transaction backlog is subject to certain limitations, such as assumptions about the likelihood that individual client transactions will occur in the future. Transactions may be cancelled or modified, and transactions not included in the estimate may also occur.

Institutional Client Services

Institutional Client Services generates revenues in four ways:

- In large, highly liquid markets, the company executes a high volume of transactions for clients;
- In less liquid markets, the company executes transactions for clients for spreads and fees that are generally somewhat larger than those charged in more liquid markets;
- The company also structures and executes transactions involving customised or tailor-made products that address clients' risk exposures, investment objectives or other complex needs; and
- The company provides financing to its clients for their securities trading activities, as well as securities lending and other prime brokerage services.

Institutional Client Services is comprised of:

Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities Client Execution. Includes client execution activities related to making markets in interest rate products, credit products, mortgages, currencies and commodities.

- **Interest Rate Products.** Government bonds, money market instruments, treasury bills, securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and other highly liquid securities and instruments, as well as interest rate swaps, options and other derivatives.
- **Credit Products.** Investment-grade corporate securities, high-yield securities, credit derivatives, bank and bridge loans, municipal securities, emerging market and distressed debt, and trade claims.
- **Mortgages.** Commercial mortgage-related securities, loans and derivatives, residential mortgage-related securities, loans and derivatives, and other asset-backed securities, loans and derivatives.
- **Currencies.** Most currencies, including growth-market currencies.
- **Commodities.** Crude oil and petroleum products, natural gas, base, precious and other metals, electricity, coal, agricultural and other commodity products.

Equities. Includes client execution activities related to making markets in equity products and commissions and fees from executing and clearing institutional client transactions on major stock, options and futures exchanges worldwide, as well as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Equities also includes the securities services business, which provides financing, securities lending and other prime brokerage services to institutional clients, including hedge funds, mutual funds, pension funds and foundations, and generates revenues primarily in the form of interest rate spreads or fees.

Three Months Ended March 2016 versus March 2015. Net revenues in Institutional Client Services were $939 million for the first quarter of 2016, 46% lower than the first quarter of 2015.

Net revenues in Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities Client Execution were $533 million for the first quarter of 2016, 50% lower compared with a strong first quarter of 2015, primarily reflecting the impact of difficult market-making conditions and, to a lesser extent, generally lower client activity across all major businesses. Net revenues in currencies and interest rate products were significantly lower, reflecting favourable market-making conditions during the first quarter of 2015. Net revenues in credit products were significantly lower, reflecting the difficult market-making conditions. Net revenues in commodities were lower, reflecting the challenging market-making conditions, including continued low energy prices.

Net revenues in Equities were $406 million for the first quarter of 2016, 39% lower than the first quarter of 2015, due to significantly lower net revenues in equities client execution compared with a strong first quarter of 2015. The decrease in equities client execution reflected significantly lower net revenues in derivatives.

Challenging trends in the operating environment for Institutional Client Services that existed throughout the second half of 2015 continued during the first quarter of 2016, as concerns and uncertainties about global growth and central bank activity persisted. These concerns contributed to significant price pressure at the beginning of the quarter across both equity and fixed income markets. Volatility peaked in February with the VIX reaching over 28, and global equity markets materially declined during the first half of the quarter with the Euro Stoxx 50 Index and FTSE 100 Index down 18% and 12%, respectively, at their lowest points. Credit spreads for high-yield issuers widened over 100 basis points early in the quarter, driven by the energy sector, and oil and European natural gas prices continued their downward trend that began during the middle of 2015, reaching as low as $26 per barrel (WTI) and €11.75 per MWh, respectively. Although these trends somewhat reversed in the second half of the quarter, these factors impacted investor conviction and risk appetite, and market-making conditions remained difficult. The Euro Stoxx 50 and FTSE 100 Index ended the quarter down 8% and 1%, respectively. See "Business Environment" above for further information about economic and market conditions in the global operating environment during the quarter.

Investing & Lending

Investing & Lending includes direct investments made by the company, which are typically longer-term in nature, and net revenues associated with providing investing services to other GS Group entities.

Three Months Ended March 2016 versus March 2015.

Net revenues in Investing & Lending were $67 million for the first quarter of 2016, 31% lower than the first quarter of 2015, reflecting the challenging market conditions.

Investment Management

Investment Management provides investment management and wealth advisory services, including portfolio management and financial counselling, and brokerage and other transaction services to high-net-worth individuals and families. Investment Management also includes net revenues associated with providing investing services to funds managed by GS Group.

Three Months Ended March 2016 versus March 2015.

Net revenues in Investment Management were $87 million for the first quarter of 2016, 27% lower than the first quarter of 2015. Net revenues in management and other fees were significantly lower compared with a strong first quarter of 2015, reflecting a decrease in net revenues from providing investing services to funds managed by GS Group.

Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses are primarily influenced by compensation (including the impact of the Group Inc. share price on share-based compensation), headcount and levels of business activity. Direct costs of employment include salaries, allowances, estimated year-end discretionary compensation, amortisation and mark-to-market of share-based compensation and other items such as benefits. Discretionary compensation is significantly impacted by, among other factors, the level of net revenues, overall financial performance, prevailing labour markets, business mix, the structure of share-based compensation programmes and the external environment.

The table below presents the company's administrative expenses and average staff (which includes employees, including directors, consultants and temporary staff).

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Direct costs of employment[1]	**$446**	$1,093
Brokerage, clearing, exchange and distribution fees	**156**	136
Market development	**19**	25
Communications and technology	**19**	22
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**1**	1
Occupancy	**39**	42
Professional fees	**36**	33
Other expenses	**68**	22
Total non-compensation expenses	**338**	281
Total administrative expenses	**$784**	$1,374
Average staff	**6,410**	5,818

1. Includes a credit of $156 million for the first quarter of 2016 and a charge of $15 million for the first quarter 2015, relating to the mark-to-market of share-based compensation.

Three Months Ended March 2016 versus March 2015. Administrative expenses were $784 million for the first quarter of 2016, 43% lower than the first quarter of 2015. Direct costs of employment were $446 million for the first quarter of 2016, 59% lower than the first quarter of 2015. Excluding the mark-to-market impact of share-based compensation for both quarters, direct costs of employment were $602 million for the first quarter of 2016, 44% lower than the first quarter of 2015, reflecting a decrease in net revenues. The average number of the company's staff was 6,410 for the first quarter of 2016, 10% higher than the first quarter of 2015, primarily due an increase in staff in the second half of 2015 due to activity levels in certain businesses and continued investment in the implementation of regulatory reform. Total staff decreased slightly during the first quarter of 2016.

Non-compensation expenses were $338 million for the first quarter of 2016, 20% higher than the first quarter of 2015.

Interest Payable and Similar Charges

Interest payable and similar charges comprises interest on long-term subordinated loans from parent and group undertakings.

Three Months Ended March 2016 versus March 2015. Interest payable and similar charges was $84 million for the first quarter of 2016, 58% higher than the first quarter of 2015, reflecting an increase in the average long-term subordinated loans balance.

Tax on Profit on Ordinary Activities

The effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2016 was 29.4%, which is marginally above the U.K. corporate tax rate applicable to the company of 28.0% for 2016. The U.K. corporate tax rate increased from 20.25% for 2015 mainly due to the introduction of an 8 percentage point surcharge on banking profits.

In March 2016, the U.K. government announced a budget proposal that will reduce the U.K. corporate tax rate by 1 percentage point effective April 1, 2020. The company's deferred tax asset will be remeasured upon substantive enactment of the legislation. The company does not expect this remeasurement to have a material impact on its effective tax rate. This budget proposal is in addition to the U.K. corporate tax rate reductions already enacted in 2015 of: (i) a 1 percentage point effective in 2017; and (ii) a further 1 percentage point effective in 2020, both of which were reflected in the remeasurement of the company's deferred tax asset in 2015.

Balance Sheet and Funding Sources

Balance Sheet Management

One of the most important risk management disciplines for the company is its ability to manage the size and composition of its balance sheet. GSI leverages the firmwide balance sheet management process performed at the GS Group level to manage these factors. While the asset base of Group Inc. and its subsidiaries changes due to client activity, market fluctuations and business opportunities, the size and composition of the company's balance sheet reflects (i) the overall risk tolerance of GS Group, (ii) the ability to access stable funding sources and (iii) the amount of equity capital held by GS Group. See "Equity Capital Management and Regulatory Capital – Equity Capital Management" for information about the company's equity capital management process.

In order to ensure appropriate risk management, GSI seeks to maintain a liquid balance sheet and leverages GS Group's processes to dynamically manage its assets and liabilities which include (i) quarterly planning, (ii) business-specific limits, (iii) monitoring of key metrics and (iv) scenario analyses. See "Balance Sheet and Funding Sources – Balance Sheet Management" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report for further information about the company's balance sheet management process.

Liquidity and Cash

The company maintains liquidity to meet a broad range of potential cash outflows and collateral needs in a stressed environment, referred to as Global Core Liquid Assets (GCLA). See "Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management – Global Core Liquid Assets" for details about the composition and sizing of the company's GCLA.

Funding Sources

The company's primary sources of funding are secured financings, intercompany unsecured borrowings and external unsecured borrowings. GSI raises this funding through a number of different products, including:

- Collateralised financings, which are repurchase agreements and securities loaned;
- Intercompany unsecured loans from Group Inc. and other affiliates; and
- Debt securities issued to both external counterparties and affiliates, which includes securitised derivative products (including notes, certificates and warrants) and vanilla debt, as well as transfers of assets accounted for as financings rather than sales.

GSI generally distributes funding products through its own sales force and third-party distributors to a large, diverse creditor base in a variety of global markets. The company believes that its relationships with external creditors are critical to its liquidity. These creditors include banks, securities lenders, pension funds, insurance companies, mutual funds and individuals. GSI has imposed various internal guidelines to monitor creditor concentration across its external funding programmes.

Secured Funding. The company funds a significant amount of inventory on a secured basis with external counterparties as well as with affiliates. Secured funding is less sensitive to changes in Group Inc. and/or GSI's credit quality than unsecured funding, due to the posting of collateral to lenders. Nonetheless, GSI continually analyses the refinancing risk of its secured funding activities, taking into account trade tenors, maturity profiles, counterparty concentrations, collateral eligibility and counterparty rollover probabilities. GSI seeks to mitigate its refinancing risk by executing term trades with staggered maturities, diversifying counterparties, raising excess secured funding, and pre-funding residual risk through the GCLA.

GSI seeks to raise secured funding with a term appropriate for the liquidity of the assets that are being financed, and seeks longer maturities for secured funding collateralised by asset classes that may be harder to fund on a secured basis especially during times of market stress, such as: mortgage and other asset-backed loans and securities; non-investment grade corporate debt securities; equities and convertible debentures; and emerging market securities. Substantially all of GSI's external secured funding, excluding funding collateralised by liquid government obligations, is executed for tenors of one month or greater.

A majority of the company's secured funding for securities not eligible for inclusion in the GCLA is executed through term repurchase agreements and securities loaned contracts. The company also raises financing through debt securities.

The table below presents GSI's secured funding.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Repurchase agreements	**$ 42,079**	$ 38,578
Securities loaned	**86,661**	77,807
Amounts due to parent and group undertakings – secured borrowings	**2,050**	–
Debt securities issued	**3,360**	2,350
Short-term secured funding	**134,150**	118,735
Repurchase agreements	**4,131**	3,502
Debt securities issued	**1,701**	1,908
Long-term secured funding	**5,832**	5,410
Total[1]	**$139,982**	$124,145

1. Secured funding with external counterparties totalled $47.48 billion and $39.84 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively. Secured funding with affiliates totalled $92.50 billion and $84.31 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively.

The weighted average maturity of the company's external secured funding, excluding funding collateralised by highly liquid securities eligible for inclusion in the GCLA, exceeded 120 days as of March 2016.

Intercompany Unsecured Borrowings. GSI sources funding through intercompany unsecured borrowings from Group Inc. and other affiliates. The majority of GS Group's unsecured funding is raised by Group Inc., which lends the necessary funds to its subsidiaries, including GSI, to meet asset financing, liquidity and capital requirements. The benefits of this approach to subsidiary funding are enhanced control and greater flexibility to meet the funding requirements of GSI and other subsidiaries. Intercompany unsecured borrowings also include debt securities issued.

The table below presents GSI's intercompany unsecured borrowings.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Amounts due to parent and group undertakings – unsecured borrowings	**$26,385**	$27,195
Debt securities issued	**2,159**	1,778
Short-term intercompany unsecured borrowings	**28,544**	28,973
Long-term subordinated loans	**8,958**	8,958
Amounts due to parent and group undertakings – unsecured borrowings	**17,649**	14,316
Debt securities issued	**1,004**	671
Long-term intercompany unsecured borrowings	**27,611**	23,945
Total	**$56,155**	$52,918

External Unsecured Borrowings. External unsecured borrowings include debt securities issued, bank loans and overdrafts.

The table below presents GSI's external unsecured borrowings.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Bank loans	**$ 163**	$ 63
Overdrafts	**108**	4
Debt securities issued	**9,303**	9,722
Short-term external unsecured borrowings	**9,574**	9,789
Bank loans	**–**	100
Debt securities issued	**6,895**	5,317
Long-term external unsecured borrowings	**6,895**	5,417
Total	**$16,469**	$15,206

Total Shareholder's Funds

GSI held $26.85 billion and $26.35 billion of total shareholder's funds as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively. See "Equity Capital Management and Regulatory Capital – Regulatory Capital" for further information about GSI's capital.

Equity Capital Management and Regulatory Capital

Capital adequacy is of critical importance to the company. The company has in place a comprehensive capital management policy that provides a framework, defines objectives and establishes guidelines to assist the company in maintaining the appropriate level and composition of capital in both business-as-usual and stressed conditions.

Equity Capital Management

The company determines the appropriate level and composition of its equity capital by considering multiple factors including the company's current and future regulatory capital requirements, the results of the company's capital planning and stress testing process and other factors such as rating agency guidelines, the business environment and conditions in the financial markets.

The company's capital planning and stress testing process incorporates internally designed stress tests and those required under the PRA's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). It is also designed to identify and measure material risks associated with business activities including market risk, credit risk, operational risk and other risks. The company's goal is to hold sufficient capital to ensure that it remains adequately capitalised after experiencing a severe stress event. The company's assessment of capital adequacy is viewed in tandem with its assessment of liquidity adequacy and is integrated into its overall risk management structure, governance and policy framework.

In addition, as part of the company's comprehensive capital management policy, a contingency capital plan is maintained that provides a framework for analysing and responding to a perceived or actual capital deficiency, including, but not limited to, identification of drivers of a capital deficiency, as well as mitigants and potential actions. It outlines the appropriate communication procedures to follow during a crisis period, including internal dissemination of information as well as timely communication with external stakeholders.

Regulatory Capital

The company is subject to the revised capital framework for European Union (EU)-regulated financial institutions (the fourth EU Capital Requirements Directive and EU Capital Requirements Regulation, collectively known as "CRD IV"). These capital regulations are largely based on the Basel Committee's final capital framework for strengthening international capital standards (Basel III).

The risk-based capital requirements are expressed as capital ratios that compare measures of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (RWAs). The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio is defined as CET1 divided by RWAs. The Tier 1 capital ratio is defined as Tier 1 capital divided by RWAs. The total capital ratio is defined as total capital divided by RWAs.

Under CRD IV, the minimum CET1, Tier 1 capital and Total capital ratios (collectively the Pillar 1 capital requirements) will be supplemented by:

- A capital conservation buffer, consisting entirely of capital that qualifies as CET1, began to phase in on January 1, 2016, and will continue to do so in increments of 0.625% per year until it reaches 2.5% of RWAs on January 1, 2019.
- A countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% (and also consisting entirely of CET1) in order to counteract excessive credit growth. The buffer only applies to the company's exposures to certain types of counterparties based in jurisdictions which have announced a countercyclical buffer. Since these exposures are not currently material, the buffer adds less than 0.01% to the CET1 ratio and has an immaterial impact on the capital of the company. The countercyclical capital buffer applicable to the company could change in the future and, as a result, the company's minimum ratios could increase.
- Individual capital guidance under Pillar 2A (an additional amount to cover risks not adequately captured in Pillar 1). The PRA performs a periodic supervisory review of the company's ICAAP, which leads to a final determination by the PRA of individual capital guidance under Pillar 2A. This is a point in time assessment of the minimum amount of capital the PRA considers that a firm should hold.

The table below presents the company's minimum required ratios.

	March 2016 Minimum Ratio	December 2015 Minimum Ratio
CET1 ratio	6.5%	6.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio	8.5%	8.2%
Total capital ratio	11.1%	10.9%

These minimum ratios incorporate the Pillar 2A capital guidance received from the PRA and could change in the future. In addition to the Pillar 2A capital guidance, the PRA also defines forward looking capital guidance which represents the PRA's view of the capital that the company would require to absorb losses in stressed market conditions. This is known as Pillar 2B or the "PRA buffer". The PRA buffer is not incremental to the minimum capital requirements, and it may be utilised during periods of market stress without requiring the company to hold additional capital. As the capital conservation buffer phases in, as described above, it will fully or partially replace the PRA buffer.

During the three months ended March 2016 and the year ended December 2015, GSI was in compliance with the capital requirements set by the PRA.

The ratios in the following sections include the company's results for the three months ended March 2016.

Regulatory Capital Ratios

The table below presents GSI's capital ratios under CRD IV.

	As of	
	March 2016	December 2015
CET1 ratio	**11.6%**	12.9%
Total capital ratio	**15.7%**	17.6%

In the table above, the CET1 ratio and Total capital ratio as of March 2016 include approximately 18 basis points attributable to the company's results for the three months ended March 2016.

See "– Risk-Weighted Assets" below for further information about the increase in the company's RWAs, which contributed to the decrease in the company's CET1 ratio and Total capital ratio.

As of March 2016 and December 2015, GSI did not have any financial instruments which qualified as additional Tier 1 capital and the Tier 1 capital ratio was identical to the CET1 ratio disclosed above.

Certain CRD IV rules are subject to final technical standards and clarifications, which will be issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) and adopted by the European Commission and PRA. All capital, RWAs and estimated ratios are based on current interpretation, expectations and understanding of CRD IV and may evolve as its interpretation and application is discussed with the company's regulators.

Capital Resources

The table below presents GSI's capital components under CRD IV.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
Called up share capital	**$ 582**	$ 582
Share premium account including capital reserves	**4,881**	4,881
Retained earnings	**21,387**	20,890
Total shareholder's funds	**26,850**	26,353
Deductions	**(1,597)**	(1,412)
CET1	**25,253**	24,941
Tier 2 capital (long-term subordinated loans)	**8,958**	8,958
Total capital resources (net of deductions)	**$34,211**	$33,899

Risk-Weighted Assets

The table below presents the components of RWAs within GSI's regulatory capital ratios under CRD IV. See "Equity Capital Management and Regulatory Capital" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report for a description of each RWA component.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
RWAs		
Credit RWAs	**$124,864**	$104,695
Market RWAs	**79,955**	75,795
Operational RWAs	**13,305**	12,303
Total RWAs	**$218,124**	$192,793

Credit RWAs as of March 2016 increased by $20.17 billion compared with December 2015, principally due to higher market volatilities on the company's interest rate and currency derivatives portfolios, driving higher counterparty credit risk.

Leverage Ratio

CRD IV, as amended by the European Commission Delegated Act (the Delegated Act), introduced a new leverage ratio, which compares CRD IV's definition of Tier 1 capital to a measure of leverage exposure, defined as the sum of assets less Tier 1 capital deductions plus certain off-balance-sheet exposures, including a measure of derivatives exposures, securities financing transactions and commitments. The Delegated Act does not currently include a minimum leverage ratio requirement; however, the Basel Committee has proposed a minimum requirement of 3%. Any required minimum ratio is expected to become effective for GSI on January 1, 2018. As of March 2016 and December 2015, the company had a leverage ratio of 3.4% and 3.6%, respectively. This leverage ratio is based on the company's current interpretation and understanding of this rule and may evolve as its interpretation and application is discussed with GSI's regulators.

Regulatory Developments

GSI's businesses are subject to significant and evolving regulation. Reforms have been adopted or are being considered by regulators and policy makers worldwide. The expectation is that the principal areas of impact from regulatory reform for GSI will be increased regulatory capital requirements and increased regulation and restriction on certain activities. However, given that many of the new and proposed rules are highly complex, the full impact of regulatory reform will not be known until the rules are implemented and market practices develop under the final EU and/or U.K. regulations.

See "Regulatory Developments" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report for further information about the laws, rules and regulations and proposed laws, rules and regulations that apply to the company and its operations.

Resolution and Recovery Planning

GS Group is required by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to submit a periodic plan for its rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material financial distress or failure (resolution plan). GSI is considered to be a principal material operating entity for the purposes of the periodic resolution plan prepared by GS Group. GS Group is also required by the Federal Reserve Board to submit and has submitted, on a periodic basis, a global recovery plan that outlines the steps that management could take to reduce risk, maintain sufficient liquidity, and conserve capital in times of prolonged stress. The global recovery plan outlines actions that could be taken by the company's management as part of wider actions taken by GS Group.

In April 2016, the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC provided feedback on the 2015 resolution plans of eight systemically important U.S. domestic banking institutions and provided guidance related to the 2017 resolution plan submissions. As a principal material operating entity for the purposes of GS Group's resolution plan, the feedback and additional guidance received is applicable to GSI. GS Group's plan was not jointly found to be non-credible or to not facilitate an orderly resolution under the U.S. bankruptcy code. While the FDIC identified deficiencies and noted that it found that GS Group's plan was not credible or would not facilitate an orderly resolution under the U.S. bankruptcy code, the Federal Reserve Board did not identify any such deficiencies. In response to the feedback received, GS Group must (i) submit by October 1, 2016 a status report on its actions to address joint shortcomings identified by the agencies and a separate public section that explains, at a high level, the actions it plan to take to address the joint shortcomings and (ii) submit its resolution plan, due on July 1, 2017, addressing the joint shortcomings and taking into account the additional guidance.

The EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) establishes a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms in the EU. The BRRD provides national supervisory authorities with tools and powers to pre-emptively address potential financial crises in order to promote financial stability and minimise taxpayers' exposure to losses.

The BRRD required EU member states to grant, by January 1, 2016, "bail-in" powers to EU resolution authorities to recapitalise a failing entity by writing down its unsecured debt or converting its unsecured debt into equity. Financial institutions in the EU (including GSI) must provide that new contracts entered into after January 1, 2016 enable such actions, and must also amend pre-existing contracts governed by non-EU law to enable such actions, when the financial institutions could incur liabilities under such pre-existing contracts after January 1, 2016. The U.K. resolution authorities have allowed for a six month delay in the implementation of this provision until June 30, 2016 (or earlier if the relevant rules are amended or revoked), acknowledging the difficulty of the exercise and the unavailability of EBA authorised language to be used by financial institutions. The PRA is currently in consultation on its proposal to disapply the rules on contractual recognition of "bail-in" for certain liabilities, which would come into effect beginning July 1, 2016.

Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity

In November 2015, the Financial Stability Board issued a set of final principles and a final term sheet on a new minimum standard for total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) of global systematically important banks (G-SIBs). The Financial Stability Board's final standard also requires certain material subsidiaries of a G-SIB organised outside of the G-SIB's home country, such as GSI, to maintain amounts of TLAC to facilitate the transfer of losses from operating subsidiaries to the parent company.

The BRRD subjects institutions to a "minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities" (MREL) so that they can be resolved without causing financial instability and without recourse to public funds in the event of a failure. In July 2015, the EBA published final draft Regulatory Technical Standards on MREL. In December 2015, the Bank of England published a consultation paper on its approach for setting MREL under which U.K. banks and certain investment firms, such as GSI, would need to maintain sufficient equity and liabilities that are capable of credibly bearing losses in resolution. MREL is generally consistent with the Financial Stability Board's TLAC standard.

MREL in the U.K. is being phased in from January 1, 2016 to January 1, 2020, with G-SIBs expected to comply with the minimum TLAC standard by January 1, 2019. The company expects that a portion of its intercompany borrowings from Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited, adjusted as needed to meet the terms required under the Bank of England's final MREL rule when adopted, will serve to meet its recapitalisation requirement under MREL.

EU Market Reform

The EU has finalised the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation and a revision of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (collectively, MiFID II). These include extensive market structure reforms, such as the establishment of new trading venue categories for the purposes of discharging the obligation to trade OTC derivatives on a trading platform, enhanced pre- and post-trade transparency covering a wider range of financial instruments and a reform of the equities markets. Commodities trading firms will be required to calculate their positions and adhere to specific limits. Other reforms introduce enhanced transaction reporting, the publication of best execution data by investment firms and trading venues, investor protection-related and organisational requirements. Other requirements may affect the way investment managers can pay for the receipt of investment research. On February 10, 2016, the European Commission proposed delaying the effectiveness of MiFID II until January 2018. It is expected that this delay will be confirmed in June 2016.

Capital Ratios

The U.K. Financial Policy Committee announced an increase in the countercyclical capital buffer rate for private U.K. counterparties and issuers from 0% to 0.5%. The rate becomes effective beginning March 29, 2017. Currently, the company does not expect that this change will have a material impact on its capital ratios.

Other Developments

In January 2016, the Basel Committee finalised a revised framework for calculating minimum capital requirements for market risk. The revisions constitute a fundamental change to the calculation of both model-based and non-model-based components of market risk capital. The Basel Committee has set an effective date for first reporting under the revised framework of December 31, 2019. The European authorities have not yet proposed regulations implementing the revised requirements for EU financial institutions. The company is currently evaluating the potential impact of the Basel Committee's revised framework.

The Basel Committee continues to consult on several potential changes to regulatory capital requirements that could impact the company's capital ratios in the future. In particular, the Basel Committee has issued consultation papers on, among other matters, revisions to the operational risk capital framework and several changes to the calculation of credit RWAs under both model-based and standardised approaches.

In April 2016, the Basel Committee issued a consultation paper proposing certain changes to the calculation of the leverage ratio and raising the possibility of additional leverage ratio requirements for G-SIBs.

The impact of all of these developments on the company (including RWAs and regulatory capital ratios) is subject to uncertainty until corresponding legislation is implemented in the EU.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

GSI faces a variety of risks that are substantial and inherent in its businesses including market, liquidity, credit, operational, model, legal, regulatory and reputational risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties are consistent with those described in the 2015 Annual Report.

Risk Management

Risks are inherent in the company's business and include liquidity, market, credit, operational, model, legal, regulatory and reputational risks. For further information about the company's risk management processes, see "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report. Risks include the risk across the company's risk categories, regions or global businesses, as well as those which have uncertain outcomes and have the potential to materially impact the company's financial results, its liquidity and its reputation. For further information about the company's areas of risk, see "– Liquidity Risk Management", "– Market Risk Management", "– Credit Risk Management", "– Operational Risk Management" and "– Model Risk Management" below and "Principal Risks and Uncertainties" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report.

Overview and Structure of Risk Management

The company's overview and structure of risk management is consistent with the 2015 Annual Report. See "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report for further details.

Liquidity Risk Management

Overview

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will be unable to fund itself or meet its liquidity needs in the event of company-specific, broader industry, or market liquidity stress events. Liquidity is of critical importance to the company, as most of the failures of financial institutions have occurred in large part due to insufficient liquidity. Accordingly, the company has in place a comprehensive and conservative set of liquidity and funding policies. The principal objective is to be able to fund the company and to enable the core businesses to continue to serve clients and generate revenues, even under adverse circumstances.

Treasury has the primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing liquidity and funding strategy. Treasury is independent of the revenue-producing units and reports to GS Group's chief financial officer.

GS Group's Liquidity Risk Management and Analysis (Liquidity Risk Management) function is an independent risk management function responsible for control and oversight of GS Group's liquidity risk management framework, including stress testing and limit governance. Liquidity Risk Management is independent of the revenue-producing units and Treasury, and reports to GS Group's chief risk officer.

Liquidity Risk Management Principles

GSI manages liquidity risk according to three principles (i) hold sufficient excess liquidity in the form of GCLA to cover outflows during a stressed period, (ii) maintain appropriate Asset-Liability Management and (iii) maintain a viable Contingency Funding Plan. See "Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report for further details.

Global Core Liquid Assets. GCLA is liquidity that the company maintains to meet a broad range of potential cash outflows and collateral needs in a stressed environment. The company's most important liquidity policy is to pre-fund its estimated potential cash and collateral needs during a liquidity crisis and hold this liquidity in the form of unencumbered, highly liquid securities and cash. The company believes that the securities held in its GCLA would be readily convertible to cash in a matter of days, through liquidation, by entering into repurchase agreements or from maturities of securities purchased under agreements to resell (resale agreements), and that this cash would allow it to meet immediate obligations without needing to sell other assets or depend on additional funding from credit-sensitive markets.

Asset-Liability Management. The company's liquidity risk management policies are designed to ensure it has a sufficient amount of financing, even when funding markets experience persistent stress. The company manages maturities and diversity of funding across markets, products and counterparties, and seeks to maintain a long-dated and diversified external funding profile, taking into consideration the characteristics and liquidity profile of its assets.

Contingency Funding Plan. GS Group maintains a contingency funding plan, which has a GSI-specific addendum, to provide a framework for analysing and responding to a liquidity crisis situation or periods of market stress. The contingency funding plan outlines a list of potential risk factors, key reports and metrics that are reviewed on an ongoing basis to assist in assessing the severity of, and managing through, a liquidity crisis and/or market dislocation. The contingency funding plan also describes the company's potential responses if assessments indicate that the company has entered a liquidity crisis, which includes pre-funding for what the company estimates will be its potential cash and collateral needs as well as utilising secondary sources of liquidity. Mitigants and action items to address specific risks which may arise are also described and assigned to individuals responsible for execution.

Liquidity Stress Tests

In order to determine the appropriate size of the company's GCLA, an internal liquidity model is used, referred to as the Modeled Liquidity Outflow, which captures and quantifies the company's liquidity risks. Other factors are considered including, but not limited to, an assessment of potential intraday liquidity needs through an additional internal liquidity model, referred to as the Intraday Liquidity Model, the results of the company's long-term stress testing models, applicable regulatory requirements and a qualitative assessment of the condition of the financial markets and of the company. The results of the Modeled Liquidity Outflow, the Intraday Liquidity Model and the long-term stress testing models are reported to senior management on a regular basis. See "Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report for further details.

GCLA and Unencumbered Metrics

GCLA. Based on the results of the company's internal liquidity risk models, described above, as well as consideration of other factors including, but not limited to, an assessment of the company's potential intraday liquidity needs and a qualitative assessment of the condition of the financial markets and the company, the company believes its liquidity position as of both March 2016 and December 2015 was appropriate. As of March 2016 and December 2015, the fair value of the securities and certain overnight cash deposits included in GSI's GCLA totalled $59.94 billion and $59.42 billion, respectively, and the fair value of these assets averaged $60.90 billion for the three months ended March 2016 and $57.22 billion for the year ended December 2015.

The table below presents the fair value of the company's GCLA by asset class.

	Average for the	
$ in millions	**Three Months Ended March 2016**	Year Ended December 2015
Overnight cash deposits	**$11,381**	$ 3,412
U.S. government obligations	**21,262**	19,308
French government obligations	**9,460**	10,769
U.K. government obligations	**12,050**	13,425
German government obligations	**4,494**	7,488
Japanese government obligations	**2,250**	2,813
Total	**$60,897**	$57,215

The company strictly limits its GCLA to the following narrowly defined list of securities and cash because they are highly liquid, even in a difficult funding environment: (i) unencumbered U.S. government obligations; (ii) unencumbered German, French, Japanese and U.K. government obligations; and (iii) certain overnight cash deposits in U.S. dollars and other highly liquid currencies. The company does not include other potential sources of excess liquidity, such as less liquid unencumbered securities or committed credit facilities, in the GCLA.

The company maintains its GCLA to enable it to meet current and potential liquidity requirements. The minimum GCLA required, as calculated by the Modelled Liquidity Outflow and the Intraday Liquidity Model, is held by the company directly and is intended for use only by GSI to meet its liquidity requirements, and is assumed not to be available to Group Inc. In addition to GCLA held in GSI, GS Group holds a portion of global GCLA directly at Group Inc., which in some circumstances may be additionally provided to GSI or other major subsidiaries.

Other Unencumbered Assets. In addition to its GCLA, the company has a significant amount of other unencumbered cash and financial instruments, including other government obligations, high-grade money market securities, corporate obligations, marginable equities, loans and cash deposits not included in its GCLA. Beginning in January 2016, to be consistent with changes in the manner in which management views unencumbered assets, the company included certain loans within its unencumbered assets. The fair value of the company's other unencumbered assets averaged $20.62 billion for the three months ended March 2016 and $25.95 billion for the year ended December 2015. Had these loans been included as of December 2015, the fair value of the company's unencumbered assets would have increased by $565 million. GSI does not consider these assets liquid enough to be eligible for inclusion in its GCLA.

Liquidity Regulatory Framework

The implementation of the Basel Committee's international framework for liquidity risk management, standards and monitoring calls for a liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and a net stable funding ratio (NSFR).

The LCR is designed to ensure that the entity maintains an adequate level of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets based on expected net cash outflows under an acute short-term liquidity stress scenario. The LCR rule issued by the PRA became effective on October 1, 2015, with a phase-in period whereby certain financial institutions, including GSI, must have an 80% minimum ratio initially, increasing to 90% on January 1, 2017 and 100% on January 1, 2018.

The NSFR is designed to promote more medium- and long-term stable funding of the assets and off-balance-sheet activities of banking organisations over a one-year time horizon. The Basel Committee's NSFR framework requires banking organisations to maintain a minimum NSFR of 100%, and will be effective on January 1, 2018. The U.K. regulatory authorities have not yet proposed rules implementing the NSFR for U.K. financial institutions.

The implementation of these rules, and any amendments adopted by the applicable regulatory authorities, could impact the company's liquidity and funding requirements and practices in the future.

Credit Ratings

GSI relies on the debt capital markets to fund a portion of its day-to-day operations and the cost and availability of debt financing is influenced by its credit rating and that of Group Inc. Credit ratings are also important when GSI is competing in certain markets, such as OTC derivatives, and when GSI seeks to engage in longer-term transactions. See "Principal Risks and Uncertainties – Liquidity" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report for information about the risks associated with a reduction in GSI and/or Group Inc.'s credit rating.

The table below presents the unsecured credit ratings and outlook of GSI and Group Inc. by Fitch, Inc. (Fitch), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P).

	As of March 2016		
	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
GSI			
Short-term Debt	**F1**	**P-1**	**A-1**
Long-term Debt	**A**	**A1**	**A**
Ratings Outlook	**Positive**	**Stable**	**Watch Positive**
Group Inc.			
Short-term Debt	**F1**	**P-2**	**A-2**
Long-term Debt	**A**	**A3**	**BBB+**
Subordinated Debt	**A-**	**Baa2**	**BBB-**
Trust Preferred	**BBB-**	**Baa3**	**BB**
Preferred Stock	**BB+**	**Ba1**	**BB**
Ratings Outlook	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**

Certain of the company's derivatives have been transacted under bilateral agreements with counterparties who may require GSI to post collateral or terminate the transactions based on changes in the credit ratings of either GSI and/or Group Inc. The company assesses the impact of these bilateral agreements by determining the collateral or termination payments that would occur assuming a downgrade by all rating agencies of both Group Inc. and GSI simultaneously and of each entity individually. A downgrade by any one rating agency, depending on the agency's relative ratings of Group Inc. and GSI at the time of the downgrade, may have an impact which is comparable to the impact of a downgrade by all rating agencies. The company attributes a portion of its GCLA to ensure that it would be able to make the additional collateral or termination payments that may be required in the event of a two-notch reduction in Group Inc. and/or GSI's long-term credit ratings, as well as collateral that has not been called by counterparties, but is available to them.

The table below presents the additional collateral or termination payments related to the company's net derivative liabilities under bilateral agreements that could have been called at the reporting date by counterparties in the event of a one-notch and two-notch downgrade in Group Inc. and/or GSI's credit ratings.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
Additional collateral or termination payments for a one-notch downgrade	**$ 260**	$ 401
Additional collateral or termination payments for a two-notch downgrade	**1,033**	1,457

Cash Flows

As a financial institution, the company's cash flows are complex and bear little relation to the company's profitability and net assets. Consequently, the company believes that traditional cash flow analysis is less meaningful in evaluating its liquidity position than the liquidity and asset-liability management policies described above and in more detail in "Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report. Cash flow analysis may, however, be helpful in highlighting certain macro trends and strategic initiatives in the company's businesses.

The statements of cash flows are set out on page 27 of this financial report.

Three Months Ended March 2016. The company's cash and cash equivalents increased by $4.08 billion to $14.25 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2016. The company generated $4.26 billion in net cash from operating activities.

Three Months Ended March 2015. The company's cash and cash equivalents increased by $1.30 billion to $4.67 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2015. The company generated $1.48 billion in net cash from operating activities.

Market Risk Management

Overview

Market risk is the risk of loss in the value of the company's inventory, as well as certain other financial assets and financial liabilities, due to changes in market conditions. The company employs a variety of risk measures, each described in the respective sections below, to monitor market risk. The company holds inventory primarily for market making for clients. The company's inventory therefore changes based on client demands. The company's inventory is accounted for at fair value and therefore fluctuates on a daily basis, with the related gains and losses included in net revenues. Categories of market risk include the following:

- Interest rate risk: results from exposures to changes in the level, slope and curvature of yield curves, the volatilities of interest rates, mortgage prepayment speeds and credit spreads;
- Equity price risk: results from exposures to changes in prices and volatilities of individual equities, baskets of equities and equity indices;
- Currency rate risk: results from exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices and volatilities of currency rates; and
- Commodity price risk: results from exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices and volatilities of commodities, such as crude oil and metals.

Managers in revenue-producing units are accountable for managing risk within prescribed limits, both at the GS Group and GSI level. These managers have in-depth knowledge of their positions, markets and the instruments available to hedge their exposures.

Market Risk Management and Analysis (Market Risk Management), which is independent of the revenue-producing units and reports to the GS Group chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing market risk. Risks are monitored and controlled through strong oversight and independent control and support functions across the global businesses.

Managers in revenue-producing units and Market Risk Management discuss market information, positions and estimated risk and loss scenarios on an ongoing basis.

Market Risk Management Process

The company manages market risk by diversifying exposures, controlling position sizes and establishing economic hedges in related securities or derivatives. This process includes:

- Accurate and timely exposure information incorporating multiple risk metrics;
- A dynamic limit setting framework; and
- Constant communication among revenue-producing units, risk managers and senior management.

GSI's framework for managing market risk is consistent with, and part of, the GS Group framework, and results are analysed by business and in aggregate, at both the GS Group and GSI level.

Risk Measures. Market Risk Management produces risk measures and monitors them against market risk limits set by the GSI Risk Committee. These measures reflect an extensive range of scenarios and the results are aggregated by business at the company level.

A variety of risk measures are used to estimate the size of potential losses for both moderate and more extreme market moves over both short-term and long-term time horizons. Primary risk measures are VaR, used for shorter-term periods, and stress tests. The GSI risk report details key risks, drivers and changes for each business, and is distributed daily to senior management of both the revenue-producing units and independent control and support functions.

Value-at-Risk. VaR is the potential loss in value due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. A one-day time horizon with a 95% confidence level is typically employed. The VaR model is a single model that captures risks including interest rates, equity prices, currency rates and commodity prices. As such, VaR facilitates comparison across portfolios of different risk characteristics. VaR also captures the diversification of aggregated risk across GSI. See "Risk Management – Market Risk Management" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report for further details.

Metrics

The tables below present, by risk category, average daily VaR and period-end VaR, as well as the high and low VaR for the period. Diversification effect in the tables below represents the difference between total VaR and the sum of the VaRs for the four risk categories. This effect arises because the four market risk categories are not perfectly correlated.

The table below presents average daily VaR.

$ in millions	Three Months Ended March	
Risk Categories	**2016**	2015
Interest rates	**$ 27**	$ 22
Equity prices	**17**	14
Currency rates	**15**	6
Commodity prices	**1**	–
Diversification effect	**(26)**	(16)
Total	**$ 34**	$ 26

The company's average daily VaR increased to $34 million for the first quarter of 2016 from $26 million for the first quarter of 2015, primarily reflecting an increase in the interest rates category due to higher market volatility and increased exposures. In addition, the currency rates category increased due to increased exposures and higher market volatility, which was primarily offset by an increase in the diversification effect across risk categories.

The table below presents period-end VaR, and high and low VaR.

	As of		**Three Months Ended March 2016**	
$ in millions	**March**	December		
Risk Categories	**2016**	2015	**High**	**Low**
Interest rates	**$ 27**	$ 23	**$33**	**$23**
Equity prices	**17**	14	**24**	**13**
Currency rates	**11**	13	**20**	**9**
Commodity prices	**1**	1	**4**	**–**
Diversification effect	**(24)**	(23)		
Total	**$ 32**	$ 28	**$45**	**$27**

The company's daily VaR increased to $32 million as of March 2016 from $28 million as of December 2015, primarily reflecting an increase in interest rates and equity prices categories due to increased exposures.

During the first quarter of 2016, the company's VaR risk limit was not exceeded, raised or reduced.

Sensitivity Measures

Certain portfolios and individual positions are not included in VaR because VaR is not the most appropriate risk measure for these positions.

10% Sensitivity Measures. The table below presents market risk for inventory positions that are not included in VaR. The market risk of these positions is determined by estimating the potential reduction in net revenues of a 10% decline in the underlying asset value.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March**	December
Asset Categories	**2016**	2015
Equity	**$12.2**	$10.8
Debt	**0.3**	0.3
Total	**$12.5**	$11.1

Credit Risk Management

Overview

Credit risk represents the potential for loss due to the default or deterioration in credit quality of a counterparty (e.g., an OTC derivatives counterparty or a borrower) or an issuer of securities or other instruments the company holds. The company's exposure to credit risk comes mostly from client transactions in OTC derivatives. Credit risk also comes from cash placed with banks, securities financing transactions (i.e., resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and lending activities) and debtors.

Credit Risk Management and Analysis (Credit Risk Management), which is independent of the revenue-producing units and reports to GS Group's chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing credit risk. GSI's framework for managing credit risk is consistent with the framework of GS Group. GS Group's Credit Policy Committee and Firmwide Risk Committee establish and review credit policies and parameters for GS Group as a whole. In addition, the company holds other positions that give rise to credit risk (e.g., bonds held in inventory). These credit risks are captured as a component of market risk measures, which are monitored and managed by Market Risk Management, consistent with other inventory positions. The company also enters into derivatives to manage market risk exposures. Such derivatives also give rise to credit risk, which is monitored and managed by Credit Risk Management.

Credit Risk Management Process

Effective management of credit risk requires accurate and timely information, a high level of communication and knowledge of customers, countries, industries and products. The process for managing credit risk includes:

- Approving transactions and setting and communicating credit exposure limits;
- Monitoring compliance with established credit exposure limits;
- Assessing the likelihood that a counterparty will default on its payment obligations;
- Measuring the company's current and potential credit exposure and losses resulting from counterparty default;
- Reporting of credit exposures to senior management, the GSI board of directors and regulators;
- Use of credit risk mitigants, including collateral and hedging; and
- Communication and collaboration with other independent control and support functions such as operations, legal and compliance.

As part of the risk assessment process, Credit Risk Management performs credit reviews which include initial and ongoing analyses of the company's counterparties. For substantially all of the company's credit exposures, the core of the process is an annual counterparty credit review. A credit review is an independent analysis of the capacity and willingness of a counterparty to meet its financial obligations, resulting in an internal credit rating. The determination of internal credit ratings also incorporates assumptions with respect to the nature of and outlook for the counterparty's industry, and the economic environment. Senior personnel within Credit Risk Management, with expertise in specific industries, inspect and approve credit reviews and internal credit ratings.

The global credit risk management systems capture credit exposure to individual counterparties and on an aggregate basis to counterparties and their subsidiaries (economic groups). These systems also provide management with comprehensive information on aggregate credit risk by product, internal credit rating, industry, country and region.

Risk Measures and Limits

Credit risk is measured based on the potential loss in the event of non-payment by a counterparty using current and potential exposure. For derivatives and securities financing transactions, current exposure represents the amount presently owed to the company after taking into account applicable netting and collateral arrangements while potential exposure represents the company's estimate of the future exposure that could arise over the life of a transaction based on market movements within a specified confidence level. Potential exposure also takes into account netting and collateral arrangements.

Credit limits are used at various levels (counterparty, economic group, industry, country) to control the size of the company's credit exposures. Limits for counterparties and economic groups are reviewed regularly and revised to reflect changing risk appetites for a given counterparty or group of counterparties. Limits for industries and countries are based on the company's risk tolerance and are designed to allow for regular monitoring, review, escalation and management of credit risk concentrations. GS Group's Risk Committee of the Board and Firmwide Risk Committee approve credit risk limits at the GS Group and business level. The GSI Risk Committee approves the framework that governs the setting of credit risk limits at the GSI level, which is delegated to the GSI Credit Committee. Credit Risk Management sets credit limits for individual counterparties, economic groups, industries and countries. Policies authorised by GS Group's Firmwide Risk Committee and Credit Policy Committee prescribe the level of formal approval required for GS Group to assume credit exposure to a counterparty across all product areas, taking into account any applicable netting provisions, collateral or other credit risk mitigants.

Credit Exposures

GSI's credit exposures are described further below.

Financial Instruments Owned. Financial instruments owned includes cash instruments and derivatives. The company's credit exposure on derivatives arises primarily from market-making activities. As a market maker, the company enters into derivative transactions to provide liquidity to clients and to facilitate the transfer and hedging of their risks. The company also enters into derivatives to manage market risk exposures. In the table below cash instruments are included in the gross exposure; however, to the extent that they have been captured by market risk they are removed to arrive at net credit exposure. Derivatives are reported at fair value on a gross by counterparty basis in the company's financial statements unless it has current legal right of set-off and also intends to settle on a net basis. OTC derivatives are risk managed using the risk processes, measures and limits described above, and in more detail in "Risk Management – Credit Risk Management" in Part I of the 2015 Annual Report.

Collateralised Agreements. The company bears credit risk related to collateralised agreements only to the extent that cash advanced to the counterparty exceeds the value of the collateral received. The company's credit exposure on these transactions is therefore significantly lower than the amounts recorded on the balance sheet, which represent fair values or contractual value before consideration of collateral received. The company also has credit exposure on collateralised financings, which are liabilities on its balance sheet, to the extent that the value of collateral pledged to the counterparty for these transactions exceeds the amount of cash or collateral received.

Debtors. The company is exposed to credit risk from its debtors through its amounts due from broker/dealers and customers; and amounts due from parent and group undertakings. These primarily comprise receivables related to cash collateral paid to counterparties and clearing organisations in respect of derivative financial instrument liabilities. Debtors also includes collateralised receivables related to customer securities transactions, which generally have minimal credit risk due to both the value of the collateral received and the short-term nature of these receivables.

Cash at Bank and in Hand. Cash at bank and in hand include both interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing deposits. To mitigate the risk of credit loss, the company places substantially all of its deposits with highly-rated banks and central banks.

The tables below present the company's gross credit exposure to financial assets and net credit exposure after taking account of assets captured by market risk in the company's risk management process, counterparty netting (i.e., the netting of financial assets and financial liabilities for a given counterparty when a legal right of setoff exists under an enforceable netting agreement), and cash and security collateral received and cash collateral posted under credit support agreements, which management considers when determining credit risk. This is presented by financial asset class and by credit rating equivalent (internally determined public rating agency equivalents).

In the tables below, cash collateral and security collateral are slightly higher than the amounts disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements as the below disclosure includes additional cash and security collateral that management considers when determining credit risk.

$ in millions **Financial Asset Class**	Gross exposure	Assets captured by market risk	Counterparty netting	Cash collateral	Security collateral received	Net credit exposure
As of March 2016						
Financial instruments owned	**$ 773,345**	**$(55,968)**	**$(629,597)**	**$(49,423)**	**$ (15,464)**	**$22,893**
Collateralised agreements	**193,572**	**–**	**(55,963)**	**–**	**(135,240)**	**2,369**
Debtors	**71,684**	**–**	**(570)**	**(38,866)**	**(9,140)**	**23,108**
Cash at bank and in hand	**14,361**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14,361**
Total	**$1,052,962**	**$(55,968)**	**$(686,130)**	**$(88,289)**	**$(159,844)**	**$62,731**
As of December 2015						
Financial instruments owned	$ 616,054	$(62,850)	$(474,519)	$(43,121)	$ (13,946)	$21,618
Collateralised agreements	163,703	–	(48,219)	–	(112,523)	2,961
Debtors	59,874	–	(542)	(32,202)	(7,900)	19,230
Cash at bank and in hand	9,974	–	–	–	–	9,974
Total	$ 849,605	$(62,850)	$(523,280)	$(75,323)	$(134,369)	$53,783

$ in millions **Credit Rating Equivalent**	Gross exposure	Assets captured by market risk	Counterparty netting	Cash collateral	Security collateral received	Net credit exposure
As of March 2016						
AAA/Aaa	**$ 20,544**	**$ –**	**$ (3,214)**	**$ (2,815)**	**$ (4,402)**	**$10,113**
AA/Aa2	**146,456**	**–**	**(68,904)**	**(25,598)**	**(39,082)**	**12,872**
A/A2	**663,838**	**–**	**(536,784)**	**(32,929)**	**(75,181)**	**18,944**
BBB/Baa2	**110,248**	**–**	**(65,492)**	**(18,346)**	**(14,592)**	**11,818**
BB/Ba2 or lower	**51,752**	**–**	**(11,623)**	**(8,572)**	**(25,703)**	**5,854**
Unrated	**60,124**	**(55,968)**	**(113)**	**(29)**	**(884)**	**3,130**
Total	**$1,052,962**	**$(55,968)**	**$(686,130)**	**$(88,289)**	**$(159,844)**	**$62,731**
As of December 2015						
AAA/Aaa	$ 15,024	$ –	$ (2,944)	$ (2,385)	$ (2,195)	$ 7,500
AA/Aa2	120,851	–	(53,752)	(18,425)	(33,236)	15,438
A/A2	530,383	–	(415,540)	(30,443)	(69,077)	15,323
BBB/Baa2	77,943	–	(41,552)	(15,834)	(11,334)	9,223
BB/Ba2 or lower	38,302	–	(9,386)	(8,140)	(17,536)	3,240
Unrated	67,102	(62,850)	(106)	(96)	(991)	3,059
Total	$ 849,605	$(62,850)	$(523,280)	$(75,323)	$(134,369)	$53,783

The unrated net credit exposure of $3.13 billion and $3.06 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively, relates to financial assets for which the company has not assigned an internally determined public rating agency equivalent.

In addition to credit risk on financial assets, the company also has credit exposure in respect of contingent and forward starting resale and securities borrowing agreements. The company's gross credit exposure related to these activities is $49.78 billion and $29.28 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively. However, this will be mitigated by collateral of approximately $49.35 billion and $29.21 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively, if these commitments are fulfilled. As a result, the company's net credit exposure to these commitments was $433 million and $64 million as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively.

As of March 2016 and December 2015, financial assets past due or impaired were not material.

Operational Risk Management

Overview

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Exposure to operational risk arises from routine processing errors as well as extraordinary incidents, such as major systems failures. Potential types of loss events related to internal and external operational risk include:

- Clients, products and business practices;
- Execution, delivery and process management;
- Business disruption and system failures;
- Employment practices and workplace safety;
- Damage to physical assets;
- Internal fraud; and
- External fraud.

GSI's framework for managing operational risk is fully integrated in GS Group's comprehensive control framework designed to provide a well-controlled environment to minimise operational risks. In GSI, the EMEA Operational Risk Committee provides regional oversight for ongoing development and implementation of the operational risk framework and promotion of a robust overall control environment. Operational Risk Management and Analysis (Operational Risk Management) is a risk management function independent of revenue-producing units, reports to GS Group's chief risk officer, and is responsible for developing and implementing policies, methodologies and a formalised framework for operational risk management with the goal of minimising exposure to operational risk.

Operational Risk Management Process

Managing operational risk requires timely and accurate information as well as a strong control culture. Operational risk is managed through:

- Training, supervision and development of people;
- Active participation of senior management in identifying and mitigating key operational risks;
- Independent control and support functions that monitor operational risk on a daily basis, and implementation of extensive policies and procedures, and controls designed to prevent the occurrence of operational risk events;
- Proactive communication between revenue-producing units and independent control and support functions; and
- A network of systems throughout GS Group, including GSI, to facilitate the collection of data used to analyse and assess operational risk exposure.

Top-down and bottom-up approaches are combined to manage and measure operational risk. From a top-down perspective, senior management assesses firmwide and business-level operational risk profiles. From a bottom-up perspective, revenue-producing units and independent control and support functions are responsible for risk management on a day-to-day basis, including identifying, mitigating, and escalating operational risks to senior management.

The company's operational risk framework is in part designed to comply with the operational risk measurement rules under Basel III and has evolved based on the changing needs of the company's businesses and regulatory guidance. The framework comprises the following practices:

- Risk identification and reporting;
- Risk measurement; and
- Risk monitoring.

Internal Audit performs an independent review of the operational risk framework, including key controls, processes and applications, on an annual basis to assess the effectiveness of the framework.

Model Risk Management

Overview

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from decisions made based on model outputs that may be incorrect or used inappropriately. GS Group relies on quantitative models across its business activities primarily to value certain financial assets and liabilities, to monitor and manage its risk, and to measure and monitor its regulatory capital.

GSI's framework for managing model risk is consistent with and part of GS Group's framework. GS Group's model risk management framework is managed through a governance structure and risk management controls, which encompass standards designed to ensure it maintains a comprehensive model inventory, including risk assessment and classification, sound model development practices, independent review and model-specific usage controls. GS Group's Firmwide Risk Committee and GS Group's Firmwide Model Risk Control Committee oversee the model risk management framework. GS Group's independent model risk management group (Model Risk Management), which is independent of model developers, model owners and model users, reports to GS Group's chief risk officer, is responsible for identifying and reporting significant risks associated with models, and provides periodic updates on model risk to senior management, risk committees and GS Group's Risk Committee of the Board.

Model Review and Validation

Model Risk Management consists of quantitative professionals who perform an independent review, validation and approval of the models. This review includes an analysis of the model documentation, independent testing, an assessment of the appropriateness of the methodology used, and verification of compliance with model development and implementation standards. Model Risk Management reviews all existing models on an annual basis, as well as new models or significant changes to models.

The model validation process incorporates a review of models and trade and risk parameters across a broad range of scenarios (including extreme conditions) in order to critically evaluate and verify:

- The model's conceptual soundness, including the reasonableness of model assumptions, and suitability for intended use;
- The testing strategy utilised by the model developers to ensure that the models function as intended;
- The suitability of the calculation techniques incorporated in the model;
- The model's accuracy in reflecting the characteristics of the related product and its significant risks;
- The model's consistency with models for similar products; and
- The model's sensitivity to input parameters and assumptions.

Directors

On May 5, 2016, S. S. Kilsby was appointed to the board of directors and R. A. Vince resigned from the board of directors. In addition, the company also announced its intention to perform the necessary regulatory procedures to appoint I. Ealet and M. O. Winkelman to the board of directors.

There were no other changes in the directorship of the company between the date of issue of this financial report and the 2015 Annual Report.

Date of Issue

This financial report was issued on May 18, 2016.

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL (UNLIMITED COMPANY)

Profit and Loss Account (Unaudited)

		Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**Note**	**2016**	2015
Net revenues	4	**$1,411**	$ 2,393
Administrative expenses		**(784)**	(1,374)
Operating profit		**627**	1,019
Interest payable and similar charges		**(84)**	(53)
Net finance income		**2**	3
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**545**	969
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	**(160)**	(192)
Profit for the financial period		**$ 385**	$ 777

Net revenues and operating profit of the company are derived from continuing operations in the current and prior periods.

Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Profit for the financial period	**$ 385**	$ 777
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Actuarial profit relating to the pension scheme	**152**	29
U.K. deferred tax attributable to the actuarial profit	**(40)**	(6)
Other comprehensive income for the financial period, net of tax	**112**	23
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	**$ 497**	$ 800

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
(Unaudited)

		As of	
		March	December
$ in millions	**Note**	**2016**	2015
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets		**$ 8**	$ 11
Investments		**1**	1
		9	12
Current assets			
Financial instruments owned (includes $19,845 and $22,036 pledged as collateral as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively)	6	**773,345**	616,054
Collateralised agreements	7	**193,572**	163,703
Debtors	8	**72,102**	60,488
Cash at bank and in hand		**14,361**	9,974
		1,053,380	850,219
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	6	**(725,710)**	(555,654)
Collateralised financings	9	**(128,740)**	(116,385)
Other creditors	10	**(131,597)**	(116,300)
		(986,047)	(788,339)
Net current assets		**67,333**	61,880
Total assets less current liabilities		**67,342**	61,892
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Collateralised financings	9	**(4,131)**	(3,502)
Other creditors	10	**(36,746)**	(32,298)
		(40,877)	(35,800)
Provisions for liabilities	11	**(25)**	–
Net assets excluding pension surplus		**26,440**	26,092
Pension surplus		**410**	261
Net assets including pension surplus		**$ 26,850**	$ 26,353
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	**$ 582**	$ 582
Share premium account		**4,864**	4,864
Capital reserve (non-distributable)		**17**	17
Profit and loss account		**21,387**	20,890
Total shareholder’s funds		**$ 26,850**	$ 26,353

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
Company number: 02263951

Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Called up share capital		
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 582**	$ 533
Balance, end of period	**582**	533
Share premium account		
Balance, beginning of year	**4,864**	2,863
Balance, end of period	**4,864**	2,863
Capital reserve (non-distributable)		
Balance, beginning of year	**17**	17
Balance, end of period	**17**	17
Profit and loss account		
Balance, beginning of year	**20,890**	18,584
Profit for the financial period	**385**	777
Other comprehensive income	**112**	23
Share-based payments	**385**	514
Management recharge related to share-based payments	**(385)**	(514)
Balance, end of period	**21,387**	19,384
Total shareholder's funds	**$26,850**	$22,797

No dividends were paid for the three months ended March 2016 and March 2015.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

		Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**Note**	**2016**	2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	14	**$ 4,438**	$1,670
Taxation paid		**(181)**	(194)
Net cash from operating activities		**4,257**	1,476
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		**–**	–
Net cash used in investing activities		**–**	–
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid on long-term subordinated loans		**(182)**	(178)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(182)**	(178)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**4,075**	1,298
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**9,970**	3,577
Foreign exchange gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents		**208**	(209)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	13	**$14,253**	$4,666

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Note 1.

General Information

The company is a private unlimited company and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Peterborough Court, 133 Fleet Street, London, EC4A 2BB, United Kingdom.

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited, a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling undertaking and the parent company of the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of its consolidated financial statements, as well as certain regulatory filings, for example Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and the Annual Report on Form 10-K, that provide additional information about GS Group and its business activities, can be obtained from Investor Relations, 200 West Street, New York, NY 10282, United States of America, GS Group's principal place of business, or at www.goldmansachs.com/shareholders/.

Note 2.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The company prepares financial statements under U.K. GAAP. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 104 'Interim Financial Reporting'. The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2015 Annual Report, which has been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

Accounting Policies

The accounting policies and applicable disclosure exemptions applied are consistent with those described in the 2015 Annual Report.

Note 3.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The critical accounting estimates and judgements are consistent with those described in the 2015 Annual Report with the exception of the below.

Estimated Year-End Discretionary Compensation

A substantial portion of the company's compensation and benefits represents discretionary compensation, which is finalised at year-end. The company believes the most appropriate way to allocate estimated annual discretionary compensation among interim periods is in proportion to the net revenues earned in such periods.

Note 4.

Segment Reporting

The company reports its activities in the following four business segments: Investment Banking; Institutional Client Services; Investing & Lending; and Investment Management. See “Results of Operations – Segment Reporting” in Part I of this financial report for a description of the company’s segments.

Basis of Presentation

The basis of presentation of the company’s segment reporting is consistent with that described in the 2015 Annual Report.

Segment Net Revenues

See “Results of Operations – Segment Reporting” in Part I of this financial report for the company’s segment net revenues.

Segment Operating Profit

The table below presents the operating profit of the company’s significant segments, being Investment Banking and Institutional Client Services.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Investment Banking		
Net revenues	**$ 318**	$ 447
Administrative expenses	**(194)**	(258)
Operating profit	**$ 124**	$ 189
Institutional Client Services		
Net revenues	**$ 939**	$ 1,730
Administrative expenses	**(615)**	(964)
Operating profit	**$ 324**	$ 766
Total net revenues [1]	**$1,411**	$ 2,393
Total administrative expenses [2]	**(784)**	(1,374)
Total operating profit	**$ 627**	$ 1,019

1. Includes net revenues of $154 million and $216 million for the three months ended March 2016 and March 2015, respectively, related to Investing & Lending and Investment Management.
2. Includes administrative expenses of $131 million and $137 million for the three months ended March 2016 and March 2015, respectively, related to Investing & Lending and Investment Management, and a credit of $156 million for the three months ended March 2016 and a charge of $15 million for the three months ended March 2015, relating to the mark-to-market of share-based compensation that has not been allocated to the company’s segments.

Segment Assets

Substantially all of the company’s assets are attributable to Institutional Client Services.

Note 5.

Tax on Profit on Ordinary Activities

The table below presents the company’s analysis of tax on profit on ordinary activities.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Current tax		
U.K. corporation tax	**$ (5)**	$121
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**6**	–
Overseas taxation	**4**	9
Total current tax	**5**	130
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**155**	62
Total deferred tax	**155**	62
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	**$160**	$192

Note 6.

Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, But Not Yet Purchased

Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased comprise financial instruments and investments within the operating activities of the company. Financial instruments owned includes financial instruments owned pledged as collateral. These represent financial instruments owned and pledged to counterparties that have the right to deliver or repledge.

The table below presents the company's financial instruments owned.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
Cash instruments		
Commercial paper, certificates of deposit, time deposits and other money market instruments	**$ 557**	$ 454
Government and agency obligations	**17,832**	16,654
Mortgage and other asset-backed loans and securities	**1,059**	1,094
Bank loans and bridge loans	**2,106**	2,128
Corporate and other debt obligations	**10,739**	10,240
Equities and convertible debentures	**27,456**	36,358
Commodities	**26**	9
Total cash instruments	**59,775**	66,937
Derivative instruments		
Interest rates	**469,935**	321,915
Credit	**46,494**	48,094
Currencies	**124,814**	113,522
Commodities	**12,962**	12,926
Equities	**59,365**	52,660
Total derivative instruments	**713,570**	549,117
Total financial instruments owned	**$773,345**	$616,054

The table below presents the company's financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
Cash instruments		
Government and agency obligations	**$ 8,712**	$ 7,433
Corporate and other debt obligations	**3,295**	2,417
Equities and convertible debentures	**16,028**	14,834
Total cash instruments	**28,035**	24,684
Derivative instruments		
Interest rates	**459,885**	312,222
Credit	**42,691**	43,944
Currencies	**127,232**	112,892
Commodities	**12,896**	12,897
Equities	**54,971**	49,015
Total derivative instruments	**697,675**	530,970
Total financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	**$725,710**	$555,654

Note 7.

Collateralised Agreements

The table below presents the company's collateralised agreements.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
Resale agreements	**$133,847**	$110,318
Securities borrowed	**59,725**	53,385
Total collateralised agreements[1,2]	**$193,572**	$163,703

1. Includes amounts due from group undertakings of $100.97 billion and $91.84 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively.
2. Includes balances due in more than one year of $1.06 billion and $1.87 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively.

Note 8.

Debtors

The table below presents the company's debtors balances. All debtors are due within one year of the balance sheet date, unless noted below.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
Amounts due from broker/dealers and customers[1]	**$64,642**	$53,047
Amounts due from parent and group undertakings	**7,005**	6,768
Deferred tax	**374**	569
Other debtors	**39**	44
Prepayments and accrued income	**42**	60
Total debtors[2]	**$72,102**	$60,488

1. Includes balances due in more than one year relating to secured lending and prepaid commodity contracts of $799 million and $887 million as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively.
2. Includes financial assets of $71.68 billion and $59.87 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively, and non-financial assets of $418 million and $614 million as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively.

Note 9.

Collateralised Financings

The table below presents the company's collateralised financings.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
Amounts falling due within one year		
Repurchase agreements	**$ 42,079**	$ 38,578
Securities loaned	**86,661**	77,807
Total	**$128,740**	$116,385
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Repurchase agreements	**$ 4,131**	$ 3,502
Total	**$ 4,131**	$ 3,502
Total collateralised financings[1]	**$132,871**	$119,887

1. Includes amounts due to group undertakings of $88.70 billion and $82.67 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively, of which $88.58 billion and $82.55 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively, are due within one year.

Note 10.

Other Creditors

The table below presents the company's other creditors.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	**$ 163**	$ 63
Overdrafts	**108**	4
Debt securities issued	**14,822**	13,850
Amounts due to broker/dealers and customers	**63,250**	54,544
Amounts due to parent and group undertakings – unsecured borrowings	**26,385**	27,195
Amounts due to parent and group undertakings – secured borrowings[1]	**2,050**	–
Amounts due to parent and group undertakings – other unsecured creditors	**23,296**	18,316
Accrual for management charges payable to parent and group undertakings[2]	**658**	834
Corporation tax payable	**51**	134
Other taxes and social security costs	**161**	230
Other creditors and accruals	**653**	1,130
Total[3]	**$131,597**	$116,300
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Bank loans	**$ –**	$ 100
Long-term subordinated loans	**8,958**	8,958
Debt securities issued	**9,600**	7,896
Amounts due to parent and group undertakings – unsecured borrowings	**17,649**	14,316
Amounts due to parent and group undertakings – other unsecured creditors	**233**	344
Accrual for management charges payable to parent and group undertakings[2]	**306**	684
Total[4]	**$ 36,746**	$ 32,298
Total other creditors	**$168,343**	$148,598

1. Secured borrowings are secured by securities which have been pledged as collateral.
2. The accrual for management charges payable to parent and group undertakings is in respect of share-based compensation.
3. Includes financial liabilities of $131.39 billion and $115.94 billion as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively, and non-financial liabilities of $212 million and $364 million as of March 2016 and December 2015, respectively.
4. All amounts falling due after more than one year are financial liabilities as of March 2016 and December 2015.

Amounts Due to Parent and Group Undertakings – Unsecured Borrowings/Secured Borrowings

During the three months ended March 2016, unsecured borrowings from parent and group undertakings due within one year decreased by $810 million, comprising repayments of $1.33 billion, partially offset by new proceeds of $522 million.

Secured borrowings from parent and group undertakings increased by $2.05 billion due to new proceeds.

During the three months ended March 2016, unsecured borrowings from parent and group undertakings due after more than one year increased by $3.33 billion, comprising new proceeds of $9.27 billion, partially offset by repayments of $5.94 billion.

Debt Securities Issued

The table below presents the company's debt securities issued.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Amounts falling due within one year		
Unsecured debt securities with affiliates	**$ 2,159**	$ 1,778
Unsecured debt securities with external counterparties	**9,303**	9,722
Secured debt securities with affiliates[1]	**1,164**	493
Secured debt securities with external counterparties[1]	**2,196**	1,857
Total	**$14,822**	$13,850
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Unsecured debt securities with affiliates	**$ 1,004**	$ 671
Unsecured debt securities with external counterparties	**6,895**	5,317
Secured debt securities with affiliates[1]	**582**	1,148
Secured debt securities with external counterparties[1]	**1,119**	760
Total	**$ 9,600**	$ 7,896
Total debt securities issued	**$24,422**	$21,746

1. Secured debt securities are secured by securities which have been pledged as collateral. This pledged collateral is either recognised within "Financial instruments owned" or sourced through collateralised agreements.

The table below presents the maturity of the company's long-term debt securities issued.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Over one year and up to two years	**$2,051**	$2,554
Over two years and up to five years	**3,137**	2,074
Over five years	**4,412**	3,268
Total	**$9,600**	$7,896

Amounts due in more than five years predominantly relate to structured debt securities with maturities falling due between 2021 and 2046. Payments on these securities are typically referenced to underlying financial assets, which are predominately interest rate and equities-related.

Long-Term Subordinated Loans

Long-term subordinated loans comprise long-term subordinated loans from parent and group undertakings, which are unsecured and carry interest at a margin over the U.S. Federal Reserve's federal funds rate. The margin is reset on a periodic basis to reflect changes in GS Group's weighted average cost of debt. Long-term subordinated loans constitute regulatory capital as approved by the PRA and are repayable subject to PRA approval and upon giving or receiving at least 5 years' notice to or from the parent or group undertaking.

Note 11.

Provisions for Liabilities

The table below presents the company's provisions for liabilities, which are in respect of certain legal claims made against the company and regulatory matters.

$ in millions	**2016**
As of January 1	**$ –**
Charge to the profit and loss account	**25**
As of March 31	**$25**

Further details relating to the provisions have not been disclosed as permitted by IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', on the grounds that it would be seriously prejudicial to do so.

Note 12.

Share Capital

The table below presents the company's share capital.

Allotted, called up and fully paid	**Ordinary shares of $1 each**	***$ in millions***
As of January 1, 2016	581,964,161	$582
As of March 31, 2016	**581,964,161**	**$582**

Note 13.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The table below presents the company's cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statements of cash flows.

	As of March	
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Cash at bank and in hand	**$14,361**	$4,695
Overdrafts (see Note 10)	**(108)**	(29)
Total cash and cash equivalents	**$14,253**	$4,666

Note 14.

Reconciliation of Cash Flows From Operating Activities

The table below presents the company's reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**$ 545**	$ 969
Adjustments for		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**1**	1
Charge for defined benefit plan	**7**	8
Foreign exchange losses	**(208)**	215
Share-based compensation expense	**(117)**	51
Provision for liabilities	**25**	–
Interest payable and similar charges	**84**	53
Cash generated before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**337**	1,297
Changes in operating assets		
Increase in financial instruments owned	**(157,291)**	(92,214)
Increase in collateralised agreements	**(29,869)**	(6,241)
Increase in debtors	**(11,806)**	(10,451)
	(198,966)	(108,906)
Changes in operating liabilities		
Increase in financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	**170,056**	86,445
Increase in collateralised financings	**12,984**	3,818
Increase in other creditors	**20,035**	19,026
	203,075	109,289
Contributions paid to defined benefit plan	**(8)**	(10)
Cash generated from operations	**$ 4,438**	$ 1,670

Cash generated from operations includes interest paid of $386 million and $422 million for the three months ended March 2016 and March 2015, respectively, and interest received of $495 million and $419 million for the three months ended March 2016 and March 2015, respectively.

Note 15.

Financial Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments and Contingencies

The table below presents the company's commitments and contingencies.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2016**	2015
Contingent and forward starting resale and securities borrowing agreements	**$49,784**	$29,276
Forward starting repurchase and secured lending agreements	**20,120**	11,483
Other	**3,719**	4,137
Total	**$73,623**	$44,896

The company enters into resale and securities borrowing agreements and repurchase and secured lending agreements that settle at a future date, generally within three business days. The company also enters into commitments to provide contingent financing to its clients and counterparties through resale agreements. The company's funding of these commitments depends on the satisfaction of all contractual conditions to the resale agreement and these commitments can expire unused.

Other commitments primarily relate to collateral commitments.

In addition, there are registered charges on the company's assets which have arisen in the ordinary course of business.

Leases

The company leases certain buildings under long-term lease agreements. Under these lease agreements, which are subject to renegotiation at various intervals specified in the leases, the company pays all insurance, maintenance and repairs of these properties.

Legal Proceedings

The company is involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings (including those described below) concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of the company's business and where appropriate provisions have been recorded (see Note 11).

Mortgage-Related Matters. Various alleged purchasers of, and counterparties involved in transactions relating to, mortgage pass-through certificates, collateralised debt obligations and other mortgage-related products (including Aozora Bank, Ltd., Basis Yield Alpha Fund (Master) and IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG) have filed complaints in the United States against the company and certain of its affiliates, generally alleging that the offering documents for the securities that they purchased contained untrue statements of material fact and material omissions and generally seeking rescission and/or damages. Certain of these complaints allege fraud and seek punitive damages.

Libya-Related Litigation. GSI is the defendant in an action filed on January 21, 2014 with the High Court of Justice in London by the Libyan Investment Authority, relating to nine derivative transactions between the plaintiff and GSI and seeking, among other things, rescission of the transactions and unspecified equitable compensation and damages exceeding $1 billion. On December 4, 2014, the Libyan Investment Authority filed an amended statement of claim.

Interest Rate Swap Antitrust Litigation. GSI is among the defendants named in putative antitrust class actions relating to the trading of interest rate swaps, filed beginning in November 2015 in the U.S. District Courts for the Southern District of New York and Northern District of Illinois. The complaints generally allege a conspiracy among the dealers and brokers since at least January 1, 2007 to preclude exchange trading of interest rate swaps. The complaints seek declaratory and injunctive relief as well as treble damages in an unspecified amount. On February 25, 2016, certain plaintiffs in the New York court filed an amended complaint, and moved to consolidate all pending actions in that court.

GSI is among the defendants named in an antitrust action relating to the trading of interest rate swaps filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on April 18, 2016 by the operator of a swap execution facility and certain of its affiliates. The complaint asserts claims under federal and state antitrust laws and state common law in connection with an alleged conspiracy among the defendants to preclude trading of interest rate swaps on the plaintiffs' swap execution facility and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief as well as treble damages in an unspecified amount.

Commodities-Related Litigation. GSI is among the defendants named in a number of putative class actions filed beginning on August 1, 2013 and consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaints generally allege violations of federal antitrust laws and state laws in connection with the storage of aluminium and aluminium trading. The complaints seek declaratory, injunctive and other equitable relief as well as unspecified monetary damages, including treble damages. On August 29, 2014, the court granted the Goldman Sachs defendants' motion to dismiss. Certain plaintiffs appealed on September 24, 2014, and the remaining plaintiffs sought to amend their complaints in October 2014. On March 26, 2015, the court granted in part and denied in part plaintiffs' motions for leave to amend their complaints, rejecting their monopolisation claims and most state law claims but permitting their antitrust conspiracy claims and certain parallel state law and unjust enrichment claims to proceed. The court directed the remaining plaintiffs to file their amended complaints, which they did on April 9, 2015. Plaintiffs later voluntarily dismissed their state law claims. On March 25, 2016, the plaintiffs moved for class certification. On April 25, 2016, the court denied plaintiffs' motions for leave to further amend their complaints.

GSI is among the defendants named in putative class actions relating to trading in platinum and palladium, filed beginning on November 25, 2014, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaints generally allege that the defendants violated federal antitrust laws and the Commodity Exchange Act in connection with an alleged conspiracy to manipulate a benchmark for physical platinum and palladium prices and seek declaratory and injunctive relief as well as treble damages in an unspecified amount. On July 27, 2015, plaintiffs filed a second amended consolidated complaint, and on September 21, 2015, the defendants moved to dismiss.

Regulatory Investigations and Reviews and Related Litigation. Group Inc. and certain of its affiliates, including GSI, are subject to a number of other investigations and reviews by, and in some cases have received subpoenas and requests for documents and information from, various governmental and regulatory bodies and self-regulatory organisations and litigation relating to various matters relating to the GS Group's businesses and operations, including:

- The 2008 financial crisis;
- The public offering process;
- Investment management and financial advisory services;
- Conflicts of interest;
- The offering, auction, sales, trading and clearance of corporate and government securities, currencies, commodities and other financial products and related sales and other communications and activities, including compliance with short sale rules, algorithmic, high-frequency and quantitative trading, futures trading, options trading, when-issued trading, transaction reporting, technology systems and controls, securities lending practices, trading and clearance of credit derivative instruments, commodities activities and metals storage, private placement practices, allocations of and trading in securities, and trading activities and communications in connection with the establishment of benchmark rates, such as currency rates and the ISDAFIX benchmark rates;
- Compliance with the U.K. Bribery Act and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;
- Hiring and compensation practices;
- System of risk management and controls; and
- Insider trading, the potential misuse and dissemination of material non-public information regarding corporate and governmental developments and the effectiveness of insider trading controls and information barriers.

In addition, investigations, reviews and litigation involving the company's affiliates and such affiliates' businesses and operations, including various matters referred to above but also other matters, may have an impact on the company's businesses and operations.

Note 16.

Financial Risk Management and Capital Management

Certain disclosures in relation to the company's financial risk management and capital management have been presented alongside other risk management and regulatory information in Part I of this financial report.

Note 17.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities by Category

The tables below present the carrying value of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities by category.

	Financial Assets			
$ in millions	Held for trading	Designated at fair value	Loans and receivables	Total
As of March 2016				
Financial instruments owned	**$773,345**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 773,345**
Collateralised agreements	**–**	**158,640**	**34,932**	**193,572**
Debtors	**–**	**2,416**	**69,268**	**71,684**
Cash at bank and in hand	**–**	**–**	**14,361**	**14,361**
Total financial assets	**$773,345**	**$161,056**	**$118,561**	**$1,052,962**
As of December 2015				
Financial instruments owned	$616,054	$ –	$ –	$ 616,054
Collateralised agreements	–	132,933	30,770	163,703
Debtors	–	1,368	58,506	59,874
Cash at bank and in hand	–	–	9,974	9,974
Total financial assets	$616,054	$134,301	$ 99,250	$ 849,605

	Financial Liabilities			
$ in millions	Held for trading	Designated at fair value	Amortised cost	Total
As of March 2016				
Amounts falling due within one year				
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	**$725,710**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 725,710**
Collateralised financings	**–**	**83,273**	**45,467**	**128,740**
Other creditors	**–**	**18,155**	**113,230**	**131,385**
Total	**725,710**	**101,428**	**158,697**	**985,835**
Amounts falling due after more than one year				
Collateralised financings	**–**	**4,131**	**–**	**4,131**
Other creditors	**–**	**8,286**	**28,460**	**36,746**
Total	**–**	**12,417**	**28,460**	**40,877**
Total financial liabilities	**$725,710**	**$113,845**	**$187,157**	**$1,026,712**
As of December 2015				
Amounts falling due within one year				
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	$555,654	$ –	$ –	$555,654
Collateralised financings	–	72,913	43,472	116,385
Other creditors	–	14,194	101,742	115,936
Total	555,654	87,107	145,214	787,975
Amounts falling due after more than one year				
Collateralised financings	–	3,502	–	3,502
Other creditors	–	7,446	24,852	32,298
Total	–	10,948	24,852	35,800
Total financial liabilities	$555,654	$98,055	$170,066	$823,775

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs. The company measures certain financial assets and financial liabilities as a portfolio (i.e., based on its net exposure to market and/or credit risks).

U.K. GAAP has a three-level fair value hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The fair value hierarchy prioritises inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, giving the highest priority to level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to level 3 inputs. A financial asset or financial liability's level in the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to its fair value measurement.

The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1. Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets to which the company had access at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2. Inputs to valuation techniques are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3. One or more inputs to valuation techniques are significant and unobservable.

The fair values for substantially all of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are fair valued on a recurring basis are based on observable prices and inputs and are classified in levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Certain level 2 and level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities may require appropriate valuation adjustments that a market participant would require to arrive at fair value for factors such as counterparty and GS Group's credit quality, funding risk, transfer restrictions, liquidity and bid/offer spreads. Valuation adjustments are generally based on market evidence.

Valuation Techniques and Significant Inputs

Cash Instruments. Cash instruments include government and agency obligations, bank loans and bridge loans, corporate and other debt obligations, equities and convertible debentures, and other non-derivative financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased. Valuation techniques and significant inputs for each level of the fair value hierarchy include:

Level 1 Cash Instruments

Level 1 cash instruments are valued using quoted prices for identical unrestricted instruments in active markets. The company defines active markets for equity instruments based on the average daily trading volume both in absolute terms and relative to the market capitalisation for the instrument. The company defines active markets for debt instruments based on both the average daily trading volume and the number of days with trading activity.

Level 2 Cash Instruments

Level 2 cash instruments can be verified to quoted prices, recent trading activity for identical or similar instruments, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Consideration is given to the nature of the quotations (e.g., indicative or firm) and the relationship of recent market activity to the prices provided from alternative pricing sources.

Valuation adjustments are typically made to level 2 cash instruments (i) if the cash instrument is subject to transfer restrictions and/or (ii) for other premiums and liquidity discounts that a market participant would require to arrive at fair value. Valuation adjustments are generally based on market evidence.

Level 3 Cash Instruments

Level 3 cash instruments have one or more significant valuation inputs that are not observable. Absent evidence to the contrary, level 3 cash instruments are initially valued at transaction price, which is considered to be the best initial estimate of fair value. Subsequently, the company uses other methodologies to determine fair value, which vary based on the type of instrument. Valuation inputs and assumptions are changed when corroborated by substantive observable evidence, including values realised on sales of financial assets.

Valuation techniques of level 3 cash instruments vary by instrument, but are generally based on discounted cash flow techniques. The valuation techniques and the nature of significant inputs used to determine the fair values of each type of level 3 cash instrument are described below.

- **Mortgages and Loans (Including Mortgages and Other Asset-Backed Loans and Securities and Bank Loans and Bridge Loans).** Significant inputs are generally determined based on relative value analyses and include:
  - Market yields implied by transactions of similar or related assets;
  - Current levels and changes in market indices such as the iTraxx, CDX and LCDX (indices that track the performance of corporate credit and loans, respectively);
  - Current performance of the borrower or loan collateral and recovery assumptions if a default occurs; and
  - Timing of expected future cash flows (duration) which, in certain cases, may incorporate the impact of other unobservable inputs (e.g., prepayment speeds).
- **Equities and Convertible Debentures (Including Private Equity Investments).** Recent third-party completed or pending transactions (e.g., merger proposals, tender offers, debt restructurings) are considered to be the best evidence for any change in fair value. When these are not available, the following valuation methodologies are used, as appropriate:
  - Industry multiples and public comparables;
  - Transactions in similar instruments; and
  - Discounted cash flow techniques.
- **Other Cash Instruments.** Other cash instruments consists of corporate and other debt obligations, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, time deposits and other money market instruments and government agency obligations. Significant inputs are generally determined based on relative value analyses, which incorporate comparisons both to prices of credit default swaps that reference the same or similar underlying instrument or entity and to other debt instruments for the same issuer for which observable prices or broker quotations are available. Significant inputs include:
  - Market yields implied by transactions of similar or related assets;
  - Current levels and changes in market indices such as the iTraxx, CDX and LCDX;
  - Current performance of the borrower or loan collateral and recovery assumptions if a default occurs; and
  - Maturity and coupon profile of the instrument.

Derivative Instruments. Derivatives may be traded on an exchange (exchange-traded) or they may be privately negotiated contracts, which are usually referred to as OTC derivatives. Certain of the company's OTC derivatives are cleared and settled through central clearing counterparties (OTC-cleared), while others are bilateral contracts between two counterparties (bilateral OTC).

The company's level 2 and level 3 derivatives are valued using derivative pricing models (e.g., discounted cash flow models, correlation models, and models that incorporate option pricing methodologies, such as Monte Carlo simulations). Price transparency of derivatives can generally be characterised by product type, as described below.

- **Interest Rate.** In general, the key inputs used to value interest rate derivatives are transparent, even for most long-dated contracts. Interest rate swaps and options denominated in the currencies of leading industrialised nations are characterised by high trading volumes and tight bid/offer spreads. Interest rate derivatives that reference indices, such as an inflation index, or the shape of the yield curve (e.g., 10-year swap rate vs. 2-year swap rate) are more complex, but the key inputs are generally observable.

- **Credit.** Price transparency for credit default swaps, including both single names and baskets of credits, varies by market and underlying reference entity or obligation. Credit default swaps that reference indices, large corporates and major sovereigns generally exhibit the most price transparency. For credit default swaps with other underliers, price transparency varies based on credit rating, the cost of borrowing the underlying reference obligations, and the availability of the underlying reference obligations for delivery upon the default of the issuer. Credit default swaps that reference loans, asset-backed securities and emerging market debt instruments tend to have less price transparency than those that reference corporate bonds. In addition, more complex credit derivatives, such as those sensitive to the correlation between two or more underlying reference obligations, generally have less price transparency.

- **Currency.** Prices for currency derivatives based on the exchange rates of leading industrialised nations, including those with longer tenors, are generally transparent. The primary difference between the price transparency of developed and emerging market currency derivatives is that emerging markets tend to be observable for contracts with shorter tenors.

- **Equity.** Price transparency for equity derivatives varies by market and underlier. Options on indices and the common stock of corporates included in major equity indices exhibit the most price transparency. Equity derivatives generally have observable market prices, except for contracts with long tenors or reference prices that differ significantly from current market prices. More complex equity derivatives, such as those sensitive to the correlation between two or more individual stocks, generally have less price transparency.

Liquidity is essential to observability of all product types. If transaction volumes decline, previously transparent prices and other inputs may become unobservable. Conversely, even highly structured products may at times have trading volumes large enough to provide observability of prices and other inputs.

Level 1 Derivatives

Level 1 derivatives include short-term contracts for future delivery of securities when the underlying security is a level 1 instrument, and exchange-traded derivatives if they are actively traded and are valued at their quoted market price.

Level 2 Derivatives

Level 2 derivatives include OTC derivatives for which all significant valuation inputs are corroborated by market evidence and exchange-traded derivatives that are not actively traded and/or that are valued using models that calibrate to market-clearing levels of OTC derivatives. In evaluating the significance of a valuation input, the company considers, among other factors, a portfolio's net risk exposure to that input.

The selection of a particular model to value a derivative depends on the contractual terms of and specific risks inherent in the instrument, as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. For derivatives that trade in liquid markets, model selection does not involve significant management judgement because outputs of models can be calibrated to market-clearing levels.

Valuation models require a variety of inputs, such as contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, discount rates (including those derived from interest rates on collateral received and posted as specified in credit support agreements for collateralised derivatives), credit curves, measures of volatility and correlations of such inputs. Significant inputs to the valuations of level 2 derivatives can be verified to market transactions, broker or dealer quotations or other alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Consideration is given to the nature of the quotations (e.g., indicative or firm) and the relationship of recent market activity to the prices provided from alternative pricing sources.

Level 3 Derivatives

Level 3 derivatives are valued using models which utilise observable level 1 and/or level 2 inputs, as well as unobservable level 3 inputs. Unobservable inputs include certain correlations as well as credit spreads and equity volatility inputs.

Subsequent to the initial valuation of a level 3 derivative, the company updates the level 1 and level 2 inputs to reflect observable market changes and any resulting gains and losses are recorded in level 3. Level 3 inputs are changed when corroborated by evidence such as similar market transactions, third-party pricing services and/or broker or dealer quotations or other empirical market data. In circumstances where the company cannot verify the model value by reference to market transactions, it is possible that a different valuation model could produce a materially different estimate of fair value. See below for further information about significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of level 3 derivatives.

Where there is a difference between the initial transaction price and the fair value calculated by internal models, a gain or loss is recognised after initial recognition only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price.

Valuation Adjustments

Valuation adjustments are integral to determining the fair value of derivative portfolios and are used to adjust the mid-market valuations produced by derivative pricing models to the appropriate exit price valuation. These adjustments incorporate bid/offer spreads, the cost of liquidity, credit valuation adjustments and funding valuation adjustments, which account for the credit and funding risk inherent in the uncollateralised portion of derivative portfolios. The company also makes funding valuation adjustments to collateralised derivatives where the terms of the agreement do not permit the company to deliver or repledge collateral received. Market-based inputs are generally used when calibrating valuation adjustments to market-clearing levels.

In addition, for derivatives that include significant unobservable inputs, the company makes model or exit price adjustments to account for the valuation uncertainty present in the transaction.

Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.

Collateralised Agreements and Collateralised Financings

The significant inputs to the valuation of resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowed and loaned are funding spreads, the amount and timing of expected future cash flows and interest rates.

Debtors

Debtors measured at fair value are primarily comprised of secured lending and prepaid commodity contracts. The significant inputs to the valuation of such receivables are commodity prices, interest rates, the amount and timing of expected future cash flows and funding spreads.

Other Creditors

Other creditors primarily comprise hybrid financial instruments and prepaid commodity contracts.

The significant inputs to the valuation of secured other creditors measured at fair value are the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, interest rates, funding spreads, the fair value of the collateral delivered by the company (which is determined using the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, market prices, market yields and recovery assumptions) and the frequency of additional collateral calls.

The significant inputs to the valuation of unsecured other creditors measured at fair value are the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, interest rates, the credit spreads of GS Group, as well as commodity prices in the case of prepaid commodity contracts. The inputs used to value the embedded derivative component of hybrid financial instruments are consistent with the inputs used to value the company’s other derivative instruments.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities by Level

The tables below present, by level within the fair value hierarchy, financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

	Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value as of March 2016			
$ in millions	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial Assets				
Cash instruments	**$40,026**	**$ 18,377**	**$1,372**	**$ 59,775**
Derivative instruments	**29**	**708,857**	**4,684**	**713,570**
Financial instruments owned	**40,055**	**727,234**	**6,056**	**773,345**
Collateralised agreements	**–**	**158,640**	**–**	**158,640**
Debtors	**–**	**2,416**	**–**	**2,416**
Total financial assets	**$40,055**	**$888,290**	**$6,056**	**$934,401**
Financial Liabilities				
Amounts falling due within one year				
Cash instruments	**$23,575**	**$ 4,428**	**$ 32**	**$ 28,035**
Derivative instruments	**24**	**695,083**	**2,568**	**697,675**
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	**23,599**	**699,511**	**2,600**	**725,710**
Collateralised financings	**–**	**83,200**	**73**	**83,273**
Other creditors	**–**	**14,138**	**4,017**	**18,155**
Total	**23,599**	**796,849**	**6,690**	**827,138**
Amounts falling due after more than one year				
Collateralised financings	**–**	**4,131**	**–**	**4,131**
Other creditors	**–**	**5,128**	**3,158**	**8,286**
Total	**–**	**9,259**	**3,158**	**12,417**
Total financial liabilities	**$23,599**	**$806,108**	**$9,848**	**$839,555**
Net derivative instruments	**$ 5**	**$ 13,774**	**$2,116**	**$ 15,895**

	Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value as of December 2015			
$ in millions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash instruments	$48,198	$ 17,501	$1,238	$ 66,937
Derivative instruments	14	544,300	4,803	549,117
Financial instruments owned	48,212	561,801	6,041	616,054
Collateralised agreements	–	132,933	–	132,933
Debtors	–	1,368	–	1,368
Total financial assets	$48,212	$696,102	$6,041	$750,355
Financial Liabilities				
Amounts falling due within one year				
Cash instruments	$21,038	$ 3,584	$ 62	$ 24,684
Derivative instruments	28	528,277	2,665	530,970
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	21,066	531,861	2,727	555,654
Collateralised financings	–	72,842	71	72,913
Other creditors	–	10,715	3,479	14,194
Total	21,066	615,418	6,277	642,761
Amounts falling due after more than one year				
Collateralised financings	–	3,502	–	3,502
Other creditors	–	5,322	2,124	7,446
Total	–	8,824	2,124	10,948
Total financial liabilities	$21,066	$624,242	$8,401	$653,709
Net derivative instruments	$ (14)	$ 16,023	$2,138	$ 18,147

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used in Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Cash Instruments. As of March 2016 and December 2015, the company had level 3 asset cash instruments of $1.37 billion and $1.24 billion, respectively. Level 3 liability cash instruments were not material. The table below presents the amount of level 3 assets, and ranges and weighted averages of significant unobservable inputs used to value the company's level 3 asset cash instruments.

	Level 3 Assets and Range of Significant Unobservable Inputs (Weighted Average) as of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
Mortgages and loans	**$584**	$642
Yield	**2.2% to 20.5% (5.0%)**	3.2% to 19.7% (6.2%)
Recovery rate	**25.0% to 70.0% (36.7%)**	18.0% to 70.0% (33.7%)
Duration (years)	**1.0 to 13.2 (4.9)**	0.7 to 11.8 (5.4)
Equities and convertible debentures	**$181**	$152
Multiples	**0.9x to 10.8x (2.0x)**	0.9x to 14.5x (2.4x)
Discount rate/yield	**9.6% to 9.6% (9.6%)**	8.6% to 13.3% (11.4%)
Other cash instruments	**$607**	$444
Yield	**1.7% to 12.2% (6.0%)**	2.9% to 14.3% (5.7%)
Recovery rate	**0.0% to 70.5% (64.0%)**	0.0% to 70.0% (58.8%)
Duration (years)	**1.2 to 16.5 (4.6)**	1.9 to 5.5 (3.1)

In the table above:

- Ranges represent the significant unobservable inputs that were used in the valuation of each type of cash instrument.
- Weighted averages are calculated by weighting each input by the relative fair value of the cash instruments.
- The ranges and weighted averages of these inputs are not representative of the appropriate inputs to use when calculating the fair value of any one cash instrument. For example, the highest yield for mortgages and loans is appropriate for valuing a specific loan but may not be appropriate for valuing any other loan. Accordingly, the ranges of inputs do not represent uncertainty in, or possible ranges of, fair value measurements of the company's level 3 cash instruments.
- Increases in yield, discount rate or duration used in the valuation of the company's level 3 cash instruments would result in a lower fair value measurement, while increases in recovery rate, basis or multiples would result in a higher fair value measurement. Due to the distinctive nature of each of the company's level 3 cash instruments, the interrelationship of inputs is not necessarily uniform within each product type.
- Mortgages and loans include mortgages and asset-backed loans and securities and bank loans and bridge loans.
- Equities and convertible debentures include private equity investments.
- Mortgages and other asset-backed loans and securities and bank loans and bridge loans are valued using discounted cash flows, and equities and convertible debentures are valued using market comparables and discounted cash flows.
- The fair value of any one instrument may be determined using multiple valuation techniques. For example, market comparables and discounted cash flows may be used together to determine fair value. Therefore, the level 3 balance encompasses both of these techniques.

Derivative Instruments. As of March 2016 and December 2015, the company had net level 3 derivative instruments of $2.12 billion and $2.14 billion, respectively. The table below presents the amount of net level 3 derivative instruments, and the ranges, averages and medians of significant unobservable inputs used to value the company's credit and equities derivative instruments. As of March 2016 and December 2015, the company had net level 3 financial instruments of $(65) million and $136 million, respectively, relating to interest rate, currencies and commodities derivatives for which the range of significant unobservable inputs has not been disclosed as the amounts are not material.

	Net Level 3 Derivative Instruments and Range of Significant Unobservable Inputs (Average / Median) as of	
$ in millions	**March 2016**	December 2015
Credit	**$2,404**	$2,278
Correlation	**35% to 90% (63% / 62%)**	46% to 99% (68% / 66%)
Credit Spreads (bps)	**1 to 909 (179 / 98)**	1 to 952 (174 / 131)
Upfront Credit Points	**0 to 88 (22 / 12)**	0 to 88 (24 / 20)
Recovery Rates	**20% to 40% (30% / 28%)**	2% to 55% (34% / 40%)
Equities	**$(223)**	$(276)
Correlation	**(30)% to 91% (36% / 45%)**	(65)% to 94% (38% / 45%)
Volatility	**14% to 86% (32% / 30%)**	14% to 59% (26% / 26%)

In the table above:

- Ranges represent the significant unobservable inputs that were used in the valuation of each type of derivative.
- Averages represent the arithmetic average of the inputs and are not weighted by the relative fair value or notional of the respective financial instruments. An average greater than the median indicates that the majority of inputs are below the average.
- The ranges, averages and medians of these inputs are not representative of the appropriate inputs to use when calculating the fair value of any one derivative. For example, the highest correlation for credit derivatives is appropriate for valuing a specific credit derivative but may not be appropriate for valuing any other credit derivative. Accordingly, the ranges of inputs do not represent uncertainty in, or possible ranges of, fair value measurements of the company's level 3 derivatives.
- Credit derivatives are valued using option pricing, correlation and discounted cash flow models, and equities derivatives are valued using option pricing models.
- The fair value of any one instrument may be determined using multiple valuation techniques. For example, option pricing models and discounted cash flows models are typically used together to determine fair value. Therefore, the level 3 balance encompasses both of these techniques.
- Correlation within equities includes cross-product correlation.
- Net derivative assets are shown as positive numbers and net derivative liabilities are shown as negative numbers.

Range of Significant Unobservable Inputs

The following is information about the ranges of significant unobservable inputs used to value the company's level 3 derivative instruments:

- **Correlation.** Ranges for correlation cover a variety of underliers both within one market (e.g., equity index and equity single stock names) and across markets (e.g., correlation of an equity index and a foreign exchange rate), as well as across regions.

- **Volatility.** Ranges for volatility cover numerous underliers across a variety of markets, maturities and strike prices. For example, volatility of equity indices is generally lower than volatility of single stocks.

- **Credit spreads, upfront credit points and recovery rates.** The ranges for credit spreads, upfront credit points and recovery rates cover a variety of underliers (index and single names), regions, sectors, maturities and credit qualities (high-yield and investment-grade). The broad range of this population gives rise to the width of the ranges of significant unobservable inputs.

Sensitivity of Fair Value Measurement to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs

The following is a description of the directional sensitivity of the company's level 3 fair value measurements to changes in significant unobservable inputs, in isolation:

- **Correlation.** In general, for contracts where the holder benefits from the consistent directional performance of the underlying asset or index prices (e.g., interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, inflation rates and equity prices), an increase in correlation results in a higher fair value measurement.

- **Volatility.** In general, for purchased options, an increase in volatility results in a higher fair value measurement.

- **Credit spreads, upfront credit points and recovery rates.** In general, the fair value of purchased credit protection increases as credit spreads or upfront credit points increase or recovery rates decrease. Credit spreads, upfront credit points and recovery rates are strongly related to distinctive risk factors of the underlying reference obligations. These include reference entity-specific factors such as leverage, volatility and industry; market-based risk factors, such as borrowing costs or liquidity of the underlying reference obligation; and macroeconomic conditions.

Due to the distinctive nature of each of the company's level 3 derivatives, the interrelationship of inputs is not necessarily uniform within each product type.

Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.

Collateralised Agreements and Collateralised Financings

As of both March 2016 and December 2015, the company had no level 3 resale agreements, securities borrowed or securities loaned. As of both March 2016 and December 2015, the company's level 3 repurchase agreements were not material.

Debtors

As of both March 2016 and December 2015, the company's level 3 debtors were nil.

Other Creditors

As of both March 2016 and December 2015, the significant unobservable inputs used to value the company's secured level 3 other creditors have been incorporated in the company's cash instruments disclosures related to unobservable inputs, within other cash instruments. See "Cash Instruments" above.

As of both March 2016 and December 2015, substantially all of the company's unsecured level 3 other creditors are hybrid financial instruments. As the significant unobservable inputs used to value hybrid financial instruments primarily relate to the embedded derivative component of these borrowings, these inputs are incorporated in the company's derivative disclosures related to unobservable inputs. See "Derivative Instruments" above.

Transfers Between Level 1 and Level 2 of the Fair Value Hierarchy

During the three months ended March 2016 and the year ended December 2015, there were no significant transfers between level 1 and level 2 financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Level 3 Rollforward

The table below presents the changes in fair value for all level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Gains and losses arising on level 3 assets are recognised within net revenues in the profit and loss account. In the table below:

- If a financial asset or financial liability was transferred to level 3 during a reporting period, its entire gain or loss for the period is included in level 3. For level 3 financial assets, increases are shown as positive amounts, while decreases are shown as negative amounts. For level 3 financial liabilities, increases are shown as negative amounts, while decreases are shown as positive amounts.
- Transfers between levels are recognised at the beginning of the reporting period in which they occur. Accordingly, the tables do not include gains or losses for level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities that were transferred out of level 3 prior to the end of the period.
- Level 3 financial assets and financial liabilities are frequently economically hedged with level 1 and level 2 financial assets and financial liabilities. Accordingly, level 3 gains or losses that are reported in the table below for a particular class of financial asset or financial liability can be partially offset by gains or losses attributable to level 1 or level 2 in the same class of financial asset or financial liability or gains or losses attributable to level 1, level 2 or level 3 in a different class of financial asset or financial liability. As a result, gains or losses included in the level 3 rollforward below do not necessarily represent the overall impact on the company's results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.
- See "Level 3 Rollforward Commentary" below for an explanation of transfers into and transfers out of level 3.

	Level 3 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value							
$ in millions	Balance, beginning of period	Gains/ (losses)	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into level 3	Transfers out of level 3	Balance, end of period
Three Months Ended March 2016								
Financial instruments owned	**$ 6,041**	**$ 841**	**$ 204**	**$ (90)**	**$ (426)**	**$ 564**	**$(1,078)**	**$ 6,056**
Total level 3 financial assets	**$ 6,041**	**$ 841**	**$ 204**	**$ (90)**	**$ (426)**	**$ 564**	**$(1,078)**	**$ 6,056**
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	**$(2,727)**	**$ (445)**	**$ 9**	**$ (95)**	**$ 340**	**$(233)**	**$ 551**	**$(2,600)**
Collateralised financings	**(71)**	**(2)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(73)**
Other creditors	**(5,603)**	**34**	**–**	**(1,800)**	**316**	**(339)**	**217**	**(7,175)**
Total level 3 financial liabilities	**$(8,401)**	**$ (413)**	**$ 9**	**$(1,895)**	**$ 656**	**$(572)**	**$ 768**	**$(9,848)**
Year Ended December 2015								
Financial instruments owned	$ 7,793	$ 646	$ 680	$ (401)	$(1,399)	$ 934	$(2,212)	$ 6,041
Total level 3 financial assets	$ 7,793	$ 646	$ 680	$ (401)	$(1,399)	$ 934	$(2,212)	$ 6,041
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	$(2,718)	$ (8)	$ 99	$ (383)	$ 324	$(424)	$ 383	$(2,727)
Collateralised financings	(124)	(2)	–	–	55	–	–	(71)
Other creditors	(3,580)	538	–	(4,811)	2,422	(549)	377	(5,603)
Total level 3 financial liabilities	$(6,422)	$ 528	$ 99	$(5,194)	$ 2,801	$(973)	$ 760	$(8,401)

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary

Three Months Ended March 2016. Transfers into level 3 primarily reflected transfers of certain credit derivatives from level 2, principally due to unobservable credit spread inputs becoming significant to the valuation of these instruments and the transfers of certain equity derivatives from level 2, principally due to unobservable volatility and correlation inputs becoming significant to the valuation of these derivatives.

Transfers out of level 3 primarily reflected transfers of certain credit derivatives to level 2, principally due to unobservable credit spread inputs no longer being significant to the net risk of certain portfolios and certain interest rate derivatives due to unobservable long-dated interest rates becoming observable.

Year Ended December 2015. Transfers into level 3 primarily reflected transfers of certain credit derivatives from level 2, principally due to unobservable credit spread inputs becoming significant to the valuation of these instruments and the transfers of certain equity derivatives from level 2, principally due to unobservable volatility and correlation inputs becoming significant to the valuation of these derivatives.

Transfers out of level 3 primarily reflected transfers of certain credit derivatives to level 2, principally due to unobservable credit spread inputs no longer being significant to the net risk of certain portfolios.

Fair Value Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Valued Using Techniques That Incorporate Unobservable Inputs

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities may be determined in whole or part using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on available observable market data and changing these assumptions will change the resultant estimate of fair value. The potential impact of using reasonable possible alternative assumptions for the valuations, including significant unobservable inputs, has been quantified as of March 2016 and December 2015, as approximately $380 million and $261 million, respectively, for favourable changes and $305 million and $238 million, respectively, for unfavourable changes. In determining reasonably possible alternative unfavourable assumptions, a detailed business and position level review has been performed to identify and quantify instances where potential uncertainty exists. This has taken into account the positions' fair value as compared to the range of available market information.

The table below presents the amounts not recognised in the profit and loss account relating to the difference between the fair value of financial instruments held for trading at initial recognition (the transaction price) and the amounts determined at initial recognition using the valuation techniques (day 1 P&L).

$ in millions	**Three Months Ended March 2016**	Year Ended December 2015
As of January 1	**$139**	$136
New transactions	**50**	93
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account during the period	**(15)**	(90)
Ending balance	**$174**	$139

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

As of March 2016 and December 2015, the company had $118.56 billion and $99.25 billion, respectively, of current financial assets and $158.70 billion and $145.21 billion, respectively, of current financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value. Given the short-term nature of these instruments, their carrying amounts in the balance sheet are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As of March 2016 and December 2015, the company had $28.46 billion and $24.85 billion, respectively, of financial liabilities that are due after more than one year that are not measured at fair value which predominantly relate to long-term intercompany borrowings. The interest rates of these borrowings are variable in nature and approximate prevailing market interest rates for instruments with similar terms and characteristics. As such, their carrying amounts in the balance sheet are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 18.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The tables below present the company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to enforceable netting agreements and offsetting. Gross amounts exclude the effects of both counterparty netting and collateral, and therefore are not representative of the company's economic exposure. Amounts are only offset in the balance sheet when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The tables below also present amounts not offset in the balance sheet in respect of counterparty netting (i.e., the netting of financial assets and financial liabilities for a given counterparty when a legal right of setoff exists under an enforceable netting agreement), and cash and security collateral received and posted under enforceable credit support agreements, that do not meet the criteria for offsetting under U.K. GAAP. Where the company has received or posted collateral under credit support agreements, but has not yet determined whether such agreements are enforceable, the related collateral has not been included in the amounts not offset in the balance sheet, in the tables below.

	As of March 2016						
				Amounts not offset in the balance sheet			
$ in millions	Gross amounts[1,2]	Amounts offset in the balance sheet	Net amount presented in the balance sheet	Counterparty netting	Cash collateral	Security collateral	Net amount
Financial assets							
Cash instruments	**$ 16,316**	**$ (12,524)**	**$ 3,792**	**$ (12)**	**$ (1,199)**	**$ (1,676)**	**$ 905**
Derivative instruments	**818,821**	**(105,251)**	**713,570**	**(629,585)**	**(48,074)**	**(12,564)**	**23,347**
Financial instruments owned	**835,137**	**(117,775)**	**717,362**	**(629,597)**	**(49,273)**	**(14,240)**	**24,252**
Collateralised agreements	**231,224**	**(37,652)**	**193,572**	**(55,930)**	**–**	**(135,165)**	**2,477**
Debtors	**62,181**	**(5,950)**	**56,231**	**(570)**	**(38,866)**	**(9,140)**	**7,655**
Financial assets subject to enforceable netting agreements	**1,128,542**	**(161,377)**	**967,165**	**(686,097)**	**(88,139)**	**(158,545)**	**34,384**
Financial assets not subject to enforceable netting agreements	**85,797**	**–**	**85,797**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**85,797**
Total financial assets	**$1,214,339**	**$(161,377)**	**$1,052,962**	**$(686,097)**	**$(88,139)**	**$(158,545)**	**$120,181**
Financial liabilities							
Amounts falling due within one year							
Cash instruments	**$ 1,232**	**$ (1,232)**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**
Derivative instruments	**802,871**	**(105,196)**	**697,675**	**(629,585)**	**(38,443)**	**(12,932)**	**16,715**
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	**804,103**	**(106,428)**	**697,675**	**(629,585)**	**(38,443)**	**(12,932)**	**16,715**
Collateralised financings	**172,342**	**(43,602)**	**128,740**	**(54,722)**	**–**	**(57,597)**	**16,421**
Other creditors	**75,021**	**(4,055)**	**70,966**	**(12)**	**(49,273)**	**(200)**	**21,481**
Total	**1,051,466**	**(154,085)**	**897,381**	**(684,319)**	**(87,716)**	**(70,729)**	**54,617**
Amounts falling due after more than one year							
Collateralised financings	**4,131**	**–**	**4,131**	**(1,208)**	**–**	**(2,921)**	**2**
Other creditors	**10,106**	**(7,292)**	**2,814**	**(570)**	**(423)**	**–**	**1,821**
Total	**14,237**	**(7,292)**	**6,945**	**(1,778)**	**(423)**	**(2,921)**	**1,823**
Financial liabilities subject to enforceable netting agreements	**1,065,703**	**(161,377)**	**904,326**	**(686,097)**	**(88,139)**	**(73,650)**	**56,440**
Financial liabilities not subject to enforceable netting agreements	**122,386**	**–**	**122,386**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**122,386**
Total financial liabilities	**$1,188,089**	**$(161,377)**	**$1,026,712**	**$(686,097)**	**$(88,139)**	**$ (73,650)**	**$178,826**

1. Derivative assets and derivative liabilities include amounts that are not subject to an enforceable netting agreement or are subject to a netting agreement that the company has not yet determined to be enforceable of $9.84 billion and $10.04 billion, respectively.

2. Substantially all collateralised agreements and collateralised financings are subject to enforceable netting agreements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Unaudited)

	As of December 2015						
				Amounts not offset in the balance sheet			
$ in millions	Gross amounts[1,2]	Amounts offset in the balance sheet	Net amount presented in the balance sheet	Counterparty netting	Cash collateral	Security collateral	Net amount
Financial assets							
Cash instruments	$ 15,662	$ (11,579)	$ 4,083	$ (21)	$ (726)	$ (1,993)	$ 1,343
Derivative instruments	608,906	(59,789)	549,117	(474,498)	(42,162)	(11,095)	21,362
Financial instruments owned	624,568	(71,368)	553,200	(474,519)	(42,888)	(13,088)	22,705
Collateralised agreements	191,094	(27,391)	163,703	(48,219)	–	(112,475)	3,009
Debtors	55,187	(6,758)	48,429	(542)	(32,202)	(7,900)	7,785
Financial assets subject to enforceable netting agreements	870,849	(105,517)	765,332	(523,280)	(75,090)	(133,463)	33,499
Financial assets not subject to enforceable netting agreements	84,273	–	84,273	–	–	–	84,273
Total financial assets	$955,122	$(105,517)	$849,605	$(523,280)	$(75,090)	$(133,463)	$117,772
Financial liabilities							
Amounts falling due within one year							
Cash instruments	$ 1,164	$ (1,164)	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –
Derivative instruments	589,450	(58,480)	530,970	(474,498)	(32,202)	(8,617)	15,653
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased	590,614	(59,644)	530,970	(474,498)	(32,202)	(8,617)	15,653
Collateralised financings	150,534	(34,149)	116,385	(48,130)	–	(52,066)	16,189
Other creditors	67,453	(5,027)	62,426	(21)	(42,888)	–	19,517
Total	808,601	(98,820)	709,781	(522,649)	(75,090)	(60,683)	51,359
Amounts falling due after more than one year							
Collateralised financings	3,502	–	3,502	(89)	–	(3,343)	70
Other creditors	8,694	(6,697)	1,997	(542)	–	–	1,455
Total	12,196	(6,697)	5,499	(631)	–	(3,343)	1,525
Financial liabilities subject to enforceable netting agreements	820,797	(105,517)	715,280	(523,280)	(75,090)	(64,026)	52,884
Financial liabilities not subject to enforceable netting agreements	108,495	–	108,495	–	–	–	108,495
Total financial liabilities	$929,292	$(105,517)	$823,775	$(523,280)	$(75,090)	$(64,026)	$161,379

1. Derivative assets and derivative liabilities include amounts that are not subject to an enforceable netting agreement or are subject to a netting agreement that the company has not yet determined to be enforceable of $8.34 billion and $7.49 billion, respectively.

2. Substantially all collateralised agreements and collateralised financings are subject to enforceable netting agreements.