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 (CRR [1]) 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.

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 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 variations[2]. 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

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 framework[3].

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

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	Lesley Steele
Managing Director	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.

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 amounts[2]						
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 ratio[4]						
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%

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.

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 2: Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities

$ in millions	**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 provides details of the composition of GSGUK's own funds and eligible liabilities.

Table 3: Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities Composition

$ in millions	**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%

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

Table 4: Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities Creditor Ranking

$ in millions						As of June 2022
						GSGUK
	(most junior)				**(most senior)**	**Total**
Description of creditor ranking	**Ordinary Shares[1]**	**AT1 Instru-ments**	**Tier 2 Preference Shares**	**Tier 2 Sub-ordinated Loans**	**Senior Sub-ordinated 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

$ in millions		RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
		Jun-22	Mar-22	
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.

GSI

$ in millions		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

$ in millions		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**

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 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 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.

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	*Of which securities financing transactions netting sets*			44,919		2,189,123	63,021	63,021	18,602
2b	*Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*			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	*Of which securities financing transactions netting sets*			44,477		2,182,359	63,086	63,086	18,261
2b	*Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*			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	*Of which securities financing transactions netting sets*			2,095		112,810	2,356	2,356	340
2b	*Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*			490		2,582	659	659	208
6	**Total**					**$ 115,807**	**$ 3,430**	**$ 3,430**	**$ 858**

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 3× multiplier)				4,111	4,111	-
3	(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)				9,357	9,357	-
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	5,681	5,348	103	9,260	9,108	48
UK 4	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

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**

$ in millions		As of June 2022		
		RWA amounts		
		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

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.

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
of Corporates - which SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Corporates - Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Corporates - Others	23,489	13,606	10,968	23,489	13,606	10,968
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Retail – SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Retail – non-SMEs - Secured by immovable property collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Retail – SMEs - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 exposure to a loan obligor is less than the notional loan exposure, the substitution approach is only employed for the percentage of loan exposure covered by eligible credit derivatives.

For further information regarding the firm's credit derivative transactions, see "Note 7. Derivatives and Hedging Activities" in Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

For information regarding credit risk concentrations, see "Note 26. Credit Concentrations" in Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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)

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.

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 tranched, 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.

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																As of June 2022
		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
		Traditional				Synthetic			Traditional				Traditional			
		STS		Non-STS												
			of which SRT		of which SRT		of which SRT	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	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																As of June 2022
		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
		Traditional				Synthetic			Traditional				Traditional			
		STS		Non-STS												
			of which SRT		of which SRT		of which SRT	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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																As of June 2022
		Institution acts as originator							**Institution acts as sponsor**				**Institution acts as investor**			
		Traditional				**Synthetic**			**Traditional**				**Traditional**			
		STS		**Non-STS**				**Sub-total**								
			of which SRT		**of which SRT**		**of which SRT**		**STS**	**Non-STS**	**Synthetic**	**Sub-total**	**STS**	**Non-STS**	**Synthetic**	**Sub-total**
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																As of June 2022
		Institution acts as originator							**Institution acts as sponsor**				**Institution acts as investor**			
		Traditional				**Synthetic**			**Traditional**				**Traditional**			
		STS		**Non-STS**				**Sub-total**								
			of which SRT		**of which SRT**		**of which SRT**		**STS**	**Non-STS**	**Synthetic**	**Sub-total**	**STS**	**Non-STS**	**Synthetic**	**Sub-total**
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.

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 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

$ in millions		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.

$ in millions				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**

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

GSGUK

$ in millions								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**
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(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**
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	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

$ in millions								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**
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(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**
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	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)” addons ($1.1bn decrease under the “Other” category) due to decreased exposures in currency products.

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.

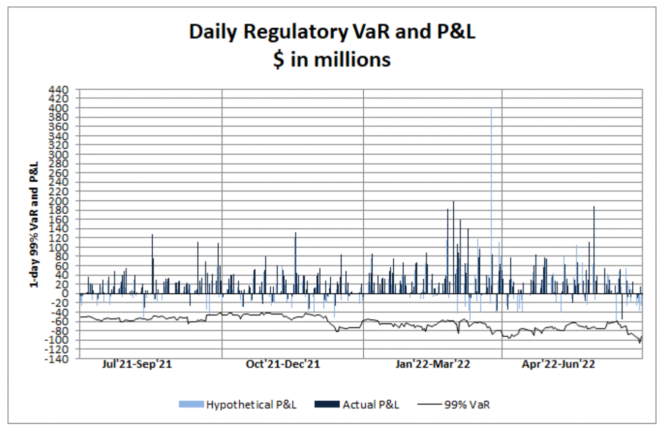
As defined in the CRR market risk capital rules, hypothetical net revenues for any given day represent the impact of that day's price variation on the value of positions held at the close of business the previous day. As a consequence, these results exclude certain revenues associated with market-making 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.

		Number of reported excesses	
	Multiplier	**Hypothetical**	**Actual**
Backtesting			
GSI	**3.00**	**0**	**0**

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

$ in millions			**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**

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

$ in millions			**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	
Steepener shock	(46)		
Flattener shock	(76)		
Short rates shock up	4		
Short rates shock down	(150)		
Maximum	**(260)**	**N/A**	
Tier 1 Capital			**3,272**

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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.

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

$ in millions		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.

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.

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:	**$32,154**	**$4,838**
Stable deposits	**0**	**0**
Less stable deposits	**$31,768**	**$4,838**
Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**$38,488**	**$34,087**
Non-operational deposits	**$33,368**	**$28,967**
Unsecured debt	**$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.

- **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

$ in millions	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.

Table 26: Unfunded Commitments Net Cash Outflows

$ in millions	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

$ in millions	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.

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 BUFFER[1]**					85,698	90,374	93,679	95,696
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS[1]**					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.

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 BUFFER[1]**					68,460	72,485	75,191	76,927
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS[1]**					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.

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	*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	12,731	12,706	13,620	13,514	8,329	8,405	9,151	9,113
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)*	11,376	11,349	11,860	11,867	6,974	7,048	7,391	7,466
8	*Unsecured debt*	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	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	2,137	2,426	2,517	2,516	2,137	2,426	2,517	2,516
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	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 BUFFER[1]**					17,238	17,889	18,488	18,769
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS[1]**					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.

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

$ in millions			As of June 2022
	GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
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

$ in millions				**As of June 2022**
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
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)

$ in millions				**As of June 2022**
		Leverage ratio exposures		
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
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

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%

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.

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

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.

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) 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.

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
	General credit exposures		Trading book exposure[1]				Own funds requirements						
Breakdown by Country	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	Securiti-sation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total Exposure	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own funds requirement weights (%)	Counter-cyclical capital buffer rate (%)
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%

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.

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

$ in millions								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

Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	**Fully Discretionary**	**Fully Discretionary**	**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**
Noncumulative or cumulative	**Non-cumulative**	**Non-cumulative**	**Cumulative**	**Cumulative**	**Cumulative**	**Cumulative**	**Cumulative**	**Cumulative**
Convertible or non-convertible	**N/A**	**Non-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**
If convertible, fully or partially	**N/A**	**N/A**	**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**
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	**N/A**	**N/A**	**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**
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts to	**N/A**	**N/A**	**GSGUKL**	**GSGUKL**	**GSGUKL**	**GSGUKL**	**GSGUKL**	**GSGUKL**
Write-down features	**N/A**	**Yes**	**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**
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**
If write-down, permanent or temporary	**N/A**	**Permanent**	**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**
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	**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**
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 unsubordinated debt**	**Unsecured and unsubordinated debt**	**Unsecured and senior debt**	**Unsecured and senior debt**
Non-compliant transitioned features	**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**
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**

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.

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.

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

$ in millions							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**

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 unsubord-inated debt**	**Unsecured and unsubord-inated debt**	**Unsecured and unsubord-inated debt**	**Preference shares**	**Unsecured and unsubord-inated 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.

- **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 tranched 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).

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
		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	2,814	-	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%**

GSI

$ in millions							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

$ in millions							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%**

Table 42: Standardised Approach

GSGUK

$ in millions														As of June 2022
		Risk weight												
	Exposure classes	**0%**	**20%**	**35%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**250%**	**1250%**	**Others**	**Total**	**Of which unrated**
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

$ in millions													As of June 2022
		Risk weight											
	Exposure classes	**0%**	**20%**	**35%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**250%**	**1250%**	**Others**	**Total**	**Of which unrated**
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

$ in millions													As of June 2022
		Risk weight											
	Exposure classes	**0%**	**20%**	**35%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**250%**	**1250%**	**Others**	**Total**	**Of which unrated**
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**

Table 43: Maturity of Exposures

GSGUK

$ in millions		Net exposure value					As of June 2022
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
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					As of June 2022
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
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					As of June 2022
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
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						**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	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						**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	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	-			

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

As of June 2022

$ in millions	Collateral obtained by taking possession	
	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**

GSI

As of June 2022

$ in millions	Collateral obtained by taking possession accumulated	
	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**

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

GSGUK

$ millions																June 2022
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions							Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		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			Accumu-lated partial write-off	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**	

GSI

$ millions																June 2022
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions							Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		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			Accumu-lated partial write-off	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**	

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$ millions																**June 2022**
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions							Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		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			Accumu-lated partial write-off	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**	**-**

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)**	-	-

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)**			
		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 (%)**	**RWA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class**	**RWA with substitution effects**
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**
Of which Corporates – SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Other	19,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,489	23,489
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Other SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 97,514**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 34,664**	**$ 34,664**

GSI

$ in millions														As of June 2022
Exposure Class	**Total exposur-es**	**Credit risk Mitigation techniques**											**Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs**	
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)									**Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)**			
		Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%)	**Part of exposu -res covere-d by Other eligible collater -als (%)**	**Part of expos -ures cover -ed by Immo -vable prope -rty Collat -erals (%)**	**Part of exposu -res covere-d 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 (%)**	**RWA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class**	**RWA with substitution effects**
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**
Of which Corporates – SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Other	10,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,606	13,606
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Other SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 78,535**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 23,329**	**$ 23,329**

GSIB

$ in millions														As of June 2022
Exposure Class	**Total exposur-es**	**Credit risk Mitigation techniques**											**Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs**	
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)									**Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)**			
		Part of exposures covered by Financial Collaterals (%)	**Part of exposu-res covere d by Other eligible collater -als (%)**	**Part of expos -ures cover -ed by Immo -vable prope -rty Collat -erals (%)**	**Part of exposur- -es covered by Receiva- bles (%)**	**Part of exposur- es covered by Other physical collatera l (%)**	**Part of exposur- es covered by Other funded credit protecti on (%)**	**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 (%)**	**RWA post all CRM assigned to the obligor exposure class**	**RWA with substitution effects**
Central governments and central banks	**$ 7,731**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 385**	**$ 385**
Institutions	**$ 12,995**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 1,080**	**$ 1,080**
Corporates	**$ 9,700**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 10,968**	**$ 10,968**
Of which Corporates – SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Other	9,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,968	10,968
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Other SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 30,426**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 12,433**	**$ 12,433**

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 adjust-ments 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 adjust-ments 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**	**-**

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 adjust-ments 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**

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**

Table 51: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography[1]

GSGUK

$ in millions								As of June 2022
		Gross carrying/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which subject to impairment			
				Of which defaulted				
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)**	**$ (13)**	**$ (41)**

GSI

$ in millions								As of June 2022
		Gross carrying/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which subject to impairment			
				Of which defaulted				
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)**

GSIB

$ in millions								As of June 2022
		Gross carrying/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which subject to impairment			
				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)**

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

Appendix II: Counterparty Credit Risk Tables

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

GSGUK

$ in millions								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%**

GSI

$ in millions								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%**

GSIB

$ in millions								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%**

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**

GSIB

$ 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**

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

GSGUK

$ in millions													As of June 2022
		Risk weight											
	Exposure classes	**0%**	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**50%**	**70%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**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

$ in millions													As of June 2022
		Risk weight											
	Exposure classes	**0%**	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**50%**	**70%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**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**

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																		**As of June 2022**
		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 - IRB A	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GSIB

$ in millions																		**As of June 2022**
		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 - IRB A	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

GSGUK

$ in millions																		**As of June 2022**
		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																		**As of June 2022**
		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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
			Of which exposures in default	
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		Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
			Of which exposures in default	
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	-	-	-

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48	UK CCR8	Exposures to CCPs	7	22
49	UKSEC1	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book	13	30
50	UKSEC2	Securitisation exposures in the trading book	14	31
51	UKSEC3	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor	55	88
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53	UKSEC5	Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	57	90
54	UK MR1	Market risk under the standardised approach	18	36
55	UK MR2A	Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)	16	34
56	UK MR2B	RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	17	35
57	UK MR3	IMA values for trading portfolios	15	34
58	UK MR4	Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	18	36
59	UK OR1	Operational risk own funds requirements and risk-weighted exposure amounts[1]	N/A	N/A
60	UK REM1	Remuneration awarded for the financial year[1]	N/A	N/A
61	UK REM2	Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)[1]	N/A	N/A
62	UK REM3	Deferred remuneration[1]	N/A	N/A
63	UK REM4	Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year[1]	N/A	N/A
64	UK REM5	Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)[1]	N/A	N/A
65	UK AE1	Encumbered and unencumbered assets[1]	N/A	N/A
66	UK AE2	Collateral received and own debt securities issued[1]	N/A	N/A
67	UK AE3	Sources of encumbrance[1]	N/A	N/A
68	UK IRRBB1	GSIB's Interest Rate Sensitivity	20	38

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.