Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE

Pillar 3 Disclosures

For the period ended June 30, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEX OF TABLES

Introduction

Overview

Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE (GSBE or the bank) is a credit institution registered with the commercial register number HRB 114190 at the local district court in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

The bank is directly supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), and additionally by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the Deutsche Bundesbank in the context of the E.U. Single Supervisory Mechanism.

The bank serves a diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals, from its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, its office in Munich and branches in Amsterdam, Athens, Copenhagen, Dublin, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Stockholm and Warsaw. The London branch of the bank is currently in dormant status after it ceased its business activities during 2024.

The bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Goldman Sachs Bank USA (GS Bank USA), a New York State-chartered bank and a member of the Federal Reserve System. The bank's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling entity is The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (Group Inc. or the firm). Group Inc. is a bank holding company and a financial holding company regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In relation to the bank, "group undertaking" means Group Inc. or any of its subsidiaries. Group Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, form "GS Group" (also referred to as the firm). GS Group 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.

The bank is engaged in a wide range of activities primarily in the E.U. and, to a lesser extent, internationally, including market-making and underwriting in debt and equity securities as well as derivatives, advisory services, wealth management services, lending (including securities lending), deposit-taking and transaction banking services. The bank is a primary dealer for government bonds issued by E.U. sovereigns.

The bank seeks to be the advisor of choice for its clients and a leading participant in financial markets. As part of GS Group, the bank also enters into transactions with affiliates in the normal course of business as part of its market-making activities and general operations.

The bank generates revenues from the following business activities: Investment Banking; Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities (FICC); Equities; and Investment Management, which primarily consists of Wealth management.

The bank's regulatory capital requirement has been calculated in accordance with the amended E.U. Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and E.U. Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). These are largely based on the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's post-crisis reforms for strengthening international capital standards (Basel III), which is structured around three pillars: Pillar 1 "minimum capital requirements", Pillar 2 "supervisory review process" and Pillar 3 "market discipline".

The term "CRR" in this document refers to the applicable version of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

The bank's Pillar 3 disclosures for June 30, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the European Banking Authority (EBA) Guidelines on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of the CRR.

All references to June 2026 and March 2026 refer to the period ended, or the dates, as the context requires, June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively. Any reference to a future year refers to a year ending on December 31 of that year. Any statements relating to future periods are subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

Information on the bank's 2026 Quarterly Pillar 3 disclosures, 2025 Annual Pillar 3 disclosures, 2025 Annual Financial Information prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and 2025 Annual Financial Statements and Management Report prepared under German Commercial Code (HGB) can be accessed via the following links:

https://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/gsbank-europe-se-disclosures.html

https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/subsidiary-financial-info/gsbe

Additionally, the bank's Pillar 3 disclosure is published on the EBA's Pillar 3 Data Hub (P3DH) website at the following link:

https://edap-public.eba.europa.eu

For information on Group Inc.'s financial statements and regulatory capital ratios, please refer to the firm's Quarterly Pillar 3 Disclosures and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. References to the "2026 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

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

Basis of Preparation

Measures of exposures and other metrics disclosed in this report may not be based on IFRS, may not be directly comparable to measures reported in the IFRS Financial Information, and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

This disclosure is presented in euros (EUR), rounded to the nearest thousands (unless otherwise stated). Certain figures in this disclosure may not add up precisely to the totals, and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures due to rounding.

Basis of Consolidation

GSBE and its subsidiaries are directly and indirectly wholly-owned by the immediate parent company, GS Bank USA and the ultimate parent company, Group Inc., respectively and included in their respective consolidated financial statements.

Due to the immateriality of its subsidiaries pursuant to Section 296(2) of HGB, the bank waives its obligation from preparing consolidated financial statements.

The bank's subsidiaries are:

- Goldman, Sachs & Co. Verwaltungs GmbH
- Goldman Sachs Gives gemeinnützige GmbH
- Goldman, Sachs Management GP GmbH

The additional information to be disclosed in accordance with Section 26(a) of the German Banking Act (Kreditwesengesetz; in the following, KWG) was also included in GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements as annexure "Country-by-country reporting".

GSBE is considered the parent company of a group under §10a of KWG. Its subsidiary Goldman, Sachs Management GP GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, a financial corporation according to § 1 Abs 3 KWG, may in line with Article 19 of CRR be exempted from the scope of consolidation so that, in accordance with Article 11 of CRR, there is no requirement for a regulatory consolidation, and the rules on disclosure obligations on a consolidated basis under Article 13 do not apply. Therefore, these disclosures are prepared for the bank on a stand-alone basis.

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 and GS Bank USA's ability to withdraw capital from its regulated subsidiaries. Capital is considered transferable between the bank and its subsidiaries without any significant restriction except to the extent it is required for regulatory purposes. Any transfer of funds between the bank and its subsidiaries is expected to be immaterial and therefore the bank does not elaborate on this further.

For information regarding the capital adequacy of the bank, see "Risk Report - Capital Adequacy" within "Management Report" of GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements.

For further 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.

Fair Value

Financial assets that are not held for the collection of contractual cash flows or do not have cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value are initially measured at fair value with transaction costs expensed in the income statement. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in gains or losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities held for trading are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at fair value through profit or loss, with gains or losses recognised in gains or losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. The bank also designates certain financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at fair value through profit or loss, with Debt Valuation Adjustment (DVA) being recognised in other comprehensive income, if it does not create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, and the remaining changes in the fair value being recognised in net revenues. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income attributable to own credit spreads are not subsequently transferred to the income statement, even upon derecognition of the financial liability. Gains or losses exclude contractual interest, which is included in interest income and interest expense, for all instruments other than hybrid financial instruments. The primary reasons for designating such financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are:

- To eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; and
- The group of financial liabilities, or financial assets and liabilities, is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis.

For additional information regarding the fair value measurement of GSBE's assets and liabilities, see "Note 2. Material Accounting Policies - Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss" in GSBE's IFRS Financial Information.

Banking Book / Trading Book Classification

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

Trading book positions generally meet the following criteria: they are assets or liabilities that are accounted for at fair value; they are risk managed using a Value-at-Risk (VaR) internal model; they are held as part of our market-making and underwriting businesses and are intended to be resold in the short term, or positions intended to benefit from actual or expected short-term price differences between buying and selling prices or from other price or interest rate variations (as defined in point (85) of Article 4(1) in CRR). 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 are subject to credit risk regulatory capital requirements. Credit risk represents the potential for loss due to the default of a counterparty (e.g., an Over-the-Counter (OTC) derivatives counterparty or a borrower) or an issuer of securities or other instruments the bank holds.

Regulatory Developments

The bank's businesses are subject to extensive regulation and supervision worldwide. New regulations have been adopted or are being considered by regulators and policymakers. Given that many of the new and proposed rules are highly complex, the full impact of regulatory reform will not be known until the rules are implemented and market practices develop under final E.U. regulations.

In January 2025, revisions to the Basel III capital rules set by the Basel Committee (Basel III Revisions) and implemented in the E.U. through amendments to the CRR and CRD (referred to as CRR III and CRD VI) became effective.

The amendments included revised rules for credit risk capital, a new standardised approach for operational risk and Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk capital and a floor on internally modelled capital requirements at 72.5% of those required under the standardised approach, commonly known as the “output floor”, which began to be phased in from 2025 and will be fully phased in by 2030.

In September 2026, the European Commission adopted temporary adjustments to the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) rules through a delegated act. The FRTB RWA requirements are expected to apply from January 2027 with these adjustments, whereas provisions on the boundary between trading book and banking book and on the internal risk transfer between books are expected to apply from January 2030.

CRD VI also introduced a set of provisions (Article 21c) which will restrict certain non-E.U. entities from providing core banking services, including lending, to E.U. clients. Subject to national implementation by individual E.U. countries, Article 21c and related provisions are expected to become applicable from January 11, 2027.

As of June 2026, the bank has considered the impact of the forthcoming changes in its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and has taken action to ensure compliance with these rules.

In July 2026, the European Commission published its report on the competitiveness of the E.U. banking sector, with a commitment to propose measures to simplify and streamline the regulation of capital requirements. Legislative proposals are expected during the first quarter of 2027.

Minimum Requirements for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)

The CRR and the E.U. Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) are designed to, among other things, implement the Financial Stability Board’s (FSB) minimum Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) requirement for Global Systemically Important Institutions (G-SIIs), such as GS Group.

The CRR requires material subsidiaries of non-E.U. G-SIIs, such as the bank, to meet internal TLAC (iTLAC) requirements equivalent to 90% of the external TLAC requirement applicable to E.U. G-SIIs. The bank satisfies this requirement through its total capital and MREL eligible intercompany borrowings.

The BRRD, as amended by BRRD II and BRRD III, subjects institutions to an internal MREL (iMREL) requirement.

The bank is in compliance with its iMREL/iTLAC requirements. The bank’s iMREL/iTLAC eligible intercompany borrowings are from its immediate parent undertaking, GS Bank USA. The minimum iMREL requirements are subject to change by the Single Resolution Board (SRB) annually.

Swaps, Derivatives and Commodities Regulation. The bank is a swap dealer registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and a security-based swap dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. As of June 2026, the bank was subject to, and in compliance with applicable capital requirements for swap dealers and security-based swap dealers.

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. During the second quarter of 2026, the European Central Bank raised rates by 25 basis points, while the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England held rates steady, although 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.

Business Outlook

The bank’s regulatory reporting and internal control framework is based on IFRS. The bank uses certain key performance indicators (KPI) to measure financial performance, as well as to manage the development of its business and capital strength.

The bank considers net revenues under IFRS, net income under IFRS and Total capital ratio as the primary KPIs.

The bank's Executive Board continues to be cautiously optimistic about the business outlook for the remainder of 2026. The Executive Board expects net revenues under IFRS and net income under IFRS in 2026 to be significantly higher compared to 2025. The Executive Board expects similar developments for net revenues and net income under HGB.

The bank's Executive Board expects that the Total capital ratio will decrease moderately compared to 2025 primarily driven by an expected increase in business activity, at the same time as the bank is rebalancing its capital stack. The bank will ensure that the Total capital ratio remains above the minimum requirements.

The business outlook is based on the current expectations of the bank's Executive Board and the actual results could differ, possibly materially, to the anticipated results due to certain factors, including those described in the "Principal Risks and Uncertainties" section of the 2025 Annual Report.

The future course of the ongoing conflict in the Middle East remains uncertain, and a continuation of the conflict or further escalation could lead to a rise in oil prices and a surge in inflation, a global recession, stagflation, and more heightened volatility across financial markets. If the adverse economic consequences from the conflict were to worsen, the bank's net revenues and net income could be negatively impacted.

Attestation

To the best of our knowledge, we attest that the Pillar 3 Disclosures of Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE for the period ended June 30, 2026, prepared according to Part Eight of the CRR, have been prepared in accordance with the formal policies and internal processes, systems and controls agreed upon at the management body level.

Date: September 18, 2026

Michael Holmes	Michael Trokoudes
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Risk Officer
Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE	Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE

Key Metrics

The table below provides an overview of the bank's prudential regulatory position as measured by key regulatory metrics as of June 2026 and previously reported reference periods. In the table below, and throughout the disclosures, unaudited profits for the period ending at the reference date are excluded from own funds.

Table 1: EU KM1 - Key Metrics Template[1,2]

€ in thousands		As of June 2026	As of March 2026	As of December 2025	As of September 2025	As of June 2025
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	€ 14,047,863	€ 13,277,964	€ 13,353,558		€ 13,351,031
2	Tier 1 capital	€ 14,047,863	€ 13,277,964	€ 13,353,558		€ 13,351,031
3	Total capital	€ 14,067,866	€ 13,298,170	€ 13,373,561		€ 13,371,256
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	€ 65,120,216	€ 60,200,253	€ 59,331,315		€ 56,582,804
4a	Total risk exposure pre-floor	€ 65,120,216	€ 60,200,253	€ 59,331,315		€ 56,582,804
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	21.57%	22.06%	22.51%		23.60%
5b	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	21.57%	22.06%	22.51%		23.60%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	21.57%	22.06%	22.51%		23.60%
6b	Tier 1 ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	21.57%	22.06%	22.51%		23.60%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	21.60%	22.09%	22.54%		23.63%
7b	Total capital ratio considering unfloored TREA (%)	21.60%	22.09%	22.54%		23.63%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7d	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%		2.50%
EU 7e	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.41%	1.41%	1.41%		1.41%
EU 7f	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%		1.88%
EU 7g	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%		10.50%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%		2.50%
EU 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%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.02%	1.00%	1.02%		1.01%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%		1.00%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.52%	4.50%	4.52%		4.51%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.02%	15.00%	15.02%		15.01%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements	11.10%	11.59%	12.04%		13.13%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	€ 187,752,030	€ 184,062,307	€ 151,030,951		€ 150,614,864
14	Leverage ratio (%)	7.48%	7.21%	8.84%		8.86%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure amount)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%		0.20%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%		3.20%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirements (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.20%	3.20%	3.20%		3.20%

[1] Rows 5a, 6a and 7a are prescribed as "not applicable" by EBA, hence, these rows have not been disclosed.

[2] In accordance with the legal references and instructions for Article 447, points (a) to (g), and Article 438, point (b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, this table shows data for these four specific reference periods, omitting 1 quarterly interval as permitted under the EBA disclosure frequency requirements.

	Liquidity Coverage Ratio[3]					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	€ 25,441,714	€ 23,272,316	€ 21,459,558		€ 20,362,809
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	€ 34,202,552	€ 30,814,239	€ 29,157,760		€ 28,382,569
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	€ 19,671,254	€ 17,448,586	€ 16,021,847		€ 14,286,834
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	€ 14,531,298	€ 13,365,653	€ 13,135,913		€ 14,095,735
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	177.82%	175.52%	165.88%		145.10%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	€ 53,656,799	€ 46,792,988	€ 41,663,586		€ 35,060,247
19	Total required stable funding	€ 44,482,909	€ 37,478,630	€ 32,505,393		€ 28,149,920
20	NSFR ratio (%)	120.62%	124.85%	128.17%		124.55%

Notes:

1. The capital ratios and leverage ratio as of June 2026 excluded profits for the six months ended June 2026 but includes profits for the twelve months ended December 2025. In April 2026, subsequent to the completion of the 2025 annual audit by the bank's external auditors, the bank's shareholder (GS Bank USA) approved the profits, prospectively allowing their inclusion in capital as of June 2026. The Total capital ratio and Leverage ratio including profit for the six months ended June 2026 would have been 22.20% and 7.69% respectively.

2. The Total capital ratio decreased by 0.49 percentage points (pp) vs. March 2026 to 21.60%, mainly driven by an increase in RWAs by €4.92 billion to €65.12 billion. The increase in RWAs is mainly from credit RWAs which increased by €3.74 billion (primarily driven by an increase in derivative exposures by €2.80 billion and securities financing transactions (SFTs) by €0.80 billion). Market RWAs increased by €1.18 billion driven by modelled market RWAs due to an increase in corporate and sovereign exposures, and offset by an increase in Total capital of €0.77 billion driven by the inclusion of 2025 audited profits of €0.61 billion.

3. The Leverage ratio increased by 0.27 pp vs. March 2026 to 7.48% primarily driven by an increase in the Tier 1 capital by €0.77 billion to €14.05 billion, mainly due to the inclusion of 2025 audited profits of €0.61 billion.

4. The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) increased by 2.30 pp vs March 2026 to 177.82%, mainly due to an increase in high quality liquid assets (HQLA) by €2.17 billion to €25.44 billion, partially offset by an increase in the net cash outflows (NCOs) by €1.17 billion to €14.53 billion largely due to an increase in outflows from secured wholesale funding, credit and liquidity facility and other contractual funding obligations, partially offset by an increase in secured lending inflows and other cash inflows.

5. The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) decreased by 4.23 pp vs. March 2026 to 120.62%, due to an increase in required stable funding (RSF) by €7.00 billion to €44.48 billion, mainly driven by an increase in performing loans and securities, and derivatives. This was offset by an increase in available stable funding (ASF) of €6.86 billion to €53.66 billion, driven by an increase in other wholesale funding.

[3] The ratio reported is calculated as average of the monthly Liquidity Coverage Ratio for the trailing twelve months and may not equal the calculation of ratio using component amounts reported in "Total high-quality liquid assets" and "Total net cash outflows".

EU ILAC

In accordance with the requirements of Article 45 and 45f of Directive 2014/59/EU for iMREL and requirements of Article 92b of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 for iTLAC, the following table shows the bank's MREL, as a material subsidiary of a non-E.U. headquartered G-SII.

Table 2: EU ILAC - Internal loss absorbing capacity: internal MREL and, where applicable, requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for non-EU G-SIIs

€ in thousands				As of June 2026
		a	b	c
		Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal MREL)	Non-EU G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (internal TLAC)	Qualitative information
Applicable requirement and level of application				
EU 1	Is the entity subject to a Non-EU G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities? (Y/N)			True
EU 2	If EU 1 is answered by 'Yes', is the requirement applicable on a consolidated or individual basis? (C/I)			Individual
EU 2a	Is the entity subject to an internal MREL ? (Y/N)			True
EU 2b	If EU 2a is answered by 'Yes', is the requirement applicable on a consolidated or individual basis? (C/I)			Individual
Own funds and eligible liabilities				
EU 3	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	€ 14,047,863	€ 14,047,863	
EU 4	Eligible Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
EU 5	Eligible Tier 2 capital	20,002	20,002	
EU 6	Eligible own funds	€ 14,067,866	€ 14,067,866	
EU 7	Eligible liabilities	7,220,000	7,220,000	
EU 8	Of which permitted guarantees	-		
EU 9a	(Adjustments)	-	-	
EU 9b	Own funds and eligible liabilities items after adjustments	€ 21,287,866	€ 21,287,866	
Total risk exposure amount and total exposure measure				
EU 10	Total risk exposure amount (TREA)	65,120,216	65,120,216	
EU 11	Total exposure measure (TEM)	187,752,030	187,752,030	
Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities				
EU 12	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA	32.69%	32.69%	
EU 13	>>> of which permitted guarantees	-		
EU 14	Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of the TEM	11.34%	11.34%	
EU 15	>>> of which permitted guarantees	-		
EU 16	CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the entity's requirements	9.09%	9.09%	
EU 17	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement		4.52%	
Requirements				
EU 18	Requirement expressed as a percentage of the TREA	23.60%	16.20%	
EU 19	>>> of which part of the requirements that may be met with a guarantee	N/A		
EU 20	Requirement expressed as percentage of the TEM	6.00%	6.08%	
EU 21	>>> of which part of the requirements that may be met with a guarantee	N/A		
Memorandum items				
EU 22	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013		€ 202,304,896	

In the table above:

- Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of total risk exposure amount (TREA) (EU 12) as of June 2026 decreased by 1.39 pp vs. March 2026 to 32.69%, mainly driven by an increase in RWAs of €4.92 billion. For the increase in RWAs, please refer "Table 1: EU KM1 - Key Metrics Template".

- Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of total exposure measure (TEM) (EU 14) as of June 2026 increased by 0.19 pp vs. March 2026 to 11.34%, primarily driven by an increase in the Tier 1 capital by €0.77 billion to €14.05 billion, mainly due to the inclusion of 2025 audited profits of €0.61 billion, offset by an increase in the leverage exposures by €3.69 billion. For the increase in capital and exposures, please refer "Table 1: EU KM1 - Key Metrics Template".

- Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA (EU 12) and Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TEM (EU 14) as of June 2026 excluded the bank's profits for the six months ended June 2026 but includes profits for the twelve months ended December 2025. In April 2026, subsequent to the completion of the 2025 annual audit by the bank's external auditors, the bank's shareholder (GS Bank USA) approved the profits, prospectively allowing their inclusion in capital as of June 2026. Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TREA (EU 12) and Own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of TEM (EU 14) including such profits would have been 33.28% and 11.54% respectively.

EU TLAC2a

Table 3: EU TLAC2a - Creditor ranking - Entity that is not a resolution entity

Own funds exclude the bank's profits for the six months ended June 2026, as these profits are still subject to annual audit by the bank's external auditors and approval by the bank's shareholder for inclusion in regulatory capital.

€ in thousands										As of June 2026
		Insolvency Ranking								
		1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	Sum of 1 to n
		(Most junior)	(Most junior)					(Most senior)	(Most senior)	
		Resolution Entity	Other	Resolution Entity	Other	Resolution Entity	Other	Resolution Entity	Other	
1	**Empty set in the EU**									
2	Description of insolvency rank (free text)	Common equity Tier 1 instruments	-	-	-	Tier 2 instruments	-	Claims subordinated by virtue of a contractual subordination clause not specifying the pertinent rank (other than Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 instruments)	-	-
3	Liabilities and own funds	€ 14,047,863	-	-	-	€ 20,002	-	€ 7,220,000	-	**€ 21,287,866**
4	of which excluded liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
5	Liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities	14,047,863	-	-	-	20,002	-	7,220,000	-	**21,287,866**
6	Subset of liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities that are own funds and eligible liabilities for the purpose of [choose as a appropriate: internal MREL/internal TLAC]	14,047,863	-	-	-	20,002	-	7,220,000	-	**21,287,866**
7	of which residual maturity ≥ 1 year < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
8	of which residual maturity ≥ 2 year < 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,000	-	**800,000**
9	of which residual maturity ≥ 5 years < 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,420,000	-	**6,420,000**
10	of which residual maturity ≥ 10 years, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
11	of which perpetual securities	14,047,863	-	-	-	20,002	-	-	-	**14,067,866**

Capital Framework

Capital Structure

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

- Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, 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 the bank's regulatory capital are subject to regulatory limits and restrictions under the rules. In general, to qualify as Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital, an instrument must be fully paid and unsecured. A qualifying Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital instrument must also be subordinated to all senior indebtedness of the organisation.

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

- A capital conservation buffer of 2.50% of RWAs, consisting entirely of capital that qualifies as CET1 capital.
- A countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.50% of RWAs (and also consisting entirely of CET1 capital) in order to counteract excessive credit growth as assessed by the jurisdiction in which the bank operates. The buffer only applies to the bank's exposures to certain types of counterparties and exposures based in jurisdictions which have announced and implemented a countercyclical buffer. The countercyclical capital buffer was 1.02% as of June 2026 and 1.00% as of March 2026.
- In addition to the existing capital requirement resulting from Pillar 1, the bank is subject to an annual Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) by its regulators. As a result of this SREP process, the supervisory authorities determine a SREP capital add-on. This capital add-on consists of two components: a Pillar 2 Capital Requirement (P2R) and a Pillar 2 Capital Guidance (P2G). While the P2R is binding and breaches can have direct legal consequences for banks, the P2G signals to the banks the supervisory view of the adequate level of capital to be maintained to provide a sufficient buffer to withstand stressed situations. Unlike the P2R, the P2G is not legally binding.
- The bank's P2R (of which 56% of P2R has to be held in CET1 capital and 75% as Tier 1 capital) capital add-on is set by the ECB to 2.50%. The SREP ratios in Table 1 incorporate P2R received from the ECB and excludes the P2G.
- An additional capital requirement is set according to the degree of systemic importance of the bank (O-SII buffer). The CRD and CRR provide that institutions that are systemically important at the E.U. or member state level, known as other systemically important institutions (O-SIIs), may be subject to O-SII buffers. BaFin has set the bank's O-SII buffer to 1.0%.

Compliance with Capital Requirements

As of June 2026, the bank had capital levels in excess of its overall capital requirements (OCR) which include the Pillar 1 capital requirement, Pillar 2 capital requirement, capital conservation buffer, countercyclical capital buffer and O-SII buffer.

Risk-Weighted Assets

RWAs are calculated based on measures of credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The table below presents a summary of the RWAs and capital requirements by type as at June 2026 and March 2026. Total own funds requirements represent 8% of the TREA.

Table 4: EU OV1 - Overview of total risk exposure amounts[1,2]

€ in thousands					
		Related table reference	Total risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
			June 2026	March 2026	June 2026
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**		**€ 12,877,279**	**€ 12,661,009**	**€ 1,030,182**
2	Of which the standardised approach	See EU CR4	12,877,279	12,661,009	1,030,182
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach		-	-	-
4	Of which: slotting approach		-	-	-
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk weighted approach		-	-	-
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach		-	-	-
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**		**€ 22,605,262**	**€ 18,954,349**	**€ 1,808,421**
7	Of which the standardised approach	See EU CCR1	1,448,327	1,555,704	115,866
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	See EU CCR1	18,570,586	14,921,637	1,485,647
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	See EU CCR8	253,437	322,492	20,275
9	Of which other CCR		2,332,912[3]	2,154,517	186,633
10	**Credit valuation adjustments risk - CVA risk**		**€ 10,351,471**	**€ 10,424,551**	**€ 828,118**
EU 10a	Of which the standardised approach (SA)		-	-	-
EU 10b	Of which the basic approach (F-BA and R-BA)		10,351,471	10,424,551	828,118
EU 10c	Of which the simplified approach		-	-	-
15	**Settlement risk**		**€ 29,015**	**€ 27,176**	**€ 2,321**
16	**Securitisation exposures in the banking book (after the cap)**		**€ 4,507**	**€ 61,645**	**€ 361**
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach		-	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)		-	-	-
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	See EU SEC3	4,507	61,645	361
EU 19a	Of which 1250%/deductions		-	-	-
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)[4]**		**€ 13,780,100**	**€ 12,598,940**	**€ 1,102,408**
21	Of which the Alternative standardised approach (A-SA)		N/A	N/A	N/A
EU 21a	Of which the Simplified standardised approach (S-SA)	See EU MR1	107,693	131,806	8,615
22	Of which the Alternative Internal Models Approach (A-IMA)		N/A	N/A	N/A
EU 22a	**Large exposures**		**-**	**-**	**-**
23	**Reclassifications between the trading and non-trading books**		**-**	**-**	**-**
24	**Operational risk**		**€ 5,472,582**	**€ 5,472,582**	**€ 437,807**
EU 24a	**Exposures to crypto-assets**		**-**	**-**	**-**
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)		401,193	308,528	32,095
26	Output floor applied (%)		55%	55%	
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)		-	-	
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)		-	-	
29	**Total**		**€ 65,120,216**	**€ 60,200,253**	**€ 5,209,617**

[1] Rows 11 to 14 are prescribed as "not applicable" by EBA, hence, these rows have not been disclosed.

[2] Refer Table 1 "EU KM1 - Key Metrics Template" for the RWAs movement between March 31, 2026 and June 30, 2026.

[3] Includes €62 million of currency conversion add-ons on the CCR RWAs.

[4] As per EBA clarification, simplified standardised approach (S-SA) is reported according to the CRR2 guidelines and alternative approaches (A-SA & A-IMA) are not reportable for the current CRR3 reporting due to FRTB framework postponement.

Output Floor

Overview

The output floor is a key component of the Basel III Revisions, designed to address concerns about the excessive variability of TREA across banks, particularly those using internal models. The output floor mandates that a bank's total risk-weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs), calculated using its internal models, cannot fall below a certain percentage of the TREA that would be calculated if the bank used the standardised approaches for credit risk, operational risk and market risk.

In 2026, the TREA is floored at 55% of the standardised total risk exposure amount (STREA) determined based on the standardised approaches (output floor) after applying the transitional provisions of Article 465 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (Table 5, column e). The output floor gradually increases to 72.5% of the STREA determined based on the standardised approaches on January 1, 2030.

As of June 30, 2026, the bank's TREA is not bound by the standardised output floor (55% of RWEAs in column e).

RWEAs under the full standardised approach (Table 5, column d) are calculated in accordance with Article 92(3) and (4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, without applying the transitional provisions under Article 465 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Table 5: EU CMS1 - Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level

€ in thousands						**As of June 2026**
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)				
		a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**
		RWEAs for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	**RWEAs for portfolios where standardised approaches are used**	**Total actual RWEAs (a + b)**	**RWEAs calculated using full standardised approach**	**RWEAs that is the base of the output floor**
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	-	€ 12,877,279	€ 12,877,279	€ 12,877,279	€ 12,877,279
2	Counterparty credit risk	18,639,692	3,965,570	22,605,262	33,618,333	27,543,355
3	Credit valuation adjustment[1]		10,351,471	10,351,471	15,454,686	15,454,686
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	4,507	4,507	4,507	4,507
5	Market risk	13,672,407	107,693	13,780,100	9,150,376	9,150,376
6	Operational risk		5,472,582	5,472,582	5,472,582	5,472,582
7	Other risk weighted exposure amounts		29,015	29,015	29,015	29,015
8	**Total**	**€ 32,312,099**	**€ 32,808,117**	**€ 65,120,216**	**€ 76,606,778**	**€ 70,531,800**

Note:-

1. Table 5, column d, row 3 includes the effect of a transitional alpha multiplier per Article 465(4). Removing this transitional arrangement would increase RWEA by €4.59 billion, at which point the output floor would still not be binding.

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 the bank holds. The bank further differentiates between trading counterparty risk including CVA, lending risk, deposit placement risk and settlement risk within its risk management approach.

The bank's 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, SFTs (i.e. resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and lending activities) and customer and other receivables. In addition, the bank may hold other positions that give rise to credit risk (e.g., bonds held in trading book). These credit risks are captured as a component of market risk measures, which are monitored and managed by Market Risk, consistent with other inventory positions.

Credit Risk, which is part of the bank's second line of defence, reports to the bank's chief risk officer (CRO), has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing the bank's credit risk by providing review and challenge across the bank's businesses.

The bank's framework for managing credit risk is consistent with the framework of GS Group. The bank's Credit Risk function is integrated with GS Group's Credit Risk function which reports to GS Group's CRO.

The bank's credit risk strategy is to maintain a high credit quality standard, to mitigate credit exposure as appropriate through the use of collateral or other forms of risk mitigation, and to avoid excessive concentration risks. The majority of counterparties which give rise to credit risk are generally of investment-grade quality.

Credit Risk Management Process

The process for managing credit risk includes the critical components of the bank's risk management framework described in the "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" within "Management Report" of GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements, as well as the following:

- Setting of credit limits and monitoring compliance with established credit risk limits;
- Regular reporting (daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly) on the bank's credit exposures and credit concentrations to the bank's chief credit officer (CCO), CRO, GSBE Credit Risk Council, GSBE Risk Committee, and the Executive Board of the bank;
- Assessing and determining internal credit ratings for counterparties and the associated likelihood that a counterparty will default on its payment obligations;
- Measuring the bank's current and potential credit exposure and losses resulting from a counterparty default;
- Using credit risk mitigants (CRMs), including netting, collateral, surety, sub-participations and hedging; and
- Maximising recovery through active workout and restructuring of claims.

The bank performs credit analyses, which incorporate initial and ongoing evaluations of the capacity and willingness of a counterparty to meet its financial obligations. The bank employs well-defined underwriting standards and policies, which seek to mitigate credit risk through analysis of a borrower's credit history, financial information, cash flow, sustainability of liquidity and collateral quality adequacy, if applicable. For substantially all of the bank's credit exposures, the core of the process is an annual counterparty credit evaluation or more frequently if deemed necessary as a result of events or changes in circumstances. The bank determines an internal credit rating for the counterparty by considering the results of the credit evaluations and assumptions with respect to the nature of and outlook for the counterparty's industry and the economic environment. For collateralised loans, the bank also takes into consideration collateral received or other credit support arrangements when determining an internal credit rating. Senior personnel, with expertise in specific industries, inspect and approve credit reviews and internal credit ratings.

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

The 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 about aggregate credit risk by product, internal credit rating, industry and country.

Risk Measures

Credit risk is measured based on the potential loss in the event of non-payment by a counterparty using current and potential exposure. For loans and lending commitments, the primary measure is a function of the notional amount of the position. For derivatives and SFTs, current exposure represents the amount presently owed to the bank after taking into account applicable netting and collateral arrangements, while potential exposure represents the bank's estimate of the future exposure that could arise over the life of a transaction. Potential exposure is calculated using internal models calibrated based on market movements within a specified confidence level (usually at the 95th-percentile). Potential exposure also takes into account netting and collateral arrangements. In addition, complementary metrics are used to identify concentrations, most notably "Shortfall" which is defined as residual unsecured loss following an extreme market stress, including portfolio liquidation after the application of any collateral held.

Limits

Credit limits and thresholds are used at various levels (e.g., counterparty, economic group, industry and country, climate high risk sector, shadow banking), as well as underwriting standards to manage the size and nature of the bank's credit exposures. The bank's Executive Board and the GSBE Risk Committee approve credit risk limits at the bank-wide level, and where appropriate the business and product level, consistent with the bank's risk appetite. Furthermore, the Executive Board or GSBE Risk Committee (and the GSBE Credit Risk Council) approves the framework that governs the setting of credit risk sub-limits at the bank level, which is delegated to Credit Risk. The counterparty limits are assigned based on multiple factors, mainly internal credit rating, size of counterparty and tenor profile of the credit exposure.

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

Credit Exposures

For information on the bank's credit exposures, including the gross fair value, netting benefits and current exposure of the bank's derivative exposures and the bank's SFTs, see "Note 5. Repurchase Agreements" and "Note 8. Trading Assets and Liabilities" and "Credit Risk Management" in "Management Report" in GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements.

Credit Risk and Counterparty Credit Risk RWAs

Credit RWAs are calculated based on measures of credit exposure, which are then risk-weighted. Below is a description of the methodology used to calculate RWAs for wholesale exposures, which generally include credit exposures to corporates, institutions, sovereigns or government entities (other than securitisation, retail or equity exposures). The bank does not have regulatory permission to compute risk-weights in accordance with the Advanced Internal Ratings Based (AIRB) approach or Foundation Internal Ratings Based (FIRB) approach, which utilises internal assessments of each counterparty's creditworthiness. Instead, it uses standardised risk-weights for which nominated External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) ratings are used.

Exposure at Default (EAD). EAD represents the exposure amount that is risk weighted for regulatory capital calculations. For on-balance-sheet assets, such as receivables and cash, EAD is generally based on the balance sheet value. For the calculation of EAD for off-balance-sheet exposures, including commitments and guarantees, an equivalent exposure amount is calculated based on the notional amount of each transaction multiplied by a credit conversion factor (CCF) in accordance with Article 111 and 166 of CRR.

For the measurement of substantially all counterparty credit exposure on OTC, cleared and listed derivative and SFTs, the bank was granted permission to use the Internal Model Method (IMM). The bank applied the IMM for purposes of its regulatory capital calculation throughout the reporting period. 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 which was set to 1.45.

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 IFRS Financial Information of the bank for the period ended June 30, 2026 due to differences in measurement methodology, counterparty netting and collateral offsets used.

As the bank 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.

Governance and Validation of Risk Parameters

Approaches and methodologies for quantifying EAD are monitored and managed by the model owners, model developers or model users. Models are independently validated and approved by Model Risk Management. The performance of each IMM model used to quantify EAD is assessed quarterly via backtesting procedures, performed by comparing the predicted and realised exposure of a set of representative trades and portfolios at certain horizons. The bank's models are monitored and enhanced in response to backtesting.

External Credit Rating Assessment Institutions. The ECAIs used are Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and Fitch, Inc. (Fitch) for all types of exposure categories in accordance with Articles 135, 138 and 444 of CRR.

The following table presents the methods used to calculate CCR RWAs and main parameters used within each method for the bank as of June 2026.

Table 6: EU CCR1 - Analysis of CCR Exposure by Approach

€ in thousands									**As of June 2026**
		a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**
		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**	**RWEA**
EU-1	EU - Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU - Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1	**SA-CCR (for derivatives)**	**€ 419,890**	**€ 1,400,192**		**1.4**	**€ 2,548,115**	**€ 2,548,115**	**€ 2,548,115**	**€ 1,448,327**
2	**IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)**			**19,423,013**	**1.45**	**180,622,679**	**28,163,369**	**28,163,369**	**18,570,586**
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			3,141,824		124,278,900	4,555,644	4,555,644	2,554,558
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			16,281,189		56,343,778	23,607,725	23,607,725	16,016,028
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
4	**Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)**					**8,953,302**	**2,218,259**	**2,218,259**	**2,271,209**
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	**Total**					**€ 192,124,095**	**€ 32,929,742**	**€ 32,929,742**	**€ 22,290,122**

The following table presents the quarterly flow statement of RWEAs under the IMM as of June 2026.

Table 7: EU CCR7 - RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM

€ in thousands		**As of June 2026**
		RWEA
1	**RWEAs as at the end of the previous reporting period (March 2026)**	**€ 14,921,637**
2	Asset size	3,677,743
3	Credit quality of counterparties	6,948
4	Model updates (IMM only)	-
5	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	-
7	Foreign exchange movements	(52,850)
8	Other	17,108
9	**RWEAs as at the end of the current reporting period (June 2026)**	**€ 18,570,586**

The “Other” category in row 8 mainly includes the impact on RWEA due to change in maturity.

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 the bank's exposures on centrally cleared transactions are to counterparties that are considered to be Qualifying Central Counterparties (QCCPs) in accordance with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR). Such exposures may arise from OTC derivatives, exchange-traded derivatives, and SFTs and are required to be risk weighted at either 2% or 4% based on the specified criteria.

The following table presents the bank's EAD after CRM and RWEAs on exposures to central counterparties (CCPs) as of June 2026.

Table 8: EU CCR8 - Exposures to CCPs

€ in thousands			**As of June 2026**
		Exposure value	**RWEA**
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		**€ 253,437**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	€ 2,280,580	€ 45,612
3	(i) OTC derivatives	1,299,362	25,987
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	616,511	12,330
5	(iii) SFTs	364,707	7,294
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	€ 1,237,537	€ 24,751
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	€ 718,490	€ 183,075
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	-	-

Credit Risk Mitigation

To reduce the bank's credit exposures on loans and lending commitments, depending on the credit quality of the borrower and other characteristics of the transaction, the bank employs 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 the bank 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.

For derivatives and SFTs, the bank may enter into netting agreements with counterparties that permit it to offset receivables and payables with such counterparties. The bank may also reduce credit risk with counterparties by entering into agreements that enable it to obtain collateral from them on an upfront or contingent basis and/or to terminate transactions if the counterparty's credit rating falls below a specified level. 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, the bank evaluates various factors, including applicable bankruptcy laws, local statutes and regulatory provisions in the jurisdiction of the parties to the agreement. The collateral held by the bank consists primarily of cash and securities of high-quality government bonds (mainly E.U. and U.S.), subject to haircuts as deemed appropriate by the Credit Risk function. Credit Risk performs ongoing collateral monitoring to ensure the bank maintains an appropriate quality and level of diversification of collateral.

The bank's 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. The bank monitors the fair value of the collateral to ensure that credit exposures are appropriately collateralised.

As of June 2026, the aggregate amounts of additional collateral or termination payments related to the bank's 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 immaterial.

When the bank does not have sufficient visibility into a counterparty's financial strength or when it believes a counterparty requires support, the bank may obtain guarantees from its parent group or third-parties for the counterparty's obligations. The bank may also seek to mitigate its credit risk using credit derivatives or participation agreements.

The following table presents the bank's net carrying amount secured by different CRM techniques as of June 2026.

Table 9: EU CR3 - CRM techniques overview : Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

€ in thousands						**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
		a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**
1	Loans and advances	€ 47,613,014	€ 31,849,769	€ 31,538,954	€ 310,816	-
2	Debt securities	10,000	-	-	-	
3	**Total**	**€ 47,623,014**	**€ 31,849,769**	**€ 31,538,954**	**€ 310,816**	**-**
4	Of which non-performing exposures	56,781	0	-	0	-
EU-5	Of which defaulted	56,781	0			

Credit Derivatives

The bank enters into credit derivative transactions primarily to facilitate client activity and to manage the credit risk associated with market-making.

The bank may also use credit derivatives to hedge credit risk exposures associated with financing and lending activities as well as CCR exposures resulting from derivatives activity. Some of these hedges may qualify as eligible CRM under Part III, Title II, Chapter 4 of the CRR, allowing the bank to recognise the protection via risk weight substitution. 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 on the Credit Risk management process please refer to the "Credit Risk Management" within "Management Report" of GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements.

The following table presents the bank's exposure to credit derivatives based on notional and fair values as of June 2026.

Table 10: EU CCR6 - Credit Derivatives Exposures

€ in thousands			**As of June 2026**
		a	**b**
		Protection bought	**Protection sold**
Notionals			
1	Single-name credit default swaps	€ 56,198,248	€ 56,477,274
2	Index credit default swaps	248,862,820	247,235,954
3	Total return swaps	185,266	185,266
4	Credit options	9,648,239	9,648,239
5	Other credit derivatives	19,232,200	7,237,991
6	**Total notionals**	**€ 334,126,774**	**€ 320,784,724**
Fair values			
7	Positive fair value (asset)	183,861	7,885,003
8	Negative fair value (liability)	(7,950,866)	(138,457)

Wrong-way Risk

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

Other Credit Risk-Weighted Assets

Credit RWAs may also include the following components:

Other Assets

Other assets primarily include non-credit obligations like fixed assets. 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 bank has direct investments in equity securities of its affiliated companies. These investments are typically long-term in nature and they are therefore classified for regulatory capital purposes as banking book equity investments. In addition, following the implementation of Basel III revisions, equity-based compensation granted to employees, such as Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) held in the banking book, is also treated as an equity exposure under the credit risk framework.

Default, past due exposures, impaired exposures and impairment provisions

A default is considered to have occurred when either or both of the following events have taken place: (i) the bank considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the bank in full; or (ii) the exposure is considered past due.

The bank's definition of unlikeliness to pay includes:

- Bankruptcy, insolvency or local jurisdictional equivalent (e.g. conservatorship, winding-up, etc.) of a counterparty or commencement of an involuntary proceeding against the counterparty for bankruptcy or similar legal process.
- Distressed restructuring of an obligation due to the financial distress of a borrower, including bank loan obligations, where concessions granted result in a diminished obligation to the bank, whether or not counterparty is in bankruptcy, insolvency or local jurisdictional equivalent.
- Estimated high probability of imminent / near-term risk of financial default, bankruptcy, distressed liquidation or distressed restructuring.
- Distressed fund liquidations to meet margin or other contractual obligations (excluding voluntary liquidation as a result of underperformance).
- Situation where we place an obligation on non-accrual, consider the obligation credit-impaired, or material mark down a facility as a result of significant perceived decline in credit quality.
- Situation where we experience a material credit-related economic loss from the sale of all or a part of an asset or from the transfer of an asset from held-for-investment to held-for-sale or fair value accounting.
- Cross-default to any of the above for a counterparty.

Payments aged more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the bank and/or the payments beyond the agreed grace period are considered past due.

An exposure is considered impaired when it is probable that the borrower will be unable to pay all amounts due, including principal and interest, according to the contractual terms of the agreement.

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.

Expected Credit Losses

The bank assesses the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with financial assets measured at amortised cost on a forward-looking basis in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". For information on the bank's ECL associated with financial assets measured at amortised cost, see "Note 2. Material Accounting Policies - Financial Assets and Liabilities - Impairment" of GSBE's 2025 IFRS Financial Information.

Credit Valuation Adjustment Risk

Overview

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is an adjustment to the mid-market valuation of the portfolio of transactions with a counterparty, with CVA risk representing the risk of losses arising from changes in the value of CVA calculated for the portfolio of transactions with a counterparty due to movements in counterparty credit spread risk factors and in other risk factors embedded in the portfolio of transactions.

In the following, we further describe the bank's processes and methodologies applied for risk management purposes as well as capital requirements for CVA.

CVA Risk Management Process

For risk management, the firm monitors and manages CVA relating to uncollateralised derivative assets and liabilities which represents the gains or losses attributable to the impact of changes in credit exposure, counterparty credit spreads, liability funding spreads, probability of default and assumed recovery. These gains or losses also include funding valuation adjustments (FVA) relating to uncollateralised derivative assets, which represent the gains or losses attributable to the impact of changes in expected funding exposures and funding spreads, and take into account hedges where applicable.

The bank is exposed to CVA risk through its derivatives activities with counterparties. CVA risk is identified and assessed through the bank's risk identification process, and in turn managed within the bank's overall risk management framework, which is designed to ensure that material risks are identified, measured, monitored and controlled in a manner consistent with the bank's risk appetite and regulatory requirements.

All derivative transactions entered into by the bank are subject to established CCR assessment procedures, including counterparty onboarding, credit approval and ongoing exposure monitoring. These processes enable the identification of counterparties and portfolios that give rise to CVA exposure.

CVA risk is monitored on an ongoing basis through daily reporting and reviewed as part of regular capital assessments. Any material changes in exposures, counterparty profiles or regulatory capital requirements related to CVA risk are assessed and escalated through established governance forums in line with bank's risk management and escalation procedures.

Capital Requirements

For the determination of regulatory capital requirements for CVA risk, CVA adjustments reflect the current market value of the credit risk of the counterparty to the institution but do not reflect the current market value of the credit risk of the institution to the counterparty.

In line with CRR3 requirements effective January 1, 2025, derivative transactions are subject to CVA capital requirements; however, the firm may utilise certain available regulatory exclusions for specific transaction types, including:

- Cleared transactions with a QCCP;
- Transactions with certain non-financial counterparties (NFC) below the clearing threshold;
- Intragroup transactions;
- Transactions with certain pension scheme arrangements (PSA);
- Transactions with certain sovereign, quasi sovereign, and public sector entities (PSE); and
- SFTs where a bank deems the exposure arising from those transactions to be not material.

The bank calculates its regulatory capital requirement for CVA risk using the Reduced Basic Approach for CVA (BA-CVA), in accordance with the revised CVA framework. Under this approach, CVA risk is measured using prescribed regulatory formulas and inputs, including counterparty classifications, maturities and exposure measures derived from the bank's CCR framework. CVA hedges are not recognised under the Reduced BA-CVA approach.

The methodologies and assumptions used in the calculation are subject to internal governance, review and validation processes to ensure consistency with regulatory expectations and internal risk policies.

Securitisations

Overview

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

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

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

The bank engages in business activities that use securitisations. The main objective is to provide clients with access to risk and returns related to specific portfolios of assets. The bank currently holds the risk retention portion of securitised mortgages issued by securitisation vehicles (e.g., trusts and special purpose vehicles) as part of the bank's role as the originator. Securitisation positions may qualify as simple, transparent and standardised securitisations (STS). As of June 2026, there are no STS positions in the bank. Risk retentions are subject to the standard monitoring process with risk management actions such as hedging or disposals constrained by regulatory requirements.

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.

The bank accounts for a securitisation of assets as a sale when it has transferred the financial assets and, in a transaction, where substantially all of the risk and the reward of the financial assets is also transferred. Prior to securitisation, the bank accounts for assets pending transfer at fair value consistent with our IFRS 9 business model for those assets and therefore does not typically recognise significant gains or losses upon the transfer of assets.

Banking Book Activity

All securitisation exposures as of June 2026 were classified in the banking book. The securitisation exposures in the banking book within the bank that meet the regulatory definition of a securitisation are exposures that the bank holds with the objective of meeting the risk retention requirement as originator according to Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, that require to retain on an ongoing basis a material economic interest in the securitisation of not less than 5%. The list of legal entities that are affiliated with the bank and that may invest in securitisations originated by the bank primarily include Goldman Sachs International, Goldman Sachs International Bank, GS Bank USA, Goldman Sachs Lending Partners LLC, GS EMI Ireland Designated Activity Company.

By engaging in the banking book securitisation activities noted above, the bank is primarily exposed to credit risk and to the performance of the underlying assets where the bank is the originator and retention holder. Liquidity risk associated with securitisations is consistently managed as part of the bank's overall liquidity risk management framework. Part of the bank's securitisations exposure involve significant risk transfer from the bank. For additional details on the bank's risk management process and practices, see "Credit Risk" and "Market Risk" sections of this report, which also apply to securitisation positions covered in this chapter.

Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets

The current securitisation framework came into effect in 2019. All securitisation exposures held by the bank are capitalised under this securitisation framework.

The hierarchy 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 banking book positions we follow the hierarchy of RWA approaches.

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 following tables show our securitisation exposures in the banking book by type of exposure as of June 2026.

Table 11: EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

€ in thousands																As of June 2026
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
		Traditional				Synthetic		Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
		STS		Non-STS					STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
			of which SRT		of which SRT		of which SRT									
1	**Total exposures**	-	-	€ 2,523	€ 2,523	-	-	€ 2,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Retail (total)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Residential Mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Credit Card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other Retail Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Re-Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	-	-	€ 2,523	€ 2,523	-	-	€ 2,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Loans To Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Commercial Mortgage	-	-	2,523	2,523	-	-	2,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Lease And Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Re-Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12: EU-SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements – institution acting as originator or as sponsor

€ in thousands																		As of June 2026
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
		Exposure Values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure Value (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (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 (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW / deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (incl. IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW
1	**Total Exposure**	-	-	-	€ 2,523	-	-	-	€ 2,523	-	-	-	€ 4,507	-	-	-	€ 361	-
2	Traditional Transactions	-	-	-	€ 2,523	-	-	-	€ 2,523	-	-	-	€ 4,507	-	-	-	€ 361	-
3	Securitisation	-	-	-	€ 2,523	-	-	-	€ 2,523	-	-	-	€ 4,507	-	-	-	€ 361	-
4	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	2,523	-	-	-	2,523	-	-	-	4,507	-	-	-	361	-
7	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13: EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution – Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

€ in thousands				As of June 2026
		a	b	c
		Exposures securitised by the institution – Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount		
			Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
1	**Total exposures**	**€ 49,995**	**-**	**-**
2	**Retail (total)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
3	Residential mortgage	-	-	-
4	Credit card	-	-	-
5	Other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	Re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	**€ 49,995**	**-**	**-**
8	Loans to corporates	-	-	-
9	Commercial mortgage	49,995	-	-
10	Lease and receivables	-	-	-
11	Other wholesale	-	-	-
12	Re-securitisation	-	-	-

Market Risk

Overview

Market risk is the risk of an adverse impact to the bank's earnings due to changes in market conditions. The bank's assets and liabilities that give rise to market risk primarily include inventory in the trading book and banking book, as well as certain other financial assets and liabilities. The bank employs a variety of risk measures, each described in the 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 bank's second line of defence and reports to the bank's CRO, has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing the bank's market risk by providing review and challenge across the bank's businesses.

The bank's framework for managing market risk is consistent with and part of the framework of GS Group. The bank's Market Risk function is integrated with GS Group's Market Risk function which reports to GS Group's CRO.

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. The bank's Market Risk function monitors this risk against the bank's limits.

Market Risk Management Process

The bank's process for managing market risk includes the critical components of the risk management framework described in the "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" within the "Management Report" of GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements, as well as the following:

- Monitoring compliance with established market risk limits and reporting the bank's 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 bank level.

Risk Measures

The bank produces risk measures and monitors them against established market risk limits. These measures reflect an extensive range of scenarios and the results are aggregated at product, business and bank-wide level. For additional information regarding market risk measures and risk limits, see "Market Risk Management" within "Management Report" of GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements.

Market Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs)

Trading book positions are subject to market risk capital requirements which are designed to cover the risk of loss in value of these positions due to changes in market conditions. These capital requirements are determined either by applying prescribed risk weighting factors in accordance with the standardised approach, or they are based on internal models which are subject to various qualitative and quantitative parameters. The CRR market risk capital rules require that a bank obtains prior written permission from its regulators before using any internal model to calculate its risk-based capital requirement. The bank has been granted permission to use the Internal Model Approach (IMA).

For positions captured by the bank's model permission, the capital requirements for market risk are calculated using the following internal models: Value-at-Risk (VaR), Stressed VaR (SVaR), and Incremental Risk Charge (IRC). 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 regulation 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, the bank uses a single VaR model, which captures risks including those related to interest rates, equity prices, currency rates, credit spreads and commodity prices. As such, VaR facilitates comparison across portfolios of different risk characteristics. VaR also captures the diversification of aggregated risk across the bank.

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

VaR is calculated daily using historical simulations with full valuation of market factors, capturing both general and specific market risk. VaR is calculated at a positional level based on simultaneously shocking the relevant market risk factors for that position, using a mix of absolute and relative returns. The bank samples from five years of historical data to generate the scenarios for its 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, the bank evaluates the accuracy of its Regulatory VaR model through daily backtesting. The results of the backtesting determine the size of the Regulatory VaR multiplier used to compute RWAs.

Table EU MR3 presents the bank’s period end, maximum, minimum and average daily 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 time horizon using market data inputs from a continuous 12-month period of stress. The 10-day SVaR is calculated as the 1-day SVaR scaled by the square root of 10. The bank identifies the stressed period by comparing VaR using market data inputs from different historical periods.

Table EU MR3 presents the bank’s period end, maximum, minimum and average weekly 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 model uses a multifactor approach to simulate correlated rating migration and default events, and takes into account various characteristics, including region, industry, basis between different products, credit quality and maturity of the debt. The liquidity horizons are determined based on the speed at which issuer exposures can be reduced by hedging or unwinding, given our experience during a historical stress period, and the prescribed regulatory minimum. The average liquidity horizon as of June 2026 was 3 months.

Table EU MR3 below presents the bank’s period end, maximum, minimum and average weekly Incremental risk measure over the six-month period ended June 2026.

Table 14: EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios

€ in thousands		As of June 2026
VaR (10 day 99%)		
1	Maximum value	77,149
2	Average value	37,927
3	Minimum value	22,245
4	Period end	31,369
SVaR (10 day 99%)		
5	Maximum value	221,373
6	Average value	183,009
7	Minimum value	128,538
8	Period end	220,546
IRC (99.9%)		
9	Maximum value	295,495
10	Average value	232,593
11	Minimum value	170,391
12	Period end	278,908
Comprehensive risk measure (99.9%)		
13	Maximum value	-
14	Average value	-
15	Minimum value	-
16	Period end	-

The table below presents the own funds requirements and RWA under the IMA for Market Risk as of June 2026.

Table 15: EU MR2-A - Market risk under the IMA

€ in thousands		As of June 2026	
		RWEAs	Own funds requirements
1	**VaR (higher of values a and b)**	**€ 1,323,845**	**€ 105,908**
(a)	Previous day's VaR (VaRt-1)		31,369
(b)	Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaRavg)		105,908
2	**SVaR (higher of values a and b)**	**€ 7,623,328**	**€ 609,866**
(a)	Latest available SVaR (SVaRt-1))		220,546
(b)	Multiplication factor (ms) x average of previous 60 working days (sVaRavg)		609,866
3	**IRC (higher of values a and b)**	**€ 3,486,354**	**€ 278,908**
(a)	Most recent IRC measure		278,908
(b)	12 weeks average IRC measure		261,402
4	**Comprehensive risk measure (higher of values a, b and c)**	**-**	**-**
(a)	Most recent risk measure of comprehensive risk measure		-
(b)	12 weeks average of comprehensive risk measure		-
(c)	Comprehensive risk measure - Floor		-
5	**Other**	**€ 1,238,879**	**€ 99,110**
6	**Total**	**€ 13,672,407**	**€ 1,093,793**

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

Table 16: EU MR2-B - RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA

€ in thousands								As of June 2026
		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total own funds requirements
1	**RWEAs at previous period end**	**€ 1,755,901**	**€ 7,186,748**	**€ 2,680,167**	**-**	**€ 844,318**	**€ 12,467,135**	**€ 997,371**
1a	Regulatory adjustment	(1,143,184)	(5,180,515)	(550,284)	-	(302,325)	(7,176,307)	(574,105)
1b	**RWEAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)**	**€ 612,717**	**€ 2,006,233**	**€ 2,129,884**	**-**	**€ 541,994**	**€ 5,290,828**	**€ 423,266**
2	Movement in risk levels	(220,604)	750,593	1,356,470	-	439,742	2,326,201	186,096
3	Model updates/changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Methodology and policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Foreign exchange movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8a	**RWEAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)**	**€ 392,113**	**€ 2,756,826**	**€ 3,486,354**	**-**	**€ 981,735**	**€ 7,617,029**	**€ 609,362**
8b	Regulatory adjustment	931,732	4,866,502	-	-	257,144	6,055,378	484,430
8	**RWEAs at the end of the reporting period**	**€ 1,323,845**	**€ 7,623,328**	**€ 3,486,354**	**-**	**€ 1,238,879**	**€ 13,672,407**	**€ 1,093,793**

Movement in risk levels (line 2 in the table above) increased by €2.33 billion, driven by the increased corporate exposure impacting the Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) as well as the increased European sovereign debt exposure impacting SVaR.

Model Review and Validation

The models discussed above, which are used to determine Regulatory VaR, SVaR and Incremental 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 implementation in production, any changes to these models are subject to validation and approval by Model Risk Management.

Regulatory VaR Backtesting Results

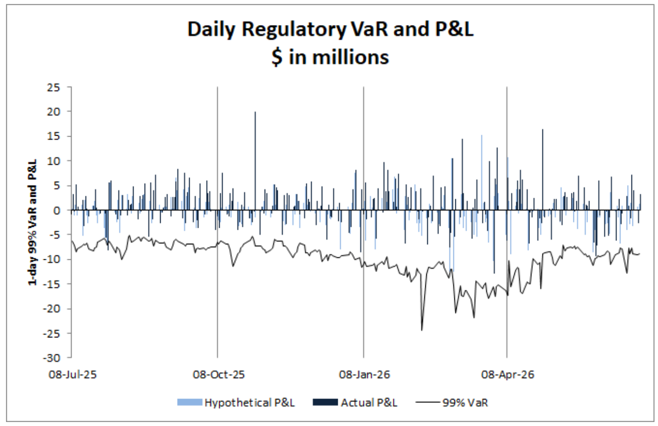
As required by the CRR market risk capital rules, the bank validates the accuracy of its Regulatory VaR models by backtesting the output of such models against daily loss results. The number of exceptions (that is, the higher of the number of overshootings based on comparing the positional or actual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

As defined in the CRR market risk capital rules, hypothetical net revenues for any given day represent the impact of that day's price variation on the value of positions held at the close of business the previous day. As a consequence, these results exclude certain revenues associated with market-making businesses, such as bid/offer net revenues, which are more likely than not to be positive by their nature. In addition, hypothetical net revenues used in the bank's Regulatory VaR backtesting relate only to positions which are included in Regulatory VaR and as noted above, differ from positions included in the bank's 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 the bank's actual daily net revenues.

The bank's hypothetical and actual losses observed on a single day exceeded the 99% one-day Regulatory VaR once during the 12 months preceding June 30, 2026. The hypothetical loss exceedance over 99% one-day Regulatory VaR occurred in March 2026 and was driven by mark-to-market losses across businesses on the back of the Middle-East conflict. The actual loss exceedance over 99% one-day Regulatory VaR occurred in July 2025 and was driven by losses from mark-to-market across businesses and losses from valuation adjustments. 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 the bank's 99% one-day Regulatory VaR and hypothetical and actual P&L during the previous 12 months.

Table 17: EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses



The table below summarises the number of reported excesses for the bank for the previous 12 months.

		Number of reported excesses	
	Multiplier	Hypothetical	Actual
Backtesting			
GSBE	3.00	1	1

Stress Testing

Stress testing is a method of determining the effect of various hypothetical stress scenarios on the bank. The bank uses stress testing to examine risks of specific portfolios as well as the potential impact of significant risk exposures. The bank uses a variety of stress testing techniques to calculate the potential loss from a wide range of market moves on the bank's portfolios, including stress test sensitivity analysis and scenario analysis. Where relevant, market liquidity considerations are incorporated. The results of various stress tests are analysed together for risk management purposes.

For a detailed description of the bank's stress testing practices, see "Market Risk Management – Stress Testing" within "Management Report" of GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements.

The table below presents the components of RWEAs under standardised approach as of June 2026.

Table 18: EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach

€ in thousands		**As of June 2026**
		RWEAs
	Outright products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	€ 1,657
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	49,900
4	Commodity risk	56,137
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus method	-
7	Scenario approach	-
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	-
9	**Total**	**€ 107,693**

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The bank monitors and sets limits on interest rate risk sensitivity on both trading and banking book activities. The bank's interest rate risk is managed dynamically in response to changing market conditions.

Interest Rate Risk in the Trading Book

The bank's exposure to interest rate risk in the trading book arises mostly from positions held to support client market-making activities. These positions are accounted for at fair value and the interest rate risk is monitored as a component of Market risk. For additional information regarding interest rate risk, see "Risk Report – Market Risk Management" within "Management Report" of GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The bank'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 the bank's 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.

The bank evaluates periodically the sensitivity to changes in interest rates across a range of interest rate scenarios, including parallel rally and sell-off scenarios, using different methodologies such as Net Interest Income (NII) and Economic Value of Equity (EVE) sensitivity analysis. NII sensitivity measures the impacts of changes in rates on the accrued interest of banking book assets and liabilities over a defined time horizon. EVE sensitivity measures the change in the present value of banking book assets and liabilities as a function of different interest rate assumptions.

The bank also measures and monitors exposure to credit spread risk in the banking book (CSRBB). CSRBB captures impacts also on EVE and NII but due to changes in market spreads.

The GSBE Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) and Risk Committee are the primary oversight bodies responsible for reviewing and managing the bank's IRRBB and overseeing the strategic implementation of risk management activities. IRRBB sensitivity is subject to stress testing and to limits.

In addition to monitoring the metrics shown in the table below, the bank manages to other scenarios such as instantaneous parallel shift in interest rates including unfloored scenarios.

The table below shows the change in banking book EVE and NII sensitivity under the supervisory scenarios and guidance defined by the EBA. Compared to the last period, the maximum loss for the projected NII sensitivity over the next 12 months using a static balance sheet assumption in the parallel down scenario has reduced due to a change in liabilities sensitivity. The majority of non-maturity deposits in the bank reprice overnight and therefore do not contribute materially to EVE sensitivity.

Table 19: EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

€ in thousands		a	b	c	d
Supervisory shock scenarios		**Changes of the economic value of equity**		**Changes of the net interest income**	
		June 2026	**December 2025**	**June 2026**	**December 2025**
1	Parallel up	€ 59,454	€ 82,011	€ (75,125)	€ 78,896
2	Parallel down	(123,534)	(157,901)	(131,863)	(256,318)
3	Steepener	(43,566)	(80,694)		
4	Flattener	29,604	53,500		
5	Short rates up	47,847	75,705		
6	Short rates down	(98,176)	(153,747)		
	Maximum loss	**€ (123,534)**	**€ (157,901)**	**€ (131,863)**	**€ (256,318)**

EVE and NII results in the table above incorporate currency-specific haircuts on net gains as well as the down shocks incorporate post-shock floors reflecting the EBA Regulatory Technical Standards on Supervisory Outlier Tests implemented in 2024.

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. 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 bank or its 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 bank's second line of defence, and reports to the bank'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 the bank's businesses, with the goal of maintaining the bank's exposure to operational risk at levels that are within its risk appetite.

The bank's framework for managing operational risk is consistent with the framework of GS Group. The bank's Operational Risk function is integrated with GS Group's Operational Risk function which reports to GS Group's CRO.

Operational Risk Management Process

The bank's process for managing operational risk includes the critical components of the bank's risk management framework, including a comprehensive data collection process, described in the "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" within "Management Report" within GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements.

Top-down and bottom-up approaches are combined to manage and measure operational risk. From a top-down perspective, senior management assesses bank-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 bank seeks to maintain a comprehensive control framework designed to provide a well-controlled environment to minimise operational risks. The GSBE Compliance and Operational Risk Committee provides oversight of the ongoing development and implementation of operational risk policies, framework and methodologies, and monitors the effectiveness of operational risk management with oversight from the Executive Board.

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 bank'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, the bank's policy requires 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. 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 bank'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, business environment and internal control factors for each of the bank's businesses.

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. The bank also performs stress tests (sensitivity analysis), in which the elementary model parameters used for the determination of the bank's internal operational risk capital, loss severity and frequency are varied to measure the sensitivity of the outputs. See "Capital Adequacy" for the results as of June 2026.

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 the bank's products and services, including the diversity and sophistication of our customers and counterparties.

Model Review and Validation

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

Capital Requirements

The operational risk capital requirements for the bank are calculated under the new Standardised Approach (SA-OR). This approach determines the own funds requirement based on the Business Indicator Component (BIC) in accordance with the CRR.

Liquidity Risk Management

Introduction

Liquidity risk is the risk that the bank will be unable to fund itself or meet its liquidity needs in the event of bank-specific, broader industry, or market liquidity stress events. The bank has in place a comprehensive and conservative set of liquidity and funding policies. The bank's principal objective is to be able to fund itself either through GS Group or external funding sources and to enable its core businesses to continue to serve clients and generate revenues, even under adverse circumstances.

Corporate Treasury, which reports to the bank's chief financial officer (CFO), is responsible for the bank's liquidity and its related risks, including developing and executing the bank's liquidity and funding strategy and policies. The bank's Corporate Treasury function is integrated with GS Group's Corporate Treasury function.

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

The bank's framework for managing liquidity risk is consistent with, and part of, the GS Group framework. The bank's Liquidity Risk function is integrated with GS Group's Liquidity Risk function which reports to GS Group's CRO.

The bank has a robust liquidity risk management framework in place, which the bank considers adequate. It leverages this framework to maintain a sufficient amount of liquidity to ensure the bank remains appropriately funded and liquid in the event of stress.

The bank manages liquidity risk according to three principles: (i) hold sufficient excess liquidity in the highest quality to cover outflows during a stressed period, (ii) maintain appropriate Asset-Liability Management and (iii) maintain a viable Contingency Funding Plan.

Liquid Assets

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

The bank's GCLA is distributed across asset types, issuers and clearing agents with the goal of providing sufficient operating liquidity to ensure timely settlement in all major markets, even in a difficult funding environment.

Limits

The bank uses liquidity risk limits at various levels and across liquidity risk types to manage the size of its liquidity exposures. Limits are measured relative to acceptable levels of risk given the liquidity risk tolerance of the bank. The purpose of these limits is to assist senior management in monitoring and controlling the bank's overall liquidity profile.

The bank's Executive Board and the GSBE Risk Committee approve the bank's risk appetite and limits. Limits derived from the bank's risk appetite are reviewed at least annually 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 the bank's Executive Board and/or Risk Committee, on a timely basis, instances where limits have been exceeded.

Contingency Funding Plan

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

The contingency funding plan identifies key groups of individuals and their responsibilities, which include fostering effective coordination, control, and distribution of information, implementing liquidity maintenance activities and managing internal and external communication, all of which are critical in the management of a crisis or period of market stress.

Stress Testing

Stress Tests

In order to determine the appropriate size of the bank's liquidity pool, an internal liquidity model is used, referred to as the Modelled Liquidity Outflow (MLO), which captures and quantifies the bank's liquidity risks over a 30-day stress scenario. Other factors are considered including, but not limited to, an assessment of potential intraday liquidity needs through an additional internal liquidity risk model, referred to as the Intraday Liquidity Model (ILM), the results of its long-term stress testing models, other applicable regulatory requirements and a qualitative assessment of the condition of the bank as well as the financial markets. The results of the MLO and the ILM are reported to the Executive Board and senior management on a regular basis.

Modelled Liquidity Outflow

The MLO is based on conducting multiple scenarios that include combinations of market-wide stress and GS Group specific stress, characterised by the following qualitative elements:

- Severely challenged market environments, including low consumer and corporate confidence, financial and political instability, adverse changes in market values, including potential declines in equity markets and widening of credit spreads; and
- A GS Group specific crisis potentially triggered by material losses, reputational damage (including, as a result of the dissemination of negative information through social media), litigation, executive departure, and/or a ratings downgrade.

The following are key modelling elements of the MLO:

- Liquidity needs over a 30-day scenario;
- A two-notch downgrade of the long-term senior unsecured credit ratings of Group Inc. and its rated subsidiaries;
- Changing conditions in funding markets, which limit the bank's access to unsecured and secured funding;
- No support from additional government funding facilities. Although the bank has access to central bank funding, the bank does not assume reliance on additional sources of funding in a liquidity crisis; and
- A combination of contractual outflows and contingent outflows arising from both the bank's on and off-balance-sheet arrangements. Contractual outflows include, among other things, upcoming maturities of unsecured debt, term deposits and secured funding. Contingent outflows include, among other things, increase in variation margin requirements due to adverse changes in the value of the bank's exchange-traded and OTC-cleared derivatives, draws on unfunded commitments and withdrawals of deposits that have no contractual maturity.

Intraday Liquidity Model

The bank's ILM measures the bank's intraday liquidity needs in a scenario where access to sources of intraday liquidity may become constrained. The ILM considers a variety of factors, including historical settlement activity.

Long-Term Stress Testing

The bank utilises long-term stress tests to take a forward view on its liquidity position through prolonged stress periods in which the bank experiences a severe liquidity stress and recovers in an environment that continues to be challenging. The bank is focused on ensuring conservative asset-liability management to prepare for a prolonged period of potential stress, seeking to maintain a diversified funding profile with an appropriate tenor, taking into consideration the characteristics and liquidity profile of the bank's assets.

Resolution Liquidity Models

In connection with GS Group's resolution planning efforts, GS Group has established a Resolution Liquidity Adequacy and Positioning framework, which estimates liquidity needs of its major subsidiaries, including the bank, in a stressed environment. GS Group has also established a Resolution Liquidity Execution Need framework, which measures the liquidity needs of its major subsidiaries, including the bank, to stabilise and wind-down following a Group Inc. bankruptcy filing in accordance with GS Group's preferred resolution strategy.

In addition, GS Group has established a triggers and alerts framework, which is designed to provide GS Group's board of directors with information needed to make an informed decision on whether and when to commence bankruptcy proceedings for Group Inc. The bank has also established Resolution related liquidity triggers as part of its triggers and alerts framework.

The bank also has capabilities to run resolution liquidity models in accordance with guidance published by local resolution authorities (i.e. SRB).

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Overview

The LCR is designed to ensure that a bank maintains an adequate amount of unencumbered HQLA equal to or greater than the total NCOs over a prospective 30 calendar-day stress scenario. The bank is subject to the liquidity requirements as set out in the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61, as amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1620 to supplement CRR with regard to liquidity coverage requirement for credit institutions. When we use the term "liquidity standards", we refer to the aforementioned regulations.

CRR, as amended, which became effective from June 28, 2021, requires banks to disclose, on a quarterly basis, the average monthly LCR for the trailing twelve-months.

The bank's average monthly LCR for the trailing twelve-months period ended June 2026 was 177.82% compared to the minimum requirement of 100%. The calculation of the ratio is based on our current interpretation and understanding of the liquidity standards and may evolve in the future.

The table below presents a breakdown of the bank's LCR calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards.

Table 20: Liquidity Coverage Ratio

€ in thousands	Twelve months ended June 2026
	Average Weighted
Total high-quality liquid assets	€ 25,441,714
Net cash outflows	€ 14,531,298
Liquidity coverage ratio	177.82%

The ratio reported above 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".

The bank expects business-as-usual fluctuations in its client activity, business mix and overall market environment to affect the bank's average LCR on an ongoing basis.

High-Quality Liquid Assets

Total HQLA represents unencumbered, high-quality liquid assets held by a bank. 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 bank'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 bank's HQLA amount, and Level 2B assets cannot comprise more than 15% of a bank's HQLA amount. The bank's HQLA substantially consists of Level 1 assets.

Net Cash Outflows

Overview

Regulatory requirements 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 regulatory requirements. 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 regulatory requirements 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 regulatory requirements 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 regulatory requirements also set forth stressed outflow assumptions. In addition, the regulatory requirements require a firm to recognise contractual outflows within a 30 calendar-day period that are not otherwise described in the regulatory requirements and to not recognise inflows not specified in the regulatory requirements. The inflows included in the NCOs calculation are subject to a cap of 75% of a firm's calculated outflows.

Table 20 above presents a summary of the bank's NCOs, calculated in accordance with the regulatory requirements.

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

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

Unsecured and Secured Funding

The bank's 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. The bank seeks to maintain broad and diversified funding sources across products, programs, markets, currencies, and creditors to avoid funding concentrations.

Unsecured Net Cash Outflows

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

- Unsecured long-term borrowings, including structured notes, registered bonds (Namensschuldverschreibungen), debt securities issued, which include notes certificates and warrants, and funding from Group Inc. and affiliates.
- Time deposits and demand deposits from private bank clients, transaction banking clients, institutional clients and affiliates.

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

The liquidity standards require that the NCOs calculation reflects a bank's upcoming maturities of unsecured long-term borrowing during a 30 calendar-day period, assuming no rollover of debt that matures. The liquidity standards also prescribe outflows related to a partial loss of deposits funding. Wholesale deposits include operational deposits held in an account that are empirically linked to operational services and do not provide an economic incentive to maintain excess balances.

Inflows from deposits placed with agent banks and lending activity are included as part of "Inflows from fully performing exposures" (see Table 21).

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

Table 21: Unsecured Net Cash Outflows

€ in thousands	Twelve months ended June 2026	
	Average Unweighted	**Average Weighted**
Outflows		
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**€ 2,401,772**	**€ 440,904**
Stable deposits	0	0
Less stable deposits	2,204,521	440,904
Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**€ 6,599,794**	**€ 3,479,935**
Operational deposits	161,654	40,414
Non-operational deposits	5,559,602	2,560,984
Unsecured debt	878,538	878,538
Inflows		
Inflows from fully performing exposures	**€ 522,611**	**€ 39,028**
Net unsecured cash outflows/(inflows)	**€ 8,478,955**	**€ 3,881,811**

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

The bank funds inventory on a secured basis, through various secured funding transactions including repurchase agreements, securities loaned and other secured financings. In addition, the bank provides financing to its clients for their securities trading activities, as well as securities lending and other prime brokerage services.

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

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 the bank's NCOs related to its secured funding and lending activity, calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards.

Table 22: Secured Net Cash Outflows

€ in thousands	Twelve months ended June 2026	
	Average Unweighted	Average Weighted
Outflows		
Secured wholesale funding		€ 8,959,159
Inflows		
Secured lending	67,262,637	6,654,581
Net secured cash outflows/(inflows)		**€ 2,304,578**

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.

The bank is exposed to derivative risk through:

- **Market-Making.** As a market maker, the bank enters into derivative transactions to provide liquidity to clients and to facilitate the transfer and hedging of their risks. In this role, the bank typically acts as principal and is required to commit capital to provide execution, and maintains market-making positions in response to, or in anticipation of, client demand.
- **Risk Management.** The bank 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. The bank's 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 bank 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.

The bank enters into various types of derivatives, including futures, forwards, swaps and options.

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 bank'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 bank's financial condition;
- Legal right of substitution of collateral posted to a bank for less liquid or non-HQLA collateral;
- Collateral required as a result of market movements. The liquidity standards require that a bank 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 bank may be contractually required to return to counterparty.

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

Table 23: Derivative Net Cash Outflows

€ in thousands	Twelve months ended June 2026	
	Average Unweighted	Average Weighted
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	€ 4,223,898	€ 3,821,891

Unfunded Commitments

The liquidity standards apply outflow rates to the undrawn portion of committed credit and liquidity facilities that a bank 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 the bank's NCOs related to its unfunded commitments, calculated in accordance with the liquidity standards.

Table 24: Unfunded Commitments Net Cash Outflows

€ in thousands	**Twelve months ended June 2026**	
	Average Unweighted	**Average Weighted**
Credit and liquidity facilities	€ 16,551,145	€ 4,988,525

Other Net Cash Outflows

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

Table 25: Other Net Cash Outflows

€ in thousands	**Twelve months ended June 2026**	
	Average Unweighted	**Average Weighted**
Outflows	**€ 31,447,242**	**€ 12,512,137**
Other contractual obligations	29,160,663	11,197,916
Other contingent funding obligations	2,286,579	1,314,221
Inflows	**€ 12,977,645**	**€ 12,977,645**
Other cash inflows	12,977,645	12,977,645
Net other cash outflows/(inflows)	**€ 18,469,597**	**€ (465,508)**

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 26: EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

Scope of consolidation (Solo)		**Total Unweighted Value (average)**				**Total Weighted Value (average)**			
Currency and units (€ in thousands)									
Quarter ending on (DD Month YYYY)		**June 2026**	**March 2026**	**December 2025**	**September 2025**	**June 2026**	**March 2026**	**December 2025**	**September 2025**
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)**					**€ 25,441,714**	**€ 23,272,316**	**€ 21,459,558**	**€ 20,688,108**
CASH – OUTFLOWS									
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**	**2,401,772**	**2,429,152**	**2,536,455**	**2,702,547**	**440,904**	**453,979**	**481,234**	**519,771**
3	*Stable deposits*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	*Less stable deposits*	2,204,521	2,269,897	2,406,169	2,598,854	440,904	453,979	481,234	519,771
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding**	**6,599,794**	**6,173,174**	**6,415,108**	**6,756,614**	**3,479,935**	**3,187,521**	**3,294,209**	**3,403,035**
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	161,654	201,481	243,470	218,351	40,414	50,370	60,868	54,588
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	5,559,602	5,252,065	5,616,038	6,073,994	2,560,984	2,417,524	2,677,743	2,884,178
8	*Unsecured debt*	878,538	719,627	555,599	464,269	878,538	719,627	555,599	464,269
9	**Secured wholesale funding**					**8,959,159**	**7,704,495**	**7,353,494**	**7,056,398**
10	**Additional requirements**	**20,775,042**	**18,789,570**	**17,136,036**	**16,076,058**	**8,810,416**	**8,142,348**	**7,422,880**	**7,167,842**
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	4,223,898	4,154,517	4,087,643	3,994,999	3,821,891	3,791,666	3,815,357	3,791,516
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	16,551,145	14,635,053	13,048,393	12,081,059	4,988,525	4,350,682	3,607,523	3,376,326
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	**29,160,663**	**26,474,895**	**23,802,953**	**22,945,065**	**11,197,916**	**10,275,722**	**9,696,128**	**9,494,915**
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**	**2,286,579**	**1,848,312**	**1,586,293**	**1,683,941**	**1,314,221**	**1,050,172**	**909,815**	**902,389**
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**					**€ 34,202,552**	**€ 30,814,239**	**€ 29,157,760**	**€ 28,544,348**
CASH – INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	67,262,637	60,642,396	54,695,352	50,382,890	6,654,581	5,273,957	4,536,790	4,052,048
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	522,611	514,787	533,366	465,655	39,028	82,515	85,582	78,070
19	Other cash inflows	12,977,645	12,092,114	11,399,475	10,865,332	12,977,645	12,092,114	11,399,475	10,865,332
EU-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
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					0	0	0	0
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**€ 80,762,893**	**€ 73,249,297**	**€ 66,628,193**	**€ 61,713,878**	**€ 19,671,254**	**€ 17,448,586**	**€ 16,021,847**	**€ 14,995,451**
EU-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU-20b	*Inflows Subject to 90% Cap*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU-20c	*Inflows Subject to 75% Cap*	79,705,186	72,447,497	65,896,509	61,112,449	19,671,254	17,448,586	16,021,847	14,995,451
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					**€ 25,441,714**	**€ 23,272,316**	**€ 21,459,558**	**€ 20,688,108**
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**					**€ 14,531,298**	**€ 13,365,653**	**€ 13,135,913**	**€ 13,548,898**
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**					**177.82%**	**175.52%**	**165.88%**	**155.16%**

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The 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 bank's ASF against its asset funding needs, or RSF, over a one-year time horizon.

The ASF is calculated as the sum of carrying values of the firm'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 firm's committed facilities and derivative exposures.

The bank is subject to the applicable NSFR requirement in the E.U., which became effective in June 2021 and requires the bank to maintain an NSFR of 100%. As of June 2026, the bank's NSFR exceeded the regulatory minimum requirement. See tables 27a and 27b for more detail.

Table 27a: EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio

€ in thousands						As of June 2026
		a	b	c	d	e
		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**	**€ 14,326,087**	**-**	**-**	**€ 20,002**	**€ 14,346,090**
2	*Own funds*	14,326,087[1]	-	-	20,002	14,346,090
3	*Other capital instruments*		-	-	-	-
4	**Retail deposits**		**2,388,869**	**56,274**	**-**	**2,200,629**
5	*Stable deposits*		-	-	-	-
6	*Less stable deposits*		2,388,869	56,274	-	2,200,629
7	**Wholesale funding:**		**46,786,643**	**5,661,455**	**27,431,257**	**37,110,081**
8	*Operational deposits*		81,517	-	-	40,759
9	*Other wholesale funding*		46,705,126	5,661,455	27,431,257	37,069,322
10	**Interdependent liabilities**		**1,684,672**	**-**	**-**	**-**
11	**Other liabilities:**	**-**	**37,040,203**	**-**	**-**	**-**
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	-				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		37,040,203	-	-	-
14	**TOTAL AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF)**					**€ 53,656,799**
REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF) ITEMS						
15	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**€ 520,864**
EU-15a	**Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
16	**Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**		**830,019**	**-**	**-**	**415,010**
17	**Performing loans and securities:**		**30,338,591**	**796,350**	**29,772,534**	**27,860,584**
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		13,886,354	291,212	28,575	287,627
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		15,704,425	219,962	2,313,945	3,520,551
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		669,886	121,282	3,193,440	3,148,638
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	33	21
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		-	-	-	-
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		77,926	163,894	24,236,574	20,903,768
25	**Interdependent assets**		**1,684,672**	**-**	**-**	**-**
26	**Other assets:**	-	**18,932,963**	**-**	**13,816,765**	**14,343,886**
27	*Physical traded commodities*				-	-
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		545,411	-	10,646,220	9,512,887
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		754,788			754,788
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		17,255,949			862,797
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		376,814	-	3,170,545	3,213,413
32	**Off-balance sheet items**		**79,054,380**	**47,653**	**99,872**	**1,342,565**
33	**TOTAL RSF**					**€ 44,482,909**
34	**NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (%)**					**120.62%**

[1]Own funds in Row 2 of the table above for NSFR purposes corresponds to regulatory capital before any regulatory adjustments (Refer to Table EU CC1, Row 6).

Table 27b: EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio

€ in thousands						As of March 2026
		a	b	c	d	e
		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**	**€ 13,719,623**	**-**	**-**	**€ 20,206**	**€ 13,739,829**
2	*Own funds*	13,719,623	-	-	20,206	13,739,829
3	*Other capital instruments*		-	-	-	-
4	**Retail deposits**		**2,559,789**	**65,993**	**-**	**2,363,204**
5	*Stable deposits*		-	-	-	-
6	*Less stable deposits*		2,559,789	65,993	-	2,363,204
7	**Wholesale funding:**		**37,529,342**	**4,543,868**	**22,118,580**	**30,689,955**
8	*Operational deposits*		55,153	-	-	27,577
9	*Other wholesale funding*		37,474,189	4,543,868	22,118,580	30,662,378
10	**Interdependent liabilities**		**2,332,401**	**-**	**-**	**-**
11	**Other liabilities:**	**-**	**47,356,104**	**-**	**-**	**-**
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	-				
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		47,356,104	-	-	-
14	**TOTAL AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF)**					**€ 46,792,988**
REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF) ITEMS						
15	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**€ 468,926**
EU-15a	**Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool**		**-**	-	**-**	**-**
16	**Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**		**443,277**	-	**-**	**221,638**
17	**Performing loans and securities:**		**29,297,812**	**741,780**	**22,768,891**	**22,804,511**
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		15,981,273	224,004	26,042	650,427
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		10,743,644	287,219	2,182,762	3,087,661
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		2,481,315	62,937	3,286,605	4,076,749
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	131	85
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		-	-	-	-
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		91,581	167,619	17,273,482	14,989,674
25	**Interdependent assets**		**2,332,401**	**-**	**-**	**-**
26	**Other assets:**	-	**18,665,087**	**-**	**12,872,985**	**12,997,812**
27	*Physical traded commodities*				-	-
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*		438,325	-	8,836,387	7,883,505
29	*NSFR derivative assets*		141,727			141,727
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*		17,640,413			882,021
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		444,623	-	4,036,598	4,090,560
32	**Off-balance sheet items**		**81,760,920**	**4,644**	**99,966**	**985,743**
33	**TOTAL RSF**					**€ 37,478,630**
34	**NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (%)**					**124.85%**

Leverage Ratio

The bank is subject to the leverage ratio framework established by the CRR. This leverage ratio compares CRR's definition of 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 CRR sets the required minimum leverage ratio at 3.0%.

In addition to the 3.0% minimum, the bank's minimum leverage ratio requirement includes a supplementary 20 basis points due to a P2R-LR (an additional amount to cover ECB's assessment of the risk of excessive leverage the bank faces).

The bank's Tier 1 capital in the following tables excludes profits for the six months ended June 2026 but includes profits for the twelve months ended December 2025. In April 2026, subsequent to the completion of the 2025 annual audit by the bank's external auditors, the bank's shareholder (GS Bank USA) approved the profits, prospectively allowing their inclusion in capital as of June 2026. The Leverage ratio including profit for the six months ending June 2026 would have been 7.69%.

Table 28: Leverage Ratio

€ in thousands	**As of June 2026**
Tier 1 Capital	€ 14,047,863
Leverage Ratio Exposure	€ 187,752,030
Leverage Ratio	**7.48%**

The following tables present further information on the leverage ratio. Table EU LR1 below reconciles the exposure measure to the balance sheet of the bank as per IFRS Financial Information. Table EU LR2 gives further details on the adjustments and drivers of the leverage ratio. Table EU LR3 breaks down the exposures from on-balance sheet assets by trading and banking book.

Table 29: EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary Reconciliation of Accounting Assets and Leverage Ratio Exposures

€ in thousands		**As of June 2026**
1	**Total assets as per published financial statements**	**€ 258,074,231**
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	-
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	-
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	(73,945,311)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	2,021,678
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	17,719,056
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	(38,124)
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
12	Other adjustments	(16,079,499)
13	**Total exposure measure**	**€ 187,752,030**

Adjustments for derivatives, SFTs and off-balance sheet items above represent differences between accounting values recognised as assets on the IFRS balance sheet and the leverage ratio exposure values. See below EU LR2 for further breakdown of these differences.

Table 30: EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure

€ in thousands		As of June 2026	As of December 2025
		CRR leverage ratio exposures	CRR leverage ratio exposures
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	€ 102,591,689	€ 77,383,756
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)	(14,415,527)	(14,393,838)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(283,242)	(362,714)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**€ 87,892,920**	**€ 62,627,203**
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	12,729,652	14,772,335
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	35,076,265	30,780,606
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	-	-
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original Exposure Method)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	320,252,420	236,225,611
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(313,997,775)	(229,888,614)
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**€ 54,060,562**	**€ 51,889,938**
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	83,703,737	68,151,545
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(52,949,976)	(46,269,340)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	2,021,678	1,650,120
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**€ 32,775,439**	**€ 23,532,326**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	26,373,029	22,515,684
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(13,311,796)	(9,506,046)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	(38,124)	(28,154)
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**€ 13,023,109**	**€ 12,981,485**
Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) and point (ca) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a (1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	-	-
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Public sector investments)	-	-
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) - Promotional loans)	-	-
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	-	-
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-	-
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	-	-
EU-22k	(Excluded exposures to shareholders according to Article 429a (1), point (da) CRR)	-	-
EU-22l	(Exposures deducted in accordance with point (q) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-

EU-22m	**(Total exempted exposures)**	**-**	**-**
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**€ 14,047,863**	**€ 13,353,558**
24	**Total exposure measure**	**€ 187,752,030**	**€ 151,030,951**
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio	7.48%	8.84%
EU-25	Leverage ratio excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) (%)	7.48%	8.84%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	7.48%	8.84%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.20%	0.20%
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.00%	0.00%
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.20%	3.20%
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Full phased-in definition	Full phased-in definition
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	28,655,186	25,559,710
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	30,753,761	21,882,205
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	185,653,454	154,708,456
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	185,653,454	154,708,456
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	7.57%	8.63%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	7.57%	8.63%

Table 31: EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

€ in thousands		**As of June 2026**
		CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:**	**€ 88,176,162**
EU-2	**Trading book exposures**	**€ 60,573,745**
EU-3	**Banking book exposures, of which:**	**€ 27,602,416**
EU-4	Covered bonds	-
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	19,003,360
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	-
EU-7	Institutions	2,945,863
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	-
EU-9	Retail exposures	-
EU-10	Corporate	4,735,793
EU-11	Exposures in default	56,836
EU-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	860,565

Factors impacting the Leverage Ratio

The leverage ratio has decreased from 8.84% as of December 2025 to 7.48% as of June 2026 primarily due to increased on-balance-sheet exposures reflecting increased inventory balances and business activities.

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 the bank's business plan, including distressed selling of assets which might result in losses or in valuation adjustments to our remaining assets.

In this context, the bank monitors exposures that fall outside the scope of the Pillar 1 framework and assesses the impacts to leverage exposure from any potential stress events to ensure that the bank maintains adequate capital resources. This includes exposures not covered in, or being explicitly excluded from, the Pillar 1 framework, or on account of changes to the bank's business model now or in the foreseeable future. In establishing this process, GSBE has leveraged the EBA Guidelines on the management of the risk of excessive leverage to address the key risks identified by supervisory authorities.

The GSBE ALCO is the primary governance committee for the management of the bank's balance sheet.

The bank monitors the leverage ratio regularly and has processes in place to dynamically manage its assets and liabilities. Monitoring thresholds have been established and are reported to the ALCO, CRO, CFO, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Risk Committee and Executive Board, with escalation triggered where the ratio drops below these thresholds.

Potential new transactions which could have a material impact on the bank capital and/or leverage position are escalated to managers from independent control and support functions.

The risk of excessive leverage is assessed through targeted sensitivity and volatility-based analysis of exposures described above. As of the reference date of these disclosures, the risk is considered sufficiently mitigated by the management buffers applied to the leverage ratio.

Capital Adequacy

Overview

Capital risk is the risk that the bank's capital is insufficient to support its business activities under normal and stressed market conditions, or it faces capital reductions, increases in leverage exposure, or RWA increases, including from new or revised rules or changes in interpretations of existing rules, and is therefore unable to meet its internal capital targets or external regulatory capital requirements. Capital adequacy is of critical importance to the bank. Accordingly, the bank has in place a comprehensive capital management policy that provides a framework, defines objectives and establishes guidelines to maintain an appropriate level and composition of capital in both business-as-usual and stressed conditions. The internal capital management framework is designed to provide it with the information needed to identify and comprehensively manage risk, and develop and apply projected stressed scenarios that capture idiosyncratic vulnerabilities with a goal of holding sufficient capital to remain adequately capitalised even after experiencing a severe stress event.

The bank has established a comprehensive governance structure to manage and oversee its day-to-day capital management activities and compliance with capital rules and related policies. The bank's capital management activities are overseen by the Executive Board and its committees. The Executive Board is responsible for approving the bank's ICAAP framework and outcomes and its capital management policy. In addition, members of senior management are responsible for the ongoing monitoring of the bank's capital adequacy and evaluate current and future regulatory capital requirements, review the results of its capital planning and stress testing processes, and the results of its capital models, review its key capital adequacy metrics, including regulatory capital ratios, as well as capital plan metrics, and monitor risk limits and breaches. The bank's framework for capital risk management is consistent with, and part of, the GS Group framework.

ICAAP

The bank undertakes regular ICAAP assessments as part of its broader ICAAP framework with the objective of ensuring appropriate capitalisation relative to the bank's risks. The bank's ICAAP is a comprehensive internal process which coherently integrates several key components, including risk identification and materiality assessment, capital planning, and risk appetite.

In line with the "ECB Guide to the ICAAP", the ICAAP comprises two complementary perspectives, the Economic Internal Perspective (EIP) and the Normative Perspective. The bank's limit and escalation framework incorporates metrics based on both perspectives.

Economic Internal Perspective (EIP)

The EIP consists of the definition and quantification of internal capital resources and the amount of capital that the bank needs to hold to mitigate risks that could have a material impact on its capital position from an economic view on risk.

The bank uses the regulatory definition of total capital resources as a starting point to quantify internal capital, and incorporates adjustments to reflect economic value considerations. The bank applies its internal risk quantification methodologies that allow capturing an economic view on risk, targeting a risk horizon of one year and integrating a 3-year forward looking approach in the projections.

Economic capital requirements for market risk in the trading book are primarily quantified using SVaR and IRC. SVaR is the potential loss in value of inventory positions during a period of significant market stress. SVaR is calculated at a 99% confidence level over a 10-day holding period, and is calibrated based on a historical stress period which is appropriate for the bank's portfolio.

IRC estimates the 99.9% tail loss in the loss distribution due to events of rating migration or default over the capital horizon of one year for the portfolio of credit-sensitive instruments. Further stress-based methods are applied to quantify additional risks in the trading book, which were of comparatively lower significance in the reporting year.

Banking book market risk capital requirements are primarily driven by IRRBB, quantified via accrual and economic value changes. The IRRBB EIP methodology also incorporates an IRRBB basis risk add-on and a CSRBB quantification.

Economic capital requirements for credit risk are mainly driven by simulated losses in the bank's derivative and loan portfolio which are calibrated to expected shortfall to a confidence level of 99% and assume a 1-year holding period. For other credit risk positions, the economic capital requirements are mainly determined using a credit risk model, which is based on internal assessments (including internal credit ratings). Additional stress testing and model-based approaches are applied to calculate further capital requirements for credit risk, which include among other metrics concentration risk, general wrong way risk and tail risk.

Economic capital requirements for operational risk are quantified using the bank's internal Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) model, which is calibrated to a confidence level of 99.9% and assumes a 1-year holding period. The internal capital requirement thereby reflects the tail exposure posed by the bank's current and anticipated activities.

Economic capital requirements for strategic and business environment risk includes risks from revenue sharing agreements, equity compensation and business strategy risk.

The bank has revenue sharing agreements with GS Group affiliates related to certain activities under which it receives revenues from, and transfer revenues to, such affiliates. While these agreements generally include clauses that restrict loss sharing across participating GS Group affiliates, any participating affiliate including the bank could be affected by both positive and negative contribution from risk originated in another participating GS Group affiliate.

Equity compensation risk refers to the risk that the bank is exposed to changes in the fair value of share-based payment awards recharged from Group Inc. The assessment includes a qualitative analysis as well as consideration of the Pillar 1 framework.

Business strategy risk is assessed via a quantitative profit and loss deviation analysis and a qualitative evaluation of strategic decision mitigants and controls.

Economic capital requirements are conservatively aggregated across material risk categories without taking benefit of inter-risk diversification effects. The bank's capital management policy requires a minimum economic capital adequacy ratio of 100%. Capital is not deemed an adequate mitigant for liquidity risks which are managed in the course of the bank's liquidity management. The risk bearing capacity based on the EIP is assessed on a quarterly basis.

Normative Perspective

In the Normative Perspective, capital adequacy is considered from a regulatory and accounting view, and expressed in terms of regulatory metrics. The perspective includes determination of regulatory metrics as part of ongoing business-as-usual processes and integrates 3-year forward looking projections of the bank's ability to meet regulatory capital requirements under baseline and adverse macroeconomic conditions. Capital requirements are calculated in accordance with regulatory capital rules over the assessment time horizon, taking into account the permission to use internal models for market risk (IMA), as well as internal models to calculate the CCR exposure (IMM). The bank thereby leverages internal methodologies to project stress impacts reflective of the underlying scenario and consistent with the principles of the Normative Perspective. In all assessments performed during the year, the bank was projected to have sufficient capital to meet its regulatory capital requirements over the assessment period of the Normative Perspective.

Own Funds Template

The table below presents further information on the detailed capital position of the bank.

Table 32: EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

€ in thousands			**As of June 2026**
		(a)	(b)
		Amounts	**Source based on reference numbers / letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**[1]
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	**Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts**	**€ 354,284**	
	of which: Ordinary Shares	354,284	
	of which: Instrument type 2	-	
	of which: Instrument type 3	-	
2	Retained earnings	3,391,566	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	10,580,237	
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	-	
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-	
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**€ 14,326,087**	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(195,654)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(34,934)	
9	Not applicable		
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) are met) (negative amount)	(13,598)	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	10,503	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(12,356)	
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	-	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
20	Not applicable		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	-	
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	-	
EU-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	-	
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	-	
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	-	
24	Not applicable		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-	
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	-	

[1] References in column (b) are not provided as they relate to template EU CC2, which is not applicable for the bank as GSBE does not publish interim IFRS financial information.

26	Not applicable	
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	-
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	(32,185)
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**€ (278,224)**
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**€ 14,047,863**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	-
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) subject to phase out from AT1	-
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) subject to phase out from AT1	-
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	-
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	-
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-
41	Not applicable	
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	-
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	-
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**-**
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**-**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**€ 14,047,863**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	20,002
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486 (4) CRR	-
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) subject to phase out from T2	-
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) subject to phase out from T2	-
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-
50	Credit risk adjustments	-
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**€ 20,002**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-
54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-
54a	Not applicable	
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-
56	Not applicable	
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	-
56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital	-
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**€ 20,002**
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**€ 14,067,866**
60	**Total risk exposure amount**	**€ 65,120,216**
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers		

61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	21.57%	
62	Tier 1 capital	21.57%	
63	Total capital	21.60%	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	10.43%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1.02%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.00%	
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement	1.00%	
EU-67b	of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage	1.41%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	11.10%	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	Not applicable		
70	Not applicable		
71	Not applicable		
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)	374,325	
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)	1,337	
74	Not applicable		
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) are met)	159,140	
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	-	
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
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)	0.00%	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0.00%	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0.00%	
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)	-	

The capital ratios as of June 2026 excluded profits for the six months ended June 2026 but includes profits for the twelve months ended December 2025. In April 2026, subsequent to the completion of the 2025 annual audit by the bank’s external auditors, the bank’s shareholder (GS Bank USA) approved the profits, prospectively allowing their inclusion in capital as of June 2026. The Total capital ratio including profit for six months ended June 2026 would have been 22.20%.

The bank does not make use of any transitional provisions for calculating its regulatory capital resources, including transitional arrangements on IFRS 9 and hence no further disclosures are made in this regard.

Countercyclical Capital Buffer

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

Table 33: EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

€ in thousands	**As of June 2026**
Total risk exposure amount	**€ 65,120,216**
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	1.02%
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	€ 663,575

As of June 2026, the bank had recognised exposures to counterparties from below countries as implemented in the calculation of countercyclical capital buffer according to rates set by the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) and Bank for International Settlements (BIS). Breakdown by countries for their respective contributions to own funds requirements for the bank are provided in below Table 34.

The countercyclical capital buffer was 1.02% as of June 2026.

The geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer is broken down in Table EU CCyB1 below.

Table 34: EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

€ in thousands													**As of June 2026**
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	General credit exposures		**Relevant credit exposures – Market risk**				**Own fund requirements**						
	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 value**	**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 fund requirements weights (%)**	**Countercyclical buffer rate (%)**
Breakdown by country:													
Germany	€ 5,181,999	-	€ 47,835	€ 275,175,517	-	€ 280,405,351	€ 382,689	€ 195,251	-	€ 577,940	€ 7,224,254	20.14%	0.75%
United Kingdom	11,512,859	-	-	71,276,808	-	82,789,666	493,811	16,140	-	509,951	6,374,384	17.77%	2.00%
France	4,419,173	-	-	14,139,902	-	18,559,075	343,381	43,396	-	386,777	4,834,709	13.48%	1.00%
Luxembourg	2,687,050	-	180	402,677	-	3,089,907	224,803	489	-	225,292	2,816,154	7.85%	0.50%
Netherlands	2,461,890	-	-	4,533,245	-	6,995,135	205,131	18,339	-	223,470	2,793,377	7.79%	2.00%
Spain	1,740,072	-	-	-	-	1,740,072	114,975	-	-	114,975	1,437,182	4.01%	0.50%
Ireland	653,882	-	-	-	2,254	656,135	57,139	-	361	57,499	718,742	2.00%	1.50%
Denmark	614,888	-	-	1,106,217	-	1,721,105	49,087	428	-	49,515	618,938	1.73%	2.50%
Cyprus	507,123	-	-	17,518	-	524,641	40,587	234	-	40,821	510,259	1.42%	1.50%
Sweden	384,583	-	-	1,491,869	-	1,876,452	34,826	506	-	35,333	441,658	1.23%	2.00%
Portugal	271,715	-	-	486,321	-	758,036	22,212	4,750	-	26,962	337,024	0.94%	0.75%
Poland	336,837	-	-	56,760	-	393,597	25,961	19	-	25,980	324,750	0.91%	1.00%
Hong Kong	318,435	-	-	-	-	318,435	25,475	-	-	25,475	318,435	0.89%	0.50%
Greece	13,716	-	-	1,312,808	-	1,326,524	3,853	17,580	-	21,433	267,911	0.75%	0.25%
Belgium	188,528	-	-	-	-	188,528	15,596	-	-	15,596	194,949	0.54%	1.00%

Norway	173,724	-	-	105,986	-	279,710	12,405	78	-	12,483	156,038	0.44%	2.50%
Slovenia	-	-	-	22,236	-	22,236	-	3,719	-	3,719	46,481	0.13%	1.00%
Hungary	19,700	-	-	9,716	-	29,416	1,904	175	-	2,079	25,984	0.07%	1.00%
Estonia	13,704	-	-	1,575	-	15,279	1,096	156	-	1,252	15,651	0.04%	1.50%
Czech Republic	18,049	-	-	4,698	-	22,747	1,085	19	-	1,105	13,809	0.04%	1.25%
Australia	9,765	-	-	17,513	-	27,278	781	234	-	1,015	12,685	0.04%	1.00%
Iceland	8,356	-	-	17,169	-	25,525	675	156	-	831	10,388	0.03%	2.50%
Chile	7,495	-	-	-	-	7,495	600	-	-	600	7,495	0.02%	0.50%
Korea, Republic of	102	-	-	1,212,260	-	1,212,362	8	253	-	261	3,266	0.01%	1.00%
Lithuania	1,978	-	-	-	-	1,978	203	-	-	203	2,540	0.01%	1.00%
Slovakia	-	-	-	51,692	-	51,692	-	156	-	156	1,947	0.01%	1.50%
Saudi Arabia	1,219	-	-	-	-	1,219	98	-	-	98	1,219	0.00%	1.00%
Bulgaria	301	-	-	-	-	301	36	-	-	36	452	0.00%	2.00%
South Africa	96	-	-	-	-	96	8	-	-	8	96	0.00%	1.00%
Croatia	16	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	1	16	0.00%	1.50%
Other Countries	5,585,832	-	-	85,658,389	-	91,244,220	456,392	51,787	-	508,179	6,352,237	17.71%	0.00%
Total	**€ 37,133,087**	**-**	**€ 48,015**	**€ 457,100,873**	**€ 2,254**	**€ 494,284,229**	**€ 2,514,817**	**€ 353,865**	**€ 361**	**€ 2,869,042**	**€ 35,863,029**	**100.00%**	

Capital Instruments

The following table summarises the main features of capital instruments for the bank as of June 2026.

Table 35: EU CCA - Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments

€ in millions					**As of June 2026**
		a	b	c	d
1	Issuer	**GSBE**	**GSBE**	**GSBE**	**GSBE**
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2a	Public or private placement	Private	Private	Private	Private
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Regulatory treatment				
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2	MREL	MREL
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2	MREL	MREL
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary share capital	Subordinated debt	Subordinated debt	Subordinated debt
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	€ 329	€ 20	€ 800	€ 6,420
9	Nominal amount of instrument	€ 329	€ 20	€ 800	€ 6,420
EU-9a	Issue price	At par	At par	At par	At par
EU-9b	Redemption price	At par	At par	At par	At par
10	Accounting classification	Shareholder's equity	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	01/07/2011; 04/03/2019; 07/06/2020; 05/11/2020; 12/02/2021	22/03/2004; 15/04/2008	03/02/2021	10/12/2024; 28/04/2025; 25/07/2025
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity	03/02/2031	10/12/2034
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Coupons / dividends				
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A	Floating	Floating	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	No	3m Euribor + 210 bps	12m Euribor + 60 bps	12m Euribor + 125 bps
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No
EU-20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
EU-20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	No	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

EU-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	1	3	4	4
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Tier 2	Repayment of loan only after claims of other, non-subordinated creditors	Claims subordinated by virtue of a contractual subordination clause not specifying the pertinent rank (other than Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 instruments)	Claims subordinated by virtue of a contractual subordination clause not specifying the pertinent rank (other than Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 instruments)
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A	https://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/pdfs/subordinated-loan-agreement.pdf	N/A	N/A

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 our control.

It is possible that our actual results and financial condition may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results and financial condition indicated in these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause our actual results and financial condition to differ from those indicated in the forward-looking statements include, among others, those discussed in "Forecast and Opportunities Report" within "Management Report" of GSBE's 2025 Financial Statements.

Glossary

- **Central Counterparty (CCP).** A counterparty, such as a clearing house, that facilitates trades between counterparties.

- **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 the bank holds.

- **Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA).** An adjustment to the mid-market valuation of the portfolio of transactions with a counterparty, with CVA risk representing the risk of losses arising from changes in the value of CVA, calculated for the portfolio of transactions with a counterparty, due to movements in counterparty credit spread risk factors and in other risk factors embedded in the portfolio of transactions.

- **Default Risk.** The risk of loss on a position that could result from failure of an obligor to make timely payments of principal or interest on its debt obligation, and the risk of loss that could result from bankruptcy, insolvency, or similar proceedings.

- **Effective Expected Positive Exposure (EEPE).** The time-weighted average of non-declining positive credit exposure over the EE simulation. EEPE is used in accordance with the IMM as the exposure measure that is then risk weighted to determine counterparty risk capital requirements.

- **Event Risk.** The risk of loss on equity or hybrid equity positions as a result of a financial event, such as the announcement or occurrence of a company merger, acquisition, spin-off, or dissolution.

- **Expected Exposure (EE).** The expected value of the probability distribution of non-negative credit risk exposures to a counterparty at any specified future date before the maturity date of the longest-term transaction in a netting set.

- **Exposure at Default (EAD).** The exposure amount that is risk weighted for regulatory capital calculations. For on-balance-sheet assets, such as receivables and cash, EAD is generally based on the balance sheet value. For the calculation of EAD for off-balance-sheet items, including commitments and guarantees, an equivalent exposure amount is calculated based on rules-based CCF, which typically depend on whether the commitment is less than one year (20%), greater than one year (50%) or are unconditionally cancellable or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness (0%).

  For substantially all 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.

- **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.

- **Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB).** Interest rate risk in the banking book 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.

- **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.

- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk is the risk that the bank will be unable to fund itself or meet its liquidity needs in the event of bank-specific, broader industry, or market liquidity stress events.

- **Market Risk.** Market risk is the risk of an adverse impact to the earnings due to changes in market conditions.

- **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).** The NSFR is defined as the regulatory measurement of the bank'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.

- **Prudent Valuation Adjustment (PVA).** A deduction from CET1 capital where the prudent value of trading assets or other financial assets measured at fair value is materially lower than the fair value recognised in the financial information.

- **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 loss results to the Regulatory VaR measure calculated as of the end of the prior business day.

- **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.

- **SA-CCR. S**tandardised approach to counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR) replaces the mark-to-market method to determine the exposure value for derivatives. The approach is used for the purposes of determining the exposure value for derivatives that are not in scope of the IMM, for leverage and for large exposure purposes.

- **Securitisation Position.** Represents a transaction or scheme in which the credit risk associated with an exposure or pool of exposures is tranched and both payments in the transaction or scheme are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or pool of exposures and the subordination of tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme.

- **Specific Risk.** The risk of loss on a position that could result from factors other than broad market movements and includes event risk, default risk and idiosyncratic risk. The specific risk add-on is applicable for both securitisation positions and for certain non-securitised debt and equity positions, to supplement the model-based measures.

- **Stress Testing.** Stress testing is a method of determining the effect of various hypothetical stress scenarios.

- **Stressed VaR (SVaR).** The potential loss in value of trading assets and liabilities, as well as certain investments, loans, and other financial assets and liabilities, during a period of significant market stress. SVaR is calculated at a 99% confidence level over a 10-day horizon using market data inputs from a continuous 12-month period of stress.

- **Synthetic Securitisation.** Defined as a securitisation transaction in which the tranching is achieved by the use of credit derivatives or guarantees, and the pool of exposures is not removed from the balance sheet of the originator.

- **Traditional Securitisation.** Defined as a securitisation transaction which involves the economic transfer of the exposures being securitised to a securitisation special purpose entity which issues securities; and so that this must be accomplished by the transfer of ownership of the securitised exposures from the originator or through sub-participation; and the securities issued do not represent payment obligations of the originator.

- **Value-at-Risk (VaR).** The potential loss in value of trading assets and liabilities, certain investments, loans, and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. Risk management VaR is calculated at a 95% confidence level over a one-day horizon.

- **Wholesale Exposure.** A term used to refer collectively to credit exposures to companies, sovereigns, or government entities (other than Securitisation, Retail or Equity exposures).

Appendix I: Credit Risk Tables

Following table represents the breakdown of equity exposures in the banking book that are subject to supervisory risk weights under the standardised approach.

Table 36: EU CR10.5 - Equity exposures under Articles 133 (3) to (6) and Article 495a(3) CRR

€ in thousands						As of June 2026
	Equity exposures under Articles 133 (3) to (6) and Article 495a(3) CRR					
Categories of equity exposures	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	Risk weight	Exposure Value	Risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Risk weight 130%	€ 361,508	-	130%	€ 361,508	€ 469,961	-
Risk weight 250%	1,337	-	250%	1,337	3,342	-
Total	**€ 362,845**	**-**		**€ 362,845**	**€ 473,303**	**-**

The following tables present the bank's credit risk exposures by exposure classes and by CCF and CRM impacts, by risk weights and by maturity respectively as of June 2026.

Table 37: EU CR4 - Standardised Approach - Credit Risk Exposure and CRM Effects

€ in thousands							As of June 2026
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWEAs and RWEA density	
	Exposure classes	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWEAs	RWEAs density
1	Central governments or central banks	€ 18,984,259	-	€ 18,984,259	-	€ 397,939	2.10%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	7,758	-	7,758	-	-	-
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities	2,998	-	2,998	-	-	-
EU 2b	Public sector entities	4,760	-	4,760	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development banks	11,084	-	11,084	-	2,310	20.84%
EU 3a	International organisations	259	-	259	-	-	-
4	Institutions	3,077,098	79,995	2,945,863	1,352,064	929,514	21.63%
5	Covered Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	7,024,332	21,331,526	4,735,793	6,360,689	10,471,399	94.37%
6.1	Of which : Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	362,845	-	362,845	-	473,303	130.44%
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	362,845	-	362,845	-	473,303	130.44%
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	476,299	38,302	-	-	-	-
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	218,977	19,861	-	-	-	-
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	257,323	18,441	-	-	-	-
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	407,431	115,708	56,836	14,729	107,348	150.00%
EU 10a	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	495,466	-	495,466	-	495,466	100.00%
11	Not applicable						
12	**TOTAL**	**€ 30,846,831**	**€ 21,565,531**	**€ 27,600,162**	**€ 7,727,482**	**€ 12,877,279**	**36.45%**

Table 38: EU CR5 - Standardised Approach

€ in thousands														**As of June 2026**
Exposure classes		**Risk weight**											**Total**	**Of which unrated**
		0%	**2%**	**20%**	**30%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**130%**	**150%**	**250%**	**Others**		
1	Central governments or central banks	€ 18,825,031	-	-	-	-	-	€ 88	-	-	€ 159,140	-	€ 18,984,259	€ 18,726,189
2	Non-central government public sector entities	7,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,758	-
EU 2a	Regional government or local authorities	2,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,998	-
EU 2b	Public sector entities	4,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,760	-
3	Multilateral development banks	9,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,540	-	-	11,084	-
EU 3a	International organisations	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	-
4	Institutions	33,739	507,642	2,388,170	1,307,807	30,083	-	22,766	-	7,718	-	-	4,297,927	-
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	20,662	-	2,297,468	2,922,027	3,314,951	-	2,541,375	-	-	11,096,482	4,037,917
6.1	Of which: Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Subordinated debt exposures and equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	361,508	-	1,337	-	362,845	-
EU 7a	Subordinated debt exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 7b	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	361,508	-	1,337	-	362,845	-
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property and ADC exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.1.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.2	Secured by mortgages on residential immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - non IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.1	No loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.2	loan splitting applied (secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3.3	loan splitting applied (unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.4	Secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property - IPRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.5	Acquisition, Development and Construction (ADC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,566	-	-	71,566	32,042
EU 10a	Claims on Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10b	Collective investment undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10c	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	495,466	-	-	-	-	495,466	495,466
11	Not applicable													
EU 11c	**TOTAL**	**€ 18,876,331**	**€ 507,642**	**€ 2,408,832**	**€ 1,307,807**	**€ 2,327,551**	**€ 2,922,027**	**€ 3,833,271**	**€ 361,508**	**€ 2,622,198**	**€ 160,477**	**-**	**€ 35,327,644**	**€ 23,291,614**

Appendix II: Counterparty Credit Risk Tables

Table 39: EU CCR3 - Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights[1]

€ in thousands													As of June 2026
		Risk weight											
	Exposure classes	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**	**l**
		0%	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**50%**	**70%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total exposure value**
1	Central governments or central banks	€ 54,254	-	-	-	€ 1,965	-	-	-	€ 14,850	-	-	€ 71,069
2	Regional government or local authorities	230,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,469
3	Public sector entities	146,679	-	-	-	10,631	56,715	-	-	-	-	-	214,025
4	Multilateral development banks	18,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	403	-	19,320
5	International organisations	14,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,979
6	Institutions	-	3,518,117	-	-	1,366,386	874,778	-	484,847	78,521	190,655	4,146,729	10,660,033
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	88,919	11,029,977	-	2,343,562	10,833,793	820,937	-	25,117,189
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,774	-	120,774
11	**Total exposure value**	**€ 465,299**	**€ 3,518,117**	**-**	**-**	**€ 1,467,902**	**€ 11,961,470**	**-**	**€ 2,828,410**	**€ 10,927,164**	**€ 1,132,770**	**€ 4,146,729**	**€ 36,447,859**

1. The table above includes the exposure to CCPs.

Table 40: EU CCR5 - Composition of Collateral for CCR Exposures

€ in thousands									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**	
	Collateral type	**Segregated**	**Unsegregated**	**Segregated**	**Unsegregated**	**Segregated**	**Unsegregated**	**Segregated**	**Unsegregated**
1	Cash – domestic currency	€ 5,193,484	€ 12,752,085	€ 10,680	€ 7,641,065	-	€ 1,209	-	€ 2
2	Cash – other currencies	458,723	5,268,944	3,378,249	16,055,071	-	-	-	1,286,594
3	Domestic sovereign debt	3,161,119	1,892,913	903,793	117,842	-	79,352	-	361,677
4	Other sovereign debt	3,886,443	2,341,153	3,963,396	72,771	-	68,376,780	-	72,029,643
5	Government agency debt	33,986	-	14,790	-	-	1,788	-	-
6	Corporate bonds	767,987	-	407,835	-	-	4,959,531	-	4,403,098
7	Equity securities	1,325,782	258,797	-	-	-	8,715,131	-	13,535,159
8	Other collateral	1,565	-	2,947	-	-	1,838,797	-	3,007,550
9	**Total**	**€ 14,829,089**	**€ 22,513,893**	**€ 8,681,689**	**€ 23,886,750**	**-**	**€ 83,972,589**	**-**	**€ 94,623,724**

Appendix III: Past Due Exposures, Impaired Exposures, and Impairment Provisions Tables

Table 41: EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

€ in thousands																**As of June 2026**
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						**Accumulated Impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**							**Collateral and financial guarantees received**	
		Performing exposures			**Non-performing exposures**			**Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions**			**Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**			**Accumulated partial write-off**	**On performing exposures**	**On non-performing exposures**
			Of which stage 1	**Of which stage 2**		**Of which stage 2**	**Of which stage 3**		**Of which stage 1**	**Of which stage 2**		**Of which stage 2**	**Of which stage 3**			
005	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**€ 19,550,101**	**€ 19,550,101**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
010	**Loans and advances**	**€ 59,868,435**	**€ 53,168,709**	**€ 139,476**	**€ 72,154**	**-**	**€ 65,254**	**€ (12,533)**	**€ (10,144)**	**€ (2,389)**	**€ (15,373)**	**-**	**€ (15,373)**	**€ (21,516)**	**€ 31,849,769**	**€ 0**
020	Central banks	13,870	973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,745	-
030	General governments	907,608	907,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
040	Credit institutions	17,245,089	12,816,551	-	-	-	-	(110)	(110)	-	-	-	-	-	11,707,947	-
050	Other financial corporations	37,781,160	36,053,761	38,178	-	-	-	(1,634)	(968)	(666)	-	-	-	-	18,153,499	-
060	Non-financial corporations	3,313,033	2,829,682	53,757	72,154	-	65,254	(10,764)	(9,041)	(1,723)	(15,373)	-	(15,373)	(21,516)	1,389,685	0
070	Of which SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
080	Households	607,676	560,134	47,541	-	-	-	(24)	(24)	(1)	-	-	-	-	585,890	-
090	**Debt securities**	**€ 10,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	Other financial corporations	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**€ 40,804,814**	**€ 40,608,029**	**€ 196,785**	**€ 52,074**	**-**	**€ 52,074**	**€ (21,869)**	**€ (19,794)**	**€ (2,075)**	**€ (16,255)**	**-**	**€ (16,255)**		**-**	**-**
160	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
180	Credit institutions	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	-	-	-		-	-
190	Other financial corporations	27,696,686	27,667,366	29,320	-	-	-	(1,252)	(936)	(317)	-	-	-		-	-
200	Non-financial corporations	13,004,341	12,836,876	167,465	52,074	-	52,074	(20,476)	(18,718)	(1,758)	(16,255)	-	(16,255)		-	-
210	Households	23,787	23,787	0	-	-	-	(135)	(135)	-	-	-	-		-	-
220	**Total**	**€ 120,233,349**	**€ 113,326,839**	**€ 336,262**	**€ 124,228**	**-**	**€ 117,328**	**€ (34,401)**	**€ (29,938)**	**€ (4,464)**	**€ (31,628)**	**-**	**€ (31,628)**	**€ (21,516)**	**€ 31,849,769**	**€ 0**

Table 42: EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

€ in thousands									As of June 2026
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral 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**	**€ 27**	**€ 54,216**	**€ 54,216**	**€ 47,316**	**-**	**€ (13,543)**	**-**	**-**
020	Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	Non-financial corporations	27	54,216	54,216	47,316	-	(13,543)	-	-
070	Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
080	**Debt Securities**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
090	**Loan commitments given**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100	**Total**	**€ 27**	**€ 54,216**	**€ 54,216**	**€ 47,316**	**-**	**€ (13,543)**	**-**	**-**

Table 43: EU CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

€ in thousands								As of June 2026
		Gross carrying/Nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee 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 exposure***	**€ 79,500,689**	**-**	**€ 72,154**	**-**	**€ (27,906)**		**-**
020	United Kingdom	22,344,996	-	0	-	(1,066)		-
030	Germany	21,297,868	-	-	-	(909)		-
040	United States	18,299,675	-	-	-	(313)		-
050	France	4,796,244	-	41,074	-	(10,213)		-
060	Netherlands	1,904,656	-	875	-	(1,307)		-
070	Ireland	1,513,679	-	-	-	(461)		-
080	Italy	1,405,975	-	-	-	(1,895)		-
090	Luxembourg	957,226	-	15,845	-	(2,595)		-
100	Greece	946,708	-	-	-	-		-
110	Finland	589,022	-	-	-	(266)		-
120	Other countries	5,444,640	-	14,360	-	(8,881)		-
130	***Off-balance sheet exposures***	**€ 40,856,888**	**-**	**€ 52,074**			**€ (38,124)**	
140	United Kingdom	25,475,349	-	13,125			(6,607)	
150	Germany	4,834,383	-	-			(5,448)	
160	France	3,184,839	-	0			(4,063)	
170	Italy	1,499,701	-	-			(2,859)	
180	United States	1,482,560	-	-			(387)	
190	Netherlands	1,017,670	-	38,841			(12,339)	
200	Switzerland	734,246	-	-			(26)	
210	Luxembourg	534,668	-	108			(2,105)	
220	Sweden	531,403	-	-			(991)	
230	Bermuda	241,588	-	-			(43)	
240	Other countries	1,320,481	-	0			(3,258)	
250	***Total***	**€ 120,357,577**	**-**	**€ 124,228**	**-**	**€ (27,906)**	**€ (38,124)**	**-**

Higher of top 10 countries or countries representing greater than 50% of total exposure have been specifically reported in the table above.

Table 44: EU CQ5 - Credit quality of loans and advances by industry

€ in thousands							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	€ 30,586	-	-	-	€ (210)	-
020	Mining and quarrying	41,471	-	-	-	(30)	-
030	Manufacturing	461,222	-	897	-	(3,486)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	312,054	-	-	-	(676)	-
050	Water supply	6,165	-	-	-	(47)	-
060	Construction	139,466	-	-	-	(380)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	164,095	-	15,845	-	(2,441)	-
080	Transport and storage	80,971	-	-	-	(174)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	15,924	-	0	-	(20)	-
100	Information and communication	1,258,992	-	-	-	(1,795)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Real estate activities	174,763	-	14,337	-	(7,779)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	331,288	-	6,900	-	(1,241)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	93,875	-	0	-	(720)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Education	43	-	-	-	-	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	116,523	-	34,174	-	(7,029)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	157,748	-	-	-	(110)	-
190	Other services	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	**Total**	**€ 3,385,186**	**-**	**€ 72,154**	**-**	**€ (26,137)**	**-**

Table 45: EU CR1-A - Maturity of Exposures

€ in thousands							As of June 2026
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	€ 26,473,898	€ 29,892,443	€ 3,248,316	€ 325,931	-	€ 59,940,588
2	Debt securities	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
3	**Total**	**€ 26,473,898**	**€ 29,892,443**	**€ 3,258,315**	**€ 325,931**	**-**	**€ 59,950,588**

Table 46: EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

€ in thousands		As of June 2026
		Gross carrying amount
010	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**€ 96,089**
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	17,836
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(41,771)
040	Outflows due to write-offs	(21,516)
050	Outflow due to other situations	(20,255)
060	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**€ 72,154**

Appendix IV: Acronyms

Acronyms	Description
A-IMA	Alternative Internal Model Approach
A-SA	Alternative Standardised Approach
ADC	Acquisition, Development and Construction exposure
AIRB	Advanced Internal Ratings Based
ALCO	Asset Liability Committee
AMA	Advanced Measurement Approach
ASF	Available Stable Funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1
BA-CVA	Basic Approach for Credit Valuation Adjustment
BIC	Business Indicator Component
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BRRD	Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CCO	Chief Credit Officer
CCP	Central Counterparty
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CDS	Credit Default Swap
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIU	Collective Investment Undertaking
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRM	Credit Risk Mitigation
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CSRBB	Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
DVA	Debt Valuation Adjustment
EAD	Exposure at Default
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institutions
ECB	European Central Bank
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EE	Expected Exposure
EEPE	Effective Expected Positive Exposure
EIP	Economic Internal Perspective
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation
ESRB	European Systemic Risk Board
EU	European Union
EV	Enterprise Value
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
F-BA	Full Basic Approach
FICC	Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities
FIRB	Foundation Internal Rating Based Approach
FRTB	Fundamental Review of Trading Book
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FVA	Funding Valuation Adjustment
G-SII	Global Systemically Important Institutions
GCLA	Global Core Liquid Assets
GS	Goldman Sachs

GSBE	Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE
HQLA	High-Quality Liquid Assets
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
ILM	Intraday Liquidity Model
IMA	Internal Model Approach
IMM	Internal Model Method
iMREL	Internal Minimum Requirement for Own funds and Eligible Liabilities
IPRE	Income-Producing Real Estate
IRC	Incremental Risk Charge
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
iTLAC	Internal Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LR	Leverage ratio
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MLO	Modelled Liquidity Outflow
MREL	Minimum Requirement for Own funds and Eligible Liabilities
N/A	Not Applicable
NCO	Net Cash Outflow
NFC	Non-Financial Counterparty
NII	Net Interest Income
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
O-SII	Other Systemically Important Institution
OCR	Overall Capital Requirements
OTC	Over-The-Counter
P&L	Profit and Loss
P2G	Pillar 2 Capital Guidance
P2R	Pillar 2 Capital Requirement
P2R-LR	Pillar 2 Requirement - Leverage Ratio
P3DH	Pillar 3 Data Hub
PFE	Potential Future Exposure
PP	Percentage Points
PSA	Pension Scheme Arrangements
PSE	Public Sector Entities
PVA	Prudent Valuation Adjustment
QCCP	Qualified Central Counterparty
R-BA	Reduced Basic Approach
RC	Replacement Cost
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RSU	Restricted Stock Unit
RWA	Risk Weighted Asset
RWEA	Risk Weighted Exposure Amount
S-SA	Simplified Standardised Approach
SA-CCR	Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk
SA-OR	Standardised Approach - Operational Risk
SEC - ERBA	Securitisation External Ratings Based Approach
SEC - IRBA	Securitisation Internal Ratings Based Approach
SEC - SA	Securitisation Standardised Approach
SFTs	Securities Financing Transactions
SME	Small and Medium sized Enterprise
SRB	Single Resolution Board
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process

SRT	Significant Risk Transfer
STREA	Standardised Total Risk Exposure Amount
STS	Simple, Transparent and Standardised Securitisation
SVaR	Stressed Value at Risk
TEM	Total Exposure Measure
TLAC	Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity
TREA	Total Risk Exposure Amount
VaR	Value at Risk

Appendix V: Index of Tables to EBA Templates

Ref.	Template Name	Table	Page
1	EU KM1 - Key metrics template	1	10
2	EU OV1 - Overview of total risk exposure amounts	4	16
3	EU CMS1 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts at risk level	5	17
4	EU CMS2 – Comparison of modelled and standardised risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk at asset class level	NA	NA
5	EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds	32	56
6	EU CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements	NA	NA
7	EU CCA: Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments	35	61
8	EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer	34	59
9	EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	33	59
10	EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures	29	50
11	EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure	30	51
12	EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	31	53
13	EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR	26	46
14	EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1	NA	40-46
15	EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio	27	48-49
16	EU CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	41	69
17	EU CR1-A: Maturity of exposures	45	71
18	EU CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances	46	71
19	EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques	9	24
20	EU CR4 – standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	37	66
21	EU CR5 – standardised approach	38	67
22	EU CR6 – IRB approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range	NA	NA
23	EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	NA	NA
24	EU CR7-A – IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques	NA	NA
25	EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach	NA	NA
26	EU CR10 – Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk-weighted approach	36	66
27	EU CQ1: Credit quality of forborne exposures	42	70
28	EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography	43	70
29	EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances by industry	44	71
30	EU CQ7: Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes	NA	NA
31	EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	6	21
32	EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights	39	68
33	EU CCR4 – IRB approach – CCR exposures by exposure class and PD scale	NA	NA
34	EU CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposures	40	68
35	EU CCR6 – Credit derivatives exposures	10	24
36	EU CCR7 – RWEA flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM	7	21
37	EU CCR8 – Exposures to CCPs	8	22
38	EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book	11	29
39	EU-SEC2 - Securitisation exposures in the trading book	NA	NA
40	EU-SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor	12	29
41	EU-SEC4 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as investor	NA	NA
42	EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments	13	30
43	EU MR1 - Market risk under the alternative standardised approach (ASA)	NA	NA
44	EU MR2 - Market risk under the alternative internal model approach (AIMA)	NA	NA
45	EU MR3 - Market risk under the simplified standardised approach (SSA)	NA	NA
46	EU MR1 - Market risk under the standardised approach	18	36
47	EU MR2-A - Market risk under the internal Model Approach (IMA)	15	33
48	EU MR2-B - RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA	16	34
49	EU MR3 - IMA values for trading portfolios	14	33
50	EU MR4 - Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses	17	35
51	EU CVA4 – RWEA flow statements of credit valuation adjustment risk under the Standardised Approach	NA	NA
52	EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities	19	37

53	EU KM2 - Key metrics - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities	NA	NA
54	EU TLAC1 - Composition - MREL and, where applicable, G-SII requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities	NA	NA
55	EU ILAC - Internal loss absorbing capacity: internal MREL and, where applicable, requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities for non-EU G-SIIs	2	12
56	EU TLAC2a - Creditor ranking - Entity that is not a resolution entity	3	14
57	EU TLAC2b - Creditor ranking - Entity that is not a resolution entity	NA	NA
58	EU TLAC3a - creditor ranking - resolution entity	NA	NA
59	EU TLAC3b - creditor ranking - resolution entity	NA	NA

Notes:

1. Template EU CMS2 has not been disclosed as the bank does not calculate its credit RWEAs using IRB approach.
2. Template EU CC2 has not been disclosed as the bank does not publish interim IFRS financial information for the period ended June 2026.
3. Template EU CR6, CR7, CR7-A and CR8 have not been disclosed as the bank does not have permission to use IRB.
4. Template EU CQ7 has not been disclosed as the bank has immaterial/no relevant exposures as of June 2026.
5. Template EU CCR4 has not been disclosed as the bank does not have permission to use IRB.
6. Template EU SEC2 and EU SEC4 have not been disclosed as the bank has no reportable values.
7. Template EU MR1 to MR3 have not been disclosed due to the delay in implementation of FRTB till January 1, 2027.
8. Template EU CVA4 has not been disclosed as the bank has adopted to use the reduced BA-CVA, not the full basic approach nor standardised approach for computation of CVA RWA.
9. Templates EU KM2, EU TLAC1, EU TLAC2b, EU TLAC3a and EU TLAC3b have not been disclosed as the bank has not met the criteria for applicability of a resolution entity.

Templates disclosed in this document are according to Implementing Technical Standards on institutions' public disclosures of the information referred to in Titles II and III of Part Eight of CRR.