Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited

Pillar 3 Disclosures

For the period ended June 30, 2026

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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 to a large and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals. Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited (GSGUKL or the company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Group Inc. When we use the terms "Goldman Sachs", "GS Group", "firmwide" and "the firm", we mean Group Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and when we use the terms "GSGUK", "we", "us" and "our", we mean GSGUKL and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Beginning in the second quarter of 2026, Goldman Sachs International (GSI) and Goldman Sachs International Bank (GSIB) formed a Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (the DoLSub). The DoLSub allows GSI and GSIB to manage liquidity and funding on a combined basis as a single sub-group rather than at a standalone entity level.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 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 Federal Reserve System (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's 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. References to the "Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q" are to the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2026. All references to June 2026 refer to the period ended, or the date, as the context requires, June 30, 2026.

https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/other-information/2026/2Q26-pillar-3.pdf

https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/10q/2026/second-quarter-2026-10-q.pdf

GSGUK's consolidated regulatory capital requirement has been calculated in accordance with the U.K. capital framework prescribed in the PRA Rulebook and the U.K. Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR[1]), which is largely based on the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's (Basel Committee) capital framework for strengthening international capital standards (Basel III). The Basel Committee is the primary global standard setter for prudential bank regulation. Basel III 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 (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013, as amended by U.K. authorities including by way of PRA CRR rule instruments

GSGUK also publishes annual Pillar 3 disclosures and consolidated financial statements. The latest annual consolidated financial information for GSGUK is prepared in line with the recognition and measurement requirements of U.K.-adopted international accounting standards; these can be accessed via the following link:

https://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/index.html

Measures of exposures and other metrics disclosed in this report may not be based on U.K.-adopted international accounting standards and international financial reporting standards (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

GSGUK 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 U.S. dollars and these disclosures are prepared in that currency.

The following U.K. 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 GSGUK 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 sub-consolidated 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 acts as 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, standards 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 as 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 GSGUK to subsidiary entities. Capital is considered transferable to other entities within GSGUK 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 (Unaudited)" and "Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management" and "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 and exposures 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. In this document, minimum capital ratios set out in Table 1 are expressed including the impact of additional buffers.

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 the risk management practices. 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 (Unaudited)" and "Critical Accounting Policy – 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.

Banking Book / Trading Book Classification

The company 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 be first classified as 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 (CCR) 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. Given that many of the new and proposed rules are highly complex, the full impact of regulatory reform will not be known until the rules are implemented and market practices develop under the revised U.K. regulations.

Risk-Based Capital Ratios

In January 2026, the PRA issued final rules, with an effective date of January 1, 2027, implementing the finalised revisions to the Basel III capital requirements set by the Basel Committee (Basel III Revisions)[3]. The implementation of the internal model approach (IMA) for market risk was deferred to January 1, 2028.

In February 2026, the Basel Committee announced that it would update its cryptoasset standards later this year. U.K. authorities are expected to consult on implementing the updated Basel framework for exposures to cryptoassets.

In May 2026, the PRA published updates to its Pillar 2A methodologies and guidance, with a further review expected at the end of 2027. In June 2026, the PRA also published a consultation proposing amendments to the IMA rules[4] for market risk.

In March 2026, the PRA published a policy statement[5] on recognised exchanges policy and transfer of main indices, which is relevant for the use of assets for credit risk mitigation (CRM), liquidity risk, market risk and CCR purposes. New rules on recognised exchanges became effective July 1, 2026, and did not have a material impact.

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

[3] See PRA Policy Statement PS1/26, January 2026

[4] See PRA Consultation Paper CP9/26, June 2026

[5] See PRA Policy Statement PS6/26, March 2026

In March 2026, the PRA also published a consultation on modernising the U.K. liquidity policy framework[6].

In May 2026, the PRA confirmed that an update to the Large Exposure framework will be published in the second half of 2026[7].

Effective July 2026, the PRA Rulebook was amended to include updated currency-specific interest rate shock scenarios[8].

In July 2026, the PRA published amendments to the PRA Rulebook to accommodate HM Treasury's Overseas Prudential Requirements Regime[9].

The Bank of England's Financial Policy Committee (FPC) also published its Financial Stability Report[10], indicating its intention to consult on measures to reform the U.K. leverage ratio frameworks. These proposals follow the FPC's updated assessment of bank capital requirements in December 2025.

In 2024, the E.U. adopted rules to implement the Basel III Revisions, through amendments to the CRR and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD), referred to as CRR III and CRD VI. CRD VI includes provisions which will restrict certain non-E.U. entities from providing core banking services, including lending, to E.U. clients.

GSGUK continues to evaluate the impact of these consultations and rules as they are finalised and implemented by the company.

Business Environment

During the second quarter of 2026, the operating environment was generally characterised by resilient economic activity, particularly in the U.S., geopolitical concerns, a focus on investments related to artificial intelligence and uncertainty in the outlook for inflation and international trade policies (including tariffs). The conflict in the Middle East persisted over the course of the quarter, contributing to periods of market volatility. However, shifts in investor sentiment led to generally higher global equity markets following a decline in the prior quarter. Although the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England held rates steady during the quarter, concerns about the economic outlook, including inflationary pressures, continued to weigh on the actions taken by central banks globally with respect to policy interest rates.

[6] See PRA Consultation Paper CP5/26, March 2026

[7] See PRA Policy Statement PS14/25, July 2025 and PRA/FCA Regulatory Initiatives Grid, May 2026

[8] See PRA Low Impact Amendment LIAC01/25, July 2025

[9] See PRA Policy Statement PS16/26, July 2026

[10] Financial Stability in Focus: The Bank Capital Framework

Attestation

To the best of our knowledge, we confirm that we have taken all reasonable measures to ensure that the information included in this disclosure complies with Section 4 of the CRR disclosure requirements as set out in the PRA Rulebook and has been prepared in accordance with formal policies and internal processes, systems and controls agreed at the management body level.

Petra Monteiro
Chief Financial Officer

Lesley Steele
Chief Risk Officer

Capital Framework

Capital Structure

For regulatory capital purposes, GSGUK'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 CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital and Total capital ratio requirements (collectively the Pillar 1 capital requirements) are supplemented by:

- A capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of RWAs, consisting entirely of capital that qualifies as CET1 capital.
- A countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% of RWAs (and also consisting entirely of CET1 capital) 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 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 or decrease.
- 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. 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 GSI and GSIB should hold at all times.

The PRA also defines the forward-looking capital requirements which represent 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, 2026, all of GSGUK's regulated subsidiaries had capital levels in excess of their minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Key Metrics

The table below represents an overview of the prudential regulatory positions as measured by key regulatory metrics for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as at June 30, 2026, March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025, September 30, 2025 and June 30, 2025.

Table 1: Key metric template

$ in millions		As of June 2026			As of March 2026			As of December 2025			As of September 2025			As of June 2025		
		GSGUK	GSI	GSIB	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB
	Available own funds (amounts)															
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	$ 41,067	$ 36,120	$ 5,063	$ 40,187	$ 35,042	$ 4,992	$ 39,618	$ 34,442	$ 4,945	$ 37,895	$ 33,196	$ 4,385	$ 38,160	$ 33,500	$ 4,325
2	Tier 1 capital	$ 51,067	$ 46,120	$ 5,063	$ 46,687	$ 41,542	$ 4,992	$ 45,118	$ 39,942	$ 4,945	$ 43,395	$ 38,696	$ 4,385	$ 43,660	$ 39,000	$ 4,325
3	Total capital	$ 61,105	$ 54,707	$ 6,094	$ 56,439	$ 50,192	$ 5,835	$ 54,721	$ 48,419	$ 5,771	$ 51,398	$ 45,573	$ 5,211	$ 51,663	$ 45,877	$ 5,151
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts															
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	$ 337,468	$ 314,793	$ 21,883	$ 315,675	$ 294,064	$ 21,059	$ 323,074	$ 302,962	$ 19,936	$ 329,840	$ 309,502	$ 20,322	$ 309,999	$ 288,835	$ 20,423
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)															
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	12.17%	11.47%	23.14%	12.73%	11.92%	23.71%	12.26%	11.37%	24.81%	11.49%	10.73%	21.58%	12.31%	11.60%	21.18%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.13%	14.65%	23.14%	14.79%	14.13%	23.71%	13.97%	13.18%	24.81%	13.16%	12.50%	21.58%	14.08%	13.50%	21.18%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	18.11%	17.38%	27.85%	17.88%	17.07%	27.71%	16.94%	15.98%	28.96%	15.58%	14.72%	25.64%	16.67%	15.88%	25.22%
	Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)															
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	1.19%	1.37%	3.85%	1.19%	1.37%	3.85%	1.19%	1.37%	3.85%	1.19%	1.37%	3.85%	1.19%	1.37%	3.85%
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	1.58%	1.82%	5.14%	1.59%	1.82%	5.14%	1.59%	1.82%	5.14%	1.59%	1.82%	5.14%	1.59%	1.83%	5.14%
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	2.11%	2.43%	6.85%	2.12%	2.43%	6.85%	2.12%	2.43%	6.85%	2.11%	2.43%	6.85%	2.12%	2.43%	6.85%
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.11%	10.43%	14.85%	10.12%	10.43%	14.85%	10.12%	10.43%	14.85%	10.11%	10.43%	14.85%	10.12%	10.43%	14.85%
	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%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	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 (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.71%	0.63%	1.32%	0.69%	0.63%	1.13%	0.69%	0.62%	1.15%	0.79%	0.73%	1.16%	0.71%	0.66%	1.02%
UK 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
UK 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.21%	3.13%	3.82%	3.19%	3.13%	3.63%	3.19%	3.12%	3.65%	3.29%	3.23%	3.66%	3.21%	3.16%	3.52%
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13.33%	13.56%	18.67%	13.31%	13.56%	18.48%	13.31%	13.55%	18.50%	13.40%	13.66%	18.51%	13.33%	13.60%	18.37%

12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	6.48%	5.61%	12.00%	7.04%	6.05%	12.57%	6.38%	5.36%	13.66%	5.47%	4.30%	10.44%	6.49%	5.45%	10.04%
	Leverage ratio															
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	$ 1,105,514	$ 1,041,879	$ 66,175	$ 1,071,016	$ 983,262	$ 89,084	$ 948,986	$ 884,835	$ 58,928	$ 981,583	$ 917,178	$ 63,773	$ 934,729	$ 886,349	$ 49,191
14	Leverage ratio	4.62%	4.43%	7.65%	4.36%	4.22%	5.60%	4.75%	4.51%	8.39%	4.42%	4.22%	6.88%	4.67%	4.40%	8.79%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)															
UK 14a	Additional CET1 leverage ratio requirements (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
UK 14b	Additional AT1 leverage ratio requirements (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
UK 14c	Additional T2 leverage ratio requirements (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
UK 14d	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
UK 14e	Applicable leverage buffer	0.20%	0.20%	0.50%	0.20%	0.20%	0.40%	0.20%	0.20%	0.40%	0.30%	0.30%	0.40%	0.20%	0.20%	0.40%
UK 14f	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.45%	3.45%	3.75%	3.45%	3.45%	3.65%	3.45%	3.45%	3.65%	3.55%	3.55%	3.65%	3.45%	3.45%	3.65%

Notes:

- GSGUK and GSI CET1 capital ratios have decreased due to an increase in RWAs.
- GSGUK and GSI Tier 1 and Total capital ratios have increased driven by the issuance of $3.5 billion of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) notes during the quarter ended June 30, 2026.
- GSIB CET1 and Tier 1 capital ratios have decreased primarily driven by a dividend of $0.3 billion and the Total capital ratio has increased due to a $0.2 billion Tier 2 capital injection during the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

Table 1: Key metric template (continued)

$ in millions		As of June 2026		As of March 2026		As of December 2025		As of September 2025		As of June 2025	
		GSGUK	DoLSub	GSGUK	DoLSub	GSGUK	DoLSub	GSGUK	DoLSub	GSGUK	DoLSub
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio										
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	$ 119,138	$ 115,267	$ 115,444		$ 113,488		$ 113,321		$ 112,765	
UK 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	$ 243,836	$ 261,584	$ 230,938		$ 221,150		$ 216,755		$ 213,341	
UK 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	$ 186,107	$ 197,478	$ 175,409		$ 165,572		$ 161,520		$ 158,094	
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	$ 61,352	$ 65,396	$ 58,379		$ 56,592		$ 55,968		$ 55,493	
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	194.61%	176.26%	198.26%		200.84%		202.90%		203.65%	
	Net Stable Funding Ratio										
18	Total available stable funding	$ 258,245	$ 290,928	$ 244,556		$ 232,253		$ 224,761		$ 223,800	
19	Total required stable funding	$ 219,359	$ 263,120	$ 202,978		$ 190,974		$ 184,040		$ 180,951	
20	NSFR ratio (%)	118.18%	110.57%	120.49%		121.69%		122.28%		123.76%	

Notes:

- Since June 2026, GSI and GSIB have managed liquidity on a combined basis under a PRA-approved Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (DoLSub). DoLSub disclosures currently represent spot values as of June 30, 2026, whereas GSGUK disclosures are based on a historical 12-month rolling average (LCR) and a 4-quarter average (NSFR). DoLSub disclosures will transition to the same 12-month rolling average as a history of calculations is created.
- As of June 2026, GSGUK spot liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 176.22% and spot net stable funding ratio (NSFR) was 110.96%. Additionally, DoLSub includes only GSI and GSIB entities, whereas GSGUK includes GSI, GSIB and other small entities within the Group.

Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities

Material subsidiaries of an overseas banking group at the consolidated level, such as GSGUK, are required to have sufficient own funds and eligible liabilities to meet the internal minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL).

As of June 30, 2026, GSGUK had own funds and eligible liabilities in excess of its internal MREL requirements.

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

Table 2: Own funds and eligible liabilities

$ in millions	**As of June 2026**
	GSGUK
Total own funds and eligible liabilities	**$ 81,180**
Total RWAs	337,468
Total own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of RWAs	24.06%
Leverage Exposure	1,105,514
Total own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of leverage exposure	7.34%
Excluded Liabilities per Article 72a(2) of CRR	1,164,226

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 2026**
	GSGUK
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	**$ 41,067**
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) before own funds and eligible liabilities adjustments	10,000
AT1 instruments not eligible to meet internal MREL	-
AT1 instruments eligible under the own funds and eligible liabilities framework	**$ 10,000**
Tier 2 capital (T2) before own funds and eligible liabilities adjustments	10,038
Amortised portion of T2 instruments where remaining maturity > 1 year	-
Other adjustments	-
T2 instruments eligible under the own funds and eligible liabilities framework	**$ 10,038**
Own funds and eligible liabilities arising from regulatory capital	**$ 61,105**
Eligible liabilities instruments subordinated to excluded liabilities	20,075
Own funds and eligible liabilities instruments arising from non-regulatory capital instruments before adjustments	**$ 20,075**
Own funds and eligible liabilities instruments before deductions	**$ 81,180**
Deduction of investments in other own funds and eligible liabilities	-
Other adjustments to internal own funds and eligible liabilities	-
Own funds and eligible liabilities instruments after deductions	**$ 81,180**
Total RWAs	337,468
Leverage exposure measure	1,105,514
Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of total RWAs	**24.06%**
Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of leverage exposure	**7.34%**
CET1 (as a percentage of total RWAs) available after meeting minimum capital requirements and MREL	7.47%
Institution-specific combined buffer requirement	3.21%
Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%
Of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.71%

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 2026**
						GSGUK
	(most junior)				(most senior)	
Description of creditor ranking	**Ordinary Shares[1]**	**AT1 Instruments**	**Tier 2 Preference Shares**	**Tier 2 Subordinated Loans**	**Senior Loans**	**Total**
Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation	**$ 2,135**	**$ 10,000**	**$ 2,300**	**$ 7,738**	**$ 20,075**	**$ 42,248**
Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities	2,135	10,000	2,300	7,738	20,075	**42,248**
Eligible as own funds and eligible liabilities	2,135	10,000	2,300	7,738	20,075	**42,248**
with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	-	-	5,051	**5,051**
with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	2,300	7,738	15,024	**25,062**
with residual maturity ≥ 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
perpetual securities	2,135	10,000	-	-	-	**12,135**

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, 2026 and March 31, 2026. Minimum capital requirements represent 8% of RWAs.

Table 5: Overview of RWAs

GSGUK

$ in millions

		RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
		June 2026	March 2026	
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**$ 52,963**	**$ 47,168**	**$ 4,237**
2	Of which the standardised approach	4,415	3,331	353
UK 4a	Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach	371	347	30
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	48,177	43,490	3,854
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**$ 153,092**	**$ 142,672**	**$ 12,247**
7	Of which the standardised approach	14,052	13,124	1,124
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	107,002	97,744	8,560
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	813	829	65
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment – CVA	23,680	22,931	1,894
9	Of which other CCR	7,545	8,044	604
15	**Settlement risk**	**$ 234**	**$ 443**	**$ 19**
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	**$ 446**	**$ 433**	**$ 36**
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	70	74	6
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	285	279	23
UK 19a	Of which 1250%/deduction	91	80	7
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)**	**$ 105,147**	**$ 99,373**	**$ 8,411**
21	Of which the standardised approach	40,491	36,258	3,239
22	Of which IMA	64,656	63,115	5,172
UK 22a	**Large exposures**	**-**	**-**	**-**
23	**Operational risk**	**$ 25,586**	**$ 25,586**	**$ 2,047**
UK 23b	Of which standardised approach	25,586	25,586	2,047
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**$ 2,078**	**$ 1,703**	**$ 166**
29	**Total**	**$ 337,468**	**$ 315,675**	**$ 26,997**

GSGUK's risk-weighted assets increased from $316 billion in March 2026 to $337 billion in June 2026. The increase in RWAs is driven by an increase in credit, counterparty credit and market RWAs:

- GSGUK's credit RWAs (excluding CCR) increased from $47 billion in March 2026 to $53 billion in June 2026, driven by increased on-balance-sheet exposures.
- GSGUK's CCR RWAs increased from $143 billion in March 2026 to $153 billion in June 2026, primarily driven by increased derivative exposures over the quarter.
- GSGUK's market RWAs under standardised approach increased from $36 billion in March 2026 to $40 billion in June 2026, driven by increased debt exposures.

GSI

$ in millions

		RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
		June 2026	March 2026	
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**$ 38,407**	**$ 33,521**	**$ 3,073**
2	Of which the standardised approach	3,448	1,604	276
UK 4a	Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach	371	347	30
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	34,588	31,570	2,767
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**$ 152,417**	**$ 141,878**	**$ 12,193**
7	Of which the standardised approach	13,318	12,383	1,065
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	107,410	98,051	8,593
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	813	829	65
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment – CVA	23,351	22,591	1,868
9	Of which other CCR	7,525	8,024	602
15	**Settlement risk**	**$ 234**	**$ 443**	**$ 19**
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)**	**$ 99,626**	**$ 94,113**	**$ 7,970**
21	Of which the standardised approach	34,970	30,998	2,798
22	Of which IMA	64,656	63,115	5,172
UK 22a	**Large exposures**	**-**	**-**	**-**
23	**Operational risk**	**$ 24,109**	**$ 24,109**	**$ 1,929**
UK 23b	Of which standardised approach	24,109	24,109	1,929
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**$ 1,918**	**$ 1,498**	**$ 153**
29	**Total**	**$ 314,793**	**$ 294,064**	**$ 25,184**

GSIB

$ in millions

		RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
		June 2026	March 2026	
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**$ 14,563**	**$ 13,938**	**$ 1,165**
2	Of which the standardised approach	831	782	66
UK 4a	Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach	0	0	0
5	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	13,732	13,156	1,099
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**$ 933**	**$ 969**	**$ 75**
7	Of which the standardised approach	542	544	43
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	324	349	26
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	0	0	0
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment – CVA	47	56	4
9	Of which other CCR	20	20	2
15	**Settlement risk**	**-**	**-**	**-**
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	**$ 428**	**$ 401**	**$ 34**
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	69	70	5
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	270	272	22
UK 19a	Of which 1250%/deduction	89	59	7
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)**	**$ 4,519**	**$ 4,311**	**$ 362**
21	Of which the standardised approach	4,519	4,311	362
22	Of which IMA	-	-	-
UK 22a	**Large exposures**	**-**	**-**	**-**
23	**Operational risk**	**$ 1,440**	**$ 1,440**	**$ 115**
UK 23b	Of which standardised approach	1,440	1,440	115
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**$ 160**	**$ 205**	**$ 13**
29	**Total**	**$ 21,883**	**$ 21,059**	**$ 1,751**

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/ listed derivatives and loans and lending commitments. Credit risk also comes from cash placed with banks, securities financing transactions (SFTs) (i.e., resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and lending activities) and customer and other receivables and other assets. 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.

Credit Risk, which is part of the second line of defence and reports to the firm's chief risk officer (CRO), has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing credit risk by providing firmwide review and challenge across the firm's global businesses. GSGUK's framework for managing credit risk is consistent with and 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
- Maximising recovery through active workout and restructuring of claims.

The firm also performs credit analysis, which incorporates initial and ongoing evaluations of the counterparties. A credit review is an independent analysis of the capacity and willingness of our counterparties to meet their financial obligations, resulting in an internal credit rating (ICR). The determination of ICRs also incorporates the assumptions with respect to the nature of and outlook for the counterparty's industry and the economic environment. For collateralised loans, the company also takes into consideration collateral received or other credit support arrangements when determining an ICR. Senior personnel, with expertise in specific industries, inspect and approve credit reviews and ICRs.

The firm's risk assessment process may also include, where applicable, reviewing certain key metrics, including, but not limited to, delinquency status, collateral value, 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, ICR, 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 SFTs, 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. The GSI and GSIB Board Risk Committee and the GSI and GSIB Risk Committee approve credit risk limits at the company-wide, business and product level, consistent with the company's risk appetite. Furthermore, the GSI and GSIB Risk Committee approves the framework

that governs the setting of credit risk sub-limits at the company level, which is delegated to Credit Risk (through delegated authority). 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.

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.

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 SFTs, see "Note 7. Derivatives and Hedging Activities" and "Note 11. Collateralized Agreements and Financings" in Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements (Unaudited)" 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 RWAs

Credit RWAs 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 ICR is assigned to each exposure class based on a creditworthiness review methodology determined by the Credit Risk department.

Credit exposures that do not qualify for the AIRB approach and for which Credit RWAs are calculated under the standardised approach are immaterial. This includes credit exposures to certain sovereigns and retail exposures that represent less than 5% of total credit RWAs. Under the standardised approach, nominated external credit assessment institutions (ECAI) ratings are used to determine risk weights for rated counterparties. GSGUK uses ratings published by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Fitch, Inc. (Fitch). In addition to these ECAIs, GSIB uses ratings published by ARC Ratings (ARC).

Exposure at Default. The exposure amount that is risk-weighted for regulatory capital calculations. For on-balance-sheet wholesale exposures, such as receivables and cash, exposure at default (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 (CCF) in accordance with Article 111 and 166 of the CRR.

For the measurement of substantially all counterparty credit exposure on OTC, cleared and listed derivatives and SFTs, 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 supervisory multiplier, alpha factor of 1.4.

The EAD detailed in the following tables represents the exposures used in computing capital requirements and is not a directly comparable metric to balance sheet amounts presented in the Financial Information of the company for the period ended June 30, 2026, due to differences in measurement methodology, counterparty netting and collateral offsets used.

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 Internal Ratings Based Approach. RWAs 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 ICR grades. For each ICR grade, over 5 years of historical empirical data are used to calculate a long-run average annual PD which is assigned to each counterparty with that credit rating grade.

Each ICR grade has external public rating agency equivalents. The scale that is employed for ICRs corresponds to that used by the major rating agencies and the ICRs, while arrived at independently of public ratings, are assigned using definitions of each ICR 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 ICRs 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 SFTs, 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 the model owners, model developers or model users. Models used for regulatory capital are independently validated and approved by Model Risk Management.

To assess the performance of the PD parameters used on a quarterly basis, the company performs a backtesting exercise which includes comparisons of realised annual default rates to the expected annual default rates modelled for each credit rating band.

The performance of the PD parameters used for regulatory capital calculations are assessed via backtesting which compares the predicted and realised probabilities of default.

The performance of the LGD parameters used for regulatory capital calculations are assessed by comparing the recovery rates following counterparty defaults to the recovery rates based on LGD parameters assigned to the corresponding exposures prior to default.

The performance of each IMM model used to quantify EAD is assessed quarterly via ongoing monitoring, where the IMM modelling assumptions, limitations and uncertainties are assessed, as well as via backtesting which compares 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 the outcome of these processes.

The following three tables present the methods used to calculate CCR RWAs and main parameters used within each method for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as of June 30, 2026.

Table 6: Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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)**	**$ 5,479**	**$ 7,980**		**1.4**	**$ 18,838**	**$ 18,838**	**$ 18,838**	**$ 14,052**
2	**IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)**			**$ 140,062**	**1.4**	**$ 1,195,116**	**$ 197,323**	**$ 197,323**	**$ 107,002**
2a	*Of which securities financing transactions netting sets*			57,884		896,123	81,598	81,598	25,818
2b	*Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*			82,178		298,993	115,725	115,725	81,184
6	**Total**					**$ 1,213,954**	**$ 216,161**	**$ 216,161**	**$ 121,054**

GSI

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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)**	**$ 4,836**	**$ 7,896**		**1.4**	**$ 17,820**	**$ 17,820**	**$ 17,820**	**$ 13,318**
2	**IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)**			**$ 140,730**	**1.4**	**$ 1,340,229**	**$ 199,129**	**$ 199,129**	**$ 107,410**
2a	*Of which securities financing transactions netting sets*			58,271		1,049,698	82,193	82,193	25,725
2b	*Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*			82,459		290,531	116,936	116,936	81,685
6	**Total**					**$ 1,358,049**	**$ 216,949**	**$ 216,949**	**$ 120,728**

GSIB

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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)**	**$ 582**	**$ 235**		**1.4**	**$ 1,144**	**$ 1,144**	**$ 1,144**	**$ 542**
2	**IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)**			**$ 19,700**	**1.4**	**$ 162,529**	**$ 27,376**	**$ 27,376**	**$ 324**
2a	*Of which securities financing transactions netting sets*			17,725		151,349	24,614	24,614	93
2b	*Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*			1,975		11,180	2,762	2,762	231
6	**Total**					**$ 163,673**	**$ 28,520**	**$ 28,520**	**$ 866**

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 United Kingdom European Market Infrastructure Regulation (U.K. EMIR). Such exposures may arise from OTC derivatives, exchange-traded derivatives, and SFTs, which are required to be risk-weighted at either 2% or 4% based on the specified criteria.

The following table presents GSGUK, GSI and GSIB's EAD after CRM and RWAs on exposures to central counterparties (CCPs) as of June 30, 2026.

Table 7: Exposures to CCPs

$ in millions							**As of June 2026**
		Exposure value			**RWA**		
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**	**GSGUK**	**GSI**	**GSIB**
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**				**$ 813**	**$ 813**	**$ 0**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	$ 5,118	$ 5,118	-	$ 104	$ 104	-
3	(i) OTC derivatives	1,118	1,118	-	22	22	-
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	3,473	3,473	-	71	71	-
5	(iii) SFTs	527	527	-	11	11	-
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	-	-			
8	Non-segregated initial margin	10,677	10,671	6	221	221	0
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	1,443	1,440	3	488	488	0
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**				**-**	**-**	**-**
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table presents GSGUK, GSI and GSIB's exposures subject to credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charges and corresponding RWAs as of June 30, 2026.

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

$ in millions							**As of June 2026**
		Exposure value			**RWAs**		
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**	**GSGUK**	**GSI**	**GSIB**
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	$ 94,980	$ 94,980	-	$ 13,561	$ 13,561	-
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)				2,792	2,792	-
3	(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)				10,769	10,769	-
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	9,899	9,642	62	10,119	9,790	47
UK4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk**	**$ 104,879**	**$ 104,622**	**$ 62**	**$ 23,680**	**$ 23,351**	**$ 47**

The following table presents a quarterly flow statement of the RWAs under the IMM for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as of June 30, 2026.

Table 9: RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM*

$ in millions				**As of June 2026**
		RWA amounts		
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
1	**RWA as at the end of the previous reporting period**	**$ 97,744**	**$ 98,051**	**$ 349**
2	Asset size	9,891	10,006	(39)
3	Credit quality of counterparties	(186)	(192)	6
7	Foreign exchange movements	(448)	(447)	(1)
8	Other	1	(8)	9
9	**RWA as at the end of the current reporting period**	**$ 107,002**	**$ 107,410**	**$ 324**

The following table presents a quarterly flow statement of the RWAs under the internal ratings based (IRB) approach for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as of June 30, 2026.

Table 10: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach*

$ in millions				**As of June 2026**
		RWA amounts		
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
1	**Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period**	**$ 43,490**	**$ 31,570**	**$ 13,156**
2	Asset size (+/-)	5,080	3,067	920
3	Asset quality (+/-)	(51)	(19)	(32)
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	108	153	(45)
8	Other (+/-)	(450)	(183)	(267)
9	**Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period**	**$ 48,177**	**$ 34,588**	**$ 13,732**

*Refer Table 5 "Overview of RWAs" for the commentary between March 31, 2026 and June 30, 2026.

Credit Risk Mitigation

To reduce credit exposures on derivatives and SFTs, 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 SFTs, 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 U.S. and E.U.), subject to haircuts as deemed appropriate by the Credit Risk function. Credit Risk performs ongoing collateral monitoring to ensure the firm maintains an appropriate quality and level of diversification of collateral.

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 to ensure that our credit exposures are appropriately collateralised.

As of June 2026, 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 or two-notch downgrade of our credit ratings are $76 million and $1,389 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 (Unaudited)" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. See "Note 11. Collateralized Agreements and Financings" in Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements (Unaudited)" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information about collateralised agreements and financings.

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. We may also seek to mitigate our credit risk using credit derivatives or participation agreements.

The following three tables present the GSGUK, GSI and GSIB net carrying values secured by different CRM techniques as of June 30, 2026.

Table 11: CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

GSGUK

$ in millions						As of June 2026
		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	$ 154,373	$ 342,861	$ 342,861	-	-
2	Debt securities	19,990	-	-	-	
3	**Total**	**$ 174,363**	**$ 342,861**	**$ 342,861**	**-**	-
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	49	26	26	-	-
5	*Of which defaulted*	49	26			

GSI

$ in millions						As of June 2026
		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	$ 149,733	$ 300,419	$ 300,419	-	-
2	Debt securities	8,525	-	-	-	
3	**Total**	**$ 158,258**	**$ 300,419**	**$ 300,419**	**-**	-
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	35	2	2	-	-
5	*Of which defaulted*	35	2			

GSIB

$ in millions						As of June 2026
		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	$ 6,755	$ 93,912	$ 93,912	-	-
2	Debt securities	11,397	-	-	-	
3	**Total**	**$ 18,152**	**$ 93,912**	**$ 93,912**	**-**	-
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	14	24	24	-	-
5	*Of which defaulted*	14	24			

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, 2026.

Table 12: IRB approach - Effect on the RWAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques

$ in millions						**As of June 2026**
	Pre-credit derivatives RWAs			**Actual RWAs**		
	GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**	**GSGUK**	**GSI**	**GSIB**
Exposures under AIRB	**$ 48,177**	**$ 34,588**	**$ 14,707**	**$ 48,177**	**$ 34,588**	**$ 13,732**
Central governments and central banks	2,961	2,831	130	2,961	2,831	130
Institutions	8,743	7,606	1,154	8,743	7,606	1,154
Corporates	**$ 36,473**	**$ 24,151**	**$ 13,423**	**$ 36,473**	**$ 24,151**	**$ 12,448**
of Corporates – which SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Corporates – Others	36,473	24,151	13,423	36,473	24,151	12,448
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	**$ 48,177**	**$ 34,588**	**$ 14,707**	**$ 48,177**	**$ 34,588**	**$ 13,732**

Credit Derivatives

We enter into credit derivative transactions primarily to facilitate client activity and to manage the credit risk associated with market-making, including to hedge counterparty exposures arising from OTC derivatives (intermediation activities).

We also use credit derivatives to hedge counterparty exposure associated with investing and financing activities. Some of these hedges qualify as CRMs for regulatory capital purposes using the PD and LGD substitution approach.

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 (Unaudited)" 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 (Unaudited)" 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, 2026.

Table 13: Credit derivatives exposures

$ in millions							**As of June 2026**
		Protection bought			**Protection sold**		
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**	**GSGUK**	**GSI**	**GSIB**
Notionals							
1	Single-name credit default swaps	$ 381,133	$ 380,878	$ 1,732	$ 398,104	$ 398,703	$ 596
2	Index credit default swaps	759,820	760,314	2,335	742,228	743,923	1,134
3	Total return swaps	1,613	1,613	-	2,287	2,287	-
4	Credit options	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other credit derivatives	365,475	368,828	277	284,750	284,750	565
6	**Total notionals**	**$ 1,508,041**	**$ 1,511,633**	**$ 4,344**	**$ 1,427,369**	**$ 1,429,663**	**$ 2,295**
Fair values							
7	Positive fair value (asset)	9,185	9,167	244	31,081	31,162	112
8	Negative fair value (liability)	(33,852)	(33,878)	(168)	(6,146)	(6,224)	(134)

Wrong-Way Risk

Wrong-Way Risk (WWR) arises when there is a significant positive correlation between the PD of a counterparty and our exposure to that counterparty (net of the market value of any collateral we receive). WWR is commonly categorised into two types: specific WWR and general WWR. We categorise exposure as specific WWR 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 WWR arises when there is a material positive correlation (MPC) between the PD 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 WWR, 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 WWR is mitigated using collateral agreements or increases to initial margin, where appropriate.

Credit Valuation Adjustment and Risk-Weighted Assets

RWAs for CVA address the risk of losses related to changes in CCR 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 CVAs 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:

Retail Exposures

As of June 30, 2026, 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 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, 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. For information on the firm's equity investments, including the equity investment commitments and information about transactions with affiliated funds, see "Note 8. Investments" and "Note 18. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees" and "Note 22. Transactions with Affiliated Funds" in Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements (Unaudited)" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Equity exposures held in GSGUK's banking book are included in the Credit RWAs within row 4a of Table 5 as of June 30, 2026.

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 the 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.

Loans that are deemed to be impaired are evaluated individually to estimate impairment provisions based on one of the following methods: (i) The present value of expected

future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, i.e. the probability weighted enterprise value (EV) method (for non-collateral dependent loans); (ii) The fair value of the underlying collateral (for collateral-dependent loans); and (iii) The loan's observable fair value market price. The applicability of these methods may differ based on the loan characteristics, such as product type, primary source of repayment, industry, or region.

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 (ECL) measured in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9, see "Impairment" in "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Information" in GSGUK's 2025 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 the 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, 2026, 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" section.

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 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 show our securitisation exposures in the non-trading book by type of exposure for GSGUK and GSIB as of June 30, 2026.

Table 14: Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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**	**$ 49**	**$ 49**	**$ 135**	**$ 135**	**-**	**-**	**$ 184**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,112**	**-**	**$ 1,112**
2	**Retail (total)**	**$ 49**	**$ 49**	**$ 135**	**$ 135**	**-**	**-**	**$ 184**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 237**	**-**	**$ 237**
3	residential mortgage	49	49	135	135	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	182
4	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 875**	**-**	**$ 875**
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581	-	581
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	294
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GSIB

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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**	**-**	**-**	**$ 115**	**$ 115**	**-**	**-**	**$ 115**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,112**	**-**	**$ 1,112**
2	**Retail (total)**	**-**	**-**	**$ 115**	**$ 115**	**-**	**-**	**$ 115**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 237**	**-**	**$ 237**
3	residential mortgage	-	-	115	115	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	182
4	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 875**	**-**	**$ 875**
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581	-	581
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	294
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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, 2026.

Table 15: Securitisation exposures in the trading book

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,153**	**$ 29,217**	**$ 30,370**
2	**Retail (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 242**	**-**	**$ 242**
3	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	-	242
4	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 911**	**$ 29,217**	**$ 30,128**
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	72	225
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	758	29,145	29,903
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GSI

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,153**	**$ 29,217**	**$ 30,370**
2	**Retail (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 242**	**-**	**$ 242**
3	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	-	242
4	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 911**	**$ 29,217**	**$ 30,128**
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	72	225
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	758	29,145	29,903
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Market Risk

Overview

Market risk is the risk of an adverse impact to the company's earnings due to changes in market conditions. The company employs a variety of risk measures, each described in respective sections below, to monitor market risk. 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 part of the second line of defence and reports to the firm's CRO, has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing market risk by providing firmwide review and challenge across the firm's global businesses. GSGUK's framework for managing market risk is consistent with and part of GS Group's framework.

Managers in revenue-producing units, Corporate Treasury and Market Risk discuss market information, positions and estimated loss scenarios on an ongoing basis. Managers in revenue-producing units and Corporate Treasury are accountable for managing risk within prescribed limits, both at the GS Group and the company level. 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.

The results are analysed by business and in aggregate, at both the GS Group and the entity level.

Risk Measures

The company 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, company 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 market risk section of the PRA Rulebook requires that the 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's 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: VaR, stressed VaR (SVaR), incremental risk charge (IRC), and comprehensive risk measure, 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. RWAs 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 (for covered positions), 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 one-day VaR by the square root of 10. Moreover, Regulatory VaR is multiplied by a scalar 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 16 presents our period end, maximum, minimum and average daily GSGUK and GSI 99% 10-day Regulatory VaR over the six-month period ended June 2026.

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 calculated 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 one-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 16 presents our period end, maximum, minimum and average weekly GSGUK and GSI 99% 10-day SVaR over the six-month period ended June 2026.

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 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 model uses a multi-factor 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 average liquidity horizon for GSI as of June 2026 was 3 months.

Table 16 presents our period end, maximum, minimum and average of the weekly GSGUK and GSI Incremental Risk measure over the six-month period ended June 2026.

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 exposure is based on the credit quality of the issuer 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).

As required under the CRR market risk regulatory capital rules, the comprehensive risk measures comprises a model-based measure, which is subject to a floor based on the minimum capital requirement of 8% of RWAs 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 16 presents the period end, maximum, minimum and average of the weekly GSGUK and GSI Comprehensive Risk Measure over the six-month period ended June 2026.

Table 16: IMA values for trading portfolios

$ in millions		As of June 2026	
		GSGUK	GSI
VaR (10 day 99%)			
1	Maximum value	414	414
2	Average value	267	267
3	Minimum value	181	181
4	Period end	286	286
SVaR (10 day 99%)			
5	Maximum value	960	960
6	Average value	763	763
7	Minimum value	571	571
8	Period end	792	792
IRC (99.9%)			
9	Maximum value	611	611
10	Average value	445	445
11	Minimum value	286	286
12	Period end	354	354
Comprehensive risk measure (99.9%)			
13	Maximum value	366	366
14	Average value	245	245
15	Minimum value	134	134
16	Period end	222	222

Table 17: Market risk under the internal model approach

The table below presents the capital requirements and RWAs under the IMA for market risk as of June 30, 2026.

$ in millions					As of June 2026
		RWAs		Capital requirements	
		GSGUK	GSI	GSGUK	GSI
1	**VaR** (higher of values a and b)	**$ 10,522**	**$ 10,522**	**$ 842**	**$ 842**
(a)	Previous day's VaR (VaRt-1)			286	286
(b)	Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaRavg)			842	842
2	**SVaR** (higher of values a and b)	**$ 30,015**	**$ 30,015**	**$ 2,401**	**$ 2,401**
(a)	Latest available SVaR (SVaRt-1))			792	792
(b)	Multiplication factor (ms) x average of previous 60 working days (sVaRavg)			2,401	2,401
3	**IRC** (higher of values a and b)	**$ 5,194**	**$ 5,194**	**$ 415**	**$ 415**
(a)	Most recent IRC measure			354	354
(b)	12 weeks average IRC measure			415	415
4	**Comprehensive risk measure** (higher of values a, b and c)	**$ 3,113**	**$ 3,113**	**$ 249**	**$ 249**
(a)	Most recent risk measure of comprehensive risk measure			222	222
(b)	12 weeks average of comprehensive risk measure			249	249
(c)	Comprehensive risk measure Floor			171	171
5	**Other**	**$ 15,812**	**$ 15,812**	**$ 1,265**	**$ 1,265**
6	**Total**	**$ 64,656**	**$ 64,656**	**$ 5,172**	**$ 5,172**

"Other" (row 5) in the table above includes RNIVs according to Article 101 of Directive 2013/36/EU.

Table 18: RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA

GSGUK

$ in millions								As of June 2026
		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total capital requirements
1	**RWAs at previous quarter end**	**$ 9,753**	**$ 28,040**	**$ 6,093**	**$ 4,383**	**$ 14,846**	**$ 63,115**	**$ 5,049**
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(6,144)	(19,532)	(517)	-	(8,308)	(34,501)	(2,760)
1b	***RWAs at the previous quarter-end***	**$ 3,609**	**$ 8,508**	**$ 5,576**	**$ 4,383**	**$ 6,538**	**$ 28,614**	**$ 2,289**
2	Movement in risk levels	(36)	1,392	(1,145)	(1,608)	1,009	(388)	(31)
3	Model updates/changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8a	***RWAs at the end of the reporting period***	**$ 3,573**	**$ 9,900**	**$ 4,431**	**$ 2,775**	**$ 7,547**	**$ 28,226**	**$ 2,258**
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	6,949	20,115	763	338	8,265	36,430	2,914
8	**RWAs at the end of the reporting period**	**$ 10,522**	**$ 30,015**	**$ 5,194**	**$ 3,113**	**$ 15,812**	**$ 64,656**	**$ 5,172**

GSI

$ in millions								As of June 2026
		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total capital requirements
1	**RWAs at previous quarter end**	**$ 9,753**	**$ 28,040**	**$ 6,093**	**$ 4,383**	**$ 14,846**	**$ 63,115**	**$ 5,049**
1a	*Regulatory adjustment*	(6,144)	(19,532)	(517)	-	(8,308)	(34,501)	(2,760)
1b	***RWAs at the previous quarter-end***	**$ 3,609**	**$ 8,508**	**$ 5,576**	**$ 4,383**	**$ 6,538**	**$ 28,614**	**$ 2,289**
2	Movement in risk levels	(36)	1,392	(1,145)	(1,608)	1,009	(388)	(31)
3	Model updates/changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8a	***RWAs at the end of the reporting period***	**$ 3,573**	**$ 9,900**	**$ 4,431**	**$ 2,775**	**$ 7,547**	**$ 28,226**	**$ 2,258**
8b	*Regulatory adjustment*	6,949	20,115	763	338	8,265	36,430	2,914
8	**RWAs at the end of the reporting period**	**$ 10,522**	**$ 30,015**	**$ 5,194**	**$ 3,113**	**$ 15,812**	**$ 64,656**	**$ 5,172**

Movement in risk levels (line 2 in Table 18) decreased by $0.4 billion driven by reduced exposure impacting comprehensive risk measure by $1.6 billion, decreased corporate exposure impacting IRC by $1.1 billion, partially offset by increased exposure impacting SVaR by $1.4 billion.

Model Review and Validation

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

These models are regularly reviewed and enhanced by the model owners, model developers or model users, in order to incorporate changes in the composition of positions included in market risk measures, as well as variations in market conditions. Prior to use in production, any changes to these models are subject to validation and approval by Model Risk Management.

Regulatory VaR Backtesting Results

As required by the CRR market risk regulatory 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.

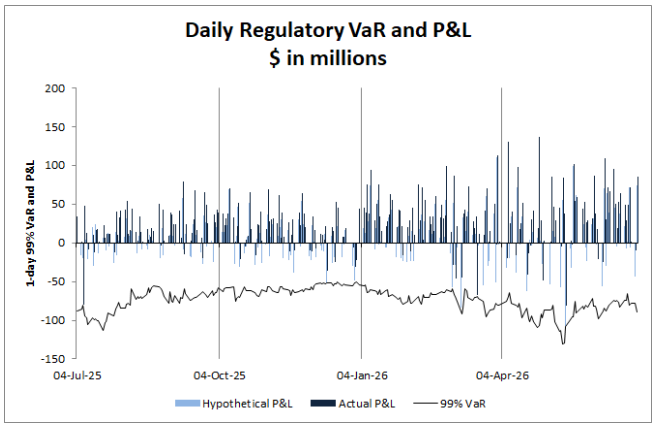
As defined in the CRR market risk regulatory capital rules, hypothetical net revenues for any given day represent the impact of that day's price variation on the value of positions held at the close of business the previous day. As a consequence, these results exclude certain revenues associated with 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 or actual losses observed on a single day did not exceed our 99% one-day Regulatory VaR during the twelve months preceding June 2026. As of June 2026, the backtesting multiplier for the GSI entity remained at 3. 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 table below presents our 99% one-day Regulatory VaR and hypothetical and actual P&L during the previous twelve months.

Table 19: Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/ losses

GSI



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

Number of reported excesses			
	Multiplier	**Hypothetical**	**Actual**
Entity Level			
Goldman Sachs International	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. 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. The results of our various stress tests are analysed together for risk management purposes.

For a detailed description of the firm's stress testing practices, see "Risk Management – Market Risk Management – Risk Measures – Stress Testing" 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 table below presents the components of RWAs under the standardised approach as of June 30, 2026.

Table 20: Market risk under the standardised approach

$ in millions				As of June 2026
			RWAs	
		GSGUK	GSI	GSIB
	Outright products			
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	$ 21,500	$ 17,427	$ 3,865
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	8,602	8,562	40
3	Foreign exchange risk	2,383	1,775	529
4	Commodity risk	1,816	1,101	-
	Options			
5	Simplified Approach	-	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	54	54	-
7	Scenario approach	1,178	1,093	85
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	4,958	4,958	-
9	**Total**	**$ 40,491**	**$ 34,970**	**$ 4,519**

Interest Rate Sensitivity

GSGUK'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.

GSGUK periodically evaluates 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 present value of banking book assets and liabilities, including hedges.

The GSI and GSIB Asset Liability Committees (ALCOs) and GSI and GSIB Risk Committees are the primary oversight bodies responsible for reviewing and managing IRRBB and overseeing the strategic implementation of risk management activities. The tables below show the changes in GSGUK, GSI and GSIB's EVE and NII sensitivities 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.

As of June 2026, we assume non-maturing deposit balances have a weighted average repricing duration of less than 1 year. Additionally, we assume balances attrite over a term of 10 years for EVE sensitivities.

Table 21: Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

GSGUK

$ in millions						
In reporting currency	**Δ Economic Value of Equity**		**Δ Net Interest Income***		**Tier 1 capital**	
Period	**June 2026**	**December 2025**	**June 2026**	**December 2025**	**June 2026**	**December 2025**
Parallel shock up	$ 188	$ 218	$ 47	$ (33)		
Parallel shock down	(460)	(517)	(34)	50		
Steepener shock	98	(26)				
Flattener shock	(144)	(67)				
Short rates shock up	(17)	67				
Short rates shock down	(58)	(197)				
Maximum	**$ (460)**	**$ (517)**	**$ (34)**	**$ (33)**		
Tier 1 capital					**$ 51,067**	**$ 45,118**

GSI

$ in millions						
In reporting currency	**Δ Economic Value of Equity**		**Δ Net Interest Income***		**Tier 1 capital**	
Period	**June 2026**	**December 2025**	**June 2026**	**December 2025**	**June 2026**	**December 2025**
Parallel shock up	$ 10	$ 43	$ (218)	$ (341)		
Parallel shock down	(83)	(112)	225	363		
Steepener shock	0	(106)				
Flattener shock	0	56				
Short rates shock up	5	64				
Short rates shock down	(38)	(155)				
Maximum	**$ (83)**	**$ (155)**	**$ (218)**	**$ (341)**		
Tier 1 capital					**$ 46,120**	**$ 39,942**

GSIB

$ in millions						
In reporting currency	**Δ Economic Value of Equity**		**Δ Net Interest Income***		**Tier 1 capital**	
Period	**June 2026**	**December 2025**	**June 2026**	**December 2025**	**June 2026**	**December 2025**
Parallel shock up	$ 154	$ 171	$ 248	$ 320		
Parallel shock down	(352)	(399)	(245)	(327)		
Steepener shock	82	66				
Flattener shock	(138)	(146)				
Short rates shock up	(21)	(23)				
Short rates shock down	(20)	(58)				
Maximum	**$ (352)**	**$ (399)**	**$ (245)**	**$ (327)**		
Tier 1 capital					**$ 5,063**	**$ 4,945**

*Projected NII sensitivity over the next 12 months uses a static (constant) balance sheet assumption.

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 company'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, that could occur for the company or third-party vendors.

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;
- Third-party risk, including vendor risk;
- Damage to physical assets;
- Internal fraud; and
- External fraud.

Operational Risk, which is part of the second line of defence and reports to the firm's CRO, has primary responsibility for developing and implementing a formalised framework for independently assessing, monitoring and managing operational risk to support review and challenge across the firm's global businesses, 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 the 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 company-wide policies and procedures, for operational risk events.

Top-down and bottom-up approaches are combined to manage and measure operational risk. From a top-down perspective, senior management assesses company-wide 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 and risk events to senior management.

The company seeks to maintain a comprehensive control framework designed to provide a well-controlled environment to minimise operational risks. The EMEA Compliance and Operational Risk Committee (ECORC) is responsible for overseeing compliance and operational risk for the company's business.

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

Policies have been established that require all employees and consultants to report and escalate operational risk events. When operational risk events are identified, 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 operational risk management framework has underlying processes and applications to capture, analyse, aggregate and report operational risk event data and key metrics. A key process within the operational risk management framework is the risk and control self-assessment (RCSA). This process consists of the identification and assessment of operational risks, on a forward-looking basis, taking into consideration the effectiveness of related key 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 company's operational risk exposure is measured using both statistical modelling and scenario analyses, which involve 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.

Model Review and Validation

The models used to measure operational risk exposure are independently validated and approved by Model Risk Management.

Capital Requirements

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

Table 22: Operational risk capital requirement

$ in millions	As of June 2026		
	GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
Standardised approach	**$ 2,047**	**$ 1,929**	**$ 115**

Liquidity Risk

Overview

GSGUK is subject to the liquidity requirements as set out in the CRR disclosure requirements 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 the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2026. Beginning in the second quarter of 2026, GSI and GSIB formed a Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (the DoLSub). The DoLSub allows GSI and GSIB to manage liquidity and funding on a combined basis as a single sub-group rather than at a standalone entity level.

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 (ALM), 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 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Corporate Treasury is responsible for GS Group's liquidity and its related risks, including developing and executing GS Group's liquidity and funding strategy and policies.

Liquidity Risk, which is part of the second line of defence and reports to the firm's CRO, has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing GS Group's liquidity risk by providing firmwide review and challenge across GS Group's global businesses. 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.

The GSI and GSIB Board Risk Committees approve the limits. Limits are reviewed frequently and amended, with required approvals, on a permanent and temporary basis, as appropriate, to reflect changing market or business conditions.

Limits are monitored by Corporate Treasury and Liquidity Risk. Liquidity Risk is responsible for identifying and escalating to senior management and/or the appropriate risk committee, on a timely basis, instances where limits have been exceeded.

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, 2026, was appropriate.

Compliance with Liquidity Requirements

The PRA Rulebook requires that a firm maintains a liquidity coverage ratio (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 High-Quality Liquid Assets (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 29 (lines 1 through 23) presents GSGUK's LCR in the format provided in the PRA guidelines on LCR Disclosure. Tables 23 through 28 present a supplemental breakdown of GSGUK's LCR components. Tables 29 and 30 present the disclosure template for GSGUK and DoLSub, respectively.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The liquidity standards require a firm to maintain an amount of 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 months average monthly LCR for the period ended June 30, 2026.

Table 23: Liquidity coverage ratio

$ in millions	**Twelve months ended June 2026**
	Average Weighted
Total high-quality liquid assets	$ 119,138
Net cash outflows	$ 61,352
Liquidity coverage ratio[1]	194.61%

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 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (CRR) Chapter of the PRA Rulebook as well as the additional requirements set by the PRA to cover Pillar 2 risks.

GSGUK's average monthly LCR for the trailing twelve-months period ended June 2026 was 194.61%. 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 23 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 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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 23 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 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Unsecured Net Cash Outflows

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

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

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 24).

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 24: Unsecured net cash outflows

$ in millions	Twelve Months ended June 2026	
	Average Unweighted	Average Weighted
Outflows		
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**$ 38,687**	**$ 5,978**
Stable deposits	0	0
Less stable deposits	38,336	5,978
Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**$ 45,698**	**$ 38,996**
Non-operational deposits	39,937	33,235
Unsecured debt	5,761	5,761
Inflows		
Inflows from fully performing exposures	$ 4,192	$ 1,302
Net unsecured cash outflows/(inflows)[1]	**$ 80,193**	**$ 43,672**

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 secured financing to our clients.

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 25).

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 25: Secured net cash outflows

$ in millions	Twelve months ended June 2026	
	Average Unweighted	Average Weighted
Outflows		
Secured wholesale funding		$ 65,311
Inflows		
Secured lending	587,648	164,965
Net secured cash outflows/ (inflows)[1]		**$ (99,654)**

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.

GSGUK is exposed to derivative risk through:

- **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 I, Item 1 "Financial Statements (Unaudited)" in the firm's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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 28). 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 26: Derivative net cash outflows

$ in millions	Twelve months ended June 2026	
	Average Unweighted	Average Weighted
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	$ 30,991	$ 23,157

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, commercial real estate financing, retail lending and other collateralised 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 27: Unfunded commitments net cash outflows

$ in millions	**Twelve months ended June 2026**	
	Average Unweighted	**Average Weighted**
Credit and liquidity facilities	$ 6,871	$ 3,168

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 28: Other net cash outflows

$ in millions	**Twelve months ended June 2026**	
	Average Unweighted	**Average Weighted**
Outflows	**$ 249,996**	**$ 107,226**
Other contractual obligations	112,979	9,952
Other contingent funding obligations	137,017	97,274
Inflows	**$ 19,840**	**$ 19,840**
Other cash inflows	19,840	19,840
Net other cash outflows/(inflows)[1]	**$ 230,156**	**$ 87,386**

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 29: 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 2025**	**December 2025**	**March 2026**	**June 2026**	**September 2025**	**December 2025**	**March 2026**	**June 2026**
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)**					**$ 113,321**	**$ 113,488**	**$ 115,444**	**$ 119,138**
CASH – OUTFLOWS									
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**	**35,673**	**36,640**	**38,043**	**38,687**	**5,523**	**5,666**	**5,879**	**5,978**
3	*Stable deposits*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	*Less stable deposits*	35,389	36,327	37,701	38,336	5,523	5,666	5,879	5,978
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding**	**41,240**	**41,651**	**42,739**	**45,698**	**34,447**	**35,212**	**36,398**	**38,996**
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)*	36,487	36,618	37,614	39,937	29,694	30,179	31,273	33,235
8	*Unsecured debt*	4,753	5,033	5,125	5,761	4,753	5,033	5,125	5,761
9	**Secured wholesale funding**					**57,282**	**58,728**	**61,006**	**65,311**
10	**Additional requirements**	**34,535**	**34,686**	**36,531**	**37,862**	**23,421**	**23,592**	**25,146**	**26,325**
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	28,334	28,221	29,817	30,991	20,843	20,872	22,150	23,157
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	6,201	6,465	6,714	6,871	2,578	2,720	2,996	3,168
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	**94,021**	**97,615**	**105,644**	**112,979**	**9,257**	**9,124**	**9,305**	**9,952**
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**	**126,226**	**127,848**	**132,780**	**137,017**	**86,825**	**88,828**	**93,204**	**97,274**
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**					**$ 216,755**	**$ 221,150**	**$ 230,938**	**$ 243,836**
CASH – INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	527,340	541,334	558,631	587,648	144,513	148,351	156,114	164,965
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	3,979	3,772	3,786	4,192	1,186	957	990	1,302
19	Other cash inflows	15,821	16,264	18,305	19,840	15,821	16,264	18,305	19,840
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**	**$ 547,140**	**$ 561,370**	**$ 580,722**	**$ 611,680**	**$ 161,520**	**$ 165,572**	**$ 175,409**	**$ 186,107**
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*	413,310	427,910	448,477	476,978	161,520	165,572	175,409	186,107
						TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE			
UK-21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER[1]**					**$ 113,321**	**$ 113,488**	**$ 115,444**	**$ 119,138**
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS[1]**					**$ 55,968**	**$ 56,592**	**$ 58,379**	**$ 61,352**
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)[2]**					**202.90%**	**200.84%**	**198.26%**	**194.61%**

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: DoLSub Liquidity coverage ratio summary

Scope of consolidation (Consolidated)		Total Unweighted Value (average)				Total Weighted Value (average)			
Currency and units ($ in millions)									
Period ended		September 2025	December 2025	March 2026	June 2026	September 2025	December 2025	March 2026	June 2026
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages					**1**				**1**
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**								**$ 115,267**
CASH – OUTFLOWS									0
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**				**39,163**				**6,026**
3	*Stable deposits*				0				0
4	*Less stable deposits*				38,803				6,026
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding**				**50,403**				**42,291**
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*				0				0
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*				44,224				36,112
8	*Unsecured debt*				6,179				6,179
9	**Secured wholesale funding**								**72,873**
10	**Additional requirements**				**40,904**				**29,623**
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*				34,240				26,669
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*				0				0
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*				6,664				2,954
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**				**130,385**				**9,980**
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**				**141,291**				**100,791**
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**								**$ 261,584**
CASH – INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)				622,263				173,075
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures				7,827				4,244
19	Other cash inflows				20,159				20,159
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
UK-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)								0
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**				**$ 650,249**				**$ 197,478**
UK-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*				0				0
UK-20b	*Inflows Subject to 90% Cap*				0				0
UK-20c	*Inflows Subject to 75% Cap*				511,223				197,478
UK-21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER[1]**								**$ 115,267**
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS[1]**								**$ 65,396**
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)[2]**								**176.26%**

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. Since June 2026, GSI and GSIB have managed liquidity on a combined basis under a PRA-approved Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (DoLSub). DoLSub disclosures represent spot values as of June 30, 2026, whereas GSGUK disclosures are based on a historical 12-month rolling average (LCR). Additionally, DoLSub includes GSI and GSIB entities only, whereas GSGUK includes GSI, GSIB, and other small entities within the GSGUK group.

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is designed to promote medium and long-term stable funding of the assets and off-balance-sheet activities over a one-year time horizon.

The NSFR is defined as the regulatory measurement of the company's available stable funding (ASF) against its asset funding needs, or required stable funding (RSF), over a one-year time horizon.

The ASF is calculated as the sum of carrying values of the company's liabilities and regulatory capital, each multiplied by a standardised weighting ranging from zero to 100 percent to reflect the relative stability of such liabilities and capital over a one-year time horizon.

The RSF is calculated as: (1) the sum of the carrying value of assets, each multiplied by a standardised weight ranging from zero to 100 percent to reflect the relative need for funding over a one-year time horizon based on the liquidity characteristics of the asset, plus (2) RSF amounts based on the company's committed facilities and derivative exposures.

The Liquidity Parts (CRR) of the PRA Rulebook require that a company maintains an NSFR that is no less than 100 percent. The company has been subject to the applicable PRA NSFR requirement in the UK, which became effective in January 2022. The company is required to disclose an NSFR ratio that is calculated as an average of four quarter end values. See Table 31 and 32 for more detail of GSGUK's and DoLSub's NSFR disclosures templates respectively.

Table 31: GSGUK Net stable funding ratio summary

$ in millions		As of June 2026				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	$ 48,129	-	-	$ 9,349	$ 57,478
2	Own funds	48,129	-	-	9,349	57,478
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		36,027	2,537	14	34,722
5	Stable deposits		-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits		36,027	2,537	14	34,722
7	Wholesale funding:		183,956	34,730	135,752	166,045
8	Operational deposits		-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding		183,956	34,730	135,752	166,045
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	207,477	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		207,477	-	-	-
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**$ 258,245**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					5,187
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		3,252	-	-	1,626
17	Performing loans and securities:		322,646	13,143	119,350	134,136
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		124,666	1,627	327	3,137
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		185,136	6,307	14,783	30,750
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		4,680	391	2,794	4,939
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		22	103	437	434
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		8,142	4,715	101,009	94,876
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		90,550	3	62,507	74,310
27	Physical traded commodities				664	564
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		3,770	-	54,788	49,775
29	NSFR derivative assets		13,273			13,273
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		72,709			3,635
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		798	3	7,055	7,063
32	Off-balance sheet items		306,630	2,402	2,039	4,100
33	**Total RSF**					**$ 219,359**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)[1]**					**118.18%**

1. The ratio reported is calculated as the average of the quarter-end NSFR for the preceding four quarters and may not equal the calculation of the ratio using the component amounts reported in ASF and RSF.

$ in millions		As of March 2026				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	$ 46,468	-	-	$ 8,840	$ 55,308
2	Own funds	46,468	-	-	8,840	55,308
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		36,311	1,872	5	34,370
5	Stable deposits		-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits		36,311	1,872	5	34,370
7	Wholesale funding:		175,977	31,069	127,711	154,878
8	Operational deposits		-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding		175,977	31,069	127,711	154,878
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:		195,122	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities					
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		195,122	-	-	-
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**$ 244,556**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					4,764
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		3,038	-	-	1,519
17	Performing loans and securities:		306,890	14,962	107,959	124,017
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		121,266	1,345	184	2,186
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		173,392	8,132	14,869	31,718
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		5,052	297	2,927	5,195
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		16	86	452	435
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		7,164	5,102	89,527	84,483
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		77,502	3	58,698	68,836
27	Physical traded commodities				721	613
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		3,477	-	52,026	47,178
29	NSFR derivative assets		12,011			12,011
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		60,951			3,047
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,063	3	5,951	5,987
32	Off-balance sheet items		293,531	2,368	2,052	3,842
33	**Total RSF**					**$ 202,978**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)[1]**					**120.49%**

1. The ratio reported is calculated as the average of the quarter-end NSFR for the preceding four quarters and may not equal the calculation of the ratio using the component amounts reported in ASF and RSF.

$ in millions		As of December 2025				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	$ 45,676	-	-	$ 8,403	$ 54,079
2	Own funds	45,676	-	-	8,403	54,079
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		35,894	1,104	5	33,302
5	Stable deposits		-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits		35,894	1,104	5	33,302
7	Wholesale funding:		168,444	30,260	119,496	144,872
8	Operational deposits		-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding		168,444	30,260	119,496	144,872
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	184,083	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		184,083	-	-	-
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**$ 232,253**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					4,088
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		2,510	-	-	1,255
17	Performing loans and securities:		288,373	17,103	99,794	117,464
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		115,854	1,267	80	2,330
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		160,967	9,898	14,782	31,639
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		5,369	319	2,717	5,214
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		10	71	476	445
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		6,173	5,548	81,739	77,836
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		70,493	3	55,267	64,559
27	Physical traded commodities				724	616
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		3,094	-	50,605	45,644
29	NSFR derivative assets		11,565			11,565
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		54,444			2,722
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,390	3	3,938	4,012
32	Off-balance sheet items		278,662	2,185	2,112	3,608
33	**Total RSF**					**$ 190,974**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)[1]**					**121.69%**

1. The ratio reported is calculated as the average of the quarter-end NSFR for the preceding four quarters and may not equal the calculation of the ratio using the component amounts reported in ASF and RSF.

$ in millions		As of September 2025				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	$ 45,127	-	-	$ 8,003	$ 53,130
2	Own funds	45,127	-	-	8,003	53,130
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		35,211	646	5	32,276
5	Stable deposits		-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits		35,211	646	5	32,276
7	Wholesale funding:		162,611	27,070	115,914	139,355
8	Operational deposits		-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding		162,611	27,070	115,914	139,355
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	-	176,913	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		176,913	-	-	-
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**$ 224,761**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					3,869
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		2,524	-	-	1,262
17	Performing loans and securities:		270,535	18,566	94,931	113,187
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		108,687	1,512	171	2,583
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		151,390	11,362	15,538	32,424
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		5,631	432	2,565	5,275
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		7	65	475	440
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		4,820	5,195	76,182	72,465
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		65,110	2	54,447	62,374
27	Physical traded commodities				715	608
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		3,154	-	49,963	45,150
29	NSFR derivative assets		10,243			10,243
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		50,110			2,505
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		1,603	2	3,769	3,868
32	Off-balance sheet items		265,367	2,124	2,281	3,348
33	**Total RSF**					**$ 184,040**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)[1]**					**122.28%**

1. The ratio reported is calculated as the average of the quarter-end NSFR for the preceding four quarters and may not equal the calculation of the ratio using the component amounts reported in ASF and RSF.

Table 32: DoLSub Net stable funding ratio summary[1]

$ in millions		**As of June 2026**				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				**Weighted value**
		No maturity	**< 6 months**	**6 months to < 1yr**	**≥ 1yr**	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	$ 52,220	-	-	$ 9,618	$ 61,838
2	Own funds	52,220	-	-	9,618	61,838
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits		36,031	3,136	53	35,303
5	Stable deposits		-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits		36,031	3,136	53	35,303
7	Wholesale funding:		196,964	42,610	157,722	193,787
8	Operational deposits		-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding		196,964	42,610	157,722	193,787
10	Interdependent liabilities		-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:		242,213	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities					
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		242,213	-	-	-
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**					**$ 290,928**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					6,603
UK-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool		-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		3,759	-	-	1,880
17	Performing loans and securities:		345,807	13,481	148,766	162,945
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		136,856	3,066	571	5,804
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		198,760	5,719	22,558	39,440
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		4,130	599	2,751	4,731
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		35	139	268	315
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	-	-
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		6,026	3,958	122,618	112,655
25	Interdependent assets		-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		124,235	0	71,796	87,691
27	Physical traded commodities				1	1
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		4,083	-	65,506	59,151
29	NSFR derivative assets		17,061			17,061
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		102,379			5,119
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		712	0	6,289	6,359
32	Off-balance sheet items		321,204	1,755	1,887	4,001
33	**Total RSF**					**$ 263,120**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**110.57%**

1. Since June 2026, GSI and GSIB have managed liquidity on a combined basis under a PRA-approved Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (DoLSub). DoLSub disclosures represent spot values as of June 30, 2026, whereas GSGUK disclosures are based on a 4-quarter average (NSFR). Additionally, DoLSub includes GSI and GSIB entities only, whereas GSGUK includes GSI, GSIB, and other small entities within the GSGUK group.

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, SFTs, commitments and guarantees), less Tier 1 capital deductions.

The framework sets a minimum leverage ratio requirement at 3.25% and additional leverage ratio buffers. Three-quarters of the minimum requirement must be met with CET1 capital instruments.

The table below presents a breakdown of the leverage ratio for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as of June 30, 2026, as per the current framework.

Table 33: Leverage ratio

$ in millions			As of June 2026
	GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
Tier 1 Capital	$ 51,067	$ 46,120	$ 5,063
Leverage Ratio Exposure	$ 1,105,514	$ 1,041,879	$ 66,175
Leverage Ratio	**4.62%**	**4.43%**	**7.65%**

The following tables present further information on the leverage ratio. Table 34 reconciles the exposure measure to the balance sheets of GSGUK, GSI and GSIB. Table 35 breaks down the exposures from on-balance-sheet assets by trading and banking book. Table 36 gives further details on the adjustments and drivers of the leverage ratio.

Table 34: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

$ in millions				As of June 2026
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	$ 1,526,647	$ 1,473,812	$ 117,521
4	(Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks)	(15,129)	(14,620)	(509)
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(387,285)	(390,627)	(2,001)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	36,183	36,521	395
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	24,958	19,520	5,438
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced tier 1 capital (leverage))	-	-	-
UK-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	-	(3,552)	(54,155)
12	Other adjustments	(79,860)	(79,175)	(514)
13	**Total exposure measure**	**$ 1,105,514**	**$ 1,041,879**	**$ 66,175**

Table 35: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

$ in millions				As of June 2026
		Leverage ratio exposures		
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
UK-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**$ 348,257**	**$ 324,082**	**$ 26,417**
UK-2	Trading book exposures	$ 263,057	$ 263,005	$ 3,078
UK-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	$ 85,200	$ 61,077	$ 23,339
UK-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	37,849	25,912	11,937
UK-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	-	-	-
UK-7	Institutions	26,854	24,654	2,159
UK-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	307	-	278
UK-9	Retail exposures	142	-	103
UK-10	Corporates	18,069	10,367	7,169
UK-11	Exposures in default	428	38	390
UK-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	1,551	106	1,303

Table 36: Leverage ratio common disclosure

$ in millions		Leverage ratio exposures					
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**	**GSGUK**	**GSI**	**GSIB**
		As of June 2026			**As of December 2025**		
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)							
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	$ 412,308	$ 388,480	$ 51,347	$ 293,346	$ 263,624	$ 51,256
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(70,715)	(70,337)	(378)	(30,949)	(35,155)	(302)
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage))	(2,481)	(2,352)	(152)	(2,081)	(1,927)	(109)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**$ 339,112**	**$ 315,791**	**$ 50,817**	**$ 260,316**	**$ 226,542**	**$ 50,845**
Derivative exposures							
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	101,454	100,571	991	101,612	100,712	929
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	202,263	203,742	1,915	187,170	188,398	2,425
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	1,512,053	1,509,741	2,312	1,352,929	1,351,354	1,575
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(1,426,785)	(1,424,853)	(1,932)	(1,282,422)	(1,281,183)	(1,239)
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**$ 388,985**	**$ 389,201**	**$ 3,286**	**$ 359,289**	**$ 359,281**	**$ 3,690**
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures							
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	526,602	529,967	82,377	426,516	418,546	59,912
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(189,177)	(225,750)	(20,653)	(143,545)	(164,262)	(3,451)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	36,183	36,521	395	31,879	32,480	147
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**$ 373,608**	**$ 340,738**	**$ 62,119**	**$ 314,850**	**$ 286,764**	**$ 56,608**
Other off-balance sheet exposures							
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	29,206	15,850	13,356	34,733	20,754	13,979
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(10,268)	(1,529)	(8,739)	(9,562)	(175)	(9,387)
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**$ 18,938**	**$ 14,321**	**$ 4,617**	**$ 25,171**	**$ 20,579**	**$ 4,592**
Excluded exposures							
UK-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	-	(3,552)	(54,155)	-	(5,620)	(48,878)
UK-22k	**(Total exempted exposures)**	**-**	**$ (3,552)**	**$ (54,155)**	**-**	**$ (5,620)**	**$ (48,878)**
Capital and total exposure measure							
23	**Tier 1 capital (leverage)**	**$ 51,067**	**$ 46,120**	**$ 5,063**	**$ 45,118**	**$ 39,942**	**$ 4,945**
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	1,120,643	1,056,499	66,684	959,626	887,546	66,857
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	(15,129)	(14,620)	(509)	(10,640)	(2,711)	(7,929)
UK-24b	**Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks**	**$ 1,105,514**	**$ 1,041,879**	**$ 66,175**	**$ 948,986**	**$ 884,835**	**$ 58,928**
Leverage ratio							
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.62%	4.43%	7.65%	4.75%	4.51%	8.39%
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.62%	4.43%	7.65%	4.75%	4.51%	8.39%
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 (%)	4.62%	4.43%	7.65%	4.75%	4.51%	8.39%
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.56%	4.37%	7.59%	4.70%	4.50%	7.40%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%

GSGUK's leverage ratio decreased from 4.75% in December 2025 to 4.62% in June 2026 primarily driven by an increase in on-balance-sheet exposures mainly within cash inventory.

Table 37: Leverage ratio common disclosure

$ in millions		Leverage ratio exposures					
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**	**GSGUK**	**GSI**	**GSIB**
		As of June 2026			**As of March 2026**		
Capital and total exposure measure							
UK-24b	**Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks**	**$ 1,105,514**	**$ 1,041,879**	**$ 66,175**	**$ 1,071,016**	**$ 983,262**	**$ 89,084**
Leverage ratio							
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.62%	4.43%	7.65%	4.36%	4.22%	5.60%
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	4.62%	4.43%	7.65%	4.36%	4.22%	5.60%
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	4.56%	4.37%	7.59%	4.34%	4.20%	5.54%
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - leverage ratio buffers							
27	Leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.20%	0.20%	0.50%	0.20%	0.20%	0.40%
UK-27b	Of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.20%	0.20%	0.50%	0.20%	0.20%	0.40%
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - disclosure of mean values							
UK-31	Average total exposure measure including claims on central banks	$ 1,139,873	$ 1,057,690	$ 83,057	$ 1,039,390	$ 966,907	$ 76,163
UK-32	Average total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	$ 1,129,896	$ 1,048,379	$ 82,392	$ 1,032,416	$ 960,888	$ 75,209
UK-33	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks	4.26%	4.10%	5.97%	4.32%	4.12%	6.01%
UK-34	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks	4.30%	4.14%	6.01%	4.35%	4.15%	6.09%

GSGUK's leverage ratio increased from 4.36% in March 2026 to 4.62% in June 2026 primarily driven by the issuance of $3.5 billion of AT1 notes during the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

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 PRA requires firms to identify, manage and report contingent leverage risk[1]. In addition, PRA expects firms to assess contingent leverage risk as part of ICAAP.

The GSI and GSIB ALCOs are the primary governance committees for the management of the U.K. material subsidiaries' balance sheets.

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

- Regular 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, chief financial officers (CFOs), chief executive officers (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.
- Balance sheet management and governance of the GSI, GSIB, GSGUK balance sheet and liquidity provide the basis for managing the on-balance-sheet asset components of the leverage ratio.
- 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.
- All new business activities are assessed for any impact or potential impact the new activity will have on leverage ratios and in certain circumstances limits will be applied.

[1] See PRA Policy Statement PS5/23, May 2023

Capital Adequacy

Overview

Capital adequacy is of critical importance to us. The company 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 the capital planning and stress testing process, 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

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

Own Funds Template

The table below presents further information on the detailed capital position of GSGUK, GSI and GSIB as at June 30, 2026.

Table 38: UK CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

$ in millions				As of June 2026
			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	39,763	30,749	3,092
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(469)	(336)	(180)
UK-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	2,024	2,152	147
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**$ 43,841**	**$ 38,731**	**$ 5,216**
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(701)	(685)	(16)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(409)	(408)	(1)
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)	-	-	-
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	(1,508)	(1,378)	(140)
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	144	105	4
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-	-	-
27a	Other regulatory adjustments to CET1 capital (including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant)	(300)	(245)	-
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**$ (2,774)**	**$ (2,611)**	**$ (153)**
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**$ 41,067**	**$ 36,120**	**$ 5,063**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments				
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	10,000	10,000	-
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	10,000	10,000	-
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**$ 10,000**	**$ 10,000**	**-**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**$ 10,000**	**$ 10,000**	**-**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**$ 51,067**	**$ 46,120**	**$ 5,063**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments				
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	10,038	8,587	1,031
50	Credit risk adjustments	-	-	-
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**$ 10,038**	**$ 8,587**	**$ 1,031**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**	**-**	**-**
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**$ 10,038**	**$ 8,587**	**$ 1,031**
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**$ 61,105**	**$ 54,707**	**$ 6,094**
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	**$ 337,468**	**$ 314,793**	**$ 21,883**
	Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	12.17%	11.47%	23.14%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	15.13%	14.65%	23.14%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	18.11%	17.38%	27.85%
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)	8.90%	9.00%	12.18%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.71%	0.63%	1.32%
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	**6.48%**	**5.61%**	**12.00%**
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)	3,130	3,130	-

73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	-	-	-
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)	836	767	69
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	-	-
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	-	47	9
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	61	-	-
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	1,017	934	88
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 2026.

Countercyclical Capital Buffer

The following tables present information on the impact of the countercyclical capital buffer as prescribed under Article 440 of PRA Rulebook.

Table 39: Countercyclical capital buffer

$ in millions			As of June 2026
	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB
Total risk exposure amount	**$ 337,468**	**$ 314,793**	**$ 21,883**
Countercyclical buffer rate	0.71%	0.63%	1.32%
Countercyclical buffer requirement	$ 2,406	$ 1,993	$ 289

As of June 30, 2026, the FPC recognises the exposures of U.K. institutions to the countries listed in Table 40, in addition to those in the U.K., 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.

The geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer is broken down in Table 40.

Table 40: Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

$ in millions													As of June 2026
	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	Securitisation 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 (%)	Countercyclical capital buffer rate (%)
Armenia	-	-	-	$ 14	-	$ 14	-	$ 1	-	$ 1	$ 7	0.01%	1.75%
Australia	-	3,722	158	1,709	739	6,328	187	29	10	226	2,828	2.11%	1.00%
Belgium	-	72	540	1,416	-	2,028	9	9	-	18	228	0.17%	1.00%
Bulgaria	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	0	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
Chile	-	397	-	58	-	455	38	1	-	39	492	0.37%	0.50%
Croatia	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	0	-	0	0	0.00%	1.50%
Cyprus	220	273	-	77	-	570	14	1	-	15	183	0.14%	1.50%
Czech Republic	-	-	57	186	-	243	-	1	-	1	9	0.01%	1.25%
Denmark	-	314	589	405	-	1,308	39	14	-	53	664	0.50%	2.50%
Estonia	-	159	-	19	-	178	3	1	-	4	60	0.05%	1.50%
France	-	958	10,091	7,043	-	18,092	38	89	-	127	1,585	1.18%	1.00%
Germany	1	1,120	9,017	60,043	-	70,181	52	126	-	178	2,221	1.66%	0.75%
Greece	-	-	133	1,456	-	1,589	-	16	-	16	202	0.15%	0.25%
Hong Kong	-	1,415	3	435	-	1,853	92	5	-	97	1,212	0.91%	0.50%
Hungary	-	-	-	418	-	418	-	3	-	3	34	0.03%	1.00%
Iceland	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	2	-	2	24	0.02%	2.50%
Ireland	2	8,516	1,504	2,171	22	12,215	376	230	1	607	7,589	5.67%	1.50%
Korea	-	326	200	17,662	-	18,188	2	32	-	34	421	0.31%	1.00%
Latvia	-	0	-	13	-	13	-	0	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Lithuania	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	0	-	0	1	0.00%	1.00%
Luxembourg	228	9,874	2,349	1,134	-	13,585	485	63	-	548	6,853	5.12%	0.50%

Netherlands	68	2,032	5,582	934	81	8,697	77	53	2	132	1,646	1.23%	2.00%
Norway	-	100	541	322	-	963	2	4	-	6	80	0.06%	2.50%
Poland	-	45	7	642	-	694	1	6	-	7	86	0.06%	1.00%
Portugal	-	252	227	295	-	774	71	2	-	73	910	0.68%	0.75%
Romania	-	-	-	79	-	79	-	3	-	3	33	0.02%	1.00%
Slovakia	-	-	-	35	-	35	-	0	-	0	1	0.00%	1.50%
Slovenia	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	0	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Spain	-	436	2,580	2,890	-	5,906	34	25	-	59	734	0.55%	0.50%
Sweden	-	1,497	2,152	3,463	-	7,112	48	15	-	63	789	0.59%	2.00%
Saudi Arabia	-	133	16	1,376	-	1,525	7	3	-	10	124	0.09%	1.00%
South Africa	0	255	4	512	-	771	31	8	-	39	482	0.36%	1.00%
UK	901	17,191	27,637	4,600,176	71	4,645,976	1,942	604	18	2,564	32,053	23.94%	2.00%
Other	486	72,998	29,563	1,127,007	383	1,230,437	4,767	1,016	5	5,788	72,351	-	-
GSGUK Total	**$ 1,906**	**$ 122,085**	**$ 92,950**	**$ 5,832,044**	**$ 1,296**	**$ 6,050,281**	**$ 8,315**	**$ 2,362**	**$ 36**	**$ 10,713**	**$ 133,902**		
Armenia	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	1	-	1	7	0.01%	1.75%
Australia	-	3,102	157	1,709	-	4,968	117	29	-	146	1,829	1.54%	1.00%
Belgium	-	35	540	1,416	-	1,991	2	9	-	11	133	0.11%	1.00%
Bulgaria	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	0	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
Chile	-	397	-	58	-	455	38	1	-	39	492	0.41%	0.50%
Croatia	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	0	-	0	0	0.00%	1.50%
Cyprus	-	227	-	77	-	304	12	1	-	13	157	0.13%	1.50%
Czech Republic	-	-	57	186	-	243	-	1	-	1	9	0.01%	1.25%
Denmark	-	160	589	405	-	1,154	13	14	-	27	336	0.28%	2.50%
Estonia	-	136	-	19	-	155	3	1	-	4	56	0.05%	1.50%
France	-	880	10,091	7,043	-	18,014	33	89	-	122	1,527	1.28%	1.00%
Germany	-	709	9,009	60,043	-	69,761	12	125	-	137	1,714	1.44%	0.75%
Greece	-	-	133	1,456	-	1,589	-	16	-	16	202	0.17%	0.25%
Hong Kong	-	1,078	3	435	-	1,516	65	5	-	70	873	0.73%	0.50%
Hungary	-	-	-	418	-	418	-	3	-	3	34	0.03%	1.00%
Iceland	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	2	-	2	24	0.02%	2.50%
Ireland	1	6,973	1,504	2,172	-	10,650	305	230	-	535	6,684	5.61%	1.50%
Korea	-	326	200	17,662	-	18,188	2	32	-	34	421	0.35%	1.00%
Latvia	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	0	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Lithuania	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	0	-	0	1	0.00%	1.00%
Luxembourg	58	7,981	2,348	1,134	-	11,521	413	63	-	476	5,956	5.00%	0.50%
Netherlands	-	1,871	5,582	933	-	8,386	53	53	-	106	1,321	1.11%	2.00%
Norway	-	100	541	322	-	963	2	4	-	6	80	0.07%	2.50%
Poland	-	5	7	642	-	654	1	6	-	7	78	0.07%	1.00%
Portugal	-	252	227	295	-	774	71	2	-	73	910	0.76%	0.75%
Romania	-	-	-	79	-	79	-	3	-	3	33	0.03%	1.00%
Slovakia	-	-	-	35	-	35	-	0	-	0	1	0.00%	1.50%
Slovenia	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	0	-	0	0	0.00%	1.00%
Spain	-	238	2,579	2,890	-	5,707	18	25	-	43	538	0.45%	0.50%
Sweden	-	1,302	2,152	3,463	-	6,917	27	16	-	43	532	0.45%	2.00%

Saudi Arabia	-	96	16	1,376	-	1,488	3	3	-	6	80	0.07%	1.00%
South Africa	-	232	4	512	-	748	26	7	-	33	420	0.35%	1.00%
UK	5	13,795	26,311	4,600,176	-	4,640,287	1,442	548	-	1,990	24,875	20.88%	2.00%
Other	34	69,551	29,012	1,127,007	-	1,225,604	4,593	994	-	5,587	69,843	-	-
GSI Total	**$ 98**	**$ 109,446**	**$ 91,062**	**$ 5,832,044**	**-**	**$ 6,032,650**	**$ 7,251**	**$ 2,283**	**-**	**$ 9,534**	**$ 119,166**		
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.75%
Australia	-	620	1	-	739	1,360	70	0	10	80	999	6.55%	1.00%
Belgium	-	37	-	-	-	37	8	-	-	8	95	0.62%	1.00%
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00%
Chile	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.50%
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
Cyprus	220	46	-	-	-	266	2	-	-	2	26	0.17%	1.50%
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25%
Denmark	-	154	-	-	-	154	26	-	-	26	328	2.15%	2.50%
Estonia	-	23	-	-	-	23	0	-	-	0	4	0.02%	1.50%
France	-	78	-	-	-	78	5	-	-	5	57	0.38%	1.00%
Germany	-	411	8	-	-	419	39	1	-	40	506	3.32%	0.75%
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25%
Hong Kong	-	337	-	-	-	337	27	-	-	27	339	2.22%	0.50%
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50%
Ireland	-	1,717	-	-	22	1,739	77	-	1	78	979	6.41%	1.50%
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Luxembourg	170	1,893	1	-	-	2,064	72	0	-	72	897	5.88%	0.50%
Netherlands	-	300	0	-	13	313	31	0	0	31	386	2.53%	2.00%
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50%
Poland	-	40	-	-	-	40	1	-	-	1	8	0.05%	1.00%
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75%
Romania	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0.00%	1.00%
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50%
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%
Spain	-	198	1	-	-	199	16	0	-	16	196	1.28%	0.50%
Sweden	-	194	-	-	-	194	21	-	-	21	257	1.69%	2.00%
Saudi Arabia	-	37	-	-	-	37	4	-	-	4	45	0.29%	1.00%
South Africa	-	23	-	-	-	23	5	-	-	5	62	0.41%	1.00%
UK	896	3,406	1,326	-	71	5,699	494	56	18	568	7,107	46.56%	2.00%
Other	257	4,124	219	-	383	4,983	217	16	5	238	2,974	-	-
GSIB Total	**$ 1,543**	**$ 13,638**	**$ 1,556**	**-**	**$ 1,228**	**$ 17,965**	**$ 1,115**	**$ 73**	**$ 34**	**$ 1,222**	**$ 15,265**		

1. The value of trading book exposures for both internal models and standardised approach have 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 30, 2026.

Table 41: GSGUK capital and MREL instruments' main features template

$ in millions														**As of June 2026**
Issuer	**GSGUK**	**GSGUK**	**GSGUK**	**GSGUK**	**GSGUK**	**GSGUK**	**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	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	Private placement	Private placement	Private placement	Private placement	N/A	N/A	N/A
Governing law(s) of the instrument	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transitional CRR rules	CET1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Eligible Liability	Eligible Liability	Eligible Liability
Post-transitional CRR rules	CET1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Eligible Liability	Eligible Liability	Eligible Liability
Eligible at solo/ (sub-) consolidated/ solo&(sub-) consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated
Instrument type	Ordinary Shares	Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes	Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes	Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes	Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes	Preference Shares	Preference Shares	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt	Senior debt	Senior debt	Senior debt
Amount recognised in regulatory capital[1]	2,135	5,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	300	2,000	5,028	675	1,600	175	0	0	0
Nominal amount of instrument	2,135	3,000; 2,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	300	2,000	5,028	675	1,600	175	14,576	2,100	2,814
Issue Price	2,135	$1,000,000 per Note	$1,000,000 per Note	$1,000,000 per Note	$1,000,000 per Note	$1.00 per Preference Share	$1.00 per Preference Share	5,028	675	1,600	175	14,576	2,100	2,814
Redemption Price	2,135	Any agreed repurchase price	Any agreed repurchase price	Any agreed repurchase price	Any agreed repurchase price	$1.00 per Preference Share	$1.00 per Preference Share	5,028	675	1,600	175	14,576	2,100	2,814
Accounting Classification	Shareholders Equity	Shareholders Equity	Shareholders Equity	Shareholders Equity	Shareholders Equity	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Original date of issuance[2]	Aug 20, 2013	Jun 27, 2017; Nov 28, 2018	Mar 5, 2026	May 22, 2026	Jun 25, 2026	Jun 27, 2017	Jul 11, 2019	Aug 1, 2005	Mar 20, 2013	Nov 18, 2025	Jun 3, 2026	Mar 6, 2012	Jan 21, 2020	Jan 21, 2020
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date[3]	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	Jul 11, 2034	Jul 11, 2034	Sep 9, 2035	Dec 26, 2034	Nov 18, 2035	Nov 18, 2035	Mar 6, 2032	Jan 21, 2030	Jan 21, 2030

Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Option call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	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	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	At any time subject to BoE approval (if MREL requirements not satisfied)	At any time subject to BoE approval (if MREL requirements not satisfied)	At any time subject to BoE approval (if MREL requirements not satisfied)
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Daily	Daily	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	N/A	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating
Coupon rate and any related index[4]	N/A	9.00 per cent.; 8.67 per cent	7.00 per cent	7.15 per cent	7.40 per cent	SOFR + 236 bps	SOFR + 236 bps	SOFR + 236 bps	SOFR + 236 bps	SOFR + 236 bps	SOFR + 233 bps	SOFR + 189 bps	SOFR + 189 bps	SOFR + 189 bps
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	N/A	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE	Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE	Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE	Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE	Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE	Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE	Conversion rate to be determined by the BoE	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts to	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GSGUKL	GSGUKL	GSGUKL	GSGUKL	GSGUKL	GSGUKL	GSGUKL	GSGUKL	GSGUKL
Write-down features	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	Regulatory Trigger Event[5] and Resolution trigger	Regulatory Trigger Event[5]	Regulatory Trigger Event[5]	Regulatory Trigger Event[5]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	Always fully (to $0.01 per Note)	Always fully (to $0.01 per Note)	Always fully (to $0.01 per Note)	Always fully (to $0.01 per Note)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Contractual and structural	Contractual and structural	Contractual and structural
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	Equity	Perpetual unsecured securities	Perpetual unsecured securities	Perpetual unsecured securities	Perpetual unsecured securities	Preference shares	Preference shares	Subordinated loan facility	Subordinated loan facility	Subordinated loan facility	Subordinated loan facility	Senior loan	Senior loan	Senior loan
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Perpetual unsecured securities	Preference Shares	Preference Shares	Preference Shares	Preference Shares	Tier 2 subordinated debt	Tier 2 subordinated debt	Unsecured and unsubordinated debt	Unsecured and unsubordinated debt	Unsecured and unsubordinated debt	Unsecured and unsubordinated debt	Unsecured and senior debt	Unsecured and senior debt	Unsecured and senior debt
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)[6]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. Tier 2 Subordinated Loans and Senior Loans exclude the value of accrued interest.
2. First date of ordinary share issuance.
3. The original maturity date has been extended following amendment and the current maturity date is reflected in the table.
4. SOFR represents Secured Overnight Financing Rate.
5. Regulatory Trigger Event will be deemed to have occurred at any time where: (i) the CET1 Ratio of 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.
6. Instruments are internally issued as such no prospectus is available.

The following table summarises the main features of capital instruments for GSI and GSIB as of June 30, 2026.

Table 42: GSI and GSIB capital instruments' main features template

$ in millions											As of June 2026
Issuer	**GSI**	**GSI**	**GSI**	**GSI**	**GSI**	**GSI**	**GSI**	**GSI**	**GSIB**	**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	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	Private placement	Private placement	Private placement	Private placement
Governing law(s) of the instrument	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Transitional CRR rules	CET1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	CET1	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	CET1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	CET1	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-) consolidated/ solo&(sub-) consolidated	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
Instrument type	Ordinary Shares	Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes	Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes	Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes	Deeply Subordinated Undated Additional Tier 1 Notes	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt	Ordinary Shares	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt
Amount recognised in regulatory capital [1]	598	5,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	7,352	675	450	63	826	175
Nominal amount of instrument	598	3,000; 2,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	7,352	675	450	63	826	175
Issue Price	598	$1,000,000 per Note	$1,000,000 per Note	$1,000,000 per Note	$1,000,000 per Note	7,352	675	450	63	826	175
Redemption Price	598	$1,000,000 per Note	Any agreed repurchase price	Any agreed repurchase price	Any agreed repurchase price	7,352	675	450	63	826	175
Accounting Classification	Shareholder's Equity	Shareholder's Equity	Shareholder's Equity	Shareholder's Equity	Shareholder's Equity	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	Shareholder's Equity	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Original date of issuance[2]	May 18, 1988	Jun 27, 2017; Nov 28, 2018	Mar 5, 2026	May 22, 2026	Jun 25, 2026	Jul 31, 2003	Jun 26, 2012	Mar 20, 2013	Jun 28, 1973	Sep 9, 2015	Jun 3, 2026
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated	Dated	Dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date[3]	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	Sep 9, 2035	Dec 26, 2034	Dec 26, 2034	No maturity	Sep 9, 2035	Sep 9, 2035
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes
Option call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	With notice and PRA approval but not earlier than five years from the issue date	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
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	N/A	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Floating	Floating	Floating	N/A	Floating	Floating
Coupon rate and any related index[4]	N/A	9.00 per cent.; 8.67 per cent	7.00 per cent	7.15 per cent	7.40 per cent	SOFR + 236 bps	SOFR + 236 bps	SOFR + 236 bps	N/A	SOFR + 236 bps	SOFR + 233 bps
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Fully Discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Fully Discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory

Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Noncumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	N/A	Non-Convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Convertible	Convertible	Convertible	N/A	Non-Convertible	Non-Convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger	Resolution trigger	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fully	Fully	Fully	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	N/A
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Optional	Optional	Optional	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts to	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GSI	GSI	GSI	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	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[5] and Resolution trigger	Regulatory Trigger Event[5]	Regulatory Trigger Event[5]	Regulatory Trigger Event[5]	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)	Always fully (to $0.01 per Note)	Always fully (to $0.01 per Note)	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	Permanent	Permanent	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	N/A	N/A	N/A
Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	Equity	Perpetual unsecured securities	Perpetual unsecured securities	Perpetual unsecured securities	Perpetual unsecured securities	Subordinated loan facility	Subordinated loan facility	Subordinated loan facility	Equity	Subordinated loan facility	Subordinated loan facility
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Perpetual unsecured securities	Preference Shares	Preference Shares	Preference Shares	Preference Shares	Unsecured and unsubordinated debt	Unsecured and unsubordinated debt	Unsecured and unsubordinated debt	Perpetual unsecured securities	Unsecured and unsubordinated debt	Unsecured and unsubordinated debt
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)[6]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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6. 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. See "Forward-Looking Statements" 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 for further information about forward-looking statements.

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. Statements about the estimated impact of capital rules are subject to change as the company implements them and are subject to the risk that the final rules change and that the company's balance sheet composition will change. As a consequence, the company may estimate incorrectly the actual impact of the final rules. 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 2025 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 PD, 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.
- **Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital.** CET1 is comprised of common shareholders' equity, after giving effect to deductions for disallowed items and other adjustments.
- **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 the issuer 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.
- **CRR Consolidation Entity.** The approved entity in a banking or investment group responsible for meeting prudential requirements on a consolidated basis.
- **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.
- **Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group (DoLSub).** The firms supervised by the PRA for liquidity purposes as if they formed a single entity as a result of a permission granted to those firms under 2.2 of the Liquidity (CRR) Part of the PRA Rulebook.
- **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 CCF 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 CCR arising from OTC derivatives, exchange-traded derivatives and SFTs, internal models calculate the distribution of exposure upon which the EAD calculation is based.

- **Fair Value.** 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.
- **General Wrong-Way Risk.** This risk arises when there is a MPC between the PD of a counterparty and general market risk factors affecting the exposure to that counterparty.
- **High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA).** 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.
- **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, SFTs and cleared transactions, subject to qualitative and quantitative requirements and supervisory approval.
- **Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB).** 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.
- **Leverage Ratio.** 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, SFTs, commitments and guarantees), less Tier 1 capital deductions.
- **Liquidity Risk.** 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.
- **Loss Given Default (LGD).** An estimate of the economic loss rate if a default occurs during economic downturn conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The risk of an adverse impact to the company's earnings due to changes in market conditions.
- **Net Cash Outflows (NCO).** 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.
- **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).** The NSFR is defined as the regulatory measurement of the firm's ASF against its asset funding needs, or RSF, over a one-year time horizon.
- **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.
- **Post Model Adjustments (PMA).** Defined as incremental RWAs taken to ensure that capital requirements are not understated.
- **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.
- **Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs).** 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 the regulators.
- **Re-securitisation Position.** Represents an on or off-balance-sheet transaction in which the risk associated with an underlying pool of exposures is tranched and at least one of the underlying exposures is a securitisation position.
- **Risk of Excessive Leverage.** 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.

- **Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR).** SA-CCR replaces the mark-to-market method to determine the exposure value for derivatives. This approach is used for the purposes of determining the exposure value for derivatives risk-weighted assets calculations that are not in scope of IMM, 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.
- **Specific Wrong-Way Risk.** This arises 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.
- **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.
- **Trading Book Positions.** 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.
- **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).
- **Wrong-Way Risk.** This risk arises when there is a significant positive correlation between the PD of a counterparty and our exposure to that counterparty (net of the market value of any collateral we receive).

Appendix I: Credit Risk Tables

Table 43: Equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach

GSGUK

$ in millions						As of June 2026
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	0	-	290%	0	0	-
Other equity exposures	100	-	370%	100	371	2
Total	**$ 100**	**-**		**$ 100**	**$ 371**	**$ 2**

GSI

$ in millions						As of June 2026
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	0	-	290%	0	0	-
Other equity exposures	100	-	370%	100	371	2
Total	**$ 100**	**-**		**$ 100**	**$ 371**	**$ 2**

GSIB

$ in millions						As of June 2026
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	-	-	290%	-	-	-
Other equity exposures	0	-	370%	0	0	0
Total	**$ 0**	**-**		**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**

Table 44: Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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	$ 12,057	-	$ 12,057	-	$ 2,078	17%
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	137	-	137	-	326	238%
7	Corporates	98	-	98	-	1,221	1250%
8	Retail	142	110	142	110	189	75%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	307	-	307	-	107	35%
10	Exposures in default	335	-	335	-	339	101%
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	155	-	155	-	155	100%
17	**Total**	**$ 13,231**	**$ 110**	**$ 13,231**	**$ 110**	**$ 4,415**	**33%**

GSI

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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	$ 767	-	$ 767	-	$ 1,918	250%
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	24	-	24	-	303	1250%
7	Corporates	98	-	98	-	1,221	1250%
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	6	-	6	-	6	100%
17	**Total**	**$ 895**	-	**$ 895**	-	**$ 3,448**	**385%**

GSIB

$ in millions **As of June 2026**

		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	$ 11,290	-	$ 11,290	-	$ 160	1%
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	24,159	174	24,877	174	0	0%
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Retail	103	110	103	110	160	75%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	278	-	278	-	97	35%
10	Exposures in default	335	-	335	-	339	101%
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	75	-	75	-	75	100%
17	**Total**	**$ 36,240**	**$ 284**	**$ 36,958**	**$ 284**	**$ 831**	**2%**

Table 45: Standardised approach

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

	Exposure classes	Risk weight										Total	Of which unrated
		0%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	1250%	Others		
1	Central governments or central banks	$ 11,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ 831	-	-	$ 12,057	-
6	Institutions	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	137	137
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	98	98
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	252	-	-	-	-	-	252	252
9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	307
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	328	7	-	-	-	335	335
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	155	155
17	**TOTAL**	**$ 11,226**	**$ 113**	**$ 307**	**-**	**$ 252**	**$ 483**	**$ 7**	**$ 831**	**$ 122**	**-**	**$ 13,341**	**$ 1,284**

GSI

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

	Exposure classes	Risk weight										Total	Of which unrated
		0%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	1250%	Others		
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ 767	-	-	$ 767	-
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	24
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	98	98
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	6
17	**TOTAL**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 6**	**-**	**$ 767**	**$ 122**	**-**	**$ 895**	**$ 128**

GSIB

$ in millions **As of June 2026**

	Exposure classes	Risk weight										Total	Of which unrated
		0%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	1250%	Others		
1	Central governments or central banks	$ 11,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ 64	-	-	$ 11,290	-
6	Institutions	25,051	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,051	-
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	213	213
9	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	278
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	328	7	-	-	-	335	335
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	75	75
17	**TOTAL**	**$ 36,277**	**$ 0**	**$ 278**	**-**	**$ 213**	**$ 403**	**$ 7**	**$ 64**	**-**	**-**	**$ 37,242**	**$ 901**

Table 46: IRB approach - Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques

GSGUK

$ in millions														**As of June 2026**
		Credit risk Mitigation techniques											**Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs**	
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)									**Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)**			
Exposure Class	**Total exposures**	**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	**$ 25,792**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 2,961**	**$ 2,961**
Institutions	**$ 27,938**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 8,743**	**$ 8,743**
Corporates	**$ 27,950**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 36,473**	**$ 36,473**
Of which Corporates – SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Other	27,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,473	36,473
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	**$ 81,680**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 48,177**	**$ 48,177**

GSI

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

	Credit risk Mitigation techniques												Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs	
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)			
Exposure Class	**Total exposures**	**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	**$ 25,145**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 2,831**	**$ 2,831**
Institutions	**$ 25,139**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 7,606**	**$ 7,606**
Corporates	**$ 16,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 24,151**	**$ 24,151**
Of which Corporates – SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Other	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,151	24,151
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	**$ 66,284**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 34,588**	**$ 34,588**

GSIB

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

	Credit risk Mitigation techniques												Credit risk Mitigation methods in the calculation of RWAs	
		Funded credit Protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit Protection (UFCP)			
Exposure Class	**Total exposures**	**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	**$ 647**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 130**	**$ 130**
Institutions	**$ 2,871**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 1,154**	**$ 1,154**
Corporates	**$ 12,135**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 12,448**	**$ 12,448**
Of which Corporates – SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which Corporates – Other	12,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,448	12,448
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	**$ 15,653**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**$ 13,732**	**$ 13,732**

Table 47: IRB approach - Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

	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**	**$ 24,081**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 24,081**	**0.03%**	**36**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 2,228**	**9%**	**$ 3**	**-**
	0.00 to <0.10	24,081	-	0.00%	24,081	0.03%	36	50%	1	2,228	9%	3	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	**$ 1,588**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 1,588**	**0.18%**	**8**	**50%**	**2**	**$ 629**	**40%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.25 to <0.50	**$ 2**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 2**	**0.26%**	**7**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 1**	**42%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.50 to <0.75	**$ 110**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 110**	**0.67%**	**9**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 79**	**72%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.75 to <2.50	**$ 0**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 0**	**1.56%**	**1**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 0**	**103%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.75 to <1.75	0	-	0.00%	0	1.56%	1	50%	1	0	103%	0	-
	1.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	**$ 4**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 4**	**7.11%**	**4**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 6**	**178%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	4	-	0.00%	4	7.11%	4	50%	1	6	178%	0	-
	10.00 to <100.00	**$ 7**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 7**	**23.78%**	**11**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 18**	**272%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	7	-	0.00%	7	23.78%	11	50%	1	18	272%	1	-
	30.00 to 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Subtotal	**$ 25,792**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 25,792**	**0.05%**	**76**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 2,961**	**11%**	**$ 6**	**-**
Institutions	**0.00 to <0.15**	**$ 24,921**	**$ 419**	**93.00%**	**$ 25,311**	**0.06%**	**272**	**58%**	**1**	**$ 5,818**	**23%**	**$ 8**	**-**
	0.00 to <0.10	24,921	419	93.00%	25,311	0.06%	272	58%	1	5,818	23%	8	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	**$ 882**	**$ 195**	**75.00%**	**$ 1,029**	**0.17%**	**92**	**62%**	**1**	**$ 620**	**60%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.25 to <0.50	**$ 482**	**$ 33**	**75.00%**	**$ 507**	**0.26%**	**33**	**65%**	**1**	**$ 384**	**76%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.50 to <0.75	**$ 157**	**$ 522**	**100.00%**	**$ 679**	**0.66%**	**42**	**69%**	**2**	**$ 1,014**	**149%**	**$ 3**	**-**
	0.75 to <2.50	**$ 76**	**$ 108**	**80.10%**	**$ 162**	**1.90%**	**51**	**58%**	**1**	**$ 251**	**155%**	**$ 2**	**-**
	0.75 to <1.75	73	22	100.00%	95	1.56%	38	64%	1	159	168%	1	-
	1.75 to <2.5	3	86	75.00%	67	2.37%	13	51%	2	92	137%	1	-
	2.50 to <10.00	**$ 63**	**$ 20**	**75.00%**	**$ 78**	**6.80%**	**15**	**61%**	**1**	**$ 193**	**248%**	**$ 3**	**$ (0)**
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	63	20	75.00%	78	6.80%	15	61%	1	193	248%	3	(0)
	10.00 to <100.00	**$ 136**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 136**	**23.78%**	**69**	**56%**	**1**	**$ 463**	**341%**	**$ 18**	**-**
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	136	-	0.00%	136	23.78%	69	56%	1	463	341%	18	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	**$ 36**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 36**	**99.90%**	**3**	**66%**	**1**	**$ 0**	**0%**	**$ 31**	**-**
	Subtotal	**$ 26,753**	**$ 1,297**	**91.30%**	**$ 27,938**	**0.35%**	**577**	**59%**	**1**	**$ 8,743**	**31%**	**$ 67**	**$ (0)**

Corporates	**0.00 to <0.15**	**$ 3,261**	**$ 715**	**84.58%**	**$ 3,854**	**0.06%**	**1,313**	**63%**	**2**	**$ 1,087**	**28%**	**$ 1**	**$ (0)**
	0.00 to <0.10	3,261	715	84.58%	3,854	0.06%	1,313	63%	2	1,087	28%	1	(0)
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	**$ 3,556**	**$ 2,451**	**77.00%**	**$ 5,432**	**0.17%**	**619**	**57%**	**2**	**$ 2,906**	**54%**	**$ 5**	**$ (0)**
	0.25 to <0.50	**$ 2,959**	**$ 1,668**	**83.12%**	**$ 4,321**	**0.26%**	**205**	**62%**	**2**	**$ 3,377**	**78%**	**$ 7**	**$ (1)**
	0.50 to <0.75	**$ 4,021**	**$ 3,199**	**94.86%**	**$ 7,015**	**0.63%**	**740**	**73%**	**2**	**$ 9,100**	**130%**	**$ 32**	**$ (3)**
	0.75 to <2.50	**$ 1,233**	**$ 1,239**	**92.74%**	**$ 2,363**	**1.86%**	**679**	**68%**	**1**	**$ 4,274**	**181%**	**$ 29**	**$ (1)**
	0.75 to <1.75	773	786	93.75%	1,499	1.56%	358	74%	1	2,802	187%	17	(0)
	1.75 to <2.5	460	453	90.97%	864	2.37%	321	58%	2	1,472	170%	12	(1)
	2.50 to <10.00	**$ 1,022**	**$ 1,736**	**91.24%**	**$ 2,577**	**7.47%**	**412**	**66%**	**2**	**$ 7,550**	**293%**	**$ 127**	**$ (2)**
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	1,022	1,736	91.24%	2,577	7.47%	412	66%	2	7,550	293%	127	(2)
	10.00 to <100.00	**$ 1,919**	**$ 539**	**75.00%**	**$ 2,323**	**23.78%**	**905**	**62%**	**1**	**$ 8,073**	**348%**	**$ 338**	**$ (5)**
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	1,919	539	75.00%	2,323	23.78%	905	62%	1	8,073	348%	338	(5)
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	**$ 57**	**$ 10**	**75.00%**	**$ 65**	**100.00%**	**18**	**58%**	**2**	**$ 106**	**164%**	**$ 32**	**$ (24)**
	Subtotal	**$ 18,028**	**$ 11,557**	**87.03%**	**$ 27,950**	**3.29%**	**4,891**	**65%**	**2**	**$ 36,473**	**130%**	**$ 571**	**$ (36)**
	Total (all portfolios)	**$ 70,573**	**$ 12,854**	**87.46%**	**$ 81,680**	**1.26%**	**5,544**	**58%**	**1**	**$ 48,177**	**59%**	**$ 644**	**$ (36)**

GSI

$ in millions **As of June 2026**

	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposure 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**	**$ 23,546**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 23,546**	**0.03%**	**33**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 2,180**	**9%**	**$ 3**	**-**
	0.00 to <0.10	23,546	-	0.00%	23,546	0.03%	33	50%	1	2,180	9%	3	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	**$ 1,587**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 1,587**	**0.18%**	**5**	**50%**	**2**	**$ 629**	**40%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.25 to <0.50	**$ 2**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 2**	**0.26%**	**4**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 1**	**42%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.50 to <0.75	**$ 1**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 1**	**0.60%**	**2**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 1**	**68%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.75 to <2.50	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	0.75 to <1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	**$ 3**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 3**	**6.77%**	**2**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 5**	**175%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	3	-	0.00%	3	6.77%	2	50%	1	5	175%	0	-
	10.00 to <100.00	**$ 6**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 6**	**23.78%**	**2**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 15**	**272%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	6	-	0.00%	6	23.78%	2	50%	1	15	272%	1	-
	30.00 to 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Subtotal	**$ 25,145**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 25,145**	**0.04%**	**48**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 2,831**	**11%**	**$ 6**	**-**

Institutions	**0.00 to <0.15**	**$ 23,130**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 23,130**	**0.06%**	**247**	**58%**	**1**	**$ 5,245**	**23%**	**$ 7**	**-**
	0.00 to <0.10	23,130	-	0.00%	23,130	0.06%	247	58%	1	5,245	23%	7	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	**$ 628**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 628**	**0.17%**	**78**	**65%**	**1**	**$ 352**	**56%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.25 to <0.50	**$ 482**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 482**	**0.26%**	**31**	**65%**	**1**	**$ 350**	**73%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.50 to <0.75	**$ 120**	**$ 452**	**100.00%**	**$ 572**	**0.67%**	**40**	**69%**	**2**	**$ 884**	**155%**	**$ 3**	**-**
	0.75 to <2.50	**$ 70**	**$ 22**	**96.44%**	**$ 92**	**1.59%**	**47**	**64%**	**1**	**$ 156**	**169%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.75 to <1.75	67	22	100.00%	89	1.56%	35	64%	1	149	168%	1	-
	1.75 to <2.5	3	-	0.00%	3	2.37%	12	68%	1	7	201%	0	-
	2.50 to <10.00	**$ 63**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 63**	**5.86%**	**14**	**63%**	**1**	**$ 157**	**249%**	**$ 2**	**-**
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	63	-	0.00%	63	5.86%	14	63%	1	157	249%	2	-
	10.00 to <100.00	**$ 136**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 136**	**23.78%**	**63**	**56%**	**1**	**$ 462**	**341%**	**$ 18**	**-**
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	136	-	0.00%	136	23.78%	63	56%	1	462	341%	18	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	**$ 36**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 36**	**99.90%**	**3**	**66%**	**1**	**$ 0**	**0%**	**$ 31**	**-**
	Subtotal	**$ 24,665**	**$ 474**	**99.83%**	**$ 25,139**	**0.37%**	**523**	**58%**	**1**	**$ 7,606**	**30%**	**$ 64**	**-**
Corporates	**0.00 to <0.15**	**$ 2,343**	**$ 226**	**100.00%**	**$ 2,569**	**0.05%**	**1,262**	**67%**	**1**	**$ 620**	**24%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.00 to <0.10	2,343	226	100.00%	2,569	0.05%	1,262	67%	1	620	24%	1	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	**$ 1,667**	**$ 150**	**100.00%**	**$ 1,817**	**0.17%**	**483**	**63%**	**1**	**$ 903**	**50%**	**$ 2**	**-**
	0.25 to <0.50	**$ 1,188**	**$ 715**	**100.00%**	**$ 1,903**	**0.26%**	**149**	**74%**	**1**	**$ 1,525**	**80%**	**$ 4**	**-**
	0.50 to <0.75	**$ 2,023**	**$ 2,725**	**100.00%**	**$ 4,748**	**0.63%**	**678**	**81%**	**1**	**$ 6,628**	**140%**	**$ 24**	**-**
	0.75 to <2.50	**$ 874**	**$ 833**	**100.00%**	**$ 1,707**	**1.80%**	**646**	**75%**	**1**	**$ 3,300**	**193%**	**$ 22**	**-**
	0.75 to <1.75	624	575	100.00%	1,199	1.56%	340	80%	1	2,406	201%	15	-
	1.75 to <2.5	250	258	100.00%	508	2.37%	306	62%	1	894	176%	7	-
	2.50 to <10.00	**$ 553**	**$ 1,079**	**100.00%**	**$ 1,632**	**7.66%**	**367**	**75%**	**2**	**$ 5,503**	**337%**	**$ 93**	**-**
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	553	1,079	100.00%	1,632	7.66%	367	75%	2	5,503	337%	93	-
	10.00 to <100.00	**$ 1,622**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 1,622**	**23.78%**	**762**	**64%**	**1**	**$ 5,656**	**349%**	**$ 242**	**-**
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	1,622	-	0.00%	1,622	23.78%	762	64%	1	5,656	349%	242	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	**$ 2**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 2**	**99.90%**	**6**	**65%**	**2**	**$ 16**	**623%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	Subtotal	**$ 10,272**	**$ 5,728**	**100.00%**	**$ 16,000**	**3.65%**	**4,353**	**73%**	**1**	**$ 24,151**	**151%**	**$ 388**	**-**
Total (all portfolios)		**$ 60,082**	**$ 6,202**	**99.99%**	**$ 66,284**	**1.04%**	**4,924**	**59%**	**1**	**$ 34,588**	**52%**	**$ 458**	**-**

GSIB

$ in millions **As of June 2026**

	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**	**$ 535**	**-**	**0.00 %**	**$ 535**	**0.03%**	**11**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 48**	**9%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.00 to <0.10	535	-	0.00 %	535	0.03%	11	50%	1	48	9%	0	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	**$ 1**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 1**	**0.18%**	**4**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 0**	**33%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.25 to <0.50	**$ 0**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 0**	**0.26%**	**3**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 0**	**42%**	**-**	**-**
	0.50 to <0.75	**$ 109**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 109**	**0.67%**	**8**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 78**	**72%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.75 to <2.50	**$ 0**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 0**	**1.56%**	**1**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 0**	**103%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.75 to <1.75	0	-	0.00%	0	1.56%	1	50%	1	0	103%	0	-
	1.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	**$ 1**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1**	**8.47%**	**2**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 1**	**192%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	1	-	-	1	8.47%	2	50%	1	1	192%	0	-
	10.00 to <100.00	**$ 1**	**-**	**0.00 %**	**$ 1**	**23.78%**	**8**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 3**	**272%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	1	-	0.00 %	1	23.78%	8	50%	1	3	272%	0	-
	30.00 to<100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Subtotal	**$ 647**	**-**	**0.00 %**	**$ 647**	**0.18%**	**37**	**42%**	**1**	**$ 130**	**20%**	**$ 0**	**-**
Institutions	**0.00 to <0.15**	**$ 1,862**	**$ 419**	**93.00%**	**$ 2,253**	**0.05%**	**70**	**66%**	**1**	**$ 590**	**26%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.00 to <0.10	1,862	419	93.00%	2,253	0.05%	70	66%	1	590	26%	1	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	**$ 254**	**$ 195**	**75.00%**	**$ 401**	**0.17%**	**25**	**56%**	**2**	**$ 268**	**67%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.25 to <0.50	**$ 0**	**$ 33**	**75.00%**	**$ 25**	**0.26%**	**3**	**66%**	**4**	**$ 34**	**133%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.50 to <0.75	**$ 37**	**$ 70**	**100.00%**	**$ 107**	**0.62%**	**4**	**67%**	**1**	**$ 130**	**121%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	0.75 to <2.50	**$ 6**	**$ 86**	**68.81%**	**$ 70**	**2.30%**	**7**	**51%**	**1**	**$ 95**	**136%**	**$ 1**	**-**
	0.75 to <1.75	6	-	0.00%	6	1.56%	6	64%	1	10	167%	0	-
	1.75 to <2.5	-	86	75.00%	64	2.37%	1	50%	2	85	133%	1	-
	2.50 to <10.00	**-**	**$ 20**	**75.00%**	**$ 15**	**9.76%**	**1**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 36**	**244%**	**$ 1**	**$ (0)**
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	-	20	75.00%	15	9.76%	1	50%	1	36	244%	1	(0)
	10.00 to <100.00	**$ 0**	**-**	**0.00%**	**$ 0**	**23.78%**	**7**	**66%**	**1**	**$ 1**	**403%**	**$ 0**	**-**
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	0	-	0.00%	0	23.78%	7	66%	1	1	403%	0	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Subtotal	**$ 2,159**	**$ 823**	**85.65%**	**$ 2,871**	**0.20%**	**117**	**150%**	**1**	**$ 1,154**	**40%**	**$ 3**	**$ (0)**

Corporates	**0.00 to <0.15**	**$ 952**	**$ 489**	**75.00%**	**$ 1,320**	**0.06%**	**58**	**57%**	**3**	**$ 471**	**36%**	**$ 0**	**$ (0)**
	0.00 to <0.10	952	489	75.00%	1,320	0.06%	58	57%	3	471	36%	0	(0)
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	**$ 2,039**	**$ 2,301**	**75.00%**	**$ 3,765**	**0.17%**	**153**	**55%**	**2**	**$ 2,125**	**56%**	**$ 3**	**$ (0)**
	0.25 to <0.50	**$ 1,499**	**$ 1,225**	**75.00%**	**$ 2,418**	**0.26%**	**63**	**55%**	**3**	**$ 1,852**	**77%**	**$ 3**	**$ (1)**
	0.50 to <0.75	**$ 1,652**	**$ 820**	**75.00%**	**$ 2,267**	**0.63%**	**67**	**56%**	**3**	**$ 2,472**	**109%**	**$ 8**	**$ (3)**
	0.75 to <2.50	**$ 329**	**$ 437**	**75.00%**	**$ 656**	**2.00%**	**34**	**52%**	**2**	**$ 974**	**148%**	**$ 7**	**$ (1)**
	0.75 to <1.75	119	242	75.00%	300	1.56%	19	52%	3	396	132%	2	(0)
	1.75 to <2.5	210	195	75.00%	356	2.37%	15	52%	3	578	162%	5	(1)
	2.50 to <10.00	**$ 400**	**$ 726**	**75.00%**	**$ 945**	**7.18%**	**45**	**51%**	**3**	**$ 2,047**	**217%**	**$ 34**	**$ (2)**
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	400	726	75.00%	945	7.18%	45	51%	3	2,047	217%	34	(2)
	10.00 to <100.00	**$ 297**	**$ 539**	**75.00%**	**$ 701**	**23.78%**	**149**	**57%**	**2**	**$ 2,417**	**345%**	**$ 96**	**$ (5)**
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	297	539	75.00%	701	23.78%	149	57%	2	2,417	345%	96	(5)
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	**$ 55**	**$ 10**	**75.00%**	**$ 63**	**100.00%**	**13**	**58%**	**2**	**$ 90**	**146%**	**$ 32**	**$ (24)**
	Subtotal	**$ 7,223**	**$ 6,547**	**75.00%**	**$ 12,135**	**2.78%**	**582**	**55%**	**3**	**$ 12,448**	**103%**	**$ 183**	**$ (36)**
	Total (all portfolios)	**$ 10,029**	**$ 7,370**	**76.19%**	**$ 15,653**	**2.20%**	**736**	**72%**	**2**	**$ 13,732**	**88%**	**$ 186**	**$ (36)**

Appendix II: Counterparty Credit Risk Tables

Table 48: IRB approach - CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale

GSGUK

$ in millions								As of June 2026
	PD Scale	**EAD post CRM**	**Average PD**	**Number of Obligors**	**Average LGD**	**Average Maturity**	**RWAs**	**RWA density**
Sovereign	0.00 to <0.15	$ 9,457	0.02%	47	50%	1	$ 551	6%
	0.15 to <0.25	466	0.18%	9	50%	5	332	71%
	0.25 to <0.50	24	0.26%	8	50%	1	10	42%
	0.50 to <0.75	12	0.65%	7	50%	1	8	72%
	0.75 to <2.50	88	1.69%	3	50%	3	116	133%
	2.50 to <10.00	17	8.91%	5	50%	1	34	196%
	10.00 to <100.00	544	23.78%	3	50%	1	1,454	267%
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	**$ 10,608**	**1.27%**	**82**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 2,505**	**24%**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	$ 92,453	0.06%	361	58%	2	$ 35,325	38%
	0.15 to <0.25	8,553	0.17%	138	63%	1	4,649	54%
	0.25 to <0.50	2,220	0.26%	81	65%	1	1,675	75%
	0.50 to <0.75	4,637	0.66%	81	68%	1	5,184	112%
	0.75 to <2.50	3,266	1.57%	82	64%	2	5,717	175%
	2.50 to <10.00	219	8.69%	33	65%	1	617	282%
	10.00 to <100.00	54	23.78%	224	66%	1	225	416%
	100.00 (Default)	0	99.90%	2	66%	5	0	70%
	Subtotal	**$ 111,402**	**0.17%**	**1,002**	**59%**	**2**	**$ 53,392**	**48%**
Corporates	0.00 to <0.15	$ 55,210	0.04%	5,830	61%	1	$ 11,510	21%
	0.15 to <0.25	12,864	0.17%	1,854	63%	2	9,833	76%
	0.25 to <0.50	6,087	0.26%	748	63%	1	4,354	72%
	0.50 to <0.75	9,002	0.64%	2,502	66%	1	11,095	123%
	0.75 to <2.50	5,465	1.89%	1,782	68%	1	10,564	193%
	2.50 to <10.00	2,436	8.03%	1,199	66%	1	7,119	292%
	10.00 to <100.00	2,874	23.78%	2,002	65%	1	10,439	363%
	100.00 (Default)	17	99.90%	4	64%	1	50	295%
	Subtotal	**$ 93,955**	**1.19%**	**15,921**	**62%**	**1**	**$ 64,964**	**69%**
	Total (all portfolios)	**$ 215,965**	**0.67%**	**17,005**	**60%**	**2**	**$ 120,861**	**56%**

GSI

$ in millions								**As of June 2026**
	PD Scale	**EAD post CRM**	**Average PD**	**Number of Obligors**	**Average LGD**	**Average Maturity**	**RWAs**	**RWA density**
Sovereign	0.00 to <0.15	$ 9,457	0.02%	47	50%	1	$ 551	6%
	0.15 to <0.25	466	0.18%	9	50%	5	332	71%
	0.25 to <0.50	24	0.26%	8	50%	1	10	42%
	0.50 to <0.75	8	0.64%	6	50%	1	5	72%
	0.75 to <2.50	88	1.69%	3	50%	3	116	133%
	2.50 to <10.00	17	8.91%	5	50%	1	34	196%
	10.00 to <100.00	544	23.78%	3	50%	1	1,454	267%
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	**$ 10,604**	**1.28%**	**81**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 2,502**	**24%**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	$ 92,333	0.06%	358	58%	2	$ 35,291	38%
	0.15 to <0.25	8,553	0.17%	137	63%	1	4,649	54%
	0.25 to <0.50	2,220	0.26%	80	65%	1	1,675	75%
	0.50 to <0.75	4,629	0.66%	79	68%	1	5,175	112%
	0.75 to <2.50	3,265	1.57%	80	64%	2	5,715	175%
	2.50 to <10.00	219	8.69%	33	65%	1	617	282%
	10.00 to <100.00	54	23.78%	222	66%	1	224	417%
	100.00 (Default)	0	99.90%	2	66%	5	0	70%
	Subtotal	**$ 111,273**	**0.17%**	**991**	**59%**	**2**	**$ 53,346**	**48%**
Corporates	0.00 to <0.15	$ 54,135	0.04%	5,650	61%	1	$ 10,998	20%
	0.15 to <0.25	13,425	0.17%	1,730	63%	3	10,471	78%
	0.25 to <0.50	6,086	0.26%	745	63%	1	4,353	72%
	0.50 to <0.75	8,967	0.64%	2,495	66%	1	11,053	123%
	0.75 to <2.50	5,450	1.89%	1,771	68%	1	10,537	193%
	2.50 to <10.00	2,412	8.02%	1,195	66%	1	7,067	293%
	10.00 to <100.00	2,849	23.78%	1,986	65%	1	10,351	363%
	100.00 (Default)	17	99.90%	4	64%	1	50	295%
	Subtotal	**$ 93,341**	**1.19%**	**15,576**	**62%**	**1**	**$ 64,880**	**70%**
	Total (all portfolios)	**$ 215,218**	**0.67%**	**16,648**	**60%**	**2**	**$ 120,728**	**56%**

GSIB

$ in millions								**As of June 2026**
	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	4	0.67%	1	50%	1	3	72%
	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	**$ 4**	**0.67%**	**1**	**50%**	**1**	**$ 3**	**72%**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	$ 120	0.06%	14	56%	1	$ 34	28%
	0.15 to <0.25	0	0.17%	2	65%	1	0	49%
	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	8	0.60%	2	66%	1	9	116%
	0.75 to <2.50	1	0.00%	2	69%	1	2	180%
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	0	23.78%	2	66%	1	1	405%
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	**$ 129**	**0.17%**	**22**	**62%**	**1**	**$ 46**	**36%**
Corporates	0.00 to <0.15	$ 1,092	0.03%	186	63%	4	$ 515	47%
	0.15 to <0.25	236	0.17%	129	59%	1	92	39%
	0.25 to <0.50	1	0.26%	3	100%	1	1	84%
	0.50 to <0.75	35	0.61%	8	69%	1	42	121%
	0.75 to <2.50	15	1.60%	11	69%	1	27	177%
	2.50 to <10.00	24	9.71%	4	54%	1	52	219%
	10.00 to <100.00	25	23.78%	19	55%	2	88	352%
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	**$ 1,428**	**0.66%**	**360**	**63%**	**3**	**$ 817**	**57%**
	Total (all portfolios)	**$ 1,561**	**0.56%**	**383**	**62%**	**3**	**$ 866**	**55%**

Table 49: Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

GSGUK

$ in millions					As of June 2026	
	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	$ 62,154	$ 86,423	$ 23,378	$ 85,293	$ 247	$ 1,583
Debt	45,785	23,096	29,003	15,582	178,521	300,819
Equities	21,769	2,379	303	-	108,671	147,634
Others	160	28	143	1	9,857	16,663
Total	**$ 129,868**	**$ 111,926**	**$ 52,827**	**$ 100,876**	**$ 297,296**	**$ 466,699**

GSI

$ in millions					As of June 2026	
	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	$ 62,127	$ 86,244	$ 23,378	$ 84,841	$ 314	$ 1,396
Debt	45,785	22,599	31,048	15,404	416,653	587,075
Equities	21,035	2,379	303	-	233,443	261,773
Others	160	17	143	1	12,797	20,098
Total	**$ 129,107**	**$ 111,239**	**$ 54,872**	**$ 100,246**	**$ 663,207**	**$ 870,342**

GSIB

$ in millions					As of June 2026	
	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	$ 27	$ 179	-	$ 452	$ 80	$ 139
Debt	-	497	-	178	79,723	20,890
Equities	734	-	-	-	41,453	-
Others	-	11	-	-	1,479	188
Total	**$ 761**	**$ 687**	**-**	**$ 630**	**$ 122,735**	**$ 21,217**

Table 50: Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

	Exposure classes	Risk weight										Others	Total exposure value
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%		
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	-	15,327	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,795
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	189	-	-	196
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Total exposure value**	**-**	**$ 15,327**	**$ 468**	**-**	**-**	**$ 7**	**-**	**-**	**$ 189**	**-**	**-**	**$ 15,991**

GSI

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

	Exposure classes	Risk weight										Others	Total exposure value
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%		
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	1,730	15,321	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,519
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Total exposure value**	**$ 1,730**	**$ 15,321**	**$ 468**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1**	**-**	**-**	**$ 17,520**

GSIB

$ in millions **As of June 2026**

	Exposure classes	Risk weight										Others	Total exposure value
		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%		
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	26,958	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,964
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Total exposure value**	**$ 26,958**	**$ 6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 26,964**

Appendix III: Securitisation Tables

Table 51: 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 2026

		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**	**$ 103**	**$ 28**	**$ 7**	**$ 38**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 32**	**$ 144**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 70**	**$ 103**	**$ 91**	**-**	**$ 6**	**$ 8**	**$ 7**
2	**Traditional transactions**	**$ 103**	**$ 28**	**$ 7**	**$ 38**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 32**	**$ 144**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 70**	**$ 103**	**$ 91**	**-**	**$ 6**	**$ 8**	**$ 7**
3	**Securitisation**	**$ 103**	**$ 28**	**$ 7**	**$ 38**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 32**	**$ 144**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 70**	**$ 103**	**$ 91**	**-**	**$ 6**	**$ 8**	**$ 7**
4	**Retail underlying**	**$ 103**	**$ 28**	**$ 7**	**$ 38**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 32**	**$ 144**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 70**	**$ 103**	**$ 91**	**-**	**$ 6**	**$ 8**	**$ 7**
5	Of which STS	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	1	-
6	**Wholesale**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
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 2026

		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**	**$ 37**	**$ 27**	**$ 6**	**$ 37**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 31**	**$ 77**	**$ 7**	**-**	**$ 69**	**$ 88**	**$ 89**	**-**	**$ 5**	**$ 7**	**$ 7**
2	**Traditional transactions**	**$ 37**	**$ 27**	**$ 6**	**$ 37**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 31**	**$ 77**	**$ 7**	**-**	**$ 69**	**$ 88**	**$ 89**	**-**	**$ 5**	**$ 7**	**$ 7**
3	**Securitisation**	**$ 37**	**$ 27**	**$ 6**	**$ 37**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 31**	**$ 77**	**$ 7**	**-**	**$ 69**	**$ 88**	**$ 89**	**-**	**$ 5**	**$ 7**	**$ 7**
4	**Retail underlying**	**$ 37**	**$ 27**	**$ 6**	**$ 37**	**$ 8**	**-**	**$ 31**	**$ 77**	**$ 7**	**-**	**$ 69**	**$ 88**	**$ 89**	**-**	**$ 5**	**$ 7**	**$ 7**
5	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Wholesale**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
7	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Re-securitisation**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
9	**Synthetic transactions**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10	**Securitisation**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
11	**Retail underlying**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
12	**Wholesale**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
13	**Re-securitisation**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 52: Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - Institution acting as investor

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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**	**$ 1,044**	**$ 68**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,112**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 182**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 15**	**-**
2	**Traditional transactions**	**$ 1,044**	**$ 68**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,112**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 182**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 15**	**-**
3	**Securitisation**	**$ 1,044**	**$ 68**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,112**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 182**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 15**	**-**
4	**Retail underlying**	**$ 182**	**$ 55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 237**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 49**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 4**	**-**
5	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Wholesale**	**$ 862**	**$ 13**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 875**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 133**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 11**	**-**
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 2026**

		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**	**$ 1,044**	**$ 68**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,112**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 182**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 15**	**-**
2	**Traditional transactions**	**$ 1,044**	**$ 68**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,112**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 182**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 15**	**-**
3	**Securitisation**	**$ 1,044**	**$ 68**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 1,112**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 182**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 15**	**-**
4	**Retail underlying**	**$ 182**	**$ 55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 237**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 49**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 4**	**-**
5	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Wholesale**	**$ 862**	**$ 13**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 875**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 133**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ 11**	**-**
7	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Re-securitisation**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
9	**Synthetic transactions**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10	**Securitisation**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
11	**Retail underlying**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
12	**Wholesale**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
13	**Re-securitisation**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 53: Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

GSGUK

$ in millions				As of June 2026
		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**	**$ 4,451**	**-**	**-**
2	**Retail (total)**	**$ 4,451**	**-**	**-**
3	residential mortgage	4,451	-	-
4	credit card	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-

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$ in millions				As of June 2026
		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**	**$ 2,981**	**-**	**-**
2	**Retail (total)**	**$ 2,981**	**-**	**-**
3	residential mortgage	2,981	-	-
4	credit card	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-

Appendix IV: Past Due Exposures, Impaired Exposures and Impairment Provision Tables

Table 54: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
05	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**$ 26,654**	**$ 26,654**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10	**Loans and advances**	**$ 470,523**	**$ 371,958**	**$ 235**	**$ 136**	**$ 0**	**$ 76**	**$ (15)**	**$ (14)**	**$ (1)**	**$ (64)**	**-**	**$ (42)**	**$ (5)**	**$ 342,762**	**$ 25**
20	Central banks	4,833	2,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,111	-
30	General governments	4,913	4,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,915	-
40	Credit institutions	68,729	44,203	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	(22)	-	-	-	43,079	-
50	Other financial corporations	386,073	315,720	140	11	-	11	(4)	(4)	(0)	(4)	-	(4)	-	290,575	8
60	Non-financial corporations	3,761	3,655	21	66	0	62	(10)	(10)	(0)	(35)	-	(35)	(5)	1,167	17
70	Of which SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Households	2,214	1,341	74	3	-	3	(1)	(0)	(1)	(3)	-	(3)	-	1,915	-
90	**Debt securities**	**$ 19,987**	**$ 11,332**	**-**	**$ 27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ (24)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	Central banks	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	19,841	11,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	129	117	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	15	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**$ 161,723**	**$ 161,694**	**$ 29**	**$ 10**	**-**	**$ 10**	**$ (6)**	**$ (6)**	**$ (0)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	Credit institutions	35,411	35,411	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	Other financial corporations	122,497	122,468	29	0	-	0	(2)	(2)	(0)	-	-	-		-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	3,792	3,792	-	10	-	10	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-		-	-
210	Households	23	23	0	0	-	0	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-		-	-
220	**Total**	**$ 678,887**	**$ 571,638**	**$ 264**	**$ 173**	**$ 0**	**$ 86**	**$ (21)**	**$ (20)**	**$ (1)**	**$ (88)**	**-**	**$ (42)**	**$ (5)**	**$ 342,762**	**$ 25**

GSI

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
05	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**$ 24,668**	**$ 24,668**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10	**Loans and advances**	**$ 425,450**	**$ 341,394**	**-**	**$ 57**	**-**	**$ 1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ (23)**	**-**	**$ (1)**	**-**	**$ 300,417**	**$ 1**
20	Central banks	4,833	2,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,111	-
30	General governments	4,896	4,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,915	-
40	Credit institutions	68,637	44,112	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	(22)	-	-	-	43,117	-
50	Other financial corporations	345,185	288,361	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	250,704	1
60	Non-financial corporations	1,573	1,573	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	-
70	Of which SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Households	326	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-
90	**Debt securities**	**$ 8,522**	**-**	**-**	**$ 27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ (24)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	Central banks	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	8,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	0	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	2	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**$ 162,568**	**$ 162,568**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	Credit institutions	41,822	41,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	Other financial corporations	120,746	120,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
210	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
220	**Total**	**$ 621,208**	**$ 528,630**	**-**	**$ 84**	**-**	**$ 1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$ (47)**	**-**	**$ (1)**	**-**	**$ 300,417**	**$ 1**

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$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
05	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**$ 2,352**	**$ 2,352**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10	**Loans and advances**	**$ 98,292**	**$ 75,663**	**$ 235**	**$ 79**	**$ 0**	**$ 75**	**$ (15)**	**$ (14)**	**$ (1)**	**$ (41)**	**-**	**$ (41)**	**$ (5)**	**$ 93,528**	**$ 24**
20	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	General governments	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Credit institutions	406	406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Other financial corporations	93,861	72,143	140	10	-	10	(4)	(4)	(0)	(3)	-	(3)	-	91,157	7
60	Non-financial corporations	2,188	2,082	21	66	0	62	(10)	(10)	(0)	(35)	-	(35)	(5)	733	17
70	Of which SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Households	1,820	1,015	74	3	-	3	(1)	(0)	(1)	(3)	-	(3)	-	1,638	-
90	**Debt securities**	**$ 11,397**	**$ 11,266**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	11,322	11,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	62	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**$ 7,600**	**$ 7,571**	**$ 29**	**$ 10**	**-**	**$ 10**	**$ (6)**	**$ (6)**	**$ (0)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	Credit institutions	86	86	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	Other financial corporations	3,699	3,670	29	0	-	0	(2)	(2)	(0)	-	-	-		-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	3,792	3,792	-	10	-	10	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-		-	-
210	Households	23	23	0	0	-	0	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-		-	-
220	**Total**	**$ 119,641**	**$ 96,852**	**$ 264**	**$ 89**	**$ 0**	**$ 85**	**$ (21)**	**$ (20)**	**$ (1)**	**$ (41)**	**-**	**$ (41)**	**$ (5)**	**$ 93,528**	**$ 24**

Table 55: Credit quality of forborne exposures

GSGUK

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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**	**-**	**$ 55**	**$ 55**	**$ 54**	**-**	**$ (33)**	**$ 19**	**$ 19**
020	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	*General governments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	*Credit institutions*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	*Other financial corporations*	-	2	2	2	-	(0)	2	2
060	*Non-financial corporations*	-	50	50	49	-	(30)	17	17
070	*Households*	-	3	3	3	-	(3)	-	-
080	**Debt Securities**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
090	**Loan commitments given**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	**Total**	**-**	**$ 55**	**$ 55**	**$ 54**	**-**	**$ (33)**	**$ 19**	**$ 19**

GSIB

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		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**	**-**	**$ 55**	**$ 55**	**$ 54**	**-**	**$ (33)**	**$ 19**	**$ 19**
020	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	*General governments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	*Credit institutions*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	*Other financial corporations*	-	2	2	2	-	(0)	2	2
060	*Non-financial corporations*	-	50	50	49	-	(30)	17	17
070	*Households*	-	3	3	3	-	(3)	-	-
080	**Debt Securities**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
090	**Loan commitments given**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	**Total**	**-**	**$ 55**	**$ 55**	**$ 54**	**-**	**$ (33)**	**$ 19**	**$ 19**

Table 56: Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

GSGUK

$ in millions							**As of June 2026**
		Gross carrying amount					
			Of which non-performing		**Of which loans and advances subject to impairment**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures**
				Of which defaulted			
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
020	Mining and quarrying	137	-	-	-	(1)	-
030	Manufacturing	623	-	20	-	(15)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	228	-	-	-	(1)	-
050	Water supply	0	-	-	-	-	-
060	Construction	23	-	-	-	(0)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	737	-	3	-	(1)	-
080	Transport and storage	61	-	-	-	(0)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	2	-	-	-	-	-
100	Information and communication	572	-	0	-	(0)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Real estate activities	313	-	43	-	(26)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	250	-	-	-	(0)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	89	-	0	-	(1)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Education	348	-	-	-	(0)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	27	-	-	-	-	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	417	-	-	-	(0)	-
190	Other services	0	-	-	-	-	-
200	**Total**	**$ 3,827**	**-**	**$ 66**	**-**	**$ (45)**	**-**

GSI

$ in millions — **As of June 2026**

		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
			Of which defaulted				
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	$ 0	-	-	-	-	-
020	Mining and quarrying	4	-	-	-	-	-
030	Manufacturing	191	-	0	-	-	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	174	-	-	-	-	-
050	Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	Construction	0	-	-	-	-	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	634	-	-	-	-	-
080	Transport and storage	37	-	-	-	-	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	2	-	-	-	-	-
100	Information and communication	140	-	-	-	-	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Real estate activities	6	-	-	-	-	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	18	-	-	-	-	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	21	-	-	-	-	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Education	321	-	-	-	-	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	25	-	-	-	-	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other services	0	-	-	-	-	-
200	**Total**	**$ 1,573**	**-**	**$ 0**	**-**	**-**	**-**

GSIB

$ in millions **As of June 2026**

		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
			Of which defaulted				
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
020	Mining and quarrying	133	-	-	-	(1)	-
030	Manufacturing	432	-	20	-	(15)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	54	-	-	-	(1)	-
050	Water supply	0	-	-	-	-	-
060	Construction	23	-	-	-	(0)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	103	-	3	-	(1)	-
080	Transport and storage	24	-	-	-	(0)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	0	-	-	-	-	-
100	Information and communication	432	-	0	-	(0)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Real estate activities	307	-	43	-	(26)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	232	-	-	-	(0)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	68	-	0	-	(1)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Education	27	-	-	-	(0)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	2	-	-	-	-	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	417	-	-	-	(0)	-
190	Other services	0	-	-	-	-	-
200	**Total**	**$ 2,254**	**-**	**$ 66**	**-**	**$ (45)**	**-**

Table 57: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography[1]

GSGUK

$ in millions								As of June 2026
		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***	**$ 517,327**	-	**$ 163**	-	**$ (56)**		**$ (47)**
020	*United States*	239,813	-	0	-	(0)		-
030	*Japan*	56,091	-	-	-	(0)		-
040	*United Kingdom*	53,996	-	3	-	(6)		(0)
050	*Cayman Islands*	45,614	-	23	-	(1)		(20)
060	*Germany*	23,908	-	44	-	(29)		-
070	*Other countries*	97,905	-	93	-	(20)		(27)
080	***Off balance sheet exposures***	**$ 161,733**	-	**$ 10**			**$ (6)**	
090	*United States*	98,400	-	-			(0)	
100	*Germany*	35,238	-	-			(0)	
110	*Japan*	22,597	-	-			(0)	
120	*United Kingdom*	2,344	-	10			(2)	
130	*Singapore*	405	-	-			(0)	
140	*Other countries*	2,749	-	0			(4)	
150	***Total***	**$ 679,060**	-	**$ 173**	-	**$ (56)**	**$ (6)**	**$ (47)**

GSI

$ in millions								As of June 2026
		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***	**$ 458,724**	-	**$ 84**	-	**$ (0)**		**$ (47)**
020	*United States*	206,207	-	-	-	-		-
030	*Japan*	54,649	-	-	-	-		-
040	*Cayman Islands*	45,136	-	21	-	(0)		(20)
050	*United Kingdom*	39,518	-	0	-	-		(0)
060	*Germany*	22,802	-	-	-	-		-
070	*Other countries*	90,412	-	63	-	-		(27)
080	***Off balance sheet exposures***	**$ 162,568**	-	**-**			**-**	
090	*United States*	98,290	-	-			-	
100	*Germany*	34,832	-	-			-	
110	*Japan*	22,597	-	-			-	
120	*United Kingdom*	6,504	-	-			-	
130	*Switzerland*	192	-	-			-	
140	*Other countries*	153	-	-			-	
150	***Total***	**$ 621,292**	-	**$ 84**	-	**$ (0)**	**-**	**$ (47)**

GSIB

$ in millions								**As of June 2026**
		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***	**$ 112,120**	-	**$ 79**	-	**$ (56)**		**-**
020	*United Kingdom*	66,861	-	3	-	(6)		-
030	*United States*	33,513	-	0	-	(0)		-
040	*Ireland*	1,971	-	8	-	(4)		-
050	*Japan*	1,440	-	-	-	(0)		-
060	*Virgin Islands, British*	1,353	-	-	-	(0)		-
070	*Other countries*	6,982	-	68	-	(46)		-
080	***Off balance sheet exposures***	**$ 7,610**	-	**$ 10**			**$ (6)**	
090	*United Kingdom*	4,285	-	10			(2)	
100	*Germany*	405	-	-			(0)	
110	*Singapore*	405	-	0			(0)	
120	*Australia*	288	-	-			(1)	
130	*Luxembourg*	275	-	-			(0)	
140	*Other countries*	1,952	-	0			(3)	
150	***Total***	**$ 119,730**	-	**$ 89**	-	**$ (56)**	**$ (6)**	**-**

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

Table 58: Maturity of exposures

GSGUK

$ in millions		Net exposure value					As of June 2026
		On demand	**<= 1 year**	**> 1 year <= 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**No stated maturity**	**Total**
1	Loans and advances	$ 228,791	$ 233,163	$ 7,885	$ 708	$ 56	$ 470,603
2	Debt securities	2	5,485	13,549	953	25	20,014
3	**Total**	**$ 228,793**	**$ 238,648**	**$ 21,434**	**$ 1,661**	**$ 81**	**$ 490,617**

GSI

$ in millions		Net exposure value					As of June 2026
		On demand	**<= 1 year**	**> 1 year <= 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**No stated maturity**	**Total**
1	Loans and advances	$ 225,752	$ 197,913	$ 1,616	$ 170	$ 56	$ 425,507
2	Debt securities	2	1,471	7,044	7	25	8,549
3	**Total**	**$ 225,754**	**$ 199,384**	**$ 8,660**	**$ 177**	**$ 81**	**$ 434,056**

GSIB

$ in millions		Net exposure value					As of June 2026
		On demand	**<= 1 year**	**> 1 year <= 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**No stated maturity**	**Total**
1	Loans and advances	$ 4,241	$ 61,757	$ 31,642	$ 675	-	$ 98,315
2	Debt securities	-	4,014	6,505	878	-	11,397
3	**Total**	**$ 4,241**	**$ 65,771**	**$ 38,147**	**$ 1,553**	**-**	**$ 109,712**

Table 59: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

$ in millions			As of June 2026
		Gross carrying amount	
		GSGUK	**GSI**	**GSIB**
010	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**$ 150**	**$ 57**	**$ 93**
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	2	0	2
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(16)	(0)	(16)
040	Outflows due to write-offs	-	-	-
050	Outflow due to other situations	(16)	(0)	(16)
060	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**$ 136**	**$ 57**	**$ 79**

Appendix V: Acronyms

Acronyms	Description
ABS	Asset-Backed Securities
AIRB	Advanced Internal Ratings Based
ALCO	Asset Liability Committee
ALM	Asset Liability Management
APRM	All Price Risk Measure
ASA	Alternative Standardised Approach
ASF	Available Stable Funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1
BHC	Bank Holding Company
BoE	Bank of England
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CCP	Central Counterparty
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CP	Consultation Paper
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRM	Credit Risk Mitigation
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
DoLSub	Domestic Liquidity Sub-Group
DVA	Debt Valuation Adjustment
EAD	Exposure at Default
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
ECORC	EMEA Compliance and Operational Risk Committee
EE	Expected Exposure
EEPE	Effective Expected Positive Exposure
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation
E.U.	European Union
EV	Enterprise Value
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority
FPC	Financial Policy Committee
GCLA	Global Core Liquid Assets
GS	Goldman Sachs
GSGUK	Goldman Sachs Group UK
GSGUKL	Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited
GSI	Goldman Sachs International
GSIB	Goldman Sachs International Bank
HQLA	High-Quality Liquid Assets
IAA	Internal Assessment Approach
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
ICR	Internal Credit Rating
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMA	Internal Model Approach
IMM	Internal Model Method
IRB	Internal Ratings Based

IRC	Incremental Risk Charge
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LGD	Loss Given Default
MBS	Mortgage-Backed Securities
MDB	Multilateral Development Banks
MPC	Material Positive Correlation
MREL	Minimum Requirement for Own Funds & Eligible Liabilities
N/A	Not Applicable
NCO	Net Cash Outflow
NII	Net Interest Income
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OTC	Over-the-counter
P&L	Profit & Loss
PD	Probability of Default
PFE	Potential Future Exposure
PMA	Post Model Adjustments
PRA	Prudential Regulation Authority
PS	Policy Statement
PSE	Public Sector Entity
PVA	Prudent Valuation Adjustment
QCCP	Qualifying Central Counterparty
RC	Replacement Cost
RCSA	Risk and Control Self-Assessment
RNIV	Risk not in VaR
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RWAs	Risk-Weighted Assets
S&P	Standard & Poor's Rating Services
SA	Standardised Approach
SA-CCR	Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk
SEC - ERBA	Securitisation External Ratings Based Approach
SEC - IRBA	Securitisation Internal Ratings Based Approach
SEC - SA	Securitisation Standardised Approach
SFTs	Securities Financing Transactions
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
SRT	Significant Risk Transfer
STS	Simple, Transparent and Standardised
SVaR	Stressed Value at Risk
TCR	Total Capital Requirement
U.S. GAAP	Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in United States
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States
VaR	Value at Risk
WWR	Wrong-Way Risk

Appendix VI: Index of Tables to PRA Templates

Ref.	PRA Template	Full name	Table	Page no.
1	UK KM1	Key metrics template	1	10
2	UK OV1	Overview of risk weighted amounts	5	15
3	UK LI1	Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories[6]	NA	NA
4	UK LI3	Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)[1]	NA	5
5	UK LI2	Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements[6]	NA	NA
6	UK PV1	Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)[6]	NA	NA
7	UK INS1	Insurance participations[2]	NA	NA
8	UK INS2	Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio[2]	NA	NA
9	UK CC1	Composition of regulatory own funds	38	60
10	UK CC2	Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements[7]	NA	NA
11	UK CCyB1	Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	40	62
12	UK CCyB2	Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	39	62
13	UK LR1	Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures	34	55
14	UK LR2	Leverage ratio common disclosure	36,37	56,57
15	UK LR3	Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	35	55
16	UK LIQ1	Quantitative information of LCR	29,30	47,48
17	UK LIQ2	Net Stable Funding Ratio	31,32	50,54
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19	UK CR1-A	Maturity of exposures	58	105
20	UK CR2	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances	59	105
21	UK CR1	Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	54	96
22	UK CQ1	Credit quality of forborne exposures	55	99
23	UK CQ4	Quality of non-performing exposures by geography[3]	57	103
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25	UK CQ7	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes[5]	NA	NA
26	UK CR2a	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries[3]	NA	NA
27	UK CQ2	Quality of forbearance[3]	NA	NA
28	UK CQ6	Collateral valuation – loans and advances[3]	NA	NA
29	UK CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown[3]	NA	NA
30	UK CR3	CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	11	24
31	UK CR4	Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	44	75
32	UK CR5	Standardised approach	45	77
33	UK CR6-A	Scope of the use of IRB and SA approaches[6]	NA	NA
34	UK CR6	IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range	47	82
35	UK CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	12	25
36	UK CR7-A	IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	46	79
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38	UK CR9	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (fixed PD scale)[6]	NA	NA
39	UK CR9.1	IRB approach – Back-testing of PD per exposure class (only for PD estimates according to point (f) of Article 180(1) CRR)[6]	NA	NA
40	UK CR10	Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach[4]	43	74
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64	UK REM5	Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff)[6]	NA	NA
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68	UK IRRBB1	Interest Rate Risks of non-trading book activities	21	38

1. Information pertaining to this template has been disclosed within the Basis of Consolidation section of the document.
2. Templates UK INS1 and UK INS2 (Insurance participations (UK INS1) and Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio (UK INS2)) have 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. Templates UK CR2a, CQ2, CQ6, CQ8 and Column b and d of UK CQ4 and CQ5 templates have not been disclosed pursuant to guidance on disclosure as per CRR Disclosure requirement set out in PRA Rulebook.
4. The specialised lending section of Template UK CR10 (Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach) has not been disclosed as GSGUK and its subsidiaries do not have specialised lending exposure.
5. Template CQ7 has not been disclosed as GSGUK and its subsidiaries have immaterial/no relevant exposures as of June 2026.
6. Templates have not been disclosed as they are required to be published annually.
7. Template UK CC2 has not been disclosed as GSGUK and GSIB do not publish semi-annual financial statements and GSI only publishes unaudited semi-annual financial statements.