



Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited

Pillar 3 Disclosures

For the period ended June 30, 2022

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Introduction

Overview

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (Group Inc. or parent company), a Delaware corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the firm), is a leading global financial institution that delivers a broad range of financial services across investment banking, securities, investment management and consumer banking to a large and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals. Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited (GSGUKL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Group Inc. When we use the terms “Goldman Sachs”, “GS Group” and “the firm”, we mean Group Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and when we use the terms “GSGUK”, “the company”, “we”, “us” and “our”, we mean GSGUKL and its consolidated subsidiaries.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB) is the primary regulator of Group Inc., a bank holding company (BHC) under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 and a financial holding company under amendments to this Act. The firm is subject to consolidated regulatory capital requirements which are calculated in accordance with the regulations of the FRB (Capital Framework).

GSGUK is supervised on a consolidated basis by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and as such is subject to minimum capital and liquidity adequacy standards. GSGUK major subsidiaries are regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the PRA and are subject to minimum capital and liquidity adequacy standards also on a standalone basis.

The capital requirements are expressed as risk-based capital and leverage ratios that compare measures of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (RWAs), average assets and off-balance-sheet exposures. Failure to comply with these capital requirements could result in restrictions being imposed by our regulators and could limit our ability to repurchase shares, pay dividends and make certain discretionary compensation payments. GSGUK’s capital levels are also subject to qualitative judgements by the regulators about components of capital, risk weightings and other factors.

For information on Group Inc.’s financial statements and regulatory capital ratios, please refer to the firm’s most recent Quarterly Pillar 3 Disclosures and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Reference to the “Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q” are

to the firm’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2022. All references to June 2022 refer to the period ended, or the date, as the context requires, June 30, 2022.

<https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/other-information/2022/2q-pillar3-2022.pdf>

<https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/10q/2022/second-quarter-2022-10-q.pdf>

The GSGUK consolidated regulatory capital requirement has been calculated in accordance with the UK’s implementation of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD), the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR¹) and associated PRA supervisory rules and regulatory standards. These requirements are largely based on the Basel Committee’s final capital framework for strengthening international capital standards (Basel III), which is structured around three pillars: Pillar 1 “minimum capital requirements”, Pillar 2 “supervisory review process” and Pillar 3 “market discipline”.

The quarterly Pillar 3 disclosures set out qualitative and quantitative elements for which more frequent disclosure is appropriate in accordance with the PRA Rulebook.

¹ In this document, the term ‘CRR’ refers to the onshored version of Regulation (E.U.) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013, as amended by UK authorities including by way of PRA CRR rule instruments.

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GSGUK also publishes annual Pillar 3 disclosures and consolidated financial statements – these can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/index.html>

The latest annual consolidated financial information for GSGUK is prepared in line with the recognition and measurement requirements of E.U.-adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Measures of exposures and other metrics disclosed in this report may not be based on IFRS, may not be directly comparable to measures reported in financial statements, and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. These disclosures are not required to be, and have not been, audited by our independent auditors.

Basis of Consolidation

GSGUKL is the holding company for a group that provides a wide range of financial services to clients located worldwide. The company's functional currency is US dollars and these disclosures are prepared in that currency.

The following UK-regulated subsidiaries are included in the regulatory consolidation:

- Goldman Sachs International (GSI)
- Goldman Sachs International Bank (GSIB)

The scope of consolidation for regulatory capital purposes is consistent with the IFRS consolidation.

Following the exemption of GSGUKL from the requirement to be an approved parent financial holding company, GSI is the CRR consolidation entity, meaning that GSI is responsible for compliance with requirements applicable to GSGUK on a consolidated basis.

The company is required to make certain capital disclosures on an individual or subconsolidated basis for significant subsidiaries. The significant subsidiaries of GSGUK are GSI and GSIB. GSI is the firm's broker dealer in the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region. GSIB is a U.K.-domiciled bank involved in lending and deposit-taking activities, securities lending, and a primary dealer for U.K. government bonds. The risk profile of GSGUK is materially the same as that of GSI and GSIB combined. Risk management policies and procedures are applied consistently to GSI, GSIB and to GSGUK as a whole. The remaining entities have minimal balance sheet activity and have not been determined material subsidiaries for the purposes of

these disclosures.

Restrictions on the Transfer of Funds or Regulatory Capital within the Firm

Group Inc. is a holding company and, therefore, utilises dividends, distributions and other payments from its subsidiaries to fund dividend payments and other payments on its obligations, including debt obligations. Regulatory capital requirements, as well as other provisions of applicable law and regulations, restrict Group Inc.'s ability to withdraw capital from its regulated subsidiaries. Within GSGUK, capital is provided by GSGUKL to subsidiary entities. Capital is considered transferable to other entities within the GSGUK Group without any significant restriction except to the extent it is required for regulatory purposes.

For information about restrictions on the transfer of funds within Group Inc. and its subsidiaries, see "Note 20. Regulation and Capital Adequacy" in Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements" and "Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management" and "Equity Capital Management and Regulatory Capital" in Part I, Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Definition of Risk-Weighted Assets

The risk weights used in the calculation of RWAs reflect an assessment of the riskiness of our assets and exposures. These risk weights are based on either predetermined levels set by regulators or on internal models which are subject to various qualitative and quantitative parameters that are subject to approval by our regulators. The relationship between available capital and capital requirements can be expressed in the form of a ratio, and capital requirements are arrived at by dividing RWAs by 12.5.

Fair Value

Trading assets and liabilities, certain investments and loans, and certain other financial assets and liabilities, are included in our consolidated balance sheets at fair value (i.e., marked-to-market), with related gains or losses generally recognised in our consolidated statements of earnings and, therefore, in capital. 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. The use of fair value to measure financial instruments is fundamental to risk management practices and is our most critical accounting policy. The daily discipline of marking substantially all of our inventory to current market levels is an effective tool for assessing and

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managing risk and provides transparent and realistic insight into our inventory exposures. The use of fair value is an important aspect to consider when evaluating our capital base and our capital ratios as changes in the fair value of our positions are reflected in the current period's shareholders' equity, and accordingly, regulatory capital; it is also a factor used to determine the classification of positions into the banking book and trading book.

For further information about the determination of fair value under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) and controls over valuation of financial instruments, see "Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies" in Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements" and "Critical Accounting Policies – Fair Value" in Part I, Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The firm has documented policies and maintains systems and controls for the calculation of Prudent Valuation Adjustment ("PVA") as required by the Rules Supplementing Article 105 on Standards for Prudential Valuation in the PRA Rulebook. PVA represents the excess of valuation adjustments required to achieve prudent value, over any adjustment applied in the firm's fair value that addresses the same source of valuation uncertainty. For a valuation input where the range of plausible values is created from mid prices, Prudent Value represents the point within the range where the firm is 90% confident that the mid value which could be achieved in exiting the valuation exposure would be at that price or better. The Firm's methodology addresses fair value uncertainties arising from a number of sources; market price uncertainty, close-out costs, model risk, unearned credit spreads, investing and funding cost, concentrated positions, future administrative costs, early termination, operational risk. Methodologies utilised by our independent control functions to calculate PVA are aligned with, and use the same external data sources as, those used when carrying out price verification of fair value.

Banking Book / Trading Book Classification

The firm has a comprehensive framework of policies, controls and reporting arrangements to meet the requirements of the CRR on the classification and treatment of positions in the banking book and trading book. In order to determine the appropriate regulatory capital treatment for our exposures, positions must first be classified into either banking book or trading book. Positions are classified as banking book unless they qualify to be classified as trading book.

Trading book positions generally meet the following criteria: they are assets or liabilities that are accounted for at fair value; they are risk managed using a Value-at-Risk (VaR) internal model; they are held as part of our market-making and underwriting businesses and are intended to be resold in the short term, or positions intended to benefit from actual or expected short-term price differences between buying and selling prices or from other price or interest rate variations². Trading book positions are subject to market risk regulatory capital requirements, as are foreign exchange and commodity positions, whether or not they meet the other criteria for classification as trading book positions. Market risk is the risk of loss in value of these positions due to changes in market conditions. Some trading book positions, such as derivatives, are also subject to counterparty credit risk regulatory capital requirements.

Banking book positions may be accounted for at amortised cost, fair value or in accordance with the equity method. Banking book positions are subject to credit risk regulatory capital requirements. Credit risk represents the potential for loss due to the default or deterioration in credit quality of a counterparty (e.g., an over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives counterparty or a borrower) or an issuer of securities or other instruments we hold.

Regulatory Developments

The company's businesses are subject to extensive regulation and supervision worldwide. Regulations have been adopted or are being considered by regulators and policy-makers. The expectation is that the principal areas of impact from regulatory reform for the company 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 final U.K. regulations.

The U.K. has adopted E.U. financial services legislation that was in effect on December 31, 2020, which means that as a starting point the U.K. financial services regime remains substantially the same as it was under E.U. financial services legislation. The UK adopts its own regulations since this date, which marked the end of the transition period after the U.K.'s withdrawal from the E.U.

Risk-Based Capital Ratios. In October 2021, the PRA published CRR rules corresponding to onshored CRR provisions which were revoked by HM Treasury. The

² As defined in point (85) of Article 4(1) in CRR

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purpose of these rules is to implement certain international standards that remain to be implemented in the U.K., consistent with amendments published in the Official Journal of the E.U. in June 2019. The Financial Policy Committee and the PRA have also published in October 2021 a revised UK leverage ratio framework³.

As a result, new rules introducing the standardised approach to counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR) and changes to rules for the leverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio, requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL), large exposures and reporting and disclosure requirements became effective from January 1, 2022.

In addition, the PRA implemented new rules in respect of the application of consolidated requirements to financial holding companies and mixed financial holding companies.

In December 2017, the Basel Committee published standards that it described as the finalisation of the Basel III post-crisis regulatory reforms (Basel III Revisions). These standards include revisions to the framework relating to the standardised and internal model-based approaches used to calculate market risk requirements and clarifies the scope of positions subject to market risk capital requirements. They also revise the Basel Committee's standardised and internal model-based approaches for credit risk, provide a new standardised approach for operational risk capital and revise the frameworks for credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk. Finally, the Basel III Revisions set a floor on internally modelled capital requirements at a percentage of the capital requirements under the standardised approach. In July 2020, the Basel Committee finalised further revisions to the framework for CVA risk, which are intended to align that framework with the market risk framework.

The Basel Committee framework contemplates that national regulators implement these standards by January 1, 2023, and that the new floor be phased in through January 1, 2028. HM Treasury stated in its Financial Services Bill proposal that the UK remains committed to a full, timely and consistent implementation of the standards. The PRA is expected to consult on relevant rules to finalise the implementation of these standards in the U.K. in the fourth quarter of 2022.

The Basel Committee has also published an updated securitisation framework which has been implemented in the U.K.

The impact of the latest Basel Committee developments on

the firm (including its RWAs and regulatory capital ratios) is subject to uncertainty until corresponding legislation is implemented.

Other Developments**Impact of Russian Invasion of Ukraine**

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has negatively affected the global economy and has resulted in significant disruptions in financial markets and increased macroeconomic uncertainty. Governments around the world have responded to Russia's invasion by imposing economic sanctions and export controls on certain industry sectors, companies and individuals in Russia. Retaliatory restrictions against investors, non-Russian owned businesses and other sovereign states have been implemented by Russia. Businesses globally have experienced shortages in materials and increased costs for transportation, energy and raw materials due, in part, to the negative effects of the war on the global economy. The escalation or continuation of the war between Russia and Ukraine presents heightened risks relating to cyber attacks, the frequency and volume of failures to settle securities transactions, supply chain disruptions, and inflation, as well as the potential for increased volatility in commodity, currency and other financial markets. Complying with economic sanctions and restrictions imposed by governments has resulted in increased operational risk. The extent and duration of the war, sanctions and resulting market disruptions, as well as the potential adverse consequences for the company's business, liquidity and results of operations, are difficult to predict.

³ See PRA Policy Statements 21/21 and 22/21, October 2021

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Attestation

We have each taken reasonable steps intended to ensure that in respect of the period ended June 30, 2022, Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited has made disclosures as required by the CRR disclosure requirements set out in the PRA Rulebook, and that those disclosures have been prepared in accordance with relevant formal policies and internal processes, systems and controls of the company.

Richard Taylor
Managing Director

Lesley Steele
Managing Director

Capital Framework

Capital Structure

For regulatory capital purposes, a company's total available capital has the following components:

- Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1), which is comprised of common shareholders' equity, after giving effect to deductions for disallowed items and other adjustments;
- Tier 1 capital which is comprised of CET1 capital and other qualifying capital instruments; and
- Tier 2 capital which is comprised of long term qualifying subordinated debt and preference shares.

Certain components of our regulatory capital are subject to regulatory limits and restrictions under the rules. In general, to qualify as Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital, an instrument must be fully paid and unsecured. A qualifying Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital instrument must also be subordinated to all senior indebtedness of the organisation.

Under the rules, the minimum CET1, Tier 1 capital and Total capital ratios (collectively the Pillar 1 capital requirements) are supplemented by:

- A capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, consisting entirely of capital that qualifies as CET1 capital.
- A countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% (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. The buffer was negligible as of June 2022. The countercyclical capital buffer applicable to the company could change in the future and, as a result, the company's risk-based capital requirements could increase.
- The individual capital requirement under Pillar 2A (an additional amount to cover risks not adequately captured in Pillar 1). The PRA performs a periodic supervisory review of GSI's and GSIB's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), which leads to a final determination by the PRA of individual capital requirement under Pillar 2A. On 29 May 2020, following the onset of COVID-19, the PRA approved an application to convert Pillar 2A capital requirements from a percentage of RWAs to a fixed nominal amount. On April, 25 2022 the PRA converted Pillar 2A capital requirements back to a percentage of RWAs and recalibrated the individual capital requirement following

its review of the December 31, 2020 ICAAP. The sum of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2A requirements is referred to as "Total Capital Requirement" or TCR and represents the minimum amount of capital the PRA considers that a firm should hold at all times.

The PRA also defines the forward looking capital requirement which represents the PRA's view of the capital that GSGUK would require to absorb losses in stressed market conditions to the extent not covered by the capital conservation buffer. This is known as Pillar 2B or the "PRA buffer" and is not reflected in the Key metrics table shown in Table 1 below.

Compliance with Capital Requirements

As of June 30, 2022, all of GSGUK's regulated subsidiaries had capital levels in excess of their minimum regulatory capital requirements.

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Key Metrics

The tables below represent an overview of the company prudential regulatory positions measured by key regulatory metrics for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022.

Table 1: Key Metric Template

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | | As of March 2022 | | |
|---|--|-----------------|------------|-----------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| Available own funds (amounts)¹ | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital | \$ 35,531 | \$ 30,465 | \$ 3,272 | \$ 34,630 | \$ 29,593 | \$ 3,344 |
| 2 | Tier 1 capital | \$ 43,831 | \$ 38,765 | \$ 3,272 | \$ 42,930 | \$ 37,893 | \$ 3,344 |
| 3 | Total capital | \$ 50,334 | \$ 44,142 | \$ 4,098 | \$ 49,433 | \$ 43,270 | \$ 4,170 |
| Risk-weighted exposure amounts² | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Total risk-weighted exposure amount | \$ 296,209 | \$ 273,809 | \$ 17,135 | \$ 298,227 | \$ 274,946 | \$ 16,693 |
| Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)¹ | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%) | 12.00% | 11.13% | 19.09% | 11.61% | 10.76% | 20.03% |
| 6 | Tier 1 ratio (%) | 14.80% | 14.16% | 19.09% | 14.40% | 13.78% | 20.03% |
| 7 | Total capital ratio (%) | 16.99% | 16.12% | 23.91% | 16.58% | 15.74% | 24.98% |
| Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)³ | | | | | | | |
| UK 7a | Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%) | 1.38% | 1.37% | 2.23% | 1.05% | 1.03% | 1.52% |
| UK 7b | Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%) | 1.83% | 1.83% | 2.98% | 1.40% | 1.37% | 2.03% |
| UK 7c | Additional T2 SREP requirements (%) | 2.45% | 2.43% | 3.97% | 1.87% | 1.83% | 2.71% |
| UK 7d | Total SREP own funds requirements (%) | 10.45% | 10.43% | 11.97% | 9.87% | 9.83% | 10.71% |
| Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount) | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Capital conservation buffer (%) | 2.50% | 2.50% | 2.50% | 2.50% | 2.50% | 2.50% |
| UK 8a | Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 9 | Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%) | 0.05% | 0.04% | 0.07% | 0.04% | 0.04% | 0.05% |
| UK 9a | Systemic risk buffer (%) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 10 | Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| UK 10a | Other Systemically Important Institution buffer | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 11 | Combined buffer requirement (%) | 2.55% | 2.54% | 2.57% | 2.54% | 2.54% | 2.55% |
| UK 11a | Overall capital requirements (%) ³ | 12.99% | 12.98% | 14.54% | 12.41% | 12.37% | 13.26% |
| 12 | CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%) ³ | 6.12% | 5.26% | 10.12% | 6.15% | 5.23% | 12.00% |
| Leverage ratio⁴ | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Leverage ratio total exposure measure | \$ 814,261 | \$ 762,032 | \$ 48,851 | \$ 832,617 | \$ 777,182 | \$ 51,482 |
| 14 | Leverage ratio | 5.38% | 5.09% | 6.70% | 5.16% | 4.88% | 6.49% |
| Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)⁵ | | | | | | | |
| UK 14a | Additional CET1 leverage ratio requirements (%) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| UK 14b | Additional AT1 leverage ratio requirements (%) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| UK 14c | Additional T2 leverage ratio requirements (%) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| UK 14d | Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| UK 14e | Applicable leverage buffer | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| UK 14f | Overall leverage ratio requirements (%) | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% |
| Liquidity Coverage Ratio | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average) | \$ 95,696 | \$ 76,927 | \$ 18,769 | \$ 93,679 | \$ 75,191 | \$ 18,488 |
| UK 16a | Cash outflows - Total weighted value | \$ 202,182 | \$ 188,458 | \$ 19,544 | \$ 196,752 | \$ 182,715 | \$ 20,088 |
| UK 16b | Cash inflows - Total weighted value | \$ 159,216 | \$ 145,042 | \$ 7,877 | \$ 156,299 | \$ 141,191 | \$ 8,179 |
| 16 | Total net cash outflows (adjusted value) | \$ 50,805 | \$ 47,771 | \$ 11,668 | \$ 49,339 | \$ 46,206 | \$ 11,911 |
| 17 | Liquidity coverage ratio (%) | 189% | 162% | 162% | 191% | 164% | 155% |

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Notes:

1. GSGUK & GSI capital ratios have increased primarily due to the recognition of Q2 earnings from March 2022 to June 2022. GSIB'S capital ratios have decreased due to an increase in credit risk RWAs and a decrease in other comprehensive income (OCI).
2. GSGUK'S RWAs have decreased from \$298bn in March 2022 to \$296bn in June 2022 primarily in counterparty credit risk driven by a decrease in derivatives exposures due to mark to market reductions partially offset by non utilisation of a guarantee from Group Inc.
3. GSGUK, GSI and GSIB additional own funds requirements based on SREP requirement percentages increased predominantly due to the PRA decision to reverse COVID-19 relief as explained in the paragraph above on the individual capital requirements under Pillar 2A.
4. GSGUK'S leverage exposure have decreased from \$832bn in March 2022 to \$814bn in June 2022 primarily driven by a decrease in derivatives and SFT exposures.
5. The countercyclical leverage ratio buffer set by the UK leverage framework will be applicable from January 1, 2023.

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Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)

The amendments to the CRR published in June 2019 require material subsidiaries of an overseas banking group at the consolidated level, such as GSGUK, to have sufficient own funds and eligible liabilities to meet internal MREL. These rules began to phase in from June 27, 2019, and became effective from January 1, 2022.

As of June 30, 2022, GSGUK had own funds and eligible liabilities in excess of its internal MREL. On 28 July 2022, GSGUK repaid \$1.5bn of excess MREL eligible debt.

GSGUK own funds and eligible liabilities key metrics are provided in Table 2.

Table 3 provides details of the composition of GSGUK's own funds and eligible liabilities.

Table 2: Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | As of June 2022 |
|---|-------------------|
| | GSGUK |
| Total own funds and eligible liabilities | \$ 69,210 |
| Total RWA | 296,209 |
| Total own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of RWA | 23.37% |
| Leverage Exposure | 814,261 |
| Total own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of leverage exposure | 8.50% |
| Excluded Liabilities per Article 72a(2) of CRR | \$ 974,585 |

Table 3: Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities Composition

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | As of June 2022 |
|--|------------------|
| | GSGUK |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) | \$ 35,531 |
| Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) before own funds and eligible liabilities adjustments | 8,300 |
| AT1 instruments not eligible to meet internal MREL | (2,800) |
| AT1 instruments eligible under the own funds and eligible liabilities framework | \$ 5,500 |
| Tier 2 capital (T2) before own funds and eligible liabilities adjustments | 6,503 |
| Amortised portion of T2 instruments where remaining maturity > 1 year | - |
| Other adjustments | - |
| T2 instruments eligible under the own funds and eligible liabilities framework | 6,503 |
| Own funds and eligible liabilities arising from regulatory capital | 47,534 |
| Eligible liabilities instruments subordinated to excluded liabilities | 21,676 |
| Own funds and eligible liabilities instruments arising from non-regulatory capital instruments before adjustments | 21,676 |
| Own funds and eligible liabilities instruments before deductions | 69,210 |
| Deduction of investments in own other own funds and eligible liabilities | - |
| Other adjustments to internal own funds and eligible liabilities | - |
| Own funds and eligible liabilities instruments after deductions | 69,210 |
| Total RWAs | 296,209 |
| Leverage exposure measure | 814,261 |
| Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of total RWAs | 23.37% |
| Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of leverage exposure | 8.50% |
| CET1 (as a percentage of total RWAs) available after meeting minimum capital requirements and MREL | 8.52% |
| Institution-specific combined buffer requirement | 2.55% |
| Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement | 2.50% |
| Of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement | 0.05% |

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Table 4 provides a breakdown of eligible instruments in the creditor hierarchy of GSGUK.

Table 4: Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities Creditor Ranking

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | As of June 2022 | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | GSGUK | | | | | Total |
| Description of creditor ranking | (most junior) | | | | (most senior) | |
| | Ordinary Shares¹ | AT1 Instruments | Tier 2 Preference Shares | Tier 2 Subordinated Loans | Senior Subordinated Loans | |
| Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation | \$ 2,135 | \$ 8,300 | \$ 2,300 | \$ 4,203 | \$ 21,676 | \$ 38,614 |
| Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities | \$ 2,135 | \$ 8,300 | \$ 2,300 | \$ 4,203 | \$ 21,676 | \$ 38,614 |
| Eligible as own funds and eligible liabilities | \$ 2,135 | \$ 5,500 | \$ 2,300 | \$ 4,203 | \$ 21,676 | \$ 35,814 |
| with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years | - | - | - | - | \$ 14,576 | \$ 14,576 |
| with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years | - | - | \$ 2,300 | \$ 4,203 | \$ 7,100 | \$ 13,603 |
| with residual maturity ≥ 10 years | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| perpetual securities | \$ 2,135 | \$ 5,500 | - | - | - | \$ 7,635 |

1. Ordinary shares exclude the value of share premium and reserves

Risk-Weighted Assets

RWAs are calculated based on measures of credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The tables below represent a summary of the RWAs and capital requirements for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB by type as at June 30, 2022 and March 31, 2022.

Table 5: Overview of RWAs

GSGUK

| | | RWAs | | Minimum capital requirements |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Jun-22 | Mar-22 | |
| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | |
| 1 | Credit risk (excluding CCR) | \$ 44,471 | \$ 39,773 | \$ 3,558 |
| 2 | Of which the standardised approach | 7,572 | 10,853 | 606 |
| UK 4a | Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach | 2,235 | 1,984 | 179 |
| 5 | Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach | 34,664 | 26,936 | 2,773 |
| 6 | Counterparty credit risk - CCR | \$ 102,558 | \$ 107,606 | \$ 8,204 |
| 7 | Of which the standardised approach | 9,315 | 8,205 | 745 |
| 8 | Of which internal model method (IMM) | 69,487 | 77,430 | 5,559 |
| UK 8a | Of which exposures to a CCP | 1,028 | 793 | 82 |
| UK 8b | Of which credit valuation adjustment – CVA | 22,728 | 21,178 | 1,818 |
| 15 | Settlement risk | \$ 10,768 | \$ 9,660 | \$ 861 |
| 16 | Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap) | \$ 460 | \$ 716 | \$ 38 |
| 18 | Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | 83 | 70 | 7 |
| 19 | Of which SEC-SA approach | 208 | 436 | 17 |
| UK 19a | Of which 1250%/deduction | 169 | 210 | 14 |
| 20 | Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk) | \$ 114,228 | \$ 116,748 | \$ 9,138 |
| 21 | Of which the standardised approach | 61,356 | 65,155 | 4,908 |
| 22 | Of which IMA | 52,872 | 51,593 | 4,230 |
| UK 22a | Large exposures | - | - | - |
| 23 | Operational risk | \$ 23,724 | \$ 23,724 | 1,898 |
| UK 23b | Of which standardised approach | 23,724 | 23,724 | 1,898 |
| 24 | Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) | - | - | - |
| 29 | Total | \$ 296,209 | \$ 298,227 | \$ 23,697 |

GSGUK risk weighted assets decreased from \$298bn in March 2022 to \$296bn in June 2022 primarily due to the following movements:

- GSGUK Counterparty Credit RWAs decreased from \$108bn in March 2022 to \$103bn in June 2022 reflecting a decrease in derivatives exposures due to mark to market reduction partially offset by non utilisation of a guarantee from Group Inc.
- GSGUK Credit Risk RWAs increased from \$40bn in March 2022 to \$44bn in June 2022 driven by non utilisation of a guarantee from Group Inc.

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GSI

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | | RWAs | | Minimum capital requirements |
| | | Jun-22 | Mar-22 | |
| 1 | Credit risk (excluding CCR) | \$ 29,935 | \$ 25,789 | \$ 2,395 |
| 2 | Of which the standardised approach | 4,372 | 6,985 | 350 |
| UK 4a | Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach | 2,234 | 1,984 | 179 |
| 5 | Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach | 23,329 | 16,820 | 1,866 |
| 6 | Counterparty credit risk - CCR | \$ 101,434 | \$ 105,893 | \$ 8,114 |
| 7 | Of which the standardised approach | 8,891 | 7,175 | 711 |
| 8 | Of which internal model method (IMM) | 68,939 | 76,932 | 5,515 |
| UK 8a | Of which exposures to a CCP | 1,028 | 792 | 82 |
| UK 8b | Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA | 22,576 | 20,994 | 1,806 |
| 15 | Settlement risk | \$ 10,768 | \$ 9,641 | \$ 861 |
| 16 | Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap) | - | - | - |
| 18 | Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | - | - | - |
| 19 | Of which SEC-SA approach | - | - | - |
| UK 19a | Of which 1250%/ deduction | - | - | - |
| 20 | Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk) | \$ 110,832 | \$ 112,783 | \$ 8,867 |
| 21 | Of which the standardised approach | 57,960 | 61,190 | 4,637 |
| 22 | Of which IMA | 52,872 | 51,593 | 4,230 |
| UK 22a | Large exposures | - | - | - |
| 23 | Operational risk | \$ 20,840 | \$ 20,840 | \$ 1,667 |
| UK 23b | Of which standardised approach | 20,840 | 20,840 | 1,667 |
| 24 | Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) | - | - | - |
| 29 | Total | \$ 273,809 | \$ 274,946 | \$ 21,904 |

GSIB

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | | RWAs | | Minimum capital requirements |
| | | Jun-22 | Mar-22 | |
| 1 | Credit risk (excluding CCR) | \$ 12,714 | \$ 11,508 | \$ 1,017 |
| 2 | Of which the standardised approach | 281 | 187 | 22 |
| UK 4a | Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach | - | - | - |
| 5 | Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach | 12,433 | 11,321 | 995 |
| 6 | Counterparty credit risk - CCR | \$ 906 | \$ 1,352 | \$ 73 |
| 7 | Of which the standardised approach | 310 | 807 | 25 |
| 8 | Of which internal model method (IMM) | 548 | 497 | 44 |
| UK 8a | Of which exposures to a CCP | - | 0 | - |
| UK 8b | Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA | 48 | 48 | 4 |
| 15 | Settlement risk | - | \$ 18 | - |
| 16 | Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap) | \$ 460 | \$ 716 | \$ 37 |
| 18 | Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | 83 | 70 | 7 |
| 19 | Of which SEC-SA approach | 208 | 436 | 16 |
| UK 19a | Of which 1250%/ deduction | 169 | 210 | 14 |
| 20 | Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk) | \$ 2,230 | \$ 2,274 | \$ 178 |
| 21 | Of which the standardised approach | 2,230 | 2,274 | 178 |
| 22 | Of which IMA | - | - | - |
| UK 22a | Large exposures | - | - | - |
| 23 | Operational risk | \$ 825 | \$ 825 | \$ 66 |
| UK 23b | Of which standardised approach | 825 | \$ 825 | 66 |
| 24 | Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) | - | - | - |
| 29 | Total | \$ 17,135 | \$ 16,693 | \$ 1,371 |

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Credit Risk****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 we hold. Our exposure to credit risk comes mostly from client transactions in OTC derivatives and loans and lending commitments. 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 customer and other receivables.

Credit Risk, which is independent of the revenue-producing units and reports to the firm's Chief Risk Officer, has primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing credit risk through firmwide oversight across the firm's global businesses. In addition, we hold other positions that give rise to credit risk (e.g., bonds and secondary bank loans). These credit risks are captured as a component of market risk measures, which are monitored and managed by Market Risk. We also enter into derivatives to manage market risk exposures. Such derivatives also give rise to credit risk, which is monitored and managed by Credit Risk. GSGUK's framework for managing credit risk is consistent with and is part of GS Group's framework.

Credit Risk Management Process

The firm's process for managing credit risk includes the critical components of the risk management framework described in "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part I, Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as the following:

- Monitoring compliance with established credit risk limits and reporting our credit exposures and credit concentrations;
- Establishing or approving underwriting standards;
- Assessing the likelihood that a counterparty will default on its payment obligations;
- Measuring our current and potential credit exposure and losses resulting from a counterparty default;
- Using credit risk mitigants, including collateral and hedging; and
- Maximizing recovery through active workout and restructuring of claims.

Credit Risk also performs credit reviews, which include initial and ongoing analyses of our counterparties. For substantially all 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, with expertise in specific industries, inspect and approve credit reviews and internal credit ratings.

The firm's risk assessment process may also include, where applicable, reviewing certain key metrics, including, but not limited to, delinquency status, collateral values, credit scores and other risk factors.

The firm's credit risk management systems capture credit exposure to individual counterparties and on an aggregate basis to counterparties and their subsidiaries. These systems also provide management with comprehensive information on the firm's aggregate credit risk by product, internal credit rating, industry, country and region.

Risk Measures

The firm measures credit risk 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 after taking into account applicable netting and collateral arrangements, while potential exposure represents the firm'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. For loans and lending commitments, the primary measure is a function of the notional amount of the position.

Limits

Credit limits are used at various levels, as well as underwriting standards, to manage the size and nature of credit exposures. For GS Group, the Risk Committee of the Board and the Risk Governance Committee approve credit risk limits at GS Group, business and product levels, consistent with the risk appetite statement. Credit Risk (through delegated authority from the Risk Governance Committee) sets credit limits for individual counterparties, economic groups, industries and countries. Limits for counterparties and economic groups are reviewed regularly

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and revised to reflect changing risk appetites for a given counterparty or group of counterparties. Limits for industries and countries are based on our risk appetite and are designed to allow for regular monitoring, review, escalation and management of credit risk concentrations. For information on the limit approval process, see “Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management” in Part I, Item 2 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the firm’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Policies authorised by GS Group’s Enterprise Risk Committee and the Risk Governance 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.

The GSI and GSIB Risk Committees approve the framework that governs the setting of credit risk limits at the entity level, and delegate responsibility for the ongoing execution and monitoring to the GSI and GSIB Chief Credit Officers respectively.

Credit Risk is responsible for monitoring these limits, and identifying and escalating to senior management and/or the appropriate risk committee, on a timely basis, instances where limits have been exceeded.

Credit Exposures

For information on the firm’s credit exposures, including the gross fair value, netting benefits and current exposure of the firm’s derivative exposures and securities financing transactions, see “Note 7. Derivatives and Hedging Activities” and “Note 11. Collateralized Agreements and Financings” in Part I, Item 1 “Financial Statements” and “Risk Management – Credit Risk Management” in Part I, Item 2 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the firm’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Credit Risk and Counterparty Credit Risk RWA

Credit RWA are calculated based on measures of credit exposure, which are then risk weighted. Wholesale exposures generally include credit exposures to corporates, institutions, sovereigns or government entities (other than Securitisation, Retail or Equity exposures). Within GSGUK, GSI and GSIB have permission at the solo and consolidated levels to compute risk weights for certain exposures in accordance with the Advanced Internal Ratings Based (AIRB) approach which utilises internal assessments of each counterparty’s

creditworthiness. The internal credit rating is assigned to each exposure class based on a credit-worthiness review methodology determined by the Credit Risk department.

As such, the Credit Risk exposure that does not qualify for the AIRB approach but is instead calculated under the standardised approach, for which nominated external credit assessment institutions (ECAI) ratings are potentially eligible to be used, is immaterial. Exposure classes under the standardised approach include corporates, retail and private equity for which external ratings are generally unavailable, unrated or private corporates. These exposures represent less than 5% of the total Credit Risk exposures.

Exposure at Default (EAD). The exposure amount that is risk weighted for regulatory capital calculations. For on-balance-sheet Wholesale exposures, such as receivables and cash, EAD is generally based on the carrying value. For the calculation of EAD for off-balance-sheet exposures, including commitments and guarantees, a credit equivalent exposure amount is calculated based on the notional amount of each transaction multiplied by a credit conversion factor in accordance with Article 166 of the CRR.

For the measurement of substantially all counterparty credit exposure on OTC, cleared and listed derivative and securities financing transactions, GSGUK, GSI and GSIB have permission at the solo and consolidated levels to use the Internal Model Method (IMM). The models estimate Expected Exposures (EE) at various points in the future using risk factor simulations. The model parameters are derived from historical and implied market data using the most recent three-year period as well as a stressed three-year period. The models also estimate the Effective Expected Positive Exposure (EEPE) over the first year of the portfolio, which is the time-weighted average of non-declining positive credit exposure over the EE simulation. EAD is calculated by multiplying the EEPE by a standard regulatory factor of 1.4.

As GSGUK calculates the majority of its counterparty credit exposure under the IMM, the impacts of netting and collateral are integral to the calculation of the exposure. The exposures disclosed below are presented on a net and collateralised basis where there is a legally enforceable netting and collateral opinion. They do not include the effect of any credit protection purchased on counterparties.

Advanced IRB Approach. RWA are calculated by multiplying EAD by the counterparty’s risk weight. In accordance with the AIRB approach, risk weights are a function of the counterparty’s Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and the maturity of the trade or portfolio of trades. We also use internal ratings for risk

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management purposes.

- PD is an estimate of the probability that an obligor will default over a one-year horizon. For the majority of Wholesale exposures, the PD is assigned using an approach where quantitative factors are combined with a qualitative assessment to determine internal credit rating grades. For each internal credit rating grade, over 5 years of historical empirical data is used to calculate a long run average annual PD which is assigned to each counterparty with that credit rating grade.

Internal credit rating grades each have external public rating agency equivalents. The scale that is employed for internal credit ratings corresponds to that used by the major rating agencies and the internal credit ratings, while arrived at independently of public ratings, are assigned using definitions of each internal credit rating grade that are consistent with the definitions used by the major rating agencies for their equivalent credit rating grades. As a result, default data published by the major rating agencies for obligors with public ratings can be mapped to counterparties with equivalent internal credit ratings for use in quantification and validation of risk parameters.

- LGD is an estimate of the economic loss rate if a default occurs during economic downturn conditions. For Wholesale exposures, the LGD is determined using data from a recognised vendor model, from a downturn period, and are mapped to obligors based on attributes identified as being statistically significant to the ultimate recovery. LGD estimates for low default portfolios are calibrated using the same data, i.e. from corporate portfolios, which is deemed to be a conservative approach.
- The definition of maturity depends on the nature of the exposure. For OTC derivatives, maturity is an average time measure weighted by credit exposure (based on EE and EEPE) as required by the applicable capital regulation. For securities financing transactions, maturity represents the notional weighted average number of days to maturity. Maturity is floored at one year and capped at five years except where the rules allow a maturity of less than one year to be used as long as certain criteria are met.

Governance and Validation of Risk Parameters

Approaches and methodologies for quantifying PD, LGD, and EAD are monitored and managed by Credit Risk. Models used for regulatory capital are independently reviewed, validated and approved by Model Risk.

To assess the performance of the PD parameters used, on a quarterly basis the firm performs a benchmarking exercise which includes comparisons of realised annual default rates to the expected annual default rates for each credit rating band and comparisons of the internal realised long-term average default rates to the empirical long-term average default rates assigned to each credit rating band. For 2021 (and 2022 year to date), as well as in previous annual periods, the PDs used for regulatory capital calculations were, on average, higher (i.e., more conservative) than the firm's actual internal realised default rate.

During the period, the total number of counterparty defaults was immaterial as a percentage of total population of counterparties and such defaults primarily occurred within loans and lending commitments. Estimated losses associated with counterparty defaults were not material.

To assess the performance of LGD parameters used, on an annual basis the firm compares recovery rates following counterparty defaults to the recovery rates based on LGD parameters assigned to the corresponding exposures prior to default. While the actual realised recovery on each defaulted exposure varies due to transaction and other situation-specific factors, on average, recovery rates continue to be higher than those implied by the LGD parameters used in regulatory capital calculations.

The performance of each IMM model used to quantify EAD is assessed quarterly via backtesting procedures, performed by comparing the predicted and realised exposure of a set of representative trades and portfolios at certain horizons. The firm's models are monitored and enhanced in response to backtesting.

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The following three tables present the methods used to calculate Counterparty Credit Risk RWAs and main parameters used within each method for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as of June 30, 2022.

Table 6: Analysis of CCR Exposure by Approach

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Replacement cost (RC) | Potential future exposure (PFE) | EEPE | Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value | Exposure value pre-CRM | Exposure value post-CRM | Exposure value | RWAs |
| 1 | SA-CCR (for derivatives) | \$ 8,878 | \$ 4,133 | | 1.4 | \$ 18,044 | \$ 11,948 | \$ 11,948 | \$ 9,315 |
| 2 | IMM (for derivatives and SFTs) | | | \$ 93,826 | 1.4 | \$ 2,293,809 | \$ 139,605 | \$ 139,605 | \$ 69,487 |
| 2a | <i>Of which securities financing transactions netting sets</i> | | | 44,919 | | 2,189,123 | 63,021 | 63,021 | 18,602 |
| 2b | <i>Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets</i> | | | 48,907 | | 104,686 | 76,584 | 76,584 | 50,885 |
| 6 | Total | | | | | \$ 2,311,853 | \$ 151,553 | \$ 151,553 | \$ 78,802 |

GSI

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Replacement cost (RC) | Potential future exposure (PFE) | EEPE | Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value | Exposure value pre-CRM | Exposure value post-CRM | Exposure value | RWAs |
| 1 | SA-CCR (for derivatives) | \$ 8,802 | \$ 4,054 | | 1.4 | \$ 17,998 | \$ 11,302 | \$ 11,948 | \$ 8,891 |
| 2 | IMM (for derivatives and SFTs) | | | \$ 97,424 | 1.4 | \$ 2,290,948 | \$ 139,833 | \$ 139,833 | \$ 68,939 |
| 2a | <i>Of which securities financing transactions netting sets</i> | | | 44,477 | | 2,182,359 | 63,086 | 63,086 | 18,261 |
| 2b | <i>Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets</i> | | | 52,947 | | 108,589 | 76,747 | 76,747 | 50,678 |
| 6 | Total | | | | | \$ 2,308,946 | \$ 151,135 | \$ 151,135 | \$ 77,830 |

GSIB

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | Replacement cost (RC) | Potential future exposure (PFE) | EEPE | Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value | Exposure value pre-CRM | Exposure value post-CRM | Exposure value | RWAs |
| 1 | SA-CCR (for derivatives) | \$ 77 | \$ 79 | | 1.4 | \$ 415 | \$ 415 | \$ 415 | \$ 310 |
| 2 | IMM (for derivatives and SFTs) | | | \$ 2,585 | 1.4 | \$ 115,392 | \$ 3,015 | \$ 3,015 | \$ 548 |
| 2a | <i>Of which securities financing transactions netting sets</i> | | | 2,095 | | 112,810 | 2,356 | 2,356 | 340 |
| 2b | <i>Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets</i> | | | 490 | | 2,582 | 659 | 659 | 208 |
| 6 | Total | | | | | \$ 115,807 | \$ 3,430 | \$ 3,430 | \$ 858 |

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The following table presents GSGUK, GSI and GSIB's EAD after credit risk mitigation and RWAs on exposures to CCPs as of June 30, 2022.

Table 7: Exposures to CCPs

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|------------------|------|---------------|---------------|------|
| | | Exposure value | | | RWA | | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| 1 | Exposures to QCCPs (total) | | | | \$ 820 | \$ 820 | - |
| 2 | Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which | \$ 12,026 | \$ 12,026 | - | \$ 241 | \$ 241 | - |
| 3 | (i) OTC derivatives | 7,946 | 7,946 | - | 159 | 159 | - |
| 4 | (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives | 2,428 | 2,428 | - | 49 | 49 | - |
| 5 | (iii) SFTs | 1,652 | 1,652 | - | 33 | 33 | - |
| 6 | (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Segregated initial margin | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Non-segregated initial margin | \$ 19,477 | \$ 19,477 | - | \$ 389 | \$ 389 | - |
| 9 | Prefunded default fund contributions | \$ 1,594 | \$ 1,592 | \$ 2 | \$ 190 | \$ 190 | - |
| 10 | Unfunded default fund contributions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Exposures to non-QCCPs (total) | | | | \$ 208 | \$ 208 | - |
| 12 | Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | (i) OTC derivatives | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | (iii) SFTs | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Segregated initial margin | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | Non-segregated initial margin | \$ 208 | \$ 208 | - | \$ 208 | \$ 208 | - |
| 19 | Prefunded default fund contributions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | Unfunded default fund contributions | - | - | - | - | - | - |

The following table presents GSGUK, GSI and GSIB's exposures subject to CVA capital charges and corresponding RWAs as of June 30, 2022.

Table 8: Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Exposure value | | | RWAs | | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| 1 | Total transactions subject to the Advanced method | \$ 47,937 | \$ 47,937 | - | \$ 13,468 | \$ 13,468 | - |
| 2 | (i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier) | | | | 4,111 | 4,111 | - |
| 3 | (ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3x multiplier) | | | | 9,357 | 9,357 | - |
| 4 | Transactions subject to the Standardised method | 5,681 | 5,348 | 103 | 9,260 | 9,108 | 48 |
| UK | Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk | \$ 53,618 | \$ 53,285 | \$ 103 | \$ 22,728 | \$ 22,576 | \$ 48 |

The following table presents a quarterly flow statement of the RWAs and Capital requirements under the IMM for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as of June 30, 2022.

Table 9: RWA Flow Statements of CCR Exposures under the IMM*

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | RWA amounts | | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| 1 | RWA as at the end of the previous reporting period | \$ 77,430 | \$ 76,932 | \$ 497 |
| 2 | Asset size | (12,626) | (12,774) | 147 |
| 3 | Credit quality of counterparties | 6,539 | 6,539 | - |
| 7 | Foreign exchange movements | (2,402) | (2,381) | (20) |
| 8 | Other | 546 | 623 | (76) |
| 9 | RWA as at the end of the current reporting period | \$ 69,487 | \$ 68,939 | \$ 548 |

* Refer Table 5 "Overview of RWAs" for the commentary between March 31, 2022 to June 30, 2022

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The following table presents a quarterly flow statement of the RWAs and Capital requirements under the IRB approach for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as of June 30, 2022.

Table 10: RWA Flow Statements of Credit Risk Exposures under the IRB Approach**

| | As of June 2022 | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | RWA amounts | | |
| <i>\$ in millions</i> | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| 1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period | \$ 26,936 | \$ 16,820 | \$ 11,321 |
| 2 Asset size (+/-) | 2,846 | 1,228 | 1,618 |
| 3 Asset quality (+/-) | 5,094 | 5,216 | (122) |
| 4 Model updates (+/-) | - | - | - |
| 7 Foreign exchange movements (+/-) | (764) | (750) | (14) |
| 8 Other (+/-) | 552 | 815 | (370) |
| 9 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period | \$ 34,664 | \$ 23,329 | \$ 12,433 |

** Refer Table 5 "Overview of RWAs" for the commentary between March 31, 2022 to June 30, 2022

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Credit Risk Mitigation**

To reduce credit exposures on derivatives and securities financing transactions, we may enter into netting agreements with counterparties that permit the firm to offset receivables and payables with such counterparties. A netting agreement is a contract with a counterparty that permits net settlement of multiple transactions with that counterparty, including upon the exercise of termination rights by a non-defaulting party. Upon exercise of such termination rights, all transactions governed by the netting agreement are terminated and a net settlement amount is calculated.

We may also reduce credit risk with counterparties by entering into agreements that enable us to receive and post cash and securities collateral with respect to our derivatives and securities financing transactions, subject to the terms of the related credit support agreements or similar arrangements (collectively, credit support agreements). An enforceable credit support agreement grants the non-defaulting party exercising termination provisions the right to liquidate collateral and apply the proceeds to any amounts owed. In order to assess enforceability of our right to setoff under netting and credit support agreements, we evaluate various factors, including applicable bankruptcy laws, local statutes and regulatory provisions in the jurisdiction of the parties to the agreement. The collateral we hold consists primarily of cash and securities of high quality government bonds (mainly US and EU), subject to haircuts as deemed appropriate by the Credit Risk function. The function performs ongoing collateral monitoring, to ensure the firm maintains an appropriate level of diversification of collateral, and distribution of collateral quality.

Our collateral is managed by certain functions within the firm which review exposure calculations, make margin calls with relevant counterparties, and ensure subsequent settlement of collateral movements. We monitor the fair value of the collateral on a daily basis to ensure that our credit exposures are appropriately collateralised.

As of June 2022, the aggregate amounts of additional collateral or termination payments related to our net derivative liabilities under bilateral agreements that could have been called by our counterparties in the event of a one- and two-notch downgrade of our credit ratings are \$21 million and \$277 million respectively for GSI, and immaterial for GSIB.

For additional information about the firm's derivatives (including collateral and the impact of the amount of collateral required in the event of a ratings downgrade), see "Note 7. Derivatives and Hedging Activities" in Part I, Item

1 "Financial Statements" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. See "Note 11. Collateralized Agreements and Financings" in Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information about collateralised agreements and financing.

For loans and lending commitments, depending on the credit quality of the borrower and other characteristics of the transaction, we employ a variety of potential risk mitigants. Risk mitigants include collateral provisions, guarantees, covenants, structural seniority of the bank loan claims and, for certain lending commitments, provisions in the legal documentation that allow us to adjust loan amounts, pricing, structure and other terms as market conditions change. The type and structure of risk mitigants employed can significantly influence the degree of credit risk involved in a loan or lending commitment.

When we do not have sufficient visibility into a counterparty's financial strength or when we believe a counterparty requires support from its parent, we may obtain third-party guarantees of the counterparty's obligations. The main types of guarantors are sovereigns, certain supranational and multilateral development banks, banks and other financial institutions. We may also mitigate our credit risk using credit derivatives or participation agreements.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

The following table presents the impact of credit derivatives on the RWAs under the IRB approach for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB based on exposure class as of June 30, 2022.

Table 11: IRB approach- Effect on the RWAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

| \$ in millions | As of June 2022 | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Pre-credit derivatives RWAs | | | Actual RWAs | | |
| | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| Exposures under AIRB | \$ 34,664 | \$ 23,329 | \$ 14,580 | \$ 34,664 | \$ 23,329 | \$ 12,433 |
| Central governments and central banks | 5,193 | 4,808 | 385 | 5,193 | 4,808 | 385 |
| Institutions | 5,982 | 4,915 | 3,227 | 5,982 | 4,915 | 1,080 |
| Corporates | 23,489 | 13,606 | 10,968 | 23,489 | 13,606 | 10,968 |
| <i>of Corporates - which SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>of which Corporates - Specialised lending</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>of which Corporates - Others</i> | 23,489 | 13,606 | 10,968 | 23,489 | 13,606 | 10,968 |
| Retail | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>of which Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>of which Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>of which Retail – Qualifying revolving</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>of which Retail – SMEs - Other</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>of which Retail – Non-SMEs - Other</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 34,664 | \$ 23,329 | \$ 14,580 | \$ 34,664 | \$ 23,329 | \$ 12,433 |

Credit Derivatives

We enter into credit derivative transactions primarily to facilitate client activity and to manage the credit risk associated with market-making.

We also use credit derivatives to hedge counterparty exposure associated with investing and financing activities and to a lesser extent derivative exposure. Some of these hedges qualify as credit risk mitigants for regulatory capital purposes using the PD and LGD substitution approach (and subject to the regulatory haircuts for maturity and currency mismatch where applicable).

Where the aggregate notional of credit derivatives hedging

The following table presents GSGUK, GSI and GSIB exposure to credit derivatives based on notional and fair values as of June 30, 2022.

Table 12: Credit Derivatives Exposures

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | Protection bought | | | Protection sold | | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| | Notionals | | | | | | |
| 1 | Single-name credit default swaps | \$ 322,388 | \$ 319,536 | \$ 2,852 | \$ 317,973 | \$ 317,835 | \$ 138 |
| 2 | Index credit default swaps | \$ 400,001 | \$ 398,190 | \$ 1,811 | \$ 405,879 | \$ 404,460 | \$ 1,418 |
| 3 | Total return swaps | \$ 4,481 | \$ 4,481 | - | \$ 484 | \$ 484 | - |
| 4 | Credit options | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Other credit derivatives | \$ 138,710 | \$ 136,159 | \$ 2,551 | \$ 110,924 | \$ 110,008 | \$ 916 |
| 6 | Total notionals | \$ 865,580 | \$ 858,366 | \$ 7,214 | \$ 835,260 | \$ 832,787 | \$ 2,472 |
| | Fair values | | | | | | |
| 7 | Positive fair value (asset) | \$ 21,067 | \$ 20,936 | \$ 131 | \$ 6,506 | \$ 6,498 | \$ 8 |
| 8 | Negative fair value (liability) | \$ (6,999) | \$ (6,966) | \$ (33) | \$ (17,535) | \$ (17,501) | \$ (34) |

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Wrong-way Risk**

We seek to minimise risk where there is a significant positive correlation between the probability of default of a counterparty and our exposure to that counterparty (net of the market value of any collateral we receive), which is known as “wrong-way risk”. Wrong-way risk is commonly categorised into two types: specific wrong-way risk and general wrong-way risk. We categorise exposure as specific wrong-way risk when the counterparty and the issuer of the reference asset of the transaction are the same entity or are affiliates, or if the collateral supporting a transaction is issued by the counterparty or its affiliates. General wrong-way risk arises when there is a significant positive correlation between the probability of default of a counterparty and general market risk factors affecting the exposure to that counterparty. We have procedures in place to actively identify, monitor and control specific and general wrong-way risk, beginning at the inception of a transaction and continuing through its life, including assessing the level of risk through stress tests. We ensure that material wrong-way risk is mitigated using collateral agreements or increases to initial margin, where appropriate.

Credit Valuation Adjustment Risk-Weighted Assets

RWAs for CVA address the risk of losses related to changes in counterparty credit risk arising from OTC derivatives. We calculate RWAs for CVA primarily using the Advanced CVA approach set out in CRR, which permits the use of regulator approved VaR models. Consistent with our Regulatory VaR calculation (see “Market Risk” for further details), the CVA RWAs are calculated at a 99% confidence level over a 10-day time horizon.

The CVA RWAs also include a stressed CVA component, which is also calculated at a 99% confidence level over a 10-day horizon using both a Stressed VaR period and stressed EEs. The CVA VaR model estimates the impact on our credit valuation adjustments of changes to our counterparties’ credit spreads. It reflects eligible CVA hedges (as defined in CRR), but it excludes those hedges that, although used for risk-management purposes, are ineligible for inclusion in the regulatory CVA VaR model. Examples of such hedges are interest rate hedges, or those that do not reference the specific exposures they are intended to mitigate, but are nevertheless highly correlated to the underlying credit risk.

Other Credit Risk-Weighted Assets

Credit RWAs also include the following components:

Cleared Transactions

RWAs for cleared transactions and default fund contributions (defined as payments made by clearing members to central clearing agencies pursuant to mutualised loss arrangements) are calculated based on specific rules within CRR. A majority of our exposures on centrally cleared transactions are to counterparties that are considered to be Qualifying Central Counterparties (QCCPs) in accordance with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR). Such exposures arise from OTC derivatives, exchange-traded derivatives, and securities financing transactions, which are required to be risk weighted at either 2% or 4% based on the specified criteria.

Retail Exposures

As of June 30, 2022, we have immaterial retail exposures (defined as residential mortgage exposures, qualifying revolving exposures, or other retail exposures that are managed as part of a segment of exposures with homogeneous risk characteristics, not on an individual exposure basis) subject to standardised risk weights.

Other Assets

Other assets primarily include property, leasehold improvements and equipment, deferred tax assets, and assets for which there is no defined capital methodology or that are not material. RWAs for other assets are generally based on the carrying value and are typically risk weighted at 100%.

Equity Exposures in the Banking Book

The firm makes investments, both directly and indirectly through funds that it manages, in public and private equity securities, as well as in debt securities and loans and real estate entities. The firm also enters into commitments to make such investments. These investments are typically longer-term in nature and are primarily held for capital appreciation purposes. Equity investments that are not consolidated are classified for regulatory capital purposes as banking book equity exposures. Equity exposures held in GSGUK’s banking book are included in the Credit RWAs within row 4a of Table 5 and were not material as of June 30, 2022.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Past due exposures, impaired exposures and impairment provisions**

Payments aged more than a threshold of 90 days on any material credit obligation to the company, 180 days on residential mortgage obligations or 120 days on other retail obligations are considered past due.

An exposure is considered impaired when it is probable that the borrower will be unable to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The firm's definition of unlikeliness to pay includes the distressed restructuring of an obligation, including bank loan obligations, that results in deferred or reduced payment to GS, whether or not counterparty is in bankruptcy, insolvency or local jurisdictional equivalent. It also includes situations where GS places an obligation on non-accrual or marks down a facility as a result of significant perceived decline in credit quality.

There are no instances for GSGUK, GSI or GSIB where past-due exposures are not considered to be impaired.

The allowance for impairment is determined using various risk factors, including industry default and loss data, current

macroeconomic indicators, borrower's capacity to meet its financial obligations, borrower's country of risk, loan seniority and collateral type. In addition, for loans backed by real estate, risk factors include loan to value ratio, debt service ratio and home price index. The firm also records an allowance for losses on lending commitments that are held for investment and accounted for on an accrual basis. Such allowance is determined using the same methodology as the allowance for impairment, while also taking into consideration the probability of drawdowns or funding, and is included in other liabilities and accrued expenses. Additionally, loans are charged off against the impairment provision when deemed to be uncollectible.

For information on GSGUK's methodology for calculating expected credit losses measured in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9, see "Impairment" in "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Information" in GSGUK's 2021 Consolidated Financial Information.

Securitisations

Overview

CRR defines certain activities as securitisation transactions which attract capital requirements under the “Securitisation Framework.” A securitisation is defined as a transaction or scheme, whereby the credit risk associated with an exposure or pool of exposures is tranching, having both of the following characteristics:

- Payments in the transaction or scheme are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or pool of exposures; and
- The subordination of tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme.

The rules also distinguish between traditional and synthetic securitisations, the primary difference being that a traditional securitisation involves the transfer of assets from a bank’s balance sheet into a securitisation vehicle, whereas a synthetic securitisation involves the transfer of credit risk through credit derivatives or guarantees.

Within the GSGUK group, we securitise commercial mortgages, loans and other types of financial assets by selling these assets to securitisation vehicles (e.g., trusts and special purpose vehicles). GSGUK acts as underwriter of the beneficial interests that are sold to investors.

Beneficial interests issued by securitisation entities are debt or equity securities that give the investors rights to receive all or portions of specified cash inflows to a securitisation vehicle and include senior and subordinated interests in principal, interest and/or other cash inflows. The proceeds from the sale of beneficial interests are used to pay the transferor for the financial assets sold to the securitisation vehicle or to purchase securities which serve as collateral.

A portion of our positions that meet the regulatory definition of a securitisation are classified in our trading book, and capital requirements for these positions are calculated under the market risk capital rules. However, we also have certain banking book positions that meet the regulatory definition of a securitisation.

We account for a securitisation as a sale when we have relinquished control over the transferred financial assets. Prior to securitisation, we account for assets pending transfer at fair value and therefore do not typically recognise significant gains or losses upon the transfer of assets. GSGUK did not, as of June 30, 2022 have material assets held with the intent to

securitise.

Liquidity risk associated with securitisations is consistently managed as part of the firm’s overall liquidity risk management framework.

Banking Book Activity

Securitisation exposures in the banking book within the GSGUK group that meet the regulatory definition of a securitisation fall into the following categories:

- **Warehouse Financing and Lending.** We provide financing to clients who warehouse financial assets. These arrangements are secured by the warehoused assets, primarily consisting of corporate loans and asset-backed and other loans.
- **Other.** We have certain other banking book securitisation activities such as holding securities issued by securitisation vehicles.

By engaging in the banking book securitisation activities noted above, we are primarily exposed to credit risk and to the performance of the underlying assets.

Trading Book Activity

Our securitisation exposures classified as trading book comprise mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and other asset-backed securities (ABS), derivatives referencing MBS or ABS, or derivatives referencing indices of MBS or ABS, which are held in inventory. The population also includes credit correlation positions, which are discussed in the “Comprehensive Risk” section of the “Market Risk Management” chapter.

The primary risks included in beneficial interests and other interests from our involvement with securitisation vehicles are the performance of the underlying collateral, the position of our investment in the capital structure of the securitisation vehicle and the market yield for the security. These interests are accounted for at fair value and are incorporated into the overall risk management approach for financial instruments. For a detailed discussion of the firm’s risk management process and practices, see “Risk Management – Market Risk Management” and “Risk Management – Credit Risk Management” in Part I, Item 2 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the firm’s quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets

The securitisation framework operates under a hierarchy of approaches which consists of three primary methods, the SEC-IRBA (Internal Ratings Based Approach), SEC-SA (Standardised Approach), and SEC-ERBA (External Ratings Based Approach). The External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) used for the SEC-ERBA are Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Fitch, Inc. (Fitch) for all types of exposures. For trading and banking book positions we follow the hierarchy of RWA approaches. In the trading book only the correlation trading portfolio has approval to use SEC-IRBA.

The RWAs for securitisation positions are calculated by multiplying the exposure amount by the specific risk-weighting factors assigned. The exposure amount is defined as the carrying value for securities, or the market value of the effective notional of the instrument or indices underlying derivative positions. The securitisation capital requirements are capped at the maximum loss that could be incurred on any given transaction.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

The following tables shows our securitisation exposures in the non-trading book by type of exposure for GSGUK and GSIB as of June 30, 2022.

Table 13: Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | Institution acts as originator | | | | | | | Institution acts as sponsor | | | | As of June 2022 | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------|-------|--------------|---|-------|-----------------------------|---|---------|---|------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--|
| | | Traditional | | | | Synthetic | | | Traditional | | | | Institution acts as investor | | | | | |
| | | STS | | Non-STS | | | | | STS | | Non-STS | | Synthetic | | Sub-total | | | |
| | | of which SRT | | of which SRT | | of which SRT | | | Sub-total | | STS | | Non-STS | | Synthetic | | Sub-total | |
| 1 | Total exposures | - | - | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | - | - | \$ 50 | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 681 | - | \$ 681 | | |
| 2 | Retail (total) | - | - | \$ 46 | \$ 46 | - | - | \$ 46 | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 474 | - | \$ 474 | | |
| 3 | residential mortgage | - | - | 46 | 46 | - | - | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | 68 | - | 68 | | |
| 4 | credit card | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 5 | other retail exposures | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 406 | - | 406 | | |
| 6 | re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 7 | Wholesale (total) | - | - | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | - | - | \$ 4 | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 207 | - | \$ 207 | | |
| 8 | loans to corporates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 87 | - | 87 | | |
| 9 | commercial mortgage | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | - | 51 | | |
| 10 | lease and receivables | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | - | 69 | | |
| 11 | other wholesale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 12 | re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

GSIB

| \$ in millions | | Institution acts as originator | | | | | | | Institution acts as sponsor | | | | As of June 2022 | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------|-------|--------------|---|-------|-----------------------------|---|---------|---|------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--|
| | | Traditional | | | | Synthetic | | | Traditional | | | | Institution acts as investor | | | | | |
| | | STS | | Non-STS | | | | | STS | | Non-STS | | Synthetic | | Sub-total | | | |
| | | of which SRT | | of which SRT | | of which SRT | | | Sub-total | | STS | | Non-STS | | Synthetic | | Sub-total | |
| 1 | Total exposures | - | - | \$ 50 | \$ 50 | - | - | \$ 50 | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 681 | - | \$ 681 | | |
| 2 | Retail (total) | - | - | \$ 46 | \$ 46 | - | - | \$ 46 | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 474 | - | \$ 474 | | |
| 3 | residential mortgage | - | - | 46 | 46 | - | - | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | 68 | - | 68 | | |
| 4 | credit card | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 5 | other retail exposures | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 406 | - | 406 | | |
| 6 | re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 7 | Wholesale (total) | - | - | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | - | - | \$ 4 | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 207 | - | \$ 207 | | |
| 8 | loans to corporates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 87 | - | 87 | | |
| 9 | commercial mortgage | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | - | 51 | | |
| 10 | lease and receivables | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69 | - | 69 | | |
| 11 | other wholesale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| 12 | re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

The following tables show our securitisation exposures in the trading book by type of exposure for GSGUK and GSI as of June 30, 2022.

Table 14: Securitisation exposures in the trading book

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | Institution acts as originator | | | | | | | Institution acts as sponsor | | | | As of June 2022 | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Traditional | | | Synthetic | | Sub-total | Traditional | | | Synthetic | Sub-total | Traditional | | Synthetic | Sub-total |
| | | STS | Non-STS | of which SRT | of which SRT | STS | | Non-STS | Synthetic | Sub-total | | | STS | Non-STS | | |
| | | of which SRT | of which SRT | | | | STS | | | | Non-STS | STS | Non-STS | STS | Non-STS | STS |
| 1 | Total exposures | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 801 | \$ 21,569 | \$ 22,370 | |
| 2 | Retail (total) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 141 | - | \$ 141 | |
| 3 | residential mortgage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 141 | - | 141 | |
| 4 | credit card | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5 | other retail exposures | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 6 | re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 7 | Wholesale (total) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 660 | \$ 21,569 | \$ 22,229 | |
| 8 | loans to corporates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 9 | commercial mortgage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 164 | 17 | 181 | |
| 10 | lease and receivables | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11 | other wholesale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 496 | 21,552 | 22,048 | |
| 12 | re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

GSI

| \$ in millions | | Institution acts as originator | | | | | | | Institution acts as sponsor | | | | As of June 2022 | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Traditional | | | Synthetic | | Sub-total | Traditional | | | Synthetic | Sub-total | Traditional | | Synthetic | Sub-total |
| | | STS | Non-STS | of which SRT | of which SRT | STS | | Non-STS | Synthetic | Sub-total | | | STS | Non-STS | | |
| | | of which SRT | of which SRT | | | | STS | | | | Non-STS | STS | Non-STS | STS | Non-STS | STS |
| 1 | Total exposures | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 801 | \$ 21,569 | \$ 22,370 | |
| 2 | Retail (total) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 141 | - | \$ 141 | |
| 3 | residential mortgage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 141 | - | 141 | |
| 4 | credit card | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5 | other retail exposures | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 6 | re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 7 | Wholesale (total) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 660 | \$ 21,569 | \$ 22,229 | |
| 8 | loans to corporates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 9 | commercial mortgage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 164 | 17 | 181 | |
| 10 | lease and receivables | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11 | other wholesale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 496 | 21,552 | 22,048 | |
| 12 | re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

Market Risk

Overview

Market risk is the risk of loss in the value of inventory, investments, loans and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, due to changes in market conditions. 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, 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, petroleum products, natural gas, electricity, and precious and base metals.

Market Risk, which is independent of the revenue-producing units and reports to the firm's chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing market risk through firmwide oversight across global businesses. GSGUK's framework for managing market risk is consistent with and part of GS Group's framework

Managers in revenue-producing units and Market Risk discuss market information, positions and estimated loss scenarios on an ongoing basis. Managers in revenue-producing units are accountable for managing risk within prescribed limits. These managers have in-depth knowledge of their positions, markets and the instruments available to hedge their exposures.

Market Risk Management Process

The firm's process for managing market risk includes the critical components of the risk management framework described in the "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part I, Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as the following:

- Monitoring compliance with established market risk limits and reporting our exposures;
- Diversifying exposures;

- Controlling position sizes; and
- Evaluating mitigants, such as economic hedges in related securities or derivatives.

Market Risk produces risk measures and monitors them against established market risk limits. These measures reflect an extensive range of scenarios and the results are aggregated at product, business and firmwide levels. For further information about the firm's market risk measures and risk limits, see "Risk Management – Market Risk Management" in Part I, Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Market Risk-Weighted Assets

Trading book positions are subject to market risk capital requirements which are designed to cover the risk of loss in value of these positions due to changes in market conditions. These capital requirements are determined either by applying prescribed risk weighting factors, in accordance with the standardised approach, or they are based on internal models which are subject to various qualitative and quantitative parameters. The CRR market risk capital rules require that a company obtains prior written permission from its regulators before using any internal model to calculate its risk-based capital requirement. GSI has permission to calculate capital requirements using internal models, while GSIB and other entities within the U.K. group calculate capital requirements using the standardised approach. GSGUK consolidated requirements are calculated based on the requirements and the approach used within each subsidiary.

For positions captured by GSI's model permission, the capital requirements for market risk are calculated using the following internal models: Value-at-Risk (VaR), Stressed VaR (SVaR), Incremental Risk Charge (IRC), and Comprehensive Risk Measure (CRM), which for PRA purposes is called the All Price Risk Measure (APRM) and is subject to a floor. In addition, Standardised Rules, in accordance with Title IV of Part Three of CRR, are used to calculate capital requirements for market risk for certain securitised and non-securitised positions by applying risk-weighting factors predetermined by regulators, to positions after applicable netting is performed. RWA for market risk are the sum of each of these measures multiplied by 12.5. An overview of each of these measures is provided below.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Regulatory VaR**

VaR is the potential loss in value of trading assets and liabilities, as well as certain investments, loans, and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. For both risk management purposes (positions subject to VaR limits) and regulatory capital calculations, the firm uses a single VaR model which captures risks, including those related to 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 at the firmwide level.

VaR used for risk management purposes differs from VaR used for regulatory capital requirements (Regulatory VaR) due to differences in time horizons, confidence levels and the scope of positions on which VaR is calculated. For risk management purposes, a 95% one-day VaR is used, whereas for regulatory capital requirements, a 99% 10-day VaR is used to determine Market RWAs and a 99% one-day VaR is used to determine Regulatory VaR exceptions. The 10-day VaR is based on scaling the 1-day VaR by the square root of 10. Moreover, Regulatory VaR is multiplied by a scaler to obtain an effective observation period of at least one year as per CRR market risk regulatory capital requirements.

VaR is calculated daily using historical simulations with full valuation of market factors, capturing both general and specific market risk. VaR is calculated at a positional level based on simultaneously shocking the relevant market risk factors for that position, using a mix of absolute and relative returns. We sample from five years of historical data to generate the scenarios for our VaR calculation. The historical data is weighted so that the relative importance of data reduces over time. This gives greater importance to more recent observations and reflects current asset volatilities.

In accordance with the CRR market risk regulatory capital requirements, we evaluate the accuracy of our Regulatory VaR model through daily backtesting. The results of the backtesting determine the size of the Regulatory VaR multiplier used to compute RWAs.

Table 15 presents our period end, maximum, minimum and average daily GSGUK and GSI 99% 10-day Regulatory VaR over the six-month period ended June 2022.

Stressed VaR

SVaR is the potential loss in value of trading assets and

liabilities, as well as certain investments, loans, and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, during a period of significant market stress. SVaR is based on a full valuation at a 99% confidence level over a 10-day horizon using market data inputs from a continuous 12-month period of stress. The 10-day SVaR is calculated as the 1-day SVaR scaled by the square root of 10. We identify the stressed period by comparing VaR using market data inputs from different historical periods.

Table 15 presents our period end, maximum, minimum and average weekly GSGUK and GSI 99% 10-day SVaR over the six-month period ended June 2022.

Incremental Risk

Incremental risk is the potential loss in value of non-securitised positions due to the default or credit migration of issuers of financial instruments over a one-year time horizon. As required by the CRR market risk regulatory capital rules, this measure is calculated at a 99.9% confidence level over a one-year time horizon. The model is based on the assumption of a constant level of risk. The model uses a multifactor approach to simulate correlated rating migration and default events, and takes into account various characteristics, including region, industry, basis between different products, credit quality and maturity of the debt. The liquidity horizons are determined based on the speed at which issuer exposures can be reduced by hedging or unwinding, given our experience during a historical stress period, and the prescribed regulatory minimum. The average liquidity horizon for GSI as of June 2022 was 3 months.

Table 15 presents our period end, maximum, minimum and average of the weekly GSGUK and GSI Incremental Risk measure over the six-month period ended June 2022.

Comprehensive Risk

Comprehensive risk is the potential loss in value, due to price risk and defaults, within credit correlation positions. A credit correlation position is defined as a securitisation position for which all or substantially all of the value of the underlying exposures is based on the credit quality of a single company for which a two-way market exists, or indices based on such exposures for which a two-way market exists, or hedges of these positions).

As required under the CRR market risk capital rules, the Comprehensive Risk Measure comprises a model-based measure, which is subject to a floor based on the minimum capital requirement of 8% of RWA calculated under the standard rules for the portfolio. The model-based measure is

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calculated at a 99.9% confidence level over a one-year time horizon applying a constant level of risk. The model comprehensively covers price risks including nonlinear price effects and takes into account contractual structure of cash flows, the effect of multiple defaults, credit spread risk, volatility of implied correlation, recovery rate volatility and basis risk. The liquidity horizon is based upon our experience during a historical stress period, subject to the prescribed regulatory minimum.

Table 15 presents the period end, maximum, minimum and average of the GSGUK and GSI Comprehensive Risk Measure for the over the six-month period ended June 2022.

Table 15: IMA Values for Trading Portfolios

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | As of June 2022 | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-----|
| | | GSGUK | GSI |
| VaR (10 day 99%) | | | |
| 1 | Maximum value | 341 | 341 |
| 2 | Average value | 243 | 243 |
| 3 | Minimum value | 188 | 188 |
| 4 | Period end | 295 | 295 |
| SVaR (10 day 99%) | | | |
| 5 | Maximum value | 631 | 631 |
| 6 | Average value | 509 | 509 |
| 7 | Minimum value | 432 | 432 |
| 8 | Period end | 536 | 536 |
| IRC (99.9%) | | | |
| 9 | Maximum value | 504 | 504 |
| 10 | Average value | 226 | 226 |
| 11 | Minimum value | 73 | 73 |
| 12 | Period end | 504 | 504 |
| Comprehensive risk capital charge (99.9%) | | | |
| 13 | Maximum value | 358 | 358 |
| 14 | Average value | 197 | 197 |
| 15 | Minimum value | 131 | 131 |
| 16 | Period end | 358 | 358 |

Table 16: Market Risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)

The table below presents the capital requirements and RWA under the IMA for Market Risk as of June 2022.

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | As of June 2022 | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | | RWAs | | Capital requirements | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSGUK | GSI |
| 1 | VaR (higher of values a and b) | \$ 9,168 | \$ 9,168 | \$ 733 | \$ 733 |
| (a) | Previous day's VaR (VaRt-1) | | | 295 | 295 |
| (b) | Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaRavg) | | | 733 | 733 |
| 2 | SVaR (higher of values a and b) | \$ 17,889 | \$ 17,889 | \$ 1,431 | \$ 1,431 |
| (a) | Latest available SVaR (SVaRt-1)) | | | 536 | 536 |
| (b) | Multiplication factor (ms) x average of previous 60 working days (sVaRavg) | | | 1,431 | 1,431 |
| 3 | IRC (higher of values a and b) | \$ 6,297 | \$ 6,297 | \$ 504 | \$ 504 |
| (a) | Most recent IRC measure | | | 504 | 504 |
| (b) | 12 weeks average IRC measure | | | 311 | 311 |
| 4 | Comprehensive risk measure (higher of values a, b and c) | \$ 4,470 | \$ 4,470 | \$ 358 | \$ 358 |
| (a) | Most recent risk measure of comprehensive risk measure | | | 358 | 358 |
| (b) | 12 weeks average of comprehensive risk measure | | | 219 | 219 |
| (c) | Comprehensive risk measure Floor | | | 112 | 112 |
| 5 | Other | \$ 15,048 | \$ 15,048 | \$ 1,204 | \$ 1,204 |
| 6 | Total | \$ 52,872 | \$ 52,872 | \$ 4,230 | \$ 4,230 |

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Table 17: RWA Flow Statements of Market Risk Exposures under the IMA

GSGUK

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | VaR | SVaR | IRC | Comprehensive risk measure | Other | Total RWAs | Total capital requirements |
| 1 | RWAs at previous quarter end | \$ 9,061 | \$ 20,116 | \$ 1,989 | \$ 2,284 | \$ 18,143 | \$ 51,593 | \$ 4,127 |
| <i>1a</i> | <i>Regulatory adjustment</i> | (5,457) | (14,155) | (747) | (426) | (8,101) | (28,887) | (2,310) |
| 1b | RWAs at the previous quarter-end | 3,604 | 5,961 | 1,242 | 1,858 | 10,042 | 22,706 | 1,817 |
| 2 | Movement in risk levels | 72 | 723 | 5,055 | 2,612 | (1,145) | 7,318 | 585 |
| 3 | Model updates/changes | 9 | 13 | - | - | - | 21 | 2 |
| 8a | RWAs at the end of the reporting period | 3,685 | 6,697 | 6,297 | 4,470 | 8,897 | 30,045 | 2,404 |
| <i>8b</i> | <i>Regulatory adjustment</i> | 5,483 | 11,192 | - | - | 6,151 | 22,827 | 1,826 |
| 8 | RWAs at the end of the reporting period | \$ 9,168 | \$ 17,889 | \$ 6,297 | \$ 4,470 | \$ 15,048 | \$ 52,872 | \$ 4,230 |

GSI

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | | VaR | SVaR | IRC | Comprehensive risk measure | Other | Total RWAs | Total capital requirements |
| 1 | RWAs at previous quarter end | \$ 9,061 | \$ 20,116 | \$ 1,989 | \$ 2,284 | \$ 18,143 | \$ 51,593 | \$ 4,127 |
| <i>1a</i> | <i>Regulatory adjustment</i> | (5,457) | (14,155) | (747) | (426) | (8,101) | (28,887) | (2,310) |
| 1b | RWAs at the previous quarter-end | 3,604 | 5,961 | 1,242 | 1,858 | 10,042 | 22,706 | 1,817 |
| 2 | Movement in risk levels | 72 | 723 | 5,055 | 2,612 | (1,145) | 7,318 | 585 |
| 3 | Model updates/changes | 9 | 13 | - | - | - | 21 | 2 |
| 8a | RWAs at the end of the reporting period | 3,685 | 6,697 | 6,297 | 4,470 | 8,897 | 30,045 | 2,404 |
| <i>8b</i> | <i>Regulatory adjustment</i> | 5,483 | 11,192 | - | - | 6,151 | 22,827 | 1,826 |
| 8 | RWAs at the end of the reporting period | \$ 9,168 | \$ 17,889 | \$ 6,297 | \$ 4,470 | \$ 15,048 | \$ 52,872 | \$ 4,230 |

Movement in risk levels (line 2 in the Table 17) increased by \$7.3bn comprising exposure changes impacting IRC (+\$5bn) driven by increased exposure to equities and sovereigns and CRM (+\$2.6bn) driven by increased credit exposure partially offset by a decrease in “Stress Test risk not in VaRs (Stress Test RNIVs)” add-ons (\$1.1bn decrease under the “Other” category) due to decreased exposures in currency products.

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Model Review and Validation

The models discussed above, which are used to determine Regulatory VaR, SVaR, Incremental risk and Comprehensive risk, are independently reviewed, validated and approved by Model Risk.

These models are regularly reviewed and enhanced in order to incorporate changes in the composition of positions included in market risk measures, as well as variations in market conditions. Prior to implementing significant changes to our assumptions and/or models, Model Risk performs model validations. Significant changes to VaR and stress testing models are reviewed with the firm’s chief market risk officer, and approved by the Risk Governance Committee.

For information on Model Risk, see “Model Risk” in GSGUK’s 2021 annual Pillar 3 disclosures.

Regulatory VaR Backtesting Results

As required by the CRR market risk capital rules, we validate the accuracy of our Regulatory VaR models by backtesting the output of such models against daily loss results. The number of exceptions (that is, the higher of the number of overshootings based on comparing the positional or actual losses to the corresponding 99% one-day Regulatory VaR) over the most recent 250 business days is used to determine the size of the VaR multiplier, which could increase from a minimum of three to a maximum of four, depending on the number of exceptions.

As defined in the CRR market risk capital rules, hypothetical net revenues for any given day represent the impact of that day’s price variation on the value of positions held at the close of business the previous day. As a consequence, these results exclude certain revenues associated with market-making businesses, such as bid/offer net revenues, which are more likely than not to be positive by their nature. In addition, hypothetical net revenues used in our Regulatory VaR backtesting relate only to positions which are included in Regulatory VaR and, as noted above, differ from positions included in our risk management VaR. This measure of hypothetical net revenues is used to evaluate the performance of the Regulatory VaR model and is not comparable to our actual daily net revenues. See “Risk Management — Market Risk Management” in Part I, Item 2 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the firm’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q..

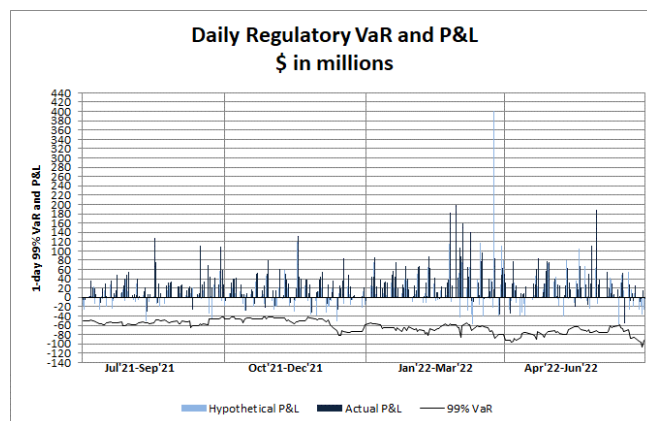
GSI hypothetical losses observed on a single day did not exceeded our 99% one-day Regulatory VaR during the twelve months preceding June 2022. GSI actual losses

observed on a single day did not exceed our 99% one-day Regulatory VaR during the twelve months preceding June 2022. Note that, although a one-day time horizon is used for backtesting purposes, a 10-day time horizon is used, as described earlier, to determine RWAs associated with Regulatory VaR.

The tables below present our 99% one-day Regulatory VaR and hypothetical and actual PnL during the previous twelve months.

Table 18: Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses

GSI



The table below summarizes the number of reported excesses for GSI for the previous twelve months.

| | Multiplier | Number of reported excesses | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | | Hypothetical | Actual |
| Backtesting | | | |
| GSI | 3.00 | 0 | 0 |

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Stress Testing**

Stress testing is a method of determining the effect of various hypothetical stress scenarios on the firm and GSI and GSIB individually. Stress testing is used to examine risks of specific portfolios as well as the potential impact of significant risk exposures across GSI and GSIB. A variety of stress testing techniques is used to calculate the potential loss from a wide range of market moves on portfolios, including firmwide stress tests, sensitivity analysis and scenario analysis.

For a detailed description of the firm's stress testing practices, see "Risk Management – Market Risk Management – Risk Measures – Stress Testing" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2021 10-K.

The table below presents the components of own funds requirements under the standardised approach as of June 30, 2022.

Table 19: Market Risk under the Standardised Approach

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | As of June 2022 | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | RWAs | | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| Outright products | | | | |
| 1 | Interest rate risk (general and specific) | \$ 43,646 | \$ 41,856 | \$ 1,790 |
| 2 | Equity risk (general and specific) | 4,762 | 4,709 | 53 |
| 3 | Foreign exchange risk | 3,773 | 3,375 | 333 |
| 4 | Commodity risk | 2,727 | 1,625 | - |
| Options | | | | |
| 5 | Simplified Approach | - | - | - |
| 6 | Delta-plus method | 89 | 89 | - |
| 7 | Scenario approach | 1,745 | 1,692 | 54 |
| 8 | Securitisation (specific risk) | 4,614 | 4,614 | - |
| 9 | Total | \$ 61,356 | \$ 57,960 | \$ 2,230 |

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Interest Rate Sensitivity**

GSIB's exposure to interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) arises from changes in the present value of assets and liabilities as interest rates change, as well as differences in interest earned or paid due to the reset characteristics of our assets and liabilities. Changes in market interest rates on banking book assets and liabilities can have an adverse effect on our earnings and economic value.

GSIB evaluates periodically the sensitivity to changes in interest rates across a range of interest rate scenarios, including parallel rally and sell-off scenarios, using different methodologies such as Net Interest Income (NII) and Economic Value of Equity (EVE) sensitivity analysis. NII

sensitivity measures the impacts of changes in rates on the accrued interest of assets and liabilities over a defined time horizon, including hedges. EVE sensitivity measures the impacts of changes in rates on the change in the present value of banking book assets and liabilities, including hedges.

The table below shows the changes in GSIB's EVE and NII sensitivity results under the supervisory scenarios and guidance defined by the PRA. The down shocks incorporate the post shock floors specified by the PRA guidance and EVE shocks incorporate the currency specific haircuts on net gains.

Table 20: GSIB's Interest Rate Sensitivity

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | As of June 2022 |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Change in Economic Value of Equity | Change in Net Interest Income | Tier 1 Capital |
| Parallel shock up | 19 | 67 | |
| Parallel shock down | (260) | 30 | |
| Steeper shock | (46) | | |
| Flattener shock | (76) | | |
| Short rates shock up | 4 | | |
| Short rates shock down | (150) | | |
| Maximum | (260) | N/A | |
| Tier 1 Capital | | | 3,272 |

Operational Risk

Overview

Operational risk is the risk of an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events. The firm's exposure to operational risk arises from routine processing errors, as well as extraordinary incidents, such as major systems failures or legal and regulatory matters.

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.

Operational Risk, which is independent of the firm's revenue-producing units and reports to the firm's chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for developing and implementing a formalised framework for assessing, monitoring and managing operational risk with the goal of maintaining the firm's exposure to operational risk at levels that are within its risk appetite. GSGUK's framework for managing operational risk is consistent with and part of GS Group's framework

Operational Risk Management Process

The firm's process for managing operational risk includes the critical components of the risk management framework described in "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part I, Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including a comprehensive data collection process, as well as firmwide policies and procedures, for operational risk events.

The firm combines top-down and bottom-up approaches 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, the first and second lines of defence are responsible for risk identification and risk management on a day-to-day basis, including escalating operational risks to senior management.

The firm maintains a comprehensive control framework designed to provide a well-controlled environment to minimise operational risks. The EMEA Operational Risk and Resilience Committee is responsible for overseeing the company's operational risk, and for ensuring our business and operational resilience.

The firm's operational risk management framework is designed to comply with the operational risk measurement rules under the Capital Framework and has evolved based on the changing needs of the firm's businesses and regulatory guidance.

The firm has established policies that require all employees to report and escalate operational risk events. When operational risk events are identified, the policies require that the events be documented and analysed to determine whether changes are required in the systems and/or processes to further mitigate the risk of future events.

The firm uses operational risk management applications to capture, analyse, aggregate and report operational risk event data and key metrics. One of the key risk identification and assessment tools is an operational risk and control self-assessment process, which is performed by the firm's managers. This process consists of the identification and rating of operational risks, on a forward-looking basis, and the related controls. The results from this process are analysed to evaluate operational risk exposures and identify businesses, activities or products with heightened levels of operational risk.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Risk Measurement**

The firm measures operational risk exposure using both statistical modelling and scenario analyses, which involves qualitative and quantitative assessments of internal and external operational risk event data and internal control factors for each of our businesses. Operational risk measurement also incorporates an assessment of business environment factors, including:

- Evaluations of the complexity of business activities;
- The degree of automation in our processes;
- New activity information;
- The legal and regulatory environment; and
- Changes in the markets for our products and services, including the diversity and sophistication of our customers and counterparties.

The results from these scenario analyses are used to monitor changes in operational risk and to determine business lines

that may have heightened exposure to operational risk. These analyses are used in the determination of the appropriate level of operational risk capital to hold.

Model Review and Validation

The models used to measure operational risk exposure are independently reviewed, validated and approved by Model Risk. See “Model Risk” for further information.

Capital Requirements

The consolidated operational risk capital requirements for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB are calculated under the Standardised Approach in accordance with the CRR.

Table 21: Operational Risk Capital Requirement

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | As of June 2022 | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| Standardised Approach | \$ 1,898 | \$ 1,667 | \$ 66 |

Liquidity Risk

Overview

GSGUK is subject to the liquidity requirements as set out in the CRR with regard to liquidity coverage requirement for credit institutions and other applicable guidelines as set by the PRA. When we use the term “liquidity standards”, we refer to the aforementioned regulations. The liquidity standards set forth minimum liquidity levels designed to ensure that credit institutions and investment firms maintain adequate amount of liquid assets to withstand a 30 calendar-day stress scenario. This information should be read in conjunction with Group Inc.’s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that we will be unable to fund GSGUK or meet our liquidity needs in the event of firm-specific, broader industry or market liquidity stress events. We have in place a comprehensive and conservative set of liquidity and funding policies. Our principal objective is to be able to fund GSGUK and to enable our core businesses to continue to serve clients and generate revenues, even under adverse circumstances.

We manage liquidity risk according to three principles: (i) hold sufficient excess liquidity in the form of Global Core Liquid Assets (GCLA) to cover outflows during a stressed period, (ii) maintain appropriate Asset-Liability Management, and (iii) maintain a viable Contingency Funding Plan.

For information about Group Inc.’s internal Liquidity Risk Management framework, see “Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management” in Part I, Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the firm’s Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Treasury, which reports to our chief financial officer, has primary responsibility for developing, managing and executing our liquidity and funding strategy within our risk appetite.

Liquidity Risk, which is independent of our revenue-producing units and Treasury, and reports to our chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing our liquidity risk through firmwide oversight and the establishment of stress testing and limits frameworks.

The company’s framework for managing liquidity risk is consistent with, and part of, the GS Group framework.

We use liquidity limits at various levels and across liquidity risk types to manage the size of our liquidity exposures. Limits are measured relative to acceptable levels of risk given our liquidity risk tolerance. The purpose of these limits is to assist

senior management in monitoring and controlling our overall liquidity profile.

Based on the results of our internal liquidity risk models, as well as consideration of other factors including, but not limited to, an assessment of our potential intraday liquidity needs and a qualitative assessment of the condition of the financial markets and GSGUK, we believe that our liquidity position as of June 30, 2022 was appropriate.

For information about Group Inc.’s internal Liquidity Risk Management framework, see “Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management” in Part I, Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the firm’s Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Compliance with Liquidity Requirements

The PRA Rulebook requires that a firm maintains LCR that is no less than 100%. In addition, the PRA may require a firm to hold additional liquidity for risks not covered in the LCR, referred to as Pillar 2 risks. A firm’s HQLA is expected to be available for use to address liquidity needs in a time of stress, which could result in a firm’s LCR dropping below the applicable requirement. The liquidity standards also set forth a supervisory framework for addressing LCR shortfalls that is intended to enable supervisors to monitor and respond appropriately to the unique circumstances that give rise to a firm’s LCR shortfall.

This information is based on our current interpretation and understanding of the regulatory requirements and may evolve as we discuss the interpretation and application of these rules with our regulators. Table 28 (lines 1 through 23) presents GSGUK’s, LCR in the format provided in the PRA guidelines on LCR Disclosure. Tables 22 through 27 present a supplemental breakdown of GSGUK’s LCR components. Tables 29 and 30 present the disclosure template for GSI and GSIB, respectively.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The liquidity standards require a firm to maintain an amount of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) sufficient to meet stressed net cash outflows (NCOs) over a prospective 30 calendar-day period. The LCR is calculated as the ratio of HQLA to NCOs.

The table below presents a summary of our trailing twelve month average monthly LCR for the period ended June 30, 2022.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Table 22: Liquidity Coverage Ratio**

| \$ in millions | Twelve Months Ended June 2022 | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Average Weighted | |
| Total high-quality liquid assets | \$95,696 | |
| Net cash outflows | \$50,805 | |
| Liquidity coverage ratio ¹ | 189% | |

1. The ratio reported in this row is calculated as average of the monthly LCRs for the trailing twelve months and may not equal the calculation of ratio using component amounts reported in “Total high-quality liquid assets” and “Net cash outflows”.

In the table above, the average weighted Total HQLA balance reflects the application of haircuts prescribed in the liquidity standards as described in the HQLA section.

The average weighted Total HQLA held by GSGUK is expected to meet the liquidity requirements set out in the LCR Delegated Act as well as the additional requirements set by the PRA to cover Pillar 2 risks.

GSGUK’s average monthly LCR for the trailing twelve-month period ended June 2022 was 189%. The NCOs largely consist of prospective outflows related to GSGUK’s secured and unsecured funding, derivative positions and unfunded commitments. We expect business-as-usual fluctuations in our client activity, business mix and overall market environment to affect our average LCR on an ongoing basis.

See “High-Quality Liquid Assets” and “Net Cash Outflows” for further information about GSGUK’s LCR.

High-Quality Liquid Assets

Total HQLA represents unencumbered, high-quality liquid assets held by a firm. The liquidity standards define HQLA in three asset categories: Level 1, Level 2A and Level 2B, and applies haircuts and limits to certain asset categories.

Level 1 assets are considered the most liquid and are eligible for inclusion in a firm’s HQLA amount without a haircut or limit. Level 2A and 2B assets are considered less liquid than Level 1 assets and are subject to additional adjustments as prescribed in the liquidity standards. In addition, the sum of Level 2A and 2B assets cannot comprise more than 40% of a firm’s HQLA amount, and Level 2B assets cannot comprise more than 15% of a firm’s HQLA amount.

Table 22 presents a summary of the weighted average Total HQLA held by GSGUK, calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards.

Our HQLA substantially consists of Level 1 assets and is diversified across our major operating currencies. Our HQLA is also substantially similar in composition to our GCLA.

For information about Group Inc.’s GCLA, see “Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management” in Part I, Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the firm’s Annual

Report on Form 10-K.

Net Cash Outflows**Overview**

The liquidity standards define NCOs as the net of cash outflows and inflows during a prospective stress period of 30 calendar days. NCOs are calculated by applying prescribed outflow and inflow rates to certain assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet arrangements. These outflow and inflow rates reflect a specific standardised stress scenario to a firm’s funding sources, contractual obligations and assets over the prospective stress period, as prescribed by the liquidity standards. Due to the inherently uncertain and variable nature of stress events, a firm’s actual cash outflows and inflows in a realised liquidity stress event may differ, possibly materially, from those reflected in a firm’s NCOs.

To capture outflows and inflows that would occur within a 30 calendar-day period, the liquidity standards require that a firm’s NCOs calculation reflects outflows and inflows based on the contractual maturity of certain assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet arrangements. To determine the maturity date of outflows, the liquidity standards account for any option that could accelerate the maturity date of an instrument or the date of a transaction. Where contractual maturity is not applicable, the liquidity standards also set forth stressed outflow assumptions. In addition, the liquidity standards require a firm to recognise contractual outflows within a 30 calendar-day period that are not otherwise described in the liquidity standards and to not recognise inflows not specified in the liquidity standards. The inflows included in the NCOs calculation are subject to a cap of 75% of a firm’s calculated outflows.

Table 22 above presents a summary of GSGUK’s NCOs, calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards.

More details on each of the material components of our NCOs, including a description of the applicable sections of the liquidity standards, are described below.

In the tables referenced in the remainder of this section, unweighted balances reflect certain GSGUK’s assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet arrangements captured in the liquidity standards. Weighted balances reflect the application of prescribed outflow and inflow rates to these unweighted balances.

Unsecured and Secured Financing**Overview**

Our primary sources of funding are deposits, collateralised financings, unsecured short-term and long-term borrowings (including funding from Group Inc. and affiliates), and shareholders’ equity. We seek to maintain broad and diversified funding sources globally across products, programs, markets, currencies and creditors to avoid funding concentrations.

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For information about Group Inc.'s funding sources, see "Balance Sheet and Funding Sources" in Part I, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Unsecured Net Cash Outflows

GSGUK's unsecured funding consists of a number of different products, including:

- Debt securities issued, which includes notes, certificates, and warrants; and
- Savings, demand and time deposits from consumers and institutional clients, and through internal and third-party broker-dealers.

GSGUK's unsecured debt and deposits are a source of funding for inventory, lending activity and other assets, including a portion of our liquid assets.

The liquidity standards require that the NCOs calculation reflects a firm's upcoming maturities of unsecured long-term debt and other unsecured funding products during a 30 calendar-day period, assuming no roll over of debt that matures.

The liquidity standards also prescribe outflows related to a partial loss of retail, small business, and wholesale deposits.

Inflows from deposits placed with agent banks and lending activity are included as part of "Inflows from fully performing exposures" (see Table 23).

The table below presents a summary of GSGUK's NCOs related to our unsecured borrowing and lending activity, calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards.

Table 23: Unsecured Net Cash Outflows

| \$ in millions | Twelve Months Ended June 2022 | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Average Unweighted | Average Weighted |
| Outflows | | |
| Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which: | | |
| Stable deposits | \$32,154 | \$4,838 |
| Less stable deposits | 0 | 0 |
| Unsecured wholesale funding, of which: | \$31,768 | \$4,838 |
| Non-operational deposits | \$38,488 | \$34,087 |
| Unsecured debt | \$33,368 | \$28,967 |
| | \$5,120 | \$5,120 |
| Inflows | | |
| Inflows from fully performing exposures | \$2,979 | \$422 |
| Net unsecured cash outflows/(inflows)¹ | \$67,609 | \$38,503 |

1. Net unsecured cash outflows/(inflows) reflects the subtraction of the inflow amounts from the outflow amounts shown in the table above and is included for illustrative purposes.

Secured Net Cash Outflows

GSGUK funds a significant amount of inventory on a secured basis, including repurchase agreements, securities loaned and other secured financings. In addition, we provide financing to our clients for their securities trading activities, as well as securities lending and other prime brokerage services.

The liquidity standards consider outflows and inflows related to secured funding and securities services together as part of "Secured wholesale funding" and "Secured lending" (see Table 24).

Specifically, under the liquidity standards, secured funding transactions include repurchase agreements, collateralised deposits, securities lending transactions and other secured wholesale funding arrangements. Secured lending transactions, as defined under the liquidity standards, include reverse repurchase transactions, margin loans, securities borrowing transactions and secured loans.

The standardised stress scenario prescribed in the liquidity standards applies outflow and inflow rates between 0-100% to secured funding and lending transactions. Specific outflow and inflow rates are based on factors such as the quality of the underlying collateral, as well as the type, tenor, and counterparty of a transaction.

The table below presents a summary of GSGUK's NCOs related to our secured funding and lending activity, calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards.

Table 24: Secured Net Cash Outflows

| \$ in millions | Twelve Months Ended June 2022 | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Average Unweighted | Average Weighted |
| Outflows | | |
| Secured wholesale funding | | \$47,039 |
| Inflows | | |
| Secured lending | \$416,203 | \$116,203 |
| Net secured cash outflows/(inflows)¹ | | \$(69,164) |

1. Net secured cash outflows/(inflows) reflects the subtraction of the inflow amounts from the outflow amount shown in the table above and is included for illustrative purposes.

Derivatives**Overview**

Derivatives are instruments that derive their value from underlying asset prices, indices, reference rates and other inputs, or a combination of these factors. Derivatives may be traded on an exchange or they may be privately negotiated contracts, which are usually referred to as OTC derivatives. Certain OTC derivatives are cleared and settled through central clearing counterparties, while others are bilateral contracts between two counterparties.

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- **Market-Making.** As a market maker, GSGUK enters into derivative transactions to provide liquidity to clients and to facilitate the transfer and hedging of their risks. In this role, we typically act as principal and are required to commit capital to provide execution, and maintain inventory in response to, or in anticipation of, client demand.
- **Risk Management.** GSGUK also enters into derivatives to actively manage risk exposures that arise from its market-making and investing and lending activities in derivative and cash instruments. Our holdings and exposures are hedged, in many cases, on either a portfolio or risk-specific basis, as opposed to an instrument-by-instrument basis. In addition, the firm may enter into derivatives that are used to manage interest rate exposure in certain fixed-rate unsecured long-term and short-term borrowings, and deposits.

We enter into various types of derivatives, including futures, forwards, swaps and options.

For information about Group Inc.'s derivative exposures and hedging activities, see Note 7 "Derivatives and Hedging Activities" in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in the firm's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Derivative Net Cash Outflows

The liquidity standards require that derivative NCOs reflect outflows and inflows resulting from contractual settlements related to derivative transactions occurring over a 30 calendar-day period. These outflows and inflows can generally be netted at a counterparty level if subject to a valid qualifying master netting agreement. In addition, the liquidity standards require that NCOs reflect certain contingent outflows related to a firm's derivative positions that may arise during a 30 calendar-day stress scenario, including:

- Incremental collateral required as a result of a change in a firm's financial condition;
- Legal right of substitution of collateral posted to a firm for less liquid or non-HQLA collateral;
- Collateral required as a result of market movements. The liquidity standards require that a firm reflects in its NCOs calculation the absolute value of the largest net cumulative collateral outflow or inflow in a 30 calendar-day period over the last two years; and
- Excess collateral greater than the current collateral requirement under the governing contract that a firm may be contractually required to return to counterparty.

In the table below, "Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements" reflects contractual derivative settlements, as well as contingent derivative outflows, calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards. Inflows from contractual derivative settlements are reflected in "Other cash inflows" (see Table 27). The liquidity standards do not recognise contingent derivative inflows.

The table below presents a summary of the GSGUK's derivative NCOs, calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards.

Table 25: Derivative Net Cash Outflows

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | Twelve Months Ended June 2022 | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Average Unweighted | Average Weighted |
| Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements | \$25,910 | \$23,038 |

Unfunded Commitments**Overview**

GSGUK's commercial lending activities include lending to investment-grade and non-investment-grade corporate borrowers. Such commitments include commitments related to relationship lending activities (principally used for operating and general corporate purposes) and related to other investment banking activities (generally extended for contingent acquisition financing and are often intended to be short-term in nature, as borrowers often seek to replace them with other funding sources). The firm also extends lending commitments in connection with other types of corporate lending, as well as commercial real estate financing and retail lending.

In addition, the firm provides financing to clients who warehouse financial assets. These arrangements are secured by the warehoused assets, primarily consisting of residential real estate, consumer and corporate loans.

Unfunded Commitments Net Cash Outflows

The liquidity standards apply outflow rates to the undrawn portion of committed credit and liquidity facilities that a firm has extended based on counterparty type and purpose. The undrawn portion is defined as the amount of the facility that could be drawn upon within 30 calendar days under the governing agreement, less the fair value of any liquid assets that serve as collateral, after recognising the applicable haircut for those assets. Commitments extended to non-financial sector corporates are prescribed an outflow rate of 10-30%, insurance sector entities an outflow rate of 40-100%, credit institutions an outflow rate of 40% and all others an outflow rate of 100%.

The table below presents a summary of GSGUK's NCOs related to our unfunded commitments, calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Table 26: Unfunded Commitments Net Cash Outflows**

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | Twelve Months Ended June 2022 | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Average Unweighted | Average Weighted |
| Credit and liquidity facilities | \$6,836 | \$3,633 |

Other Net Cash Outflows

The table below presents a summary of GSGUK's other cash outflows and inflows, including, but not limited to, overnight and term funding from Group Inc. and affiliates, derivative inflows, unsettled inventory balances, loans of collateral to effect customer short sales and other prime brokerage services.

Table 27: Other Net Cash Outflows

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | Twelve Months Ended June 2022 | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Average Unweighted | Average Weighted |
| Outflows | | |
| Other contractual obligations | \$114,109 | \$22,874 |
| Other contingent funding obligations | \$97,399 | \$66,673 |
| Inflows | | |
| Other cash inflows | \$42,590 | \$42,590 |
| Net other cash outflows/(inflows)¹ | \$168,918 | \$46,957 |

¹.Net other cash outflows/(inflows) reflects the subtraction of the inflow amounts from the outflow amounts shown in the table above and is included for illustrative purposes.

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Table 28: GSGUK Liquidity Coverage Ratio Summary

| Scope of consolidation (Consolidated) | | Total Unweighted Value (average) | | | | Total Weighted Value (average) | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| Currency and units (\$ in millions) | | | | | | | | | |
| Period ended | | September 2021 | December 2021 | March 2022 | June 2022 | September 2021 | December 2021 | March 2022 | June 2022 |
| Number of data points used in the calculation of averages | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) | | | | | 85,698 | 90,374 | 93,679 | 95,696 |
| CASH – OUTFLOWS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which: | 31,351 | 32,105 | 32,467 | 32,154 | 4,756 | 4,862 | 4,908 | 4,838 |
| 3 | Stable deposits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Less stable deposits | 31,208 | 31,943 | 32,253 | 31,768 | 4,756 | 4,862 | 4,908 | 4,838 |
| 5 | Unsecured wholesale funding | 33,934 | 35,674 | 38,121 | 38,488 | 29,532 | 31,373 | 33,652 | 34,087 |
| 6 | Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Non-operational deposits (all counterparties) | 28,903 | 30,432 | 32,530 | 33,368 | 24,501 | 26,131 | 28,061 | 28,967 |
| 8 | Unsecured debt | 5,032 | 5,242 | 5,591 | 5,120 | 5,032 | 5,242 | 5,591 | 5,120 |
| 9 | Secured wholesale funding | | | | | 36,808 | 40,808 | 44,704 | 47,039 |
| 10 | Additional requirements | 33,541 | 32,671 | 32,343 | 32,746 | 27,937 | 26,831 | 26,417 | 26,671 |
| 11 | Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements | 24,966 | 24,256 | 24,765 | 25,910 | 23,686 | 22,442 | 22,301 | 23,038 |
| 12 | Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Credit and liquidity facilities | 8,575 | 8,415 | 7,578 | 6,836 | 4,251 | 4,388 | 4,116 | 3,633 |
| 14 | Other contractual funding obligations | 95,049 | 105,775 | 111,979 | 114,109 | 21,963 | 22,728 | 22,939 | 22,874 |
| 15 | Other contingent funding obligations | 75,004 | 84,512 | 93,199 | 97,399 | 51,567 | 58,234 | 64,132 | 66,673 |
| 16 | TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS | | | | | 172,563 | 184,836 | 196,752 | 202,182 |
| CASH – INFLOWS | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos) | 332,801 | 370,131 | 400,127 | 416,203 | 93,991 | 103,749 | 112,721 | 116,203 |
| 18 | Inflows from fully performing exposures | 3,748 | 3,104 | 2,979 | 2,826 | 1,065 | 522 | 496 | 422 |
| 19 | Other cash inflows | 38,963 | 41,078 | 43,082 | 42,590 | 38,963 | 41,078 | 43,082 | 42,590 |
| UK-19a | (Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies) | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK-19b | (Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution) | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | TOTAL CASH INFLOWS | 375,512 | 414,313 | 446,188 | 461,619 | 134,019 | 145,349 | 156,299 | 159,216 |
| UK-20a | Fully exempt inflows | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK-20b | Inflows Subject to 90% Cap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK-20c | Inflows Subject to 75% Cap | 309,174 | 346,527 | 375,263 | 387,423 | 134,019 | 145,349 | 156,300 | 159,216 |
| TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE | | | | | | | | | |
| UK-21 | LIQUIDITY BUFFER¹ | | | | | 85,698 | 90,374 | 93,679 | 95,696 |
| 22 | TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS¹ | | | | | 43,926 | 46,561 | 49,339 | 50,805 |
| 23 | LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)² | | | | | 195% | 195% | 191% | 189% |

¹ The amounts reported in these rows may not equal the calculation of those amounts using component amounts reported in rows 1-20 due to technical factors such as the application of the Level 2 liquid asset caps and the total inflow cap.

² The ratios reported in this row are calculated as average of the monthly LCR's for the trailing twelve months and may not equal the calculation of ratios using component amounts reported in rows 21 and 22.

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Table 29: GSI Liquidity Coverage Ratio Summary

| Scope of consolidation (Consolidated) | | Total Unweighted Value (average) | | | | Total Weighted Value (average) | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| Currency and units (\$ in millions) | | | | | | | | | |
| Period ended | | September 2021 | December 2021 | March 2022 | June 2022 | September 2021 | December 2021 | March 2022 | June 2022 |
| Number of data points used in the calculation of averages | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) | | | | | 68,460 | 72,485 | 75,191 | 76,927 |
| CASH – OUTFLOWS | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Stable deposits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Less stable deposits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Unsecured wholesale funding | 21,203 | 22,968 | 24,500 | 24,974 | 21,203 | 22,968 | 24,500 | 24,974 |
| 6 | Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Non-operational deposits (all counterparties) | 17,527 | 19,083 | 20,670 | 21,501 | 17,527 | 19,083 | 20,670 | 21,501 |
| 8 | Unsecured debt | 3,677 | 3,884 | 3,830 | 3,473 | 3,677 | 3,884 | 3,830 | 3,473 |
| 9 | Secured wholesale funding | | | | | 37,184 | 41,231 | 45,087 | 47,333 |
| 10 | Additional requirements | 27,636 | 28,107 | 28,895 | 29,873 | 26,235 | 26,211 | 26,404 | 26,981 |
| 11 | Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements | 26,704 | 26,973 | 27,692 | 28,753 | 25,424 | 25,159 | 25,227 | 25,882 |
| 12 | Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Credit and liquidity facilities | 932 | 1,134 | 1,203 | 1,120 | 811 | 1,052 | 1,177 | 1,099 |
| 14 | Other contractual funding obligations | 101,161 | 113,435 | 120,649 | 122,180 | 21,817 | 22,617 | 22,834 | 22,750 |
| 15 | Other contingent funding obligations | 64,296 | 72,833 | 80,499 | 83,850 | 51,349 | 58,015 | 63,890 | 66,420 |
| 16 | TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS | | | | | 157,788 | 171,042 | 182,715 | 188,458 |
| CASH – INFLOWS | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos) | 326,133 | 362,675 | 392,314 | 408,643 | 83,749 | 92,404 | 100,395 | 104,529 |
| 18 | Inflows from fully performing exposures | 3,415 | 2,734 | 2,625 | 2,422 | 949 | 404 | 391 | 305 |
| 19 | Other cash inflows | 37,326 | 38,968 | 40,405 | 40,208 | 37,326 | 38,968 | 40,405 | 40,208 |
| UK-19a | (Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies) | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK-19b | (Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution) | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | TOTAL CASH INFLOWS | 366,874 | 404,377 | 435,344 | 451,273 | 122,124 | 131,776 | 141,191 | 145,042 |
| UK-20a | Fully exempt inflows | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK-20b | Inflows Subject to 90% Cap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK-20c | Inflows Subject to 75% Cap | 301,891 | 338,454 | 366,611 | 379,243 | 122,123 | 131,777 | 141,191 | 145,042 |
| TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE | | | | | | | | | |
| UK-21 | LIQUIDITY BUFFER¹ | | | | | 68,460 | 72,485 | 75,191 | 76,927 |
| 22 | TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS¹ | | | | | 39,515 | 43,287 | 46,206 | 47,771 |
| 23 | LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)² | | | | | 174% | 168% | 164% | 162% |

¹ The amounts reported in these rows may not equal the calculation of those amounts using component amounts reported in rows 1-20 due to technical factors such as the application of the Level 2 liquid asset caps and the total inflow cap.

² The ratios reported in this row are calculated as average of the monthly LCR's for the trailing twelve months and may not equal the calculation of ratios using component amounts reported in rows 21 and 22.

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Table 30: GSIB Liquidity Coverage Ratio Summary

| Scope of consolidation (Consolidated) | Total Unweighted Value (average) | | | | Total Weighted Value (average) | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| Currency and units (\$ in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Period ended | September 2021 | December 2021 | March 2022 | June 2022 | September 2021 | December 2021 | March 2022 | June 2022 |
| Number of data points used in the calculation of averages | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) | | | | | 17,238 | 17,889 | 18,488 | 18,769 |
| CASH – OUTFLOWS | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which: | 31,351 | 32,105 | 32,467 | 32,154 | 4,756 | 4,862 | 4,908 | 4,838 |
| 3 <i>Stable deposits</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 <i>Less stable deposits</i> | 31,208 | 31,943 | 32,253 | 31,768 | 4,756 | 4,862 | 4,908 | 4,838 |
| 5 Unsecured wholesale funding | 12,731 | 12,706 | 13,620 | 13,514 | 8,329 | 8,405 | 9,151 | 9,113 |
| 6 <i>Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 <i>Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i> | 11,376 | 11,349 | 11,860 | 11,867 | 6,974 | 7,048 | 7,391 | 7,466 |
| 8 <i>Unsecured debt</i> | 1,355 | 1,357 | 1,760 | 1,647 | 1,355 | 1,357 | 1,760 | 1,647 |
| 9 Secured wholesale funding | | | | | 283 | 307 | 247 | 208 |
| 10 Additional requirements | 9,780 | 9,707 | 8,891 | 8,232 | 5,577 | 5,763 | 5,455 | 5,050 |
| 11 <i>Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements</i> | 2,137 | 2,426 | 2,517 | 2,516 | 2,137 | 2,426 | 2,517 | 2,516 |
| 12 <i>Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 <i>Credit and liquidity facilities</i> | 7,643 | 7,281 | 6,374 | 5,716 | 3,440 | 3,337 | 2,939 | 2,534 |
| 14 Other contractual funding obligations | 410 | 432 | 381 | 263 | 66 | 68 | 85 | 82 |
| 15 Other contingent funding obligations | 10,709 | 11,679 | 12,699 | 13,548 | 218 | 219 | 242 | 253 |
| 16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS | | | | | 19,229 | 19,624 | 20,088 | 19,544 |
| CASH – INFLOWS | | | | | | | | |
| 17 Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos) | 11,375 | 11,739 | 11,893 | 11,616 | 6,709 | 6,974 | 7,589 | 7,212 |
| 18 Inflows from fully performing exposures | 256 | 273 | 249 | 287 | 102 | 101 | 87 | 83 |
| 19 Other cash inflows | 311 | 350 | 503 | 582 | 311 | 350 | 503 | 582 |
| UK-19a (Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies) | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK-19b (Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution) | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS | 11,942 | 12,362 | 12,645 | 12,484 | 7,122 | 7,425 | 8,179 | 7,877 |
| UK-20a Fully exempt inflows | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK-20b Inflows Subject to 90% Cap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK-20c Inflows Subject to 75% Cap | 11,943 | 12,362 | 12,645 | 12,484 | 7,122 | 7,425 | 8,178 | 7,877 |
| TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE | | | | | | | | |
| UK-21 LIQUIDITY BUFFER¹ | | | | | 17,238 | 17,889 | 18,488 | 18,769 |
| 22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS¹ | | | | | 12,106 | 12,199 | 11,911 | 11,668 |
| 23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)² | | | | | 143% | 147% | 155% | 162% |

¹ The amounts reported in these rows may not equal the calculation of those amounts using component amounts reported in rows 1-20 due to technical factors such as the application of the Level 2 liquid asset caps and the total inflow cap.

² The ratios reported in this row are calculated as average of the monthly LCR's for the trailing twelve months and may not equal the calculation of ratios using component amounts reported in rows 21 and 22.

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Leverage Ratio

The company is subject to the leverage ratio framework established by the PRA. The leverage ratio compares Tier 1 capital to a measure of leverage exposure, defined as the sum of certain assets plus certain off-balance-sheet exposures (which include a measure of derivatives, securities financing transactions, commitments and guarantees), less Tier 1 capital deductions.

In Oct 2021, the framework was revised to set a minimum leverage ratio requirement at 3.25% and leverage ratio buffers that is expected to apply from January 1, 2023.

The table below presents a breakdown of the leverage ratio for GSGUK and its significant subsidiaries, GSI and GSIB as of June 30, 2022 as per the current framework

Table 31: Leverage Ratio

| | As of June 2022 | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| \$ in millions | | | |
| Tier 1 Capital | \$ 43,831 | \$ 38,765 | \$ 3,272 |
| Leverage Ratio Exposure | \$ 814,261 | \$ 762,032 | \$ 48,851 |
| Leverage Ratio | 5.38% | 5.09% | 6.70% |

The following tables present further information on the leverage ratio. Table 31 reconciles the exposure measure to the balance sheets of GSGUK, GSI and GSIB. Table 32 breaks down the exposures from on-balance sheet assets by trading and banking book. Table 33 gives further details on the adjustments and drivers of the leverage ratio.

Table 32: Summary Reconciliation of Accounting Assets and Leverage Ratio Exposures

| | | As of June 2022 | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| \$ in millions | | | | |
| 1 | Total assets as per published financial statements | \$ 1,249,205 | \$ 1,196,364 | \$ 83,970 |
| 4 | (Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks) | (60,864) | (53,423) | (7,441) |
| 8 | Adjustment for derivative financial instruments | (374,052) | (373,508) | (732) |
| 9 | Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs) | 22,393 | 23,126 | 7,992 |
| 10 | Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures) | 10,532 | 4,793 | 5,739 |
| 11 | (Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced tier 1 capital (leverage)) | (74) | - | (74) |
| UK-11a | (Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR) | - | (3,129) | (39,923) |
| 12 | Other adjustments | (32,879) | (32,191) | (680) |
| 13 | Total exposure measure | \$ 814,261 | \$ 762,032 | \$ 48,851 |

Table 33: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

| | | As of June 2022 | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Leverage ratio exposures | | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| \$ in millions | | | | |
| UK-1 | Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which: | \$ 239,479 | \$ 206,517 | \$ 27,342 |
| UK-2 | Trading book exposures | \$ 139,451 | \$ 129,957 | \$ 7,747 |
| UK-3 | Banking book exposures, of which: | \$ 100,028 | \$ 76,560 | \$ 19,595 |
| UK-5 | Exposures treated as sovereigns | 64,974 | 54,697 | 10,277 |
| UK-6 | Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns | - | - | - |
| UK-7 | Institutions | 17,057 | 13,066 | 1,672 |
| UK-8 | Secured by mortgages of immovable properties | 122 | - | 43 |
| UK-9 | Retail exposures | 95 | - | 8 |
| UK-10 | Corporates | 14,995 | 7,946 | 6,720 |
| UK-11 | Exposures in default | 410 | 98 | 117 |
| UK-12 | Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets) | 2,375 | 753 | 758 |

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Table 34: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | Leverage ratio exposures | | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) | | | | |
| 1 | On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral) | \$ 239,479 | \$ 209,646 | \$ 37,584 |
| 2 | Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework | 32,163 | 31,530 | 633 |
| 3 | (Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions) | (30,940) | (30,307) | (633) |
| 5 | (General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items) | (74) | - | (74) |
| 6 | (Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage)) | (1,938) | (1,879) | (49) |
| 7 | Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) | \$ 238,690 | \$ 208,990 | \$ 37,461 |
| Derivative exposures | | | | |
| 8 | Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin) | 110,305 | 110,338 | 291 |
| 9 | Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions | 152,007 | 152,364 | 1,203 |
| 10 | (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR) | (9,278) | (9,278) | - |
| 11 | Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives | 878,090 | 876,260 | 1,830 |
| 12 | (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives) | (819,957) | (818,131) | (1,826) |
| 13 | Total derivatives exposures | \$ 311,167 | \$ 311,553 | \$ 1,498 |
| Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures | | | | |
| 14 | Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions | 405,581 | 382,580 | 44,306 |
| 15 | (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets) | (113,237) | (112,457) | (781) |
| 16 | Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets | 22,393 | 23,126 | 7,992 |
| 18 | Total securities financing transaction exposures | \$ 314,737 | \$ 293,249 | \$ 51,517 |
| Other off-balance sheet exposures | | | | |
| 19 | Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount | 23,567 | 6,170 | 17,397 |
| 20 | (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts) | (13,035) | (1,377) | (11,658) |
| 22 | Off-balance sheet exposures | \$ 10,532 | \$ 4,793 | \$ 5,739 |
| Excluded exposures | | | | |
| UK-22a | (Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR) | - | (3,129) | (39,923) |
| UK-22k | (Total exempted exposures) | - | \$ (3,129) | \$ (39,923) |
| Capital and total exposure measure | | | | |
| 23 | Tier 1 capital (leverage) | \$ 43,831 | \$ 38,765 | \$ 3,272 |
| 24 | Total exposure measure including claims on central banks | 875,126 | 815,456 | 56,292 |
| UK-24a | (-) Claims on central banks excluded | (60,865) | (53,424) | (7,441) |
| UK-24b | Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks | \$ 814,261 | \$ 762,032 | \$ 48,851 |
| Leverage ratio | | | | |
| 25 | Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) | 5.38% | 5.09% | 6.70% |
| UK-25a | Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%) | 5.38% | 5.09% | 6.70% |
| UK-25b | Leverage ratio excluding central bank reserves as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had not been applied (%) | 5.38% | 5.09% | 6.70% |
| UK-25c | Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%) | 5.01% | 4.75% | 5.81% |
| 26 | Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%) | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% |

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Risk of Excessive Leverage**

The risk of excessive leverage is the risk resulting from a vulnerability due to leverage or contingent leverage that may require unintended corrective measures to our business plan, including distressed selling of assets which might result in losses or in valuation adjustments to our remaining assets.

The GSI and GSIB Asset and Liability Committees (GSI and GSIB ALCOs) are the primary governance committees for the management of the UK material subsidiaries' balance sheets, and are responsible for maintaining leverage ratios in accordance with the levels expressed in each entity's risk appetite statement.

We monitor the leverage ratio as calculated above and have processes in place to dynamically manage our assets and liabilities. These processes include:

- Monthly leverage ratio monitoring is conducted for GSI and GSIB. Leverage ratio monitoring thresholds have been established for GSI and GSIB and reported to the respective ALCOs, CROs, CFOs, CEOs, Risk Committees and Boards depending on size of movement.
- Quarterly leverage ratio planning which combines our projected leverage ratio assets (on- and off-balance sheet) and Tier 1 capital of GSGUK, GSI and GSIB.
- Potential new transactions which could have a material impact on GSGUK's capital and/or leverage position are escalated to and approved by Corporate Treasury, and by Controllers and other managers from independent control and support functions.

Capital Adequacy

Overview

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

We determine the appropriate amount and composition of capital by considering multiple factors, including current and future regulatory capital requirements, the results of capital planning and stress testing processes, the results of resolution capital models and other factors, such as rating agency guidelines, subsidiary capital requirements, the business environment and conditions in the financial markets.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process

We perform an ICAAP with the objective of ensuring that GSGUK is appropriately capitalised relative to the risks in our business. The ICAAP is a comprehensive assessment of the risks to which we are or may be exposed and covers both the risks for which we consider capital to be an appropriate mitigant, and those for which we consider mitigants other than capital to be appropriate.

As part of our ICAAP, we perform an internal risk-based capital assessment. We evaluate capital adequacy based on the result of our internal risk-based capital assessment, which includes the results of stress tests, and our regulatory capital ratios. Stress testing is an integral component of our ICAAP. It is designed to measure our estimated performance under various stressed market conditions and assists us in analysing whether GSGUK holds an appropriate amount of capital relative to the risks of our businesses. Our goal is to hold sufficient capital to ensure we remain adequately capitalised after experiencing a severe stress event. Our assessment of capital adequacy is viewed in tandem with our assessment of liquidity adequacy and is integrated into our overall risk management structure, governance and policy framework.

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Own Funds Template

The table below presents further information on the detailed capital position of GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as at June 30,2022.

Table 35: Composition of regulatory own funds

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | Amounts | | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves | | | | |
| 1 | Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts | \$ 2,523 | \$ 6,166 | \$ 2,157 |
| | of which: Share Capital | 2,135 | 598 | 63 |
| | of which: Share Premium | 388 | 5,568 | 2,094 |
| 2 | Retained earnings | 33,057 | 24,591 | 1,420 |
| 3 | Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves) | 203 | (162) | (182) |
| UK-5a | Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend | 2,375 | 2,364 | - |
| 6 | Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments | 38,158 | 32,959 | 3,395 |
| Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments | | | | |
| 7 | Additional value adjustments (negative amount) | (768) | (733) | (14) |
| 8 | Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount) | (416) | (405) | (11) |
| 10 | Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) (negative amount) | (5) | - | (5) |
| 12 | Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts | (867) | (804) | (74) |
| 14 | Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing | 114 | 133 | (19) |
| 15 | Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount) | (70) | (70) | - |
| 27a | Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital (including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant) ¹ | (615) | (615) | - |
| 28 | Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) | \$ (2,627) | \$ (2,494) | \$ (123) |
| 29 | Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital | \$ 35,531 | \$ 30,465 | \$ 3,272 |
| Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments | | | | |
| 30 | Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts | 8,300 | 8,300 | - |
| 36 | Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments | \$ 8,300 | 8,300 | - |
| Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments | | | | |
| 44 | Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital | 8,300 | 8,300 | - |
| 45 | Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) | 43,831 | 38,765 | 3,272 |
| Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments | | | | |
| 46 | Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts | 6,503 | 5,377 | 826 |
| 51 | Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments | \$ 6,503 | \$ 5,377 | \$ 826 |
| Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments | | | | |
| 57 | Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital | - | - | - |
| 58 | Tier 2 (T2) capital | 6,503 | 5,377 | 826 |
| 59 | Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) | 50,334 | 44,142 | 4,098 |
| 60 | Total Risk exposure amount | 296,209 | 273,809 | 17,135 |
| Capital ratios and buffers | | | | |
| 61 | Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount) | 12.00% | 11.13% | 19.09% |
| 62 | Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount) | 14.80% | 14.16% | 19.09% |
| 63 | Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount) | 16.99% | 16.12% | 23.91% |
| 64 | Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount) | 8.42% | 8.41% | 9.30% |
| 65 | of which: capital conservation buffer requirement | 2.50% | 2.50% | 2.50% |
| 66 | of which: countercyclical buffer requirement | 0.05% | 0.04% | 0.07% |
| 68 | Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) | 6.12% | 5.26% | 10.12% |
| Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting) | | | | |
| 72 | Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) | 1,356 | 1,294 | - |
| 75 | Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met) | 674 | 600 | 73 |
| Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 | | | | |
| 77 | Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach | 100 | 57 | 4 |
| 79 | Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach | 698 | 624 | 80 |

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| Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022) | | |
|--|---|-------|
| 80 | Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | - - - |
| 81 | Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | - - - |
| 82 | Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | - - - |
| 83 | Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | - - - |
| 84 | Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements | - - - |
| 85 | Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) | - - - |

1. Other Adjustments include regulatory deductions for foreseeable charges applicable to profits recognised as of June 2022.

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Countercyclical Capital Buffer Template

The following tables present information on the impact of the countercyclical capital buffer as prescribed under Article 440 of PRA Rulebook which came into force from January 01, 2022.

Table 36: Countercyclical Capital Buffer

| \$ in millions | As of June 2022 | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| Total risk exposure amount | \$ 296,209 | \$ 273,809 | \$ 17,135 |
| Countercyclical buffer rate | 0.05% | 0.04% | 0.07% |
| Countercyclical buffer requirement | 137 | 113 | 12 |

As of June 30, 2022 the Financial Policy Committee (FPC)

The geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer is broken down in Table 37.

Table 37: Geographical Distribution of Credit Exposures Relevant for the Calculation of the Buffer

| \$ in millions | | | | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------|--|---|--|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Breakdown by Country | General credit exposures | | Trading book exposure ¹ | | Securiti- sation exposures Exposure value for non- trading book | Total Exposure | Own funds requirements | | | | Risk- weighted exposure amounts | Own funds require- ment weights (%) | Counter- cyclical capital buffer rate (%) |
| | Exposure value under the standardised approach | Exposure value under the IRB approach | Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA | Value of trading book exposures for internal models | | | Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk | Relevant credit exposures - Market risk | Relevant credit exposures - Securitisation on positions in the non- trading book | Total | | | |
| Norway | - | 395 | 175 | 224 | - | 794 | 20 | 5 | - | 25 | 312 | 2 | 1.50% |
| Hong Kong | - | 446 | 89 | 1,659 | - | 2,194 | 34 | 7 | - | 41 | 508 | 3 | 1.00% |
| Czech Republic | - | 241 | - | 121 | - | 362 | 6 | - | - | 6 | 77 | 0 | 0.50% |
| Slovakia | - | 353 | - | 2 | - | 355 | 16 | - | - | 16 | 196 | 1 | 1.00% |
| Bulgaria | - | 0 | 0 | 7 | - | 7 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.50% |
| Luxembourg | 313 | 9,267 | 527 | 837 | - | 10,944 | 572 | 33 | - | 605 | 7,561 | 48 | 0.50% |
| Other | 4,056 | 85,799 | 97,521 | 7,327,037 | 731 | 7,515,144 | 5,533 | 2,344 | 37 | 7,914 | 98,929 | 635 | 0.00% |
| GSGUK Total | 4,369 | 96,501 | 98,312 | 7,329,887 | 731 | 7,529,800 | 6,181 | 2,389 | 37 | 8,607 | 107,583 | 689 | - |
| Norway | - | 395 | 175 | 224 | - | 794 | 20 | 5 | - | 25 | 312 | 2 | 1.50% |
| Hong Kong | - | 301 | 89 | 1,659 | - | 2,049 | 18 | 7 | - | 25 | 308 | 2 | 1.00% |
| Czech Republic | - | 241 | 0 | 121 | - | 362 | 6 | 0 | - | 6 | 77 | 0 | 0.50% |
| Slovakia | - | 353 | 0 | 2 | - | 355 | 16 | 0 | - | 16 | 196 | 1 | 1.00% |
| Bulgaria | - | 0 | 0 | 7 | - | 7 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.50% |
| Luxembourg | - | 6,646 | 526 | 837 | - | 8,009 | 426 | 33 | - | 459 | 5,738 | 37 | 0.50% |
| Other | 2,813 | 77,667 | 96,467 | 7,327,037 | - | 7,503,984 | 4,704 | 2,311 | - | 7,015 | 87,684 | 562 | 0.00% |
| GSI Total | 2,813 | 85,603 | 97,257 | 7,329,887 | 0 | 7,515,560 | 5,190 | 2,356 | 0 | 7,546 | 94,315 | 604 | - |
| Norway | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.50% |
| Hong Kong | - | 145 | - | - | - | 145 | 16 | - | - | 16 | 200 | 1 | 1.00% |
| Czech Republic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50% |
| Slovakia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.00% |

had recognised exposures of U.K. institutions from Norway, Hong Kong, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Luxembourg in addition to the UK as implemented in the calculation of this buffer. These are shown as separate rows below with their respective contributions to own funds requirements for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB.

On March 11, 2020, the Bank of England announced that it has reduced the UK countercyclical capital buffer from 1% to 0% of banks' exposures to U.K. borrowers and counterparties with effect from March 11, 2020, reducing the company's buffer by approximately 0.20%. The rate is expected to revert to 1% from 13 December 2022 and to 2% from 5 July 2023.

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| Bulgaria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50% |
| Luxembourg | | 2,621 | 1 | - | - | 2,622 | 108 | - | - | 108 | 1,353 | 9 | 0.50% |
| Other | 129 | 9,429 | 1,053 | - | 731 | 11,342 | 825 | 33 | 37 | 895 | 11,182 | 72 | 0.00% |
| GSIB Total | \$ 129 | \$ 12,195 | \$ 1,054 | - | \$ 731 | \$ 14,109 | \$ 949 | \$ 33 | \$ 37 | \$1,019 | 12,735 | 82 | - |

1. The value of trading book exposures for both internal models and standard approach has been reported on a gross basis in line with the reporting requirements however does not form the basis for the capital calculation.

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Capital and MREL Instruments

The following table summarises the main features of capital and MREL instruments for GSGUK as of June 2022.

Table 38: GSGUK Capital and MREL Instruments' Main Features Template

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | As of June 2022 | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Issuer | GSGUK | GSGUK | GSGUK | GSGUK | GSGUK | GSGUK | GSGUK | GSGUK |
| Unique Identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN, or Bloomberg identifier for private placement) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Public or private placement | Private placement | Private placement | Private placement | Private placement | Private placement | Private placement | N/A | N/A |
| Governing law(s) of the instrument | UK | UK | UK | UK | UK | UK | UK | UK |
| Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Transitional CRR rules | CET1 | Additional Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | Eligible Liability | Eligible Liability |
| Post-transitional CRR rules | CET1 | Additional Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | Eligible Liability | Eligible Liability |
| Eligible at solo/(sub-) consolidated/solo&(sub-) consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated |
| Instrument type | Ordinary Shares | Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes | Preference Shares | Preference Shares | Subordinated Debt | Subordinated Debt | Senior debt | Senior debt |
| Amount recognised in regulatory capital | 2,135 | 8,300 | 300 | 2,000 | 3,528 | 675 | 0 | 0 |
| Nominal amount of instrument | 2,135 | 3,000; 2,800; 2,500 | 300 | 2,000 | 3,528 | 675 | 14,576 | 7,100 |
| Issue Price | 2,135 | \$1,000,000 per Note | \$1.00 per Preference Share | \$1.00 per Preference Share | 3,528 | 675 | 14,576 | 7,100 |
| Redemption Price | 2,135 | \$1,000,000 per Note | \$1.00 per Preference Share | \$1.00 per Preference Share | 3,528 | 675 | 14,576 | 7,100 |
| Accounting Classification | Shareholders' Equity | Shareholders' Equity | Amortised Cost | Amortised Cost | Amortised Cost | Amortised Cost | Amortised Cost | Amortised Cost |
| Original date of issuance ¹ | Aug 20, 2013 | June 27, 2017; June 28, 2017; November 28, 2018 | June 27, 2018 | July 11, 2019 | Aug 1, 2005 | Mar 20, 2013 | Mar 6, 2012 | Jan 21, 2020 |
| Perpetual or dated | Perpetual | Perpetual | Dated | Dated | Dated | Dated | Dated | Dated |
| Original maturity date ² | No maturity | No maturity | July 11, 2029 | July 11, 2029 | Sep 9, 2030 | Dec 26, 2029 | Mar 6, 2027 | Jan 21, 2030 |
| Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval | N/A | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Option call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount | N/A | N/A | With notice and PRA approval but not earlier than five years from the issue date | With notice and PRA approval but not earlier than five years from the issue date | No | No | N/A | N/A |
| Subsequent call dates, if applicable | N/A | N/A | Daily | Daily | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Fixed or floating dividend / coupon | N/A | Fixed | Floating | Floating | Floating | Floating | Floating | Floating |
| Coupon rate and any related index ³ | N/A | 8.55 per cent.; 8.55 per cent.; 8.67 per cent. | CoF + LTDS + 65 bps | CoF + LTDS + 65 bps | CoF + LTDS + 100bps | CoF + LTDS + 100bps | CoF + LTDS + 40bps | CoF + LTDS + 40bps |
| Existence of a dividend stopper | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing) | Fully Discretionary | Fully Discretionary | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory |

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| Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount) | Fully Discretionary | Fully Discretionary | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem | N/A | N/A | No | No | N/A | N/A | No | No | No |
| Noncumulative or cumulative | Non-cumulative | Non-cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative |
| Convertible or non-convertible | N/A | Non-convertible | Convertible | Convertible | Convertible | Convertible | Convertible | Convertible | Convertible |
| If convertible, conversion trigger(s) | N/A | N/A | Resolution trigger | Resolution trigger | Resolution trigger | Resolution trigger | Resolution trigger | Resolution trigger | Resolution trigger |
| If convertible, fully or partially | N/A | N/A | Fully | Fully | Fully | Fully | Fully | Fully | Fully |
| If convertible, conversion rate | N/A | N/A | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE |
| If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion | N/A | N/A | Optional | Optional | Optional | Optional | Optional | Optional | Optional |
| If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into | N/A | N/A | Ordinary Shares | Ordinary Shares | Ordinary Shares | Ordinary Shares | Ordinary Shares | Ordinary Shares | Ordinary Shares |
| If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts to | N/A | N/A | GSGUKL | GSGUKL | GSGUKL | GSGUKL | GSGUKL | GSGUKL | GSGUKL |
| Write-down features | N/A | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| If write-down, write-down trigger(s) | N/A | Regulatory Trigger Event ⁴ and Resolution trigger | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| If write-down, full or partial | N/A | Always fully (to \$0.01 per Note) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| If write-down, permanent or temporary | N/A | Permanent | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Contractual | Contractual |
| Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings | Equity | Perpetual unsecured securities | Preference shares | Preference shares | Subordinated loan facility | Subordinated loan facility | Senior loan | Senior loan | Senior loan |
| Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument) | Preference shares | Preference Shares | Unsecured and subordinated debt | Unsecured and subordinated debt | Unsecured and unsecured debt | Unsecured and unsecured debt | Unsecured and senior debt | Unsecured and senior debt | Unsecured and senior debt |
| Non-compliant transitioned features | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| If yes, specify non-compliant features | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting) ⁵ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

1. First date of ordinary share issuance.

2. The original maturity date has been extended following amendment and the current maturity date is reflected in the table.

3. CoF represents Cost of Funds (the US Federal Reserve Funds Rate) and LTDS represents Long Term Debt Spread (the Goldman Sachs Weighted Average Cost of Debt).

4. Regulatory Trigger Event will be deemed to have occurred at any time where: (i) the CET1 Ratio of the GSGUKL and its consolidated subsidiaries as calculated by GSGUKL or the PRA is less than 7 per cent.; and or (ii) the CET1 Ratio of GSI as calculated by GSGUKL or the PRA is less than 7 per cent.

5. Instruments are internally issued as such no prospectus is available.

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Key Changes during the Period

On October 22, 2021, GSGUK borrowed an additional \$1,500,000,000 under the \$22,000,000,000 Loan Agreement between Goldman Sachs UK Funding Limited as lender and GSGUK as borrower originally dated March 06, 2012.

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The following table summarises the main features of capital instruments for GSI and GSIB as of June 2022.

Table 39: GSI and GSIB Capital Instruments' Main Features Template

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Issuer | GSI | GSI | GSI | GSI | GSI | GSIB | GSIB | |
| Unique Identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN, or Bloomberg identifier for private placement) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| Public or private placement | Private placement | Private placement | Private placement | Private placement | Private placement | Private placement | Private placement | |
| Governing law(s) of the instrument | UK | UK | UK | UK | UK | UK | UK | |
| Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | |
| Transitional CRR rules | CET1 | Additional Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | CET1 | Tier 2 | |
| Post-transitional CRR rules | CET1 | Additional Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | Tier 2 | CET1 | Tier 2 | |
| Eligible at solo/(sub-) consolidated/solo&(sub-) consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | Consolidated | |
| Instrument type | Ordinary Shares | Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes | Sub-ordinated Debt | Sub-ordinated Debt | Sub-ordinated Debt | Ordinary Shares | Sub-ordinated Debt | |
| Amount recognised in regulatory capital | 598 | 8,300 | 4,252 | 675 | 450 | 63 | 826 | |
| Nominal amount of instrument | 598 | 3,300; 2,500; 2,500 | 4,252 | 675 | 450 | 63 | 826 | |
| Issue Price | 598 | \$1,000,000 per Note | 4,252 | 675 | 450 | 63 | 826 | |
| Redemption Price | 598 | \$1,000,000 per Note | 4,252 | 675 | 450 | 63 | 826 | |
| Accounting Classification | Shareholder's Equity | Shareholder's Equity | Amortised Cost | Amortised Cost | Amortised Cost | Shareholder's Equity | Amortised Cost | |
| Original date of issuance ¹ | May 18, 1988 | June 27, 2017; June 28, 2017; 28 November, 2018 | July 31, 2003 | June 26, 2012 | Mar 20, 2013 | Jun 28, 1973 | Sep 9, 2015 | |
| Perpetual or dated | Perpetual | Perpetual | Dated | Dated | Dated | Perpetual | Dated | |
| Original maturity date ² | No maturity | No maturity | Sep 9, 2030 | Dec 26, 2029 | Dec 26, 2029 | No maturity | 15 years from agreement | |
| Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval | N/A | No | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| Option call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount | N/A | N/A | No | No | No | N/A | No | |
| Subsequent call dates, if applicable | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| Fixed or floating dividend / coupon | N/A | Fixed | Floating | Floating | Floating | N/A | Floating | |
| Coupon rate and any related index ³ | N/A | 8.55 per cent.; 8.55 per cent.; 8.67 per cent. | CoF + LTDS + 100bps | CoF + LTDS + 100bps | CoF + LTDS + 100bps | N/A | CoF + 341bps | |
| Existence of a dividend stopper | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | |
| Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing) | Fully discretionary | Fully Discretionary | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory | Fully discretionary | Mandatory | |
| Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount) | Fully discretionary | Fully Discretionary | Mandatory | Mandatory | Mandatory | Fully discretionary | Mandatory | |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|---|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Noncumulative or cumulative | Non-cumulative | Non-cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative | Non-cumulative | Cumulative |
| Convertible or non-convertible | N/A | Non-Convertible | Convertible | Convertible | Convertible | N/A | Non-Convertible |
| If convertible, conversion trigger(s) | N/A | N/A | Resolution trigger | Resolution trigger | Resolution trigger | N/A | N/A |
| If convertible, fully or partially | N/A | Non-convertible | Fully | Fully | Fully | N/A | N/A |
| If convertible, conversion rate | N/A | N/A | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE | Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE | N/A | N/A |
| If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion | N/A | N/A | Optional | Optional | Optional | N/A | N/A |
| If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into | N/A | N/A | Ordinary Shares | Ordinary Shares | Ordinary Shares | N/A | N/A |
| If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts to | N/A | N/A | GSI | GSI | GSI | N/A | N/A |
| Write-down features | N/A | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| If write-down, write-down trigger(s) | N/A | Regulatory Trigger Event ⁴ and Resolution trigger | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| If write-down, full or partial | N/A | Always fully (to \$0.01 per Note) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| If write-down, permanent or temporary | N/A | Permanent | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities) | N/A | Contractual | Contractual | Contractual | Contractual | N/A | Contractual |
| Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings | Equity | Perpetual unsecured securities | Subordinated loan facility | Subordinated loan facility | Subordinated loan facility | Equity | Subordinated loan facility |
| Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument) | Preference shares | Preference Shares | Unsecured and unsubordinated debt | Unsecured and unsubordinated debt | Unsecured and unsubordinated debt | Preference shares | Unsecured and unsubordinated debt |
| Non-compliant transitioned features | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| If yes, specify non-compliant features | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting) ⁵ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

1. First date of ordinary share issuance.

2. The original maturity date has been extended following amendment and the current maturity date is reflected in the table.

3. CoF represents Cost of Funds (the US Federal Reserve Funds Rate) and LTDS represents Long Term Debt Spread (the Goldman Sachs Weighted Average Cost of Debt).

4. Regulatory Trigger Event will be deemed to have occurred at any time where: (i) the CET1 Ratio of the GSGUKL and its consolidated subsidiaries as calculated by GSGUKL or the PRA is less than 7 per cent.; and or (ii) the CET1 Ratio of GSI as calculated by GSGUKL or the PRA is less than 7 per cent.

5. Instruments are internally issued as such no prospectus is available.

Cautionary Note on Forward-Looking Statements

We have included in these disclosures, and our management may make, statements that may constitute “forward-looking statements.” Forward-looking statements are not historical facts or statements of current conditions, but instead represent only our beliefs regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside of our control. These statements may relate to, among other things, (i) our future plans and results, (ii) the objectives and effectiveness of our risk management and liquidity policies, and (iii) the effect of changes to the regulations, and our future status, activities or reporting under banking and financial regulation.

It is possible that our actual results and financial condition may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results and financial condition in these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause our actual results and financial condition to differ from those in these statements include, among others, those discussed in “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A in the firm’s 2021 Form 10-K.

Glossary

- **Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB).** The AIRB approach of CRR provides a methodology for banks, subject to supervisory approval, to use various risk parameters to determine the EAD and risk-weights for regulatory capital calculations. Other risk parameters used in the determination of risk weights are each counterparty's Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and the effective maturity of the trade or portfolio of trades.
- **Central Counterparty (CCP).** A counterparty, such as a clearing house, that facilitates trades between counterparties.
- **Comprehensive Risk.** The potential loss in value, due to price risk and defaults, for credit correlation positions. Comprehensive risk consists of a modelled measure which is calculated at a 99.9% confidence level over a one-year time horizon, subject to a floor which is 8% of the standardised specific risk add-on.
- **Credit Correlation Position.** A securitisation position for which all or substantially all of the value of the underlying exposures is based on the credit quality of a single company for which a two-way market exists, or indices based on such exposures for which a two-way market exists, or hedges of these positions (which are typically not securitisation positions).
- **Credit Risk.** 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 we hold.
- **Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA).** An adjustment applied to uncollateralised OTC derivatives to cover the risk of mark-to-market losses of bilateral credit risk (i.e. counterparty and own) in uncollateralised derivatives.
- **Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA).** An adjustment applied to debt held at fair value representing the mark-to-market of unilateral own credit risk in unsecured debt held at fair value.
- **Default.** A default is considered to have occurred when either or both of the two following events have taken place: (i) we consider that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to us in full; or (ii) the obligor has defaulted on a payment and/or is past due more than 90 days on any material Wholesale credit obligation, 180 days on residential mortgage obligations or 120 days on other retail obligations.
- **Default Risk.** The risk of loss on a position that could result from failure of an obligor to make timely payments of principal or interest on its debt obligation, and the risk of loss that could result from bankruptcy, insolvency, or similar proceedings.
- **Effective Expected Positive Exposure (EEPE).** The time-weighted average of non-declining positive credit exposure over the EE simulation. EEPE is used in accordance with the IMM as the exposure measure that is then risk weighted to determine counterparty risk capital requirements.
- **Event Risk.** The risk of loss on equity or hybrid equity positions as a result of a financial event, such as the announcement or occurrence of a company merger, acquisition, spin-off, or dissolution.
- **Expected Exposure (EE).** The expected value of the probability distribution of non-negative credit risk exposures to a counterparty at any specified future date before the maturity date of the longest term transaction in a netting set.
- **Exposure at Default (EAD).** The exposure amount that is risk weighted for regulatory capital calculations. For on-balance-sheet assets, such as receivables and cash, EAD is generally based on the balance sheet value. For the calculation of EAD for off-balance-sheet exposures, including commitments and guarantees, an equivalent exposure amount is calculated based on the notional amount of each transaction multiplied by a credit conversion factor designed to estimate the net additions to funded exposures that would be likely to occur over a one-year horizon, assuming the obligor were to default. For substantially all of the counterparty credit risk arising from OTC derivatives, exchange-traded derivatives and securities financing transactions, internal models calculate the distribution of exposure upon which the EAD calculation is based.
- **Idiosyncratic Risk.** The risk of loss in the value of a position that arises from changes in risk factors unique to that position.
- **Incremental Risk.** The potential loss in value of non-securitised positions due to the default or credit migration of issuers of financial instruments over a one-year time horizon. This measure is calculated at a 99.9% confidence level over a one-year time horizon using a multi-factor model.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

- **Internal Models Methodology (IMM).** The IMM establishes a methodology for entities to use their internal models to estimate exposures arising from OTC derivatives, securities financing transactions and cleared transactions, subject to qualitative and quantitative requirements and supervisory approval.
- **Loss Given Default (LGD).** An estimate of the economic loss rate if a default occurs during economic downturn conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The risk of loss in the value of our inventory, investments, loans and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, due to changes in market conditions.
- **Operational Risk.** The risk of an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events.
- **Other Systemically Important Institutions.** Institutions identified by national regulators as those whose failure or malfunction could potentially lead to serious negative consequences for the domestic financial systems and real economy.
- **Prudent Valuation Adjustment (PVA).** A deduction from CET1 capital where the prudent value of trading assets or other financial assets measured at fair value is materially lower than the fair value recognised in the consolidated financial information.
- **Probability of Default (PD).** Estimate of the probability that an obligor will default over a one-year horizon.
- **Regulatory Value-at-Risk (VaR).** The potential loss in value of trading positions due to adverse market movements over a 10-day time horizon with a 99% confidence level.
- **Regulatory VaR Backtesting.** Comparison of daily positional and actual loss results to the Regulatory VaR measure calculated as of the end of the prior business day.
- **SA-CCR.** Effective from January 2022, the new standardised approach to counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR) replaces the mark-to-market method to determine the exposure value for derivatives. The approach is used for the purposes of determining the exposure value for derivatives risk weighted assets calculations that are not in scope of the internal model method, for leverage and large exposure purposes.
- **Securitisation Position.** Represents a transaction or scheme in which the credit risk associated with an exposure or pool of exposures is tranching and both payments in the transaction or scheme are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or pool of exposures and the subordination of tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme.
- **Specific Risk.** The risk of loss on a position that could result from factors other than broad market movements and includes event risk, default risk and idiosyncratic risk. The specific risk add-on is applicable for both securitisation positions and for certain non-securitised debt and equity positions, to supplement the model-based measures.
- **Stress Testing.** Stress testing is a method of determining the effect of various hypothetical stress scenarios.
- **Stressed VaR (SVaR).** The potential loss in value of trading assets and liabilities, as well as certain investments, loans, and other financial assets and liabilities, during a period of significant market stress. SVaR is calculated at a 99% confidence level over a 10-day horizon using market data inputs from a continuous 12-month period of stress.
- **Synthetic Securitisation.** Defined as a securitisation transaction in which the tranching is achieved by the use of credit derivatives or guarantees, and the pool of exposures is not removed from the balance sheet of the originator.
- **Traditional Securitisation.** Defined as a securitisation transaction which involves the economic transfer of the exposures being securitised to a securitisation special purpose entity which issues securities; and so that this must be accomplished by the transfer of ownership of the securitised exposures from the originator or through sub-participation; and the securities issued do not represent payment obligations of the originator.
- **Value-at-Risk (VaR).** The potential loss in value of trading assets and liabilities, certain investments, loans, and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. Risk management VaR is calculated at a 95% confidence level over a one-day horizon.
- **Wholesale Exposure.** A term used to refer collectively to credit exposures to companies, sovereigns or government entities (other than Securitisation, Retail or Equity exposures).

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Appendix I: Credit Risk Tables

Table 40: Equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | | As of June 2022 | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Categories | On-balance sheet exposure | Off-balance sheet exposure | Risk weight | Exposure value | Risk weighted exposure | Expected loss amount |
| Private equity exposures | - | - | 190% | - | - | - |
| Exchange-traded equity exposures | 665 | - | 290% | 665 | 1,930 | 5 |
| Other equity exposures | 83 | - | 370% | 83 | 305 | 2 |
| Total | \$ 748 | - | - | \$ 748 | \$ 2,235 | \$ 7 |

GSI

| \$ in millions | | | As of June 2022 | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Categories | On-balance sheet exposure | Off-balance sheet exposure | Risk weight | Exposure value | Risk weighted exposure | Expected loss amount |
| Private equity exposures | - | - | 190% | - | - | - |
| Exchange-traded equity exposures | 665 | - | 290% | 665 | 1,929 | 5 |
| Other equity exposures | 83 | - | 370% | 83 | 305 | 2 |
| Total | \$ 748 | - | - | \$ 748 | \$ 2,234 | \$ 7 |

Table 41: Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Exposure classes | Exposures before CCF and before CRM | | Exposures post CCF and post CRM | | RWAs and RWAs density | |
| | On-balance-sheet exposures | Off-balance-sheet exposures | On-balance-sheet exposures | Off-balance-sheet amount | RWAs | RWAs density (%) |
| 1 Central governments or central banks | 2,814 | - | 2,814 | - | 852 | 30% |
| 2 Regional government or local authorities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 Public sector entities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 Multilateral development banks | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 International organisations | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 Institutions | 2,520 | - | 2,520 | - | 1,254 | 50% |
| 7 Corporates | 3,061 | - | 3,061 | - | 3,848 | 126% |
| 8 Retail | 95 | - | 95 | - | 71 | 75% |
| 9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property | 122 | - | 122 | - | 43 | 35% |
| 10 Exposures in default | 199 | - | 199 | - | 254 | 128% |
| 11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk | 708 | - | 708 | - | 1,062 | 150% |
| 12 Covered bonds | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14 Collective investment undertakings | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 Equity | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 Other items | 188 | - | 188 | - | 188 | 100% |
| 17 TOTAL | \$ 9,707 | - | \$ 9,707 | - | \$ 7,572 | 78% |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

GSI

| | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | Exposures before CCF and before CRM | | Exposures post CCF and post CRM | | RWAs and RWAs density | |
| Exposure classes | | On-balance-sheet exposures | Off-balance-sheet exposures | On-balance-sheet exposures | Off-balance-sheet amount | RWAs | RWAs density (%) |
| 1 | Central governments or central banks | 268 | - | 268 | - | 670 | 250% |
| 2 | Regional government or local authorities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Public sector entities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Multilateral development banks | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | International organisations | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Corporates | 2,911 | - | 2,911 | - | 3,697 | 127% |
| 8 | Retail | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Secured by mortgages on immovable property | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Exposures in default | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Exposures associated with particularly high risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Covered bonds | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | Collective investment undertakings | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | Equity | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | Other items | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | 100% |
| 17 | TOTAL | \$ 3,184 | - | \$ 3,184 | - | \$ 4,372 | 137% |

GSIB

| | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | Exposures before CCF and before CRM | | Exposures post CCF and post CRM | | RWAs and RWAs density | |
| Exposure classes | | On-balance-sheet exposures | Off-balance-sheet exposures | On-balance-sheet exposures | Off-balance-sheet amount | RWAs | RWAs density (%) |
| 1 | Central governments or central banks | 2,546 | - | 2,546 | - | 182 | 7% |
| 2 | Regional government or local authorities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Public sector entities | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Multilateral development banks | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | International organisations | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Corporates | 47 | - | 47 | - | 47 | 100% |
| 8 | Retail | 8 | - | 8 | - | 6 | 75% |
| 9 | Secured by mortgages on immovable property | 43 | - | 43 | - | 15 | 35% |
| 10 | Exposures in default | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 | 107% |
| 11 | Exposures associated with particularly high risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Covered bonds | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | Collective investment undertakings | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | Equity | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 | Other items | 26 | - | 26 | - | 26 | 100% |
| 17 | TOTAL | \$ 2,675 | - | \$ 2,675 | - | \$ 281 | 11% |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 42: Standardised Approach

GSGUK

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Exposure classes | Risk weight | | | | | | | | | | Total | Of which unrated |
| | 0% | 20% | 35% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | 250% | 1250% | Others | | |
| 1 Central governments or central banks | 2,473 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 341 | - | - | 2,814 | 2,814 |
| 6 Institutions | - | 20 | - | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,520 | 2,520 |
| 7 Corporates | - | - | - | - | - | 2,993 | - | - | 68 | - | 3,061 | 3,061 |
| 8 Retail exposures | - | - | - | - | 95 | - | - | - | - | - | 95 | 95 |
| 9 Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property | - | - | 122 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 122 | 122 |
| 10 Exposures in default | - | - | - | - | - | 89 | 110 | - | - | - | 199 | 199 |
| 11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | 708 | - | - | - | 708 | 708 |
| 16 Other items | - | - | - | - | - | 188 | - | - | - | - | 188 | 188 |
| 17 Total | \$ 2,473 | \$ 20 | \$ 122 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 95 | \$ 3,270 | \$ 818 | \$ 341 | \$ 68 | - | \$ 9,707 | \$ 9,707 |

GSI

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|---------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Exposure classes | Risk weight | | | | | | | | | | Total | Of which unrated |
| | 0% | 20% | 35% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | 250% | 1250% | Others | | |
| 1 Central governments or central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 268 | - | - | 268 | 268 |
| 6 Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 Corporates | - | - | - | - | - | 2,843 | - | - | 68 | - | 2,911 | 2,911 |
| 8 Retail exposures | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 Exposures in default | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 Other items | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| 17 Total | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 2,848 | - | \$ 268 | \$ 68 | - | \$ 3,184 | \$ 3,184 |

GSIB

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|--|-----------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Exposure classes | Risk weight | | | | | | | | | | Total | Of which unrated |
| | 0% | 20% | 35% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 150% | 250% | 1250% | Others | | |
| 1 Central governments or central banks | 2,473 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 73 | - | - | 2,546 | 2,546 |
| 6 Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 Corporates | - | - | - | - | - | 47 | - | - | - | - | 47 | 47 |
| 8 Retail exposures | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| 9 Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property | - | - | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 | 43 |
| 10 Exposures in default | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| 11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16 Other items | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 26 |
| 17 Total | \$ 2,473 | - | \$ 43 | - | \$ 8 | \$ 77 | \$ 1 | \$ 73 | - | - | \$ 2,675 | \$ 2,675 |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 43: Maturity of Exposures

GSGUK

| | \$ in millions | Net exposure value | | | | No stated maturity | As of June 2022 |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | On demand | <= 1 year | > 1 year <= 5 years | > 5 years | | |
| 1 | Loans and advances | 180,742 | 182,105 | 13,100 | 3,364 | 56 | 379,367 |
| 2 | Debt securities | - | 26 | 63 | - | 48 | 137 |
| 3 | Total | \$ 180,742 | \$ 182,131 | 13,163 | 3,364 | \$ 104 | 379,504 |

GSI

| | \$ in millions | Net exposure value | | | | No stated maturity | As of June 2022 |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | On demand | <= 1 year | > 1 year <= 5 years | > 5 years | | |
| 1 | Loans and advances | 181,632 | 164,118 | 407 | 714 | 56 | 346,927 |
| 2 | Debt securities | - | 26 | 63 | - | 48 | 137 |
| 3 | Total | \$ 181,632 | \$ 164,144 | \$ 470 | \$ 714 | \$ 104 | \$ 347,064 |

GSIB

| | \$ in millions | Net exposure value | | | | No stated maturity | As of June 2022 |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | On demand | <= 1 year | > 1 year <= 5 years | > 5 years | | |
| 1 | Loans and advances | 4,188 | 42,449 | 19,300 | 357 | - | 66,294 |
| 2 | Debt securities | - | 305 | 1,460 | 2,745 | - | 4,510 |
| 3 | Total | \$ 4,188 | \$ 42,754 | 20,760 | \$ 3,102 | - | \$ 70,804 |

Table 44: CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

GSGUK

| | \$ in millions | Unsecured carrying amount | Secured carrying amount | Of which secured by collateral | Of which secured by financial guarantees | Of which secured by credit derivatives | As of June 2022 |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Loans and advances | 154,372 | 298,214 | 298,214 | - | - | - |
| 2 | Debt securities | 2,816 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Total | \$ 157,188 | \$ 298,214 | \$ 298,214 | - | - | - |
| 4 | Of which non-performing exposures | 160 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Of which defaulted | 160 | - | - | - | - | - |

GSI

| | \$ in millions | Unsecured carrying amount | Secured carrying amount | Of which secured by collateral | Of which secured by financial guarantees | Of which secured by credit derivatives | As of June 2022 |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Loans and advances | 141,779 | 265,221 | 265,221 | - | - | - |
| 2 | Debt securities | 120 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Total | \$ 141,899 | \$ 265,221 | \$ 265,221 | - | - | - |
| 4 | Of which non-performing exposures | 90 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Of which defaulted | 90 | - | - | - | - | - |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

GSIB

| \$ in millions | | | | | | As of June 2022 |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Unsecured carrying amount | Secured carrying amount | | | |
| | | | | Of which secured by collateral | Of which secured by financial guarantees | |
| | | | | | | Of which secured by credit derivatives |
| 1 | Loans and advances | 12,393 | 61,676 | 61,676 | - | - |
| 2 | Debt securities | 3,050 | 1,459 | 1,459 | - | - |
| 3 | Total | \$ 15,443 | \$ 63,135 | \$ 63,135 | - | - |
| 4 | Of which non-performing exposures | 70 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Of which defaulted | 70 | - | - | - | - |

Table 45: Collateral Obtained by Taking Possession and Execution Processes

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | Collateral obtained by taking possession | | As of June 2022 |
|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Value at initial recognition | Accumulated negative changes | |
| Property Plant and Equipment (PP&E) | - | - | - |
| Other than PP&E | 25 | - | 3 |
| Residential immovable property | - | - | - |
| Commercial Immovable property | - | - | - |
| Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.) | - | - | - |
| Equity and debt instruments | 25 | - | 3 |
| Other Collateral | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 25 | - | \$3 |

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| \$ in millions | Collateral obtained by taking possession accumulated | | As of June 2022 |
|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Value at initial recognition | Accumulated negative changes | |
| Property Plant and Equipment (PP&E) | - | - | - |
| Other than Property Plant and Equipment | 25 | - | 3 |
| Residential immovable property | - | - | - |
| Commercial Immovable property | - | - | - |
| Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.) | - | - | - |
| Equity and debt instruments | 25 | - | 3 |
| Other | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 25 | - | \$3 |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 46: Performing and Non-performing Exposures and Related Provisions

GSGUK

| \$ millions | | Gross carrying amount/nominal amount | | | | | | Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions | | | | | | Accumulated partial write-off | Collateral and financial guarantees received | | June 2022 |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | Performing exposures | | | Non-performing exposures | | | Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions | | | Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions | | | | On performing exposures | On non-performing exposures | |
| | | | Of which stage 1 | Of which stage 2 | | Of which stage 2 | Of which stage 3 | | Of which stage 1 | Of which stage 2 | | Of which stage 2 | Of which stage 3 | | | | |
| 05 | Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits | 67,948 | 67,948 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| 10 | Loans and advances | 384,570 | 181,869 | 115 | 176 | - | 112 | (41) | (33) | (8) | (68) | - | (45) | (11) | 298,214 | - | |
| 20 | Central banks | 7,108 | 1,008 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,607 | - | |
| 30 | General governments | 6,338 | 5,145 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,007 | - | |
| 40 | Credit institutions | 62,775 | 25,906 | - | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | (22) | - | - | - | 43,993 | - | |
| 50 | Other financial corporations | 300,474 | 143,046 | 28 | - | - | - | (11) | (10) | (1) | - | - | - | - | 240,443 | - | |
| 60 | Non-financial corporations | 6,360 | 5,694 | 66 | 121 | - | 112 | (22) | (17) | (5) | (46) | - | (45) | (11) | 1,946 | - | |
| 70 | Of which SMEs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 80 | Households | 1,515 | 1,070 | 21 | - | - | - | (8) | (6) | (2) | - | - | - | - | 1,218 | - | |
| 90 | Debt securities | 2,764 | 2,427 | - | 70 | - | 3 | - | - | - | (19) | - | (1) | - | - | - | |
| 100 | Central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 110 | General governments | 2,605 | 2,389 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 120 | Credit institutions | - | - | - | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 130 | Other financial corporations | 130 | 38 | - | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | - | (1) | - | (1) | - | - | - | |
| 140 | Non-financial corporations | 29 | - | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | (18) | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 150 | Off-balance-sheet exposures | 5,455 | 5,352 | 102 | 42 | - | 42 | (11) | (9) | (2) | (2) | - | (2) | | - | - | |
| 160 | Central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 170 | General governments | 71 | 71 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 180 | Credit institutions | 364 | 364 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 190 | Other financial corporations | 2,622 | 2,621 | - | - | - | - | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 200 | Non-financial corporations | 2,398 | 2,296 | 102 | 42 | - | 42 | (10) | (8) | (2) | (2) | - | (2) | | - | - | |
| 210 | Households | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 220 | Total | \$ 460,737 | \$ 257,596 | \$ 217 | \$ 288 | - | \$ 157 | \$ (52) | \$ (42) | \$ (10) | \$ (89) | - | \$ (48) | \$ (11) | \$ 298,214 | - | |

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| \$ millions | | Gross carrying amount/nominal amount | | | | | | Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions | | | | | | Accumulated partial write-off | Collateral and financial guarantees received | | June 2022 |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | Performing exposures | | | Non-performing exposures | | | Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions | | | Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions | | | | On performing exposures | On non-performing exposures | |
| | | | Of which stage 1 | Of which stage 2 | | Of which stage 2 | Of which stage 3 | | Of which stage 1 | Of which stage 2 | | Of which stage 2 | Of which stage 3 | | | | |
| 05 | Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits | \$ 60,096 | \$ 60,096 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Loans and advances | \$ 346,863 | \$ 169,804 | - | \$ 64 | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ (23) | - | - | - | \$ 265,221 | - |
| 20 | Central banks | 6,948 | 848 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,607 | - |
| 30 | General governments | 6,333 | 5,139 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,007 | - |
| 40 | Credit institutions | 63,325 | 26,268 | - | 56 | - | - | - | - | - | (22) | - | - | - | - | 44,181 | - |
| 50 | Other financial corporations | 267,316 | 134,766 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 210,217 | - |
| 60 | Non-financial corporations | 2,728 | 2,570 | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | (1) | - | - | - | - | 127 | - |
| 70 | Of which SMEs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 80 | Households | 213 | 213 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 82 | - |
| 90 | Debt securities | 71 | - | - | 66 | - | - | - | - | - | (17) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100 | Central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 110 | General governments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 120 | Credit institutions | - | - | - | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 130 | Other financial corporations | 47 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 140 | Non-financial corporations | 24 | - | - | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | (17) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 150 | Off-balance-sheet exposures | \$ 2,053 | \$ 2,053 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 160 | Central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 170 | General governments | 71 | 71 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 180 | Credit institutions | 364 | 364 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 190 | Other financial corporations | 1,618 | 1,618 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 200 | Non-financial corporations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 210 | Households | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 220 | Total | \$ 409,083 | \$ 231,953 | - | \$ 130 | - | - | - | - | - | \$ (40) | - | - | - | - | \$ 265,221 | - |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

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| \$ millions | | Gross carrying amount/nominal amount | | | | | | Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions | | | | | | Accumulated partial write-off | Collateral and financial guarantees received | | June 2022 |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | Performing exposures | | | Non-performing exposures | | | Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions | | | Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions | | | | On performing exposures | On non-performing exposures | |
| | | | Of which stage 1 | Of which stage 2 | | Of which stage 2 | Of which stage 3 | | Of which stage 1 | Of which stage 2 | | Of which stage 2 | Of which stage 3 | | | | |
| 05 | Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits | \$ 7,775 | \$ 7,775 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| 10 | Loans and advances | \$ 66,267 | \$ 25,951 | \$ 115 | \$ 112 | - | \$ 112 | \$ (41) | \$ (33) | \$ (8) | \$ (45) | - | \$ (45) | \$ (11) | \$ 61,676 | - | |
| 20 | Central banks | 160 | 160 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 30 | General governments | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 40 | Credit institutions | 262 | 262 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 50 | Other financial corporations | 61,268 | 21,542 | 28 | - | - | - | (11) | (10) | (1) | - | - | - | - | 59,083 | - | |
| 60 | Non-financial corporations | 3,631 | 3,124 | 66 | 112 | - | 112 | (22) | (17) | (5) | (45) | - | (45) | (11) | 1,819 | - | |
| 70 | Of which SMEs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 80 | Households | 941 | 858 | 21 | - | - | - | (8) | (6) | (2) | - | - | - | - | 774 | - | |
| 90 | Debt securities | \$ 4,507 | \$ 2,427 | - | \$ 4 | - | \$ 3 | - | - | - | \$ (1) | - | \$ (1) | - | \$ 1,459 | - | |
| 100 | Central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 110 | General governments | 2,605 | 2,389 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 120 | Credit institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 130 | Other financial corporations | 1,902 | 38 | - | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | - | (1) | - | (1) | - | 1,459 | - | |
| 140 | Non-financial corporations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 150 | Off-balance-sheet exposures | \$ 3,401 | \$ 3,298 | \$ 102 | \$ 42 | - | \$ 42 | \$ (11) | \$ (9) | \$ (2) | \$ (2) | - | \$ (2) | | - | - | |
| 160 | Central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 170 | General governments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 180 | Credit institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 190 | Other financial corporations | 1,003 | 1,003 | - | - | - | - | (1) | (1) | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 200 | Non-financial corporations | 2,398 | 2,295 | 102 | 42 | - | 42 | (10) | (8) | (2) | (2) | - | (2) | | - | - | |
| 210 | Households | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| 220 | Total | \$ 81,950 | \$ 39,451 | \$ 217 | \$ 158 | - | \$ 157 | \$ (52) | \$ (42) | \$ (10) | \$ (48) | - | \$ (48) | \$ (11) | \$ 63,135 | - | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 47: Credit quality of forborne exposures

GSGUK

| \$ millions | | | | | | | | June 2022 | |
|-------------|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | Gross carrying amount of forborne exposures / Nominal amount | | | | Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions | | Collaterals received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures | |
| | | Performing forborne | Non-performing forborne | | On performing forborne exposures | On non-performing forborne exposures | Of which: Collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures | | |
| | | | Of which defaulted | Of which impaired | | | | | |
| 005 | Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 010 | Loans and advances | - | \$ 96 | \$ 96 | \$ 96 | - | \$ (43) | - | - |
| 020 | Central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 030 | General governments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 040 | Credit institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 050 | Other financial corporations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 060 | Non-financial corporations | - | 96 | 96 | 96 | - | (43) | - | - |
| 070 | Households | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 080 | Debt Securities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 090 | Loan commitments given | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100 | Total | - | \$ 96 | \$ 96 | \$ 96 | - | \$ (43) | - | - |

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| \$ millions | | | | | | | | June 2022 | |
|-------------|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | Gross carrying amount of forborne exposures / Nominal amount | | | | Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions | | Collaterals received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures | |
| | | Performing forborne | Non-performing forborne | | On performing forborne exposures | On non-performing forborne exposures | Of which: Collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures | | |
| | | | Of which defaulted | Of which impaired | | | | | |
| 005 | Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 010 | Loans and advances | - | \$ 96 | \$ 96 | \$ 96 | - | \$ (43) | - | - |
| 020 | Central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 030 | General governments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 040 | Credit institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 050 | Other financial corporations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 060 | Non-financial corporations | - | 96 | 96 | 96 | - | (43) | - | - |
| 070 | Households | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 080 | Debt Securities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 090 | Loan commitments given | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100 | Total | - | \$ 96 | \$ 96 | \$ 96 | - | \$ (43) | - | - |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 48: IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | | | | | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | | |
|--|------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Exposure Class | Total exposures | Credit risk Mitigation techniques | | | | | | | | | | | Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs | | |
| | | Funded credit Protection (FCP) | | | | | | | | | Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP) | | RWA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class | RWA with substitution effects | |
| | | Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%) | Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collaterals (%) | Part of exposures covered by Immovable property Collaterals (%) | Part of exposures covered by Receivables (%) | Part of exposures covered by Other physical collateral (%) | Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%) | Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%) | Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%) | Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%) | Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%) | Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives (%) | | | |
| Central governments and central banks | \$ 62,160 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 5,193 | \$ 5,193 |
| Institutions | \$ 15,968 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 5,982 | \$ 5,982 |
| Corporates | \$ 19,386 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 23,489 | \$ 23,489 |
| <i>Of which Corporates – SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Corporates – Specialised lending</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Corporates – Other</i> | 19,386 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23,489 | 23,489 |
| Retail | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Other SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 97,514 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 34,664 | \$ 34,664 |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

GSI

| \$ in millions | | | | | | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Exposure Class | Total exposures | Credit risk Mitigation techniques | | | | | | | | | | | Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs | | |
| | | Funded credit Protection (FCP) | | | | | | | | | | Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP) | | RWA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class | RWA with substitution effects |
| | | Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%) | Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collateral-als (%) | Part of exposures covered by Immo-vable prop-erty Collat-erals (%) | Part of exposu-res cover-ed by Receiv-ables (%) | Part of exposur-es covered by Other physical collatera l (%) | Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%) | Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%) | Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%) | Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%) | Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%) | Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives (%) | | | |
| Central governments and central banks | \$ 54,429 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 4,808 | \$ 4,808 |
| Institutions | \$ 13,242 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 4,915 | \$ 4,915 |
| Corporates | \$ 10,864 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 13,606 | \$ 13,606 |
| <i>Of which Corporates – SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Corporates – Specialised lending</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Corporates – Other</i> | 10,864 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,606 | 13,606 |
| Retail | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Other SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 78,535 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 23,329 | \$ 23,329 |

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| \$ in millions | | | | | | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Exposure Class | Total exposures | Credit risk Mitigation techniques | | | | | | | | | | | Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs | | |
| | | Funded credit Protection (FCP) | | | | | | | | | Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP) | | RWA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class | RWA with substitution effects | |
| | | Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%) | Part of exposures covered by Other eligible collateral-als (%) | Part of exposures covered by Immo-vable propert-y Collat-erals (%) | Part of exposures covered by Receivables (%) | Part of exposures covered by Other physical collatera l (%) | Part of exposures covered by Other funded credit protection (%) | Part of exposures covered by Cash on deposit (%) | Part of exposures covered by Life insurance policies (%) | Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party (%) | Part of exposures covered by Guarantees (%) | Part of exposures covered by Credit Derivatives (%) | | | |
| Central governments and central banks | \$ 7,731 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 385 | \$ 385 |
| Institutions | \$ 12,995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 1,080 | \$ 1,080 |
| Corporates | \$ 9,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 10,968 | \$ 10,968 |
| <i>Of which Corporates – SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Corporates – Specialised lending</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Corporates – Other</i> | 9,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,968 | 10,968 |
| Retail | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Other SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 30,426 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 12,433 | \$ 12,433 |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 49: IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | | | | | | | | | | | | As of June 2022 |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| PD range | On-balance sheet exposures | Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF | Exposure weighted average CCF | Exposure post CCF and post CRM | Exposure weighted average PD (%) | Number of obligors | Exposure weighted average LGD (%) | Exposure weighted average maturity (years) | Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors | Density of risk weighted exposure amount | Expected loss amount | Value adjustments and provisions | |
| Sovereign | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 62,100 | - | 100% | 62,100 | 0.03% | 102 | 50.00% | 1 | 5,139 | 8% | 9 | - | |
| 0.00 to <0.10 | 62,100 | - | 100% | 62,100 | 0.03% | 102 | 50.00% | 1 | 5,139 | 8% | 9 | - | |
| 0.10 to <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 9 | - | 100% | 9 | 0.18% | 4 | 50.00% | 1 | 3 | 33% | 0 | - | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 0 | - | 100% | 0 | 0.26% | 1 | 50.00% | 1 | 0 | 47% | 0 | - | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 51 | - | 100% | 51 | 0.67% | 2 | 50.00% | 3 | 51 | 100% | 0 | - | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 0.75 to <1.75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 1.75 to <2.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2.5 to <5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5 to <10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 10 to <20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 20 to <30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 30.00 to 100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 100.00 (Default) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Subtotal | 62,160 | - | 100% | 62,160 | 0.03% | 109 | 50.00% | 1 | 5,193 | 8% | 9 | - | |
| Institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 12,701 | 1,333 | 98% | 13,700 | 0.06% | 437 | 58.26% | 1 | 3,332 | 24% | 5 | - | |
| 0.00 to <0.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 0.10 to <0.15 | 12,701 | 1,333 | 98% | 13,700 | 0.06% | 437 | 58.26% | 1 | 3,332 | 24% | 5 | - | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 884 | 405 | 92% | 1,188 | 0.18% | 57 | 64.99% | 1 | 635 | 53% | 1 | - | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 75 | - | 100% | 75 | 0.26% | 17 | 64.70% | 1 | 54 | 72% | 0 | - | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 625 | 52 | 98% | 673 | 0.67% | 27 | 69.46% | 1 | 904 | 134% | 3 | - | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 27 | - | 100% | 27 | 1.61% | 15 | 65.49% | 1 | 46 | 171% | 0 | - | |
| 0.75 to <1.75 | 25 | - | 100% | 25 | 1.56% | 13 | 65.48% | 1 | 43 | 169% | 0 | - | |
| 1.75 to <2.5 | 2 | - | 100% | 2 | 2.37% | 2 | 65.62% | 1 | 3 | 194% | 0 | - | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 95 | - | 100% | 95 | 9.01% | 19 | 62.38% | 1 | 272 | 288% | 5 | - | |
| 2.5 to <5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5 to <10 | 95 | - | 100% | 95 | 9.01% | 19 | 62.38% | 1 | 272 | 288% | 5 | - | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 130 | 0 | 100% | 130 | 23.78% | 34 | 61.03% | 2 | 505 | 384% | 20 | 1 | |
| 10 to <20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 20 to <30 | 130 | 0 | 100% | 130 | 23.78% | 34 | 61.03% | 2 | 505 | 384% | 19 | 1 | |
| 30.00 to <100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 100.00 (Default) | 80 | - | 100% | 80 | 99.90% | 5 | 67.74% | 3 | 234 | 293% | - | - | |
| Subtotal | 14,617 | 1,790 | 97% | 15,968 | 0.59% | 611 | 58.49% | 1 | 5,982 | 37% | 34 | 1 | |
| Corporates | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 3,129 | 1,354 | 92% | 4,169 | 0.05% | 746 | 60.53% | 2 | 1,202 | 29% | 1 | - | |
| 0.00 to <0.10 | 3,129 | 1,354 | 92% | 4,169 | 0.05% | 746 | 60.53% | 2 | 1,202 | 29% | 1 | - | |
| 0.10 to <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 2,974 | 1,561 | 91% | 4,412 | 0.17% | 220 | 69.53% | 2 | 3,071 | 70% | 5 | - | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 1,037 | 861 | 89% | 1,768 | 0.26% | 133 | 68.96% | 2 | 1,523 | 86% | 3 | 1 | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 1,682 | 2,041 | 86% | 3,544 | 0.64% | 121 | 78.96% | 2 | 5,138 | 145% | 18 | 2 | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 1,574 | 1,412 | 88% | 2,908 | 0.00% | 443 | 0.00% | - | 5,186 | 178% | 32 | 5 | |
| 0.75 to <1.75 | 1,175 | 1,198 | 87% | 2,332 | 1.56% | 395 | 65.71% | 2 | 4,163 | 179% | 24 | 3 | |
| 1.75 to <2.5 | 399 | 214 | 91% | 576 | 2.37% | 48 | 60.06% | 2 | 1,023 | 177% | 8 | 2 | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 1,072 | 880 | 89% | 1,770 | 7.12% | 85 | 58.93% | 4 | 4,599 | 260% | 75 | 11 | |
| 2.5 to <5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 5 to <10 | 1,072 | 880 | 89% | 1,770 | 7.12% | 85 | 58.93% | 4 | 4,599 | 260% | 75 | 11 |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 440 | 283 | 90% | 652 | 23.78% | 273 | 59.86% | 2 | 2,216 | 340% | 84 | 5 |
| 10 to <20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 to <30 | 440 | 283 | 90% | 652 | 23.78% | 273 | 59.86% | 2 | 2,216 | 340% | 84 | 5 |
| 30.00 to <100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100.00 (Default) | 131 | 42 | 94% | 163 | 100.00% | 24 | 52.90% | 3 | 554 | 343% | - | 17 |
| Subtotal | 12,039 | 8,434 | 90% | 19,386 | 2.48% | 2045 | 57.41% | 2 | 23,489 | 121% | 219 | 41 |
| Total (all portfolios) | 88,816 | 10,224 | 97% | 97,514 | 0.70% | 2765 | 54.93% | 1 | 34,664 | 36% | 262 | 42 |

GSI

\$ in millions

As of June 2022

| PD range | On-balance sheet exposures | Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF | Exposure weighted average CCF | Exposure post CCF and post CRM | Exposure weighted average PD (%) | Number of obligors | Exposure weighted average LGD (%) | Exposure weighted average maturity (years) | Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors | Density of risk weighted exposure amount | Expected loss amount | Value adjustments and provisions |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sovereign | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 54,421 | - | 100% | 54,421 | 0.03% | 91 | 50.00% | 1 | 4,806 | 8% | 8 | - |
| 0.00 to <0.10 | 54,421 | - | 100% | 54,421 | 0.03% | 91 | 50.00% | 1 | 4,806 | 8% | 8 | - |
| 0.10 to <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 8 | - | 100% | 8 | 0.18% | 3 | 50.00% | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 0 | - | 100% | 0 | 0.26% | 1 | 50.00% | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | - |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.75 to <1.75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.75 to <2.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.5 to <5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 to <10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 to <20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 to <30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 30.00 to 100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100.00 (Default) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal | 54,429 | - | 100% | 54,429 | 0.03% | 95 | 50.00% | 1 | 4,808 | 9% | 8 | - |
| Institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 11,438 | - | 100% | 11,438 | 0.06% | 233 | 59.26% | 1 | 2,679 | 23% | 4 | - |
| 0.00 to <0.10 | 11,438 | - | 100% | 11,438 | 0.06% | 233 | 59.26% | 1 | 2,679 | 23% | 4 | - |
| 0.10 to <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 850 | - | 100% | 850 | 0.17% | 51 | 65.35% | 1 | 482 | 57% | 1 | - |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 75 | - | 100% | 75 | 0.26% | 14 | 64.70% | 1 | 54 | 72% | 0 | - |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 564 | 38 | 98% | 602 | 0.67% | 25 | 70.33% | 1 | 809 | 134% | 3 | - |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 27 | - | 100% | 27 | 1.61% | 13 | 65.48% | 1 | 46 | 171% | 0 | - |
| 0.75 to <1.75 | 25 | - | 100% | 25 | 1.56% | 11 | 65.47% | 1 | 43 | 169% | 0 | - |
| 1.75 to <2.5 | 2 | - | 100% | 2 | 2.37% | 2 | 65.62% | 1 | 3 | 194% | 0 | - |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 81 | - | 100% | 81 | 9.55% | 18 | 64.43% | 1 | 249 | 307% | 5 | - |
| 2.5 to <5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 to <10 | 81 | - | 100% | 81 | 9.55% | 18 | 64.43% | 1 | 249 | 307% | 5 | - |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 90 | - | 100% | 90 | 23.78% | 27 | 66.03% | 1 | 363 | 404% | 14 | - |
| 10 to <20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 to <30 | 90 | - | 100% | 90 | 23.78% | 27 | 66.03% | 1 | 363 | 404% | 14 | - |
| 30.00 to <100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100.00 (Default) | 79 | - | 100% | 79 | 99.90% | 5 | 67.74% | 3 | 233 | 293% | - | - |
| Subtotal | 13,204 | 38 | 100% | 13,242 | 0.70% | 386 | 59.48% | 1 | 4,915 | 37% | 27 | - |
| Corporates | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 2,200 | 100 | 99% | 2,300 | 0.06% | 536 | 65.13% | 1 | 627 | 27% | 1 | - |
| 0.00 to <0.10 | 2,200 | 100 | 99% | 2,300 | 0.06% | 536 | 65.13% | 1 | 627 | 27% | 1 | - |
| 0.10 to <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 1,339 | 1,684 | 86% | 3,023 | 0.17% | 179 | 77.19% | 1 | 2,179 | 72% | 4 | - |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 254 | 499 | 83% | 752 | 0.26% | 94 | 89.18% | 2 | 791 | 105% | 2 | - |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 257 | 2,073 | 78% | 2,283 | 0.65% | 86 | 91.06% | 1 | 3,985 | 175% | 14 | - |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 549 | 1,276 | 83% | 1,825 | 1.65% | 385 | 69.63% | 1 | 3,388 | 186% | 21 | - |
| 0.75 to <1.75 | 475 | 1,145 | 82% | 1,620 | 1.56% | 354 | 69.17% | 1 | 2,943 | 182% | 17 | - |
| 1.75 to <2.5 | 74 | 131 | 84% | 205 | 2.37% | 31 | 73.27% | 1 | 445 | 217% | 4 | - |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 128 | 198 | 85% | 325 | 7.49% | 24 | 88.36% | 2 | 1,271 | 391% | 21 | - |
| 2.5 to <5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 to <10 | 128 | 198 | 85% | 325 | 7.49% | 24 | 88.36% | 2 | 1,271 | 391% | 21 | - |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 310 | 28 | 98% | 338 | 23.78% | 102 | 63.72% | 1 | 1,295 | 384% | 51 | - |
| 10 to <20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 to <30 | 310 | 28 | 98% | 338 | 23.78% | 102 | 63.72% | 1 | 1,295 | 384% | 51 | - |
| 30.00 to <100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100.00 (Default) | 17 | - | 100% | 18 | 99.96% | 15 | 60.23% | 4 | 70 | 383% | - | - |
| Subtotal | 5,054 | 5,858 | 87% | 10,864 | 1.62% | 1,421 | 77.00% | 1 | 13,606 | 125% | 114 | - |
| Total (all portfolios) | 72,687 | 5,896 | 98% | 78,535 | 0.40% | 1,902 | 55.48% | 1 | 23,329 | 30% | 149 | - |

GSIB

\$ in millions

As of June 2022

| PD range | On-balance sheet exposures | Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF | Exposure weighted average CCF | Exposure post CCF and post CRM | Exposure weighted average PD (%) | Number of obligors | Exposure weighted average LGD (%) | Exposure weighted average maturity (years) | Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors | Density of risk weighted exposure amount | Expected loss amount | Value adjustments and provisions |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sovereign | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 7,679 | - | 100% | 7,679 | 0.01% | 11 | 50.00% | 1 | 333 | 4% | - | - |
| 0.00 to <0.10 | 7,679 | - | 100% | 7,679 | 0.01% | 11 | 50.00% | 1 | 333 | 4% | - | - |
| 0.10 to <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 0 | - | 100% | 0 | 0.18% | 2 | 50.00% | 1 | 0 | 33% | - | - |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 0 | - | 100% | 0 | 0.26% | 1 | 50.00% | 1 | 0 | 42% | - | - |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 52 | - | 100% | 52 | 0.67% | 2 | 50.00% | 3 | 52 | 100% | - | - |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.75 to <1.75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.75 to <2.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.5 to <5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 to <10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 to <20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 to <30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 30.00 to 100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100.00 (Default) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal | 7,731 | - | 100% | 7,731 | 0.02% | 16 | 50.00% | 1 | 385 | 5% | - | - |
| Institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 11,514 | 1,544 | 97% | 12,671 | 0.06% | 204 | 52.79% | 1 | 666 | 5% | 1 | - |
| 0.00 to <0.10 | 11,514 | 1,544 | 97% | 12,671 | 0.06% | 204 | 52.79% | 1 | 666 | 5% | 1 | - |
| 0.10 to <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 34 | 218 | 78% | 197 | 0.18% | 13 | 62.98% | 2 | 154 | 78% | - | - |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | - | - | - | - | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 61 | 13 | 95% | 71 | 0.67% | 5 | 62.07% | 2 | 95 | 135% | - | - |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 0 | 1.56% | 2 | 69.08% | 1 | 0 | 179% | - | - |
| 0.75 to <1.75 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 0 | 1.56% | 2 | 69.08% | 1 | 0 | 179% | - | - |
| 1.75 to <2.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 14 | - | 100% | 14 | 5.80% | 3 | 50.27% | 1 | 23 | 172% | - | - |
| 2.5 to <5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 to <10 | 14 | - | 100% | 14 | 5.80% | 3 | 50.27% | 1 | 23 | 172% | - | - |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 42 | - | 100% | 42 | 23.78% | 8 | 50.27% | 4 | 142 | 340% | 6 | 1 |
| 10 to <20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 to <30 | 42 | - | 100% | 42 | 23.78% | 8 | 50.27% | 4 | 142 | 340% | 6 | 1 |
| 30.00 to <100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100.00 (Default) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal | 11,665 | 1,775 | 97% | 12,995 | 0.06% | 235 | 52.77% | 1 | 1,080 | 8% | 7 | 1 |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

| Corporates | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------|---------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 1,468 | 1,231 | 89% | 2,392 | 0.05% | 210 | 54.28% | 3 | 780 | 33% | 1 | 0 |
| 0.00 to <0.10 | 1,468 | 1,231 | 89% | 2,392 | 0.05% | 210 | 54.28% | 3 | 780 | 33% | 1 | 0 |
| 0.10 to <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 1,501 | 490 | 94% | 1,868 | 0.17% | 52 | 52.26% | 3 | 1,105 | 59% | 2 | 0 |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 627 | 519 | 89% | 1,016 | 0.26% | 40 | 53.99% | 3 | 732 | 72% | 1 | 1 |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 1,231 | 282 | 95% | 1,442 | 0.62% | 39 | 55.10% | 3 | 1,700 | 118% | 5 | 2 |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 849 | 312 | 93% | 1,083 | 1.84% | 62 | 57.51% | 3 | 1,798 | 166% | 11 | 5 |
| 0.75 to <1.75 | 588 | 164 | 95% | 711 | 1.56% | 44 | 58.94% | 3 | 1,220 | 172% | 6 | 3 |
| 1.75 to <2.5 | 261 | 148 | 91% | 372 | 2.37% | 18 | 54.78% | 3 | 578 | 155% | 5 | 2 |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 899 | 727 | 89% | 1,445 | 7.05% | 62 | 52.30% | 4 | 3,328 | 230% | 54 | 11 |
| 2.5 to <5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 to <10 | 899 | 727 | 89% | 1,445 | 7.05% | 62 | 52.30% | 4 | 3,328 | 230% | 54 | 11 |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 100 | 283 | 82% | 312 | 23.78% | 178 | 54.21% | 4 | 1,041 | 334% | 39 | 5 |
| 10 to <20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 to <30 | 100 | 283 | 82% | 312 | 23.78% | 178 | 54.21% | 4 | 1,041 | 334% | 39 | 5 |
| 30.00 to <100.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 100.00 (Default) | 113 | 42 | 93% | 142 | 100.00% | 9 | 51.97% | 3 | 484 | 337% | - | 17 |
| Subtotal | 6,788 | 3,886 | 91% | 9,700 | 1.65% | 652 | 54.01% | 3 | 10,968 | 113% | 113 | 41 |
| Total (all portfolios) | 26,184 | 5,661 | 96% | 30,426 | 1.24% | 903 | 52.56% | 2 | 12,433 | 41% | 120 | 42 |

Table 50: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Gross carrying amount | | |
| | | GSGUK | GSI | GSIB |
| 010 | Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances | \$ 36 | \$ 34 | \$ 2 |
| 020 | Inflows to non-performing portfolios | 118 | 7 | 111 |
| 030 | Outflows from non-performing portfolios | - | - | - |
| 040 | Outflows due to write-offs | - | - | - |
| 050 | Outflow due to other situations | - | - | - |
| 060 | Final stock of non-performing loans and advances | \$ 154 | \$ 41 | \$ 113 |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 51: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography¹

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | Gross carrying/nominal amount | | | | Accumulated impairment | Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given | As of June 2022 Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|--|
| | | | Of which non-performing | | | | | |
| | | | Of which defaulted | Of which subject to impairment | | | | |
| 010 | On-balance-sheet exposures | \$ 387,581 | - | \$ 247 | - | \$ (86) | \$ (41) | |
| 020 | United States | 116,580 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 030 | Japan | 80,713 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 040 | United Kingdom | 39,486 | - | - | - | (10) | - | |
| 050 | Germany | 31,965 | - | 15 | - | (6) | - | |
| 060 | France | 21,092 | - | - | - | (2) | - | |
| 070 | Other countries | 97,745 | - | 232 | - | (68) | (41) | |
| 080 | Off-balance-sheet exposures | \$ 5,496 | - | \$ 42 | - | \$ (13) | | |
| 090 | United States | 1,310 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 100 | United Kingdom | 1,045 | - | 41 | - | (7) | - | |
| 110 | Germany | 696 | - | 1 | - | (1) | - | |
| 120 | Netherlands | 403 | - | - | - | (1) | - | |
| 130 | Luxembourg | 341 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 140 | Other countries | 1,701 | - | - | - | (4) | - | |
| 150 | Total | \$ 393,077 | - | \$ 289 | - | \$ (86) | \$ (41) | |

GSI

| \$ in millions | | Gross carrying/nominal amount | | | | Accumulated impairment | Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given | As of June 2022 Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|--|
| | | | Of which non-performing | | | | | |
| | | | Of which defaulted | Of which subject to impairment | | | | |
| 010 | On-balance-sheet exposures | \$ 347,064 | - | \$ 130 | - | - | \$ (40) | |
| 020 | United States | 101,553 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 030 | Japan | 79,677 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 040 | United Kingdom | 35,392 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 050 | Germany | 31,490 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 060 | France | 21,023 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 070 | Other countries | 77,929 | - | 130 | - | - | (40) | |
| 080 | Off-balance-sheet exposures | \$ 2,053 | - | - | - | - | | |
| 090 | United States | 1,206 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 100 | Japan | 337 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 110 | Australia | 222 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 120 | Germany | 140 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 130 | Kuwait | 71 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 140 | Other countries | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 150 | Total | \$ 349,117 | - | \$ 130 | - | - | \$ (40) | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

GSIB

| \$ in millions | | Gross carrying/nominal amount | | | | Accumulated impairment | Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given | As of June 2022 | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------|---|--|
| | | | Of which non-performing | | Of which subject to impairment | | | | Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures | |
| | | | | Of which defaulted | | | | | | |
| 010 | On-balance-sheet exposures | \$ 70,891 | - | \$ 116 | - | (86) | | (1) | | |
| 020 | United Kingdom | 37,158 | - | - | - | (10) | | - | | |
| 030 | United States | 12,344 | - | - | - | - | | - | | |
| 040 | Jersey | 7,425 | - | - | - | (1) | | - | | |
| 050 | Singapore | 3,856 | - | - | - | - | | - | | |
| 060 | Luxembourg | 2,375 | - | - | - | (4) | | - | | |
| 070 | Other countries | 7,733 | - | 116 | - | (71) | | (1) | | |
| 080 | Off-balance-sheet exposures | \$ 3,443 | - | \$ 42 | | | (13) | | | |
| 090 | United Kingdom | 1,027 | - | 41 | | | (7) | | | |
| 100 | Germany | 556 | - | 1 | | | (1) | | | |
| 110 | Netherlands | 380 | - | - | | | (1) | | | |
| 120 | Luxembourg | 341 | - | - | | | - | | | |
| 130 | Switzerland | 200 | - | - | | | - | | | |
| 140 | Other countries | 939 | - | - | | | (4) | | | |
| 150 | Total | \$ 74,334 | - | \$ 158 | - | \$ (86) | \$ (13) | \$ (1) | | |

- Higher of top 5 countries or countries representing greater than 50% of total exposure have been specifically reported above.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Appendix II: Counterparty Credit Risk Tables

Table 52: IRB Approach - CCR Exposures by Portfolio and PD Scale

GSGUK

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| PD Scale | EAD post CRM | Average PD | Number of Obligors | Average LGD | Average Maturity | RWAs | RWA density | |
| Sovereign | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 17,427 | 0.03% | 82 | 50% | 1 | 1,170 | 7% | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 2,016 | 0.18% | 12 | 50% | 1 | 609 | 30% | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 84 | 0.26% | 14 | 50% | 1 | 37 | 45% | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 48 | 0.67% | 6 | 50% | 0 | 28 | 59% | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 2 | 2.37% | 2 | 50% | 1 | 2 | 120% | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 63 | 5.85% | 5 | 50% | 5 | 136 | 216% | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 4 | 23.78% | 5 | 50% | 5 | 12 | 313% | |
| 100.00 (Default) | - | | | | | - | | |
| Subtotal | \$ 19,644 | 0.08% | 126 | 50% | 1 | \$ 1,994 | 10% | |
| Institutions | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 41,600 | 0.06% | 341 | 60% | 2 | 14,347 | 34% | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 7,070 | 0.17% | 185 | 65% | 2 | 4,552 | 64% | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 684 | 0.26% | 91 | 65% | 1 | 494 | 72% | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 3,982 | 0.67% | 106 | 67% | 1 | 3,570 | 90% | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 497 | 1.83% | 70 | 67% | 1 | 930 | 187% | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 2,632 | 6.63% | 69 | 64% | 2 | 6,194 | 235% | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 108 | 23.78% | 179 | 65% | 1 | 430 | 397% | |
| 100.00 (Default) | 0 | 99.90% | 3 | 66% | 3 | 0 | 100% | |
| Subtotal | \$ 56,573 | 0.32% | 1,044 | 63% | 2 | \$ 30,517 | 54% | |
| Corporates | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 43,088 | 0.04% | 5025 | 61% | 1 | 9,860 | 23% | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 11,469 | 0.18% | 1741 | 61% | 2 | 6,174 | 54% | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 7,823 | 0.26% | 1018 | 60% | 1 | 4,798 | 61% | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 3,359 | 0.64% | 729 | 66% | 2 | 4,549 | 135% | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 5,997 | 1.64% | 3078 | 67% | 1 | 10,775 | 180% | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 917 | 7.90% | 433 | 63% | 1 | 2,340 | 255% | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 2,145 | 23.78% | 1243 | 64% | 1 | 7,638 | 356% | |
| 100.00 (Default) | 0 | 99.90% | 9 | 63% | 2 | 0 | 95% | |
| Subtotal | \$ 74,798 | 1.04% | 13,276 | 62% | 1 | \$ 46,134 | 62% | |
| Total (all portfolios) | \$ 151,015 | 0.59% | 14,446 | 61% | 2 | \$ 78,645 | 52% | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

GSI

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| PD Scale | EAD post CRM | Average PD | Number of Obligors | Average LGD | Average Maturity | RWAs | RWA density | |
| Sovereign | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 17,427 | 0.03% | 82 | 50% | 1 | 1,170 | 7% | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 2,016 | 0.18% | 13 | 50% | 1 | 608 | 30% | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 84 | 0.26% | 14 | 50% | 1 | 37 | 45% | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 48 | 0.67% | 6 | 50% | 0 | 28 | 59% | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 2 | 2.37% | 2 | 50% | 1 | 2 | 120% | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 63 | 5.85% | 5 | 50% | 5 | 136 | 216% | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 4 | 23.78% | 4 | 50% | 5 | 12 | 313% | |
| 100.00 (Default) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Subtotal | \$ 19,644 | 0.08% | 126 | 50% | 1 | \$ 1,993 | 10% | |
| Institutions | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 42,632 | 0.06% | 340 | 60% | 2 | 14,261 | 33% | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 7,032 | 0.17% | 187 | 65% | 2 | 4,535 | 64% | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 680 | 0.26% | 90 | 65% | 1 | 491 | 72% | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 3,982 | 0.67% | 112 | 67% | 1 | 3,570 | 90% | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 497 | 1.83% | 73 | 67% | 1 | 930 | 187% | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 2,632 | 6.63% | 74 | 64% | 2 | 6,193 | 235% | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 106 | 23.78% | 181 | 64% | 1 | 423 | 397% | |
| 100.00 (Default) | 0 | 99.90% | 3 | 66% | 3 | 0 | 100% | |
| Subtotal | \$ 57,561 | 0.33% | 1060 | 63% | 3 | \$ 30,403 | 53% | |
| Corporates | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 42,988 | 0.04% | 5027 | 61% | 1 | 9,840 | 23% | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 10,953 | 0.18% | 1439 | 61% | 2 | 5,901 | 54% | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 7,817 | 0.26% | 1020 | 60% | 1 | 4,794 | 61% | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 3,262 | 0.64% | 1270 | 66% | 2 | 4,429 | 136% | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 5,966 | 1.64% | 3582 | 67% | 1 | 10,729 | 180% | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 916 | 7.90% | 543 | 63% | 1 | 2,336 | 255% | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 2,089 | 23.78% | 1178 | 64% | 1 | 7,405 | 354% | |
| 100.00 (Default) | 0 | 99.90% | 9 | 63% | 2 | 0 | 95% | |
| Subtotal | \$ 73,991 | 1.03% | 14,068 | 61% | 1 | \$ 45,434 | 61% | |
| Total (all portfolios) | \$ 151,196 | 0.58% | 15,254 | 61% | 2 | \$ 77,830 | 51% | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

GSIB

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| PD Scale | EAD post CRM | Average PD | Number of Obligors | Average LGD | Average Maturity | RWAs | RWA density | |
| Sovereign | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 0 | 23.78% | 1 | 50.00% | 1 | - | 273% | |
| 100.00 (Default) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Subtotal | 0 | 23.78% | 1 | 50.00% | 1 | 0 | 273% | |
| Institutions | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 2,469 | 0.06% | 22 | 63.99% | 1 | 86 | 3% | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 38 | 0.17% | 4 | 65.35% | 0 | 17 | 45% | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 4 | 0.26% | 2 | 66.16% | 1 | 3 | 74% | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 0 | 0.60% | 2 | 65.71% | 1 | 0 | 116% | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 0 | 1.56% | 1 | 53.54% | 1 | 0 | 139% | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 0 | 9.76% | 1 | 65.61% | 1 | 1 | 269% | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 2 | 23.78% | 6 | 65.79% | 2 | 7 | 372% | |
| 100.00 (Default) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Subtotal | \$ 2,513 | 0.08% | 38 | 64.01% | 1 | \$ 114 | 5% | |
| Corporates | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 to <0.15 | 210 | 0.05% | 28 | 58.07% | 3 | 65 | 31% | |
| 0.15 to <0.25 | 517 | 0.18% | 414 | 67.56% | 1 | 273 | 53% | |
| 0.25 to <0.50 | 6 | 0.26% | 7 | 66.15% | 2 | 4 | 70% | |
| 0.50 to <0.75 | 97 | 0.67% | 9 | 66.37% | 2 | 120 | 124% | |
| 0.75 to <2.50 | 31 | 1.58% | 20 | 62.78% | 0 | 46 | 147% | |
| 2.50 to <10.00 | 1 | 8.07% | 3 | 66.48% | 1 | 3 | 322% | |
| 10.00 to <100.00 | 56 | 23.78% | 92 | 64.93% | 3 | 233 | 419% | |
| 100.00 (Default) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Subtotal | \$ 918 | 1.69% | 573 | 66.10% | 2 | \$ 744 | 81% | |
| Total (all portfolios) | \$ 3,430 | 0.51% | 613 | 65.01% | 2 | \$ 858 | 25% | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 53: Composition of Collateral for Exposures to CCR

GSGUK

| | \$ in millions | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|--------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | Collateral used in derivative transactions | | | | Collateral used in SFTs | | | |
| | Fair value of collateral received | | Fair value of posted collateral | | Fair value of collateral received | | Fair value of posted collateral | |
| | Segregated | Unsegregated | Segregated | Unsegregated | | | | |
| Cash | 26,492 | 74,894 | 1,797 | 72,799 | 2,090 | | 1,039 | |
| Debt | 22,182 | 15,229 | 12,092 | 22,779 | 94,971 | | 87,494 | |
| Equities | 5,666 | 5,308 | 24 | - | 12,323 | | 79,655 | |
| Others | 731 | 278 | 598 | 7 | 170,017 | | 46,691 | |
| Total | \$ 55,071 | \$ 95,709 | \$ 14,511 | \$ 95,585 | \$ 279,401 | | \$ 214,879 | |

GSI

| | \$ in millions | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|--------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | Collateral used in derivative transactions | | | | Collateral used in SFTs | | | |
| | Fair value of collateral received | | Fair value of posted collateral | | Fair value of collateral received | | Fair value of posted collateral | |
| | Segregated | Unsegregated | Segregated | Unsegregated | | | | |
| Cash | 26,455 | 74,213 | 1,797 | 72,166 | 1,391 | | 1,351 | |
| Debt | 22,182 | 15,150 | 12,092 | 22,776 | 440,358 | | 382,346 | |
| Equities | 3,602 | 5,308 | 24 | - | 155,456 | | 148,636 | |
| Others | 732 | 278 | 598 | 7 | 6,913 | | 9,286 | |
| Total | \$ 52,971 | \$ 94,949 | \$ 14,511 | \$ 94,949 | \$ 604,118 | | \$ 541,619 | |

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| | \$ in millions | | | | | | As of June 2022 | |
|--------------|--|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | Collateral used in derivative transactions | | | | Collateral used in SFTs | | | |
| | Fair value of collateral received | | Fair value of posted collateral | | Fair value of collateral received | | Fair value of posted collateral | |
| | Segregated | Unsegregated | Segregated | Unsegregated | | | | |
| Cash | 36 | 682 | - | 633 | 1,012 | | 2 | |
| Debt | - | 79 | - | 3 | 36,234 | | 902 | |
| Equities | 2,064 | - | - | - | 16,962 | | - | |
| Others | - | - | - | - | 1,819 | | 58 | |
| Total | \$ 2,100 | \$ 761 | - | \$ 636 | \$ 56,027 | | \$ 962 | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 54: Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

GSGUK

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | Risk weight | | | | | | | | | | Others | As of June 2022 |
|---|----|-------------|----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|---------------|------|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Exposure classes | 0% | 2% | 4% | 10% | 20% | 50% | 70% | 75% | 100% | 150% | | Total exposure value | |
| 1 Central governments or central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2 Regional government or local authorities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 3 Public sector entities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 Multilateral development banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5 International organisations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 6 Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 208 | - | - | 208 | |
| 7 Corporates | - | - | - | - | - | 142 | - | - | 87 | - | - | 230 | |
| 8 Retail | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 9 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 10 Other items | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11 Total exposure value | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 142 | - | - | \$ 295 | - | - | \$ 438 | |

GSI

| <i>\$ in millions</i> | | Risk weight | | | | | | | | | | Others | As of June 2022 |
|---|----|-------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|------|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Exposure classes | 0% | 2% | 4% | 10% | 20% | 50% | 70% | 75% | 100% | 150% | | Total exposure value | |
| 1 Central governments or central banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2 Regional government or local authorities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 3 Public sector entities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 Multilateral development banks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5 International organisations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 6 Institutions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 208 | - | - | 208 | |
| 7 Corporates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 8 Retail | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 9 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 10 Other items | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11 Total exposure value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 208 | - | - | \$ 208 | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Appendix III: Securitisation Tables

Table 55: Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions) | | | | | Exposure values (by regulatory approach) | | | | | RWA (by regulatory approach) | | | | Capital charge after cap | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|--|
| | | ≤20 % RW | >20 % to 50% RW | >50 % to 100 % RW | >100% to <1250 % RW | 1250% RW/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | |
| 1 | Total exposures | \$ 28 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 14 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 12 | \$ 34 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 21 | \$ 51 | \$ 55 | - | \$ 2 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | |
| 2 | Traditional transactions | \$ 28 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 14 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 12 | \$ 34 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 21 | \$ 51 | \$ 55 | - | \$ 2 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | |
| 3 | Securitisation | \$ 28 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 14 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 12 | \$ 34 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 21 | \$ 51 | \$ 55 | - | \$ 2 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | |
| 4 | Retail underlying | 28 | - | 2 | 13 | 4 | - | 9 | 34 | 4 | - | 11 | 51 | 53 | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| 5 | Of which STS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 6 | Wholesale | - | 2 | - | 1 | 0 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 10 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | |
| 7 | Of which STS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 8 | Re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 9 | Synthetic transactions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 10 | Securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11 | Retail underlying | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 12 | Wholesale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 13 | Re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

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| \$ in millions | | Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions) | | | | | Exposure values (by regulatory approach) | | | | | RWA (by regulatory approach) | | | | Capital charge after cap | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|--|
| | | ≤20 % RW | >20 % to 50% RW | >50 % to 100 % RW | >100% to <1250 % RW | 1250% RW/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | |
| 1 | Total exposures | \$ 28 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 14 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 12 | \$ 34 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 21 | \$ 51 | \$ 55 | - | \$ 2 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | |
| 2 | Traditional transactions | \$ 28 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 14 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 12 | \$ 34 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 21 | \$ 51 | \$ 55 | - | \$ 2 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | |
| 3 | Securitisation | \$ 28 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 14 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 12 | \$ 34 | \$ 4 | - | \$ 21 | \$ 51 | \$ 55 | - | \$ 2 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | |
| 4 | Retail underlying | 28 | - | 2 | 13 | 4 | - | 8 | 34 | 4 | - | 11 | 51 | 53 | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| 5 | Of which STS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 6 | Wholesale | - | 2 | - | 1 | 0 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 10 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | |
| 7 | Of which STS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 8 | Re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 9 | Synthetic transactions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 10 | Securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11 | Retail underlying | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 12 | Wholesale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 13 | Re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 56: Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions) | | | | | Exposure values (by regulatory approach) | | | | RWA (by regulatory approach) | | | | Capital charge after cap | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | | ≤20% RW | >20% to 50% RW | >50% to 100% RW | >100% to <1250% RW | 1250% RW/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions |
| 1 | Total exposures | \$ 570 | - | \$ 50 | \$ 52 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 56 | \$ 616 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 62 | \$ 438 | \$ 114 | - | \$ 5 | \$ 12 | \$ 9 |
| 2 | Traditional transactions | \$ 570 | - | \$ 50 | \$ 52 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 56 | \$ 616 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 62 | \$ 438 | \$ 114 | - | \$ 5 | \$ 12 | \$ 9 |
| 3 | Securitisation | \$ 570 | - | \$ 50 | \$ 52 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 56 | \$ 616 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 62 | \$ 438 | \$ 114 | - | \$ 5 | \$ 12 | \$ 9 |
| 4 | Retail underlying | 429 | - | - | 46 | - | - | - | 475 | - | - | - | 415 | - | - | - | 10 | - |
| 5 | Of which STS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Wholesale | 141 | - | 50 | 6 | 9 | - | 56 | 141 | 9 | - | 62 | 23 | 114 | - | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| 7 | Of which STS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Synthetic transactions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Retail underlying | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Wholesale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

GSIB

| \$ in millions | | Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions) | | | | | Exposure values (by regulatory approach) | | | | RWA (by regulatory approach) | | | | Capital charge after cap | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | | ≤20% RW | >20% to 50% RW | >50% to 100% RW | >100% to <1250% RW | 1250% RW/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions | SEC-IRBA | SEC-ERBA (including IAA) | SEC-SA | 1250%/ deductions |
| 1 | Total exposures | \$ 570 | - | \$ 50 | \$ 52 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 56 | \$ 616 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 62 | \$ 438 | \$ 114 | - | \$ 5 | \$ 12 | \$ 9 |
| 2 | Traditional transactions | \$ 570 | - | \$ 50 | \$ 52 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 56 | \$ 616 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 62 | \$ 438 | \$ 114 | - | \$ 5 | \$ 12 | \$ 9 |
| 3 | Securitisation | \$ 570 | - | \$ 50 | \$ 52 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 56 | \$ 616 | \$ 9 | - | \$ 62 | \$ 438 | \$ 114 | - | \$ 5 | \$ 12 | \$ 9 |
| 4 | Retail underlying | 429 | - | - | 46 | - | - | - | 475 | - | - | - | 415 | - | - | - | 10 | - |
| 5 | Of which STS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Wholesale | 141 | - | 50 | 6 | 9 | - | 56 | 141 | 9 | - | 62 | 23 | 114 | - | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| 7 | Of which STS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Synthetic transactions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Retail underlying | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Wholesale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Re-securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 57: Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

GSGUK

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | |
|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | | Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor | | |
| | | Total outstanding nominal amount | Of which exposures in default | Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period |
| 1 | Total exposures | \$ 1,012 | \$ 78 | - |
| 2 | Retail (total) | \$ 934 | - | - |
| 3 | residential mortgage | 934 | - | - |
| 4 | credit card | - | - | - |
| 5 | other retail exposures | - | - | - |
| 6 | re-securitisation | - | - | - |
| 7 | Wholesale (total) | \$ 78 | \$ 78 | - |
| 8 | loans to corporates | - | - | - |
| 9 | commercial mortgage | 78 | 78 | - |
| 10 | lease and receivables | - | - | - |
| 11 | other wholesale | - | - | - |
| 12 | re-securitisation | - | - | - |

GSIB

| \$ in millions | | As of June 2022 | | |
|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | | Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor | | |
| | | Total outstanding nominal amount | Of which exposures in default | Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period |
| 1 | Total exposures | \$ 1,012 | \$ 78 | - |
| 2 | Retail (total) | \$ 934 | - | - |
| 3 | residential mortgage | 934 | - | - |
| 4 | credit card | - | - | - |
| 5 | other retail exposures | - | - | - |
| 6 | re-securitisation | - | - | - |
| 7 | Wholesale (total) | \$ 78 | \$ 78 | - |
| 8 | loans to corporates | - | - | - |
| 9 | commercial mortgage | 78 | 78 | - |
| 10 | lease and receivables | - | - | - |
| 11 | other wholesale | - | - | - |
| 12 | re-securitisation | - | - | - |

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Appendix IV: Index of Tables to PRA Templates

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| 2 | UK OV1 | Overview of risk weighted amounts | 5 | 16 |
| 3 | UK LI1 | Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories ¹ | N/A | N/A |
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| 5 | UK LI2 | Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements ¹ | N/A | N/A |
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| | | | | |
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| 67 | UK AE3 | Sources of encumbrance ¹ | N/A | N/A |
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1. Templates have not been disclosed as they are required to be published annually.
2. Template UK INS1 and UK INS2 (Insurance participations (UK INS1) and Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio (UK INS2)) has not been disclosed as GSGUK and its subsidiaries do not have material holdings of own funds instruments of an insurance undertaking, re-insurance undertaking or an insurance holding company.
3. Template UK CC2 has not been disclosed as GSGUK and GSIB does not publish semi-annual financial statements and GSI only publishes unaudited semi-annual financial statements.
4. The specialised lending section of Template UK CR10 (Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple riskweighted approach) has not been disclosed as GSGUK and its subsidiaries does not have specialised lending exposure.
5. These templates has not been disclosed pursuant to guidance on disclosure as per CRR Disclosure requirement set out in PRA Rulebook.