



Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited

Pillar 3 Disclosures

For the period ended February 29, 2020

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Introduction

Overview

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

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

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

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

For information on Group Inc.’s financial statements and regulatory capital ratios, please refer to the firm’s most recent Quarterly Pillar 3 Disclosures and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. References to the “Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q” are to the firm’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020.

<https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/current/other-information/1q-pillar3-2020.pdf>

<https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/current/10q/first-quarter-2020-10-q.pdf>

The GSGUK consolidated regulatory capital requirement has been calculated in accordance with the E.U. Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and the E.U. Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). These are largely based on the Basel Committee’s final capital framework for strengthening international capital standards (Basel III), which is structured around three pillars: Pillar 1 “minimum capital requirements”, Pillar 2 “supervisory review process” and Pillar 3 “market discipline”. The CRR is directly applicable in the UK and certain provisions of the CRD or discretionary aspects of CRR have been implemented in the PRA and FCA Rulebooks.

In 2018, GSGUK changed its accounting reference date from December 31 to November 30. As such, its first quarter for 2020 is for the three months ended February 29, 2020. All references to February 2020 refer to the period ended, or the date, as the context requires, February 29, 2020.

These quarterly Pillar 3 disclosures set out the qualitative and quantitative elements of Part 8 of the CRR, as supplemented by the PRA and FCA Rulebooks, for which we have determined that more frequent disclosure is appropriate in accordance with the European Banking Authority (EBA) Guidelines under Articles 431(1), 432(2) and 433 of CRR. From March 2018, these quarterly Pillar 3 disclosures have also been prepared in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure requirements under Part 8 of the CRR published in December 2016.

GSGUK also publishes annual Pillar 3 disclosures. The latest available published annual Pillar 3 disclosures can be accessed via the following link:

<https://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/>

The latest annual consolidated financial information for GSGUK can be accessed via the following link:

<https://www.goldmansachs.com/disclosures/gsgukl-consolidated-financials-2019.pdf>

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Measures of exposures and other metrics disclosed in this report may not be based on U.K. Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (U.K. GAAP), may not be directly comparable to measures reported in financial statements, and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies. These disclosures are not required to be, and have not been, audited by our independent auditors.

Basis of Consolidation

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

The following U.K.-regulated subsidiaries are included in the regulatory consolidation:

- Goldman Sachs International (GSI)
- Goldman Sachs International Bank (GSIB)
- Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI)
- Goldman Sachs MB Services Limited (GSMBSL)

The scope of consolidation for regulatory capital purposes is consistent with the U.K. GAAP consolidation.

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

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

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

it is required for regulatory purposes.

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

Definition of Risk-Weighted Assets

The risk weights used in the calculation of RWAs reflect an assessment of the riskiness of our assets and exposures. These risk weights are based on either predetermined levels set by regulators or on internal models which are subject to various qualitative and quantitative parameters that are subject to approval by our regulators. The relationship between available capital and capital requirements can be expressed in the form of a capital ratio. In this document, minimum capital ratios set out in Table 1 are expressed including the impact of additional buffers.

Fair Value

The inventory included in our consolidated statements of financial condition as "financial instruments owned" and "financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased" as well as certain other financial assets and financial liabilities, are accounted for at fair value (i.e., marked-to-market), with related gains or losses generally recognised in our consolidated statement of earnings and, therefore, in capital. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The use of fair value to measure financial instruments is fundamental to risk management practices and is our most critical accounting policy. The daily discipline of marking substantially all of our inventory to current market levels is an effective tool for assessing and managing risk and provides transparent and realistic insight into our financial exposures. The use of fair value is an important aspect to consider when evaluating our capital base and our capital ratios as changes in the fair value of our positions are reflected in the current period's shareholders' equity, and accordingly, regulatory capital; it is also a factor used to determine the classification of positions into the banking book and trading book.

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

The firm has documented policies and maintains systems and controls for the calculation of Prudent Valuation Adjustment (“PVA”) as required by the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2016/101. PVA represents the excess of valuation adjustments required to achieve prudent value, over any adjustment applied in the firm’s fair value that addresses the same source of valuation uncertainty. For a valuation input where the range of plausible values is created from mid prices, Prudent Value represents the point within the range where the firm is 90% confident that the mid value which could be achieved in exiting the valuation exposure would be at that price or better. The Firm’s methodology addresses fair value uncertainties arising from a number of sources; market price uncertainty, close-out costs, model risk, unearned credit spreads, investing and funding cost, concentrated positions, future administrative costs, early termination, operational risk. Methodologies utilised by our independent control functions to calculate PVA are aligned with, and use the same external data sources as, those used when carrying out price verification of fair value.

Banking Book / Trading Book Classification

The firm has a comprehensive framework of policies, controls and reporting 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 variations¹. Trading book positions are subject to market risk regulatory

capital requirements, as are foreign exchange and commodity positions, whether or not they meet the other criteria for classification as trading book positions. Market risk is the risk of loss in value of these positions due to changes in market conditions. Some trading book positions, such as derivatives, are also subject to counterparty credit risk regulatory capital requirements.

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

Regulatory Developments

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

GSGUK is subject to the capital framework for E.U.-regulated financial institutions prescribed in the CRD and the CRR. These capital regulations are largely based on the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision’s (Basel Committee) capital framework for strengthening international capital standards (Basel III). The Basel Committee is the primary global standard setter for prudential bank regulation, and its member jurisdictions implement regulations based on its standards and guidelines. During the Brexit transition period, the current E.U. rules on prudential regulation will continue to apply to GSGUK. The U.K. government is introducing legislation to provide that the current prudential rules will continue to apply from January 1, 2021.

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

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Risk-Based Capital Ratios. In June 2019, amendments to the CRR and CRD were published in the Official Journal of the E.U.

The amendments to the CRR include changes to rules for the leverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio, requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL), counterparty credit risk, market risk, exposures to central counterparties, exposures to collective investment undertakings, large exposures, and reporting and disclosure requirements. Most of the amendments to the CRR will apply from June 28, 2021. The requirements for MREL are already effective. The implementation timing of the market risk revisions is dependent on technical standards, which have yet to be finalised. The firm expects that binding market risk rules will not apply before 2023.

The amendments to the CRD include provisions on financial holding companies, remuneration, interest rate risk management, supervisory powers and macro-prudential capital requirements. The U.K., as an E.U. member state at the time of publication in the Official Journal, is required to adopt the amendments to the CRD. The amendments to the CRD will be phased in over time with most changes applicable from June 28, 2021, some macro prudential measures applicable from January 1, 2022 and the requirement to have an intermediate E.U. parent holding company applicable from December 30, 2023.

In December 2017, the Basel Committee published standards that it described as the finalisation of the Basel III post-crisis regulatory reforms. These standards set a floor on internally developed capital requirements at a percentage of the capital requirements under the standardised approach. They also revised the Basel Committee's standardised and model-based approaches for credit risk, provide a new standardised approach for operational risk capital and revise the frameworks for credit valuation adjustment risk. The Basel Committee has proposed that national regulators implement these standards beginning January 1, 2023, and that the new floor be phased in through January 1, 2028.

The Basel Committee's standards are not effective in any jurisdiction until rules implementing such standards have been implemented by the relevant regulators in such jurisdiction.

The impact of the latest Basel Committee developments on the firm (including its RWAs and regulatory capital ratios) is subject to uncertainty until corresponding legislation is implemented.

Minimum Requirements for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities. In June 2018, the Bank of England published a statement of policy on internal minimum requirement for MREL, which requires a material U.K. subsidiary of an overseas banking group to meet a minimum internal MREL requirement to facilitate the transfer of losses to its resolution entity, which for GSGUK is Group Inc. The transitional minimum internal MREL requirement began to phase in from January 1, 2019, and will become fully effective on January 1, 2022. GSGUK's regulatory capital and a portion of its intercompany borrowings, which have been amended to meet subordination and maturity requirements, serve to meet its internal MREL requirement. In addition, in order to comply with the MREL statement of policy, bail-in triggers have been provided to the Bank of England over certain intercompany regulatory capital and senior debt instruments issued by GSGUK. These triggers enable the Bank of England to write down such instruments or convert such instruments to equity. The triggers can be exercised by the Bank of England if it determines that the company has reached the point of non-viability and the FRB and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have not objected to the bail-in or if Group Inc. enters bankruptcy or similar proceedings.

Climate Change

Climate change concerns could disrupt the firm's business, affect client activity levels and creditworthiness and damage the firm's reputation. Climate change may cause extreme weather events that disrupt operations at one or more of the firm's primary locations, which may negatively affect its ability to service and interact with its clients. Climate change may also have a negative impact on the financial condition of its clients, which may decrease revenues from those clients and increase the credit risk associated with loans and other credit exposures to those clients. Additionally, the firm's reputation may be damaged as a result of its involvement, or its clients' involvement, in certain industries or projects associated with climate change.

Other Developments

In response to the global outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the company is harnessing its resources, experience and network to help where it can, working with public and private clients to partner on initiatives with a focus on community assistance, economic support for businesses, and serving its clients and customers. GS Group announced a number of important initiatives to support its employees, clients and the broader public during this crisis, reinforcing its core values of partnership, client service, integrity and excellence and successfully executed on its Business Continuity Planning (BCP) strategy amid the COVID-19

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pandemic, providing clients with advice, execution and liquidity.

The emergence of the global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has created economic and financial disruptions that have adversely affected, and are likely to continue to adversely affect, the company's business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to negatively affect the company's businesses, financial condition, liquidity and results of

operations will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted.

On April 28, 2020, the European Commission published a legislative proposal of amendments to the CRR to ease prudential constraints for banks and encourage lending to the economy during the COVID-19 pandemic. We expect these changes to not have a material impact on its binding capital constraints.

Capital Framework

Capital Structure

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

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

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

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

- A capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, consisting entirely of capital that qualifies as CET1.
- A countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% (consisting entirely of CET1) in order to counteract excessive credit growth. The buffer only applies to GSGUK's exposures to certain types of counterparties and exposures based in jurisdictions which have announced and implemented a countercyclical buffer. During the COVID-19 pandemic most central banks and national governments set countercyclical capital buffers to zero to maintain lending to businesses and individuals. On March 11, 2020, the Bank of England announced that it has reduced the UK countercyclical capital buffer from 1% to 0% of banks' exposures to U.K. borrowers and counterparties with effect from March 11, 2020. This rate is expected to apply to the company for at least two years and result in the company's U.K. countercyclical capital buffer decreasing by approximately 0.20%.

- Individual capital requirement under Pillar 2A (an additional amount to cover risks not adequately captured in Pillar 1). The PRA performs a periodic supervisory review of GSI's and GSIB's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), which leads to a final determination by the PRA of individual capital requirement under Pillar 2A. This is a point in time assessment of the minimum amount of capital the PRA considers that a firm should hold.

Minimum Regulatory Capital Ratios

The risk-based capital requirements are expressed as capital ratios that compare measures of regulatory capital to RWAs. The CET1 ratio is calculated as CET1 divided by RWAs. The Tier 1 capital ratio is defined as Tier 1 capital divided by RWAs. The Total capital ratio is defined as Total capital divided by RWAs.

The following table presents GSGUK's minimum required ratios as of February 2020.

Table 1: Minimum Regulatory Capital Ratios

	February 2020 Minimum ratio ¹		
	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB
CET1 ratio	8.8%	8.7%	9.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	10.7%	10.7%	11.0%
Total capital ratio	13.4%	13.4%	13.7%

1. Includes the capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer described above.

In the table above, the total capital ratios incorporate the Total Capital Requirement (TCR) received from the PRA, comprising Pillar 1 and Pillar 2A. As of February 2020, GSGUK TCR was 10.53%.

The PRA also defines forward looking capital requirement which represents the PRA's view of the capital that GSGUK would require to absorb losses in stressed market conditions. This is known as Pillar 2B or the "PRA buffer" and is not reflected in the minimum ratios shown in Table 1 above.

Compliance with Capital Requirements

As of February 29, 2020, all of GSGUK's regulated subsidiaries had capital levels in excess of their minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Regulatory Capital

Overview

The following table presents a breakdown of GSGUK's capital ratios under CRR as of February 29, 2020, including those for our significant subsidiaries GSI and GSIB.

Table 2: Regulatory Capital Ratios

\$ in millions	As of February 2020		
	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB
CET1 Capital	\$ 29,556	\$ 24,300	\$ 3,117
Tier 1 Capital	37,856	32,600	3,117
Tier 2 Capital	6,479	5,337	826
Total Capital	\$ 44,335	\$ 37,937	\$ 3,943
RWAs	\$ 250,820	\$ 227,660	\$ 17,135
CET1 Ratio	11.8%	10.7%	18.2%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	15.1%	14.3%	18.2%
Total Capital Ratio	17.7%	16.7%	23.0%

Transitional Impact of IFRS 9

IFRS9 addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. Based on materiality no further disclosures for the transitional impact of IFRS9 are made in this document.

Leverage Ratio

GSGUK is required to monitor and disclose its leverage ratio using the CRR's definition of exposure as amended by the European Commission Leverage Ratio Delegated Act. In June 2019, the European Commission published updates to the CRR to implement a 3% minimum leverage ratio requirement for certain E.U. financial institutions, including GSGUK. 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, securities financing transactions, commitments and guarantees), less Tier 1 capital deductions. The required minimum leverage ratio will become effective for GSGUK on 27 June 2021. This leverage ratio is based on our current interpretation and understanding of this rule and may evolve as the interpretation and application of this rule is discussed with our regulators.

Table 3: Leverage Ratio

\$ in millions	As of February 2020		
	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB
Tier 1 Capital	\$ 37,856	\$ 32,600	\$ 3,117
Leverage Ratio Exposure	\$ 813,116	\$ 777,079	\$ 33,431
Leverage Ratio	4.7%	4.2%	9.3%

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Capital Structure**

All capital, RWAs and ratios are based on current interpretation, expectations and understanding of the rules and may evolve as the interpretation and application is discussed with our regulators.

Assets that are deducted from capital in computing the numerator of the capital ratios are excluded from the computation of RWAs in the denominator of the ratios. The following tables contain information on the components of our regulatory capital structure.

Table 4: Regulatory Capital Resources

<i>\$ in millions</i>	As of February 2020		
	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB
Ordinary Share Capital	\$ 2,135	\$ 590	\$ 63
Share Premium Account Including Reserves	453	5,050	2,102
Retained Earnings ¹	30,567	20,648	1,125
Unaudited profits for the financial period	(1,756)	(318)	(48)
CET1 Capital Before Deductions	\$ 31,399	\$ 25,970	\$ 3,242
Net Pension Assets	(100)	(100)	-
CVA and DVA	(98)	(89)	(9)
Prudent Valuation Adjustments	(390)	(340)	(2)
Expected Loss Deduction and Loan Loss Provision	(900)	(827)	(73)
Other Adjustments ²	(41)	-	(41)
Intangibles	(314)	(314)	-
CET1 Capital After Deductions	\$ 29,556	\$ 24,300	\$ 3,117
Additional Tier 1 capital	8,300	8,300	-
Tier 1 Capital After Deductions	\$ 37,856	\$ 32,600	\$ 3,117
Tier 2 Capital Before Deductions ³	6,503	5,377	826
Other Adjustments	\$ (24)	(40)	-
Tier 2 Capital After Deductions	\$ 6,479	\$ 5,337	\$ 826
Total Capital Resources	\$ 44,335	\$ 37,937	\$ 3,943

1. Includes unrecognised profits as of February 2020.
2. Other Adjustments represent regulatory deductions for deferred tax assets.
3. Tier 2 Capital represents subordinated debt and preference shares.

Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)

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

Table 5: Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities

<i>\$ in millions</i>	As of February 2020
	GSGUK
Total own funds and eligible liabilities ¹	\$ 56,035
Total RWA	\$ 250,820
Total own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of RWA	22.3%
Leverage Exposure	\$ 813,116
Total own funds and eligible liabilities as a percentage of leverage exposure	6.9%

1. On March 20, 2020, GSG UK issued \$2.0bn of intercompany debt eligible to meet MREL.

As of February 29, 2020, GSGUK had own funds and eligible liabilities in excess of its internal MREL.

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Risk-Weighted Assets

RWAs are calculated based on measures of credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The tables below represent a summary of the RWAs and capital requirements for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB by type as at February 29, 2020 and November 30, 2019.

Table 6: Overview of RWAs

GSGUK

\$ in millions

	RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
	February 2020	November 2019	
1 Credit risk (excluding CCR)	\$ 34,398	\$ 33,265	\$ 2,752
2 Of which the standardised approach	6,760	6,031	541
4 Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	26,684	26,085	2,135
5 Of which equity IRB under the simple risk-weighted approach or the IMA	954	1,149	76
6 CCR	\$ 94,665	\$ 88,379	\$ 7,572
7 Of which mark to market	7,393	7,444	591
9 Of which the standardised approach	-	-	-
10 Of which internal model method (IMM)	72,331	65,453	5,786
11 Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	716	573	57
12 Of which CVA VaR	14,225	14,909	1,138
13 Settlement risk	\$ 2,894	1,990	\$ 232
14 Securitisation exposures in the banking book (after the cap)	\$ 1,187	927	\$ 95
15 Of which IRB approach	-	381	-
18 Of which standardised approach	1,187	546	95
19 Market risk	\$ 100,666	\$ 86,105	\$ 8,053
20 Of which the standardised approach	45,993	34,864	3,679
21 Of which IMA	54,673	51,241	4,374
22 Large exposures	-	-	-
23 Operational risk	\$ 17,010	\$ 17,010	\$ 1,361
24 Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-
25 Of which standardised approach	17,010	17,010	1,361
29 Total	\$ 250,820	\$ 227,676	\$ 20,065

GSI

\$ in millions

	RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
	February 2020	November 2019	
1 Credit risk (excluding CCR)	\$ 16,214	\$ 16,398	\$ 1,297
2 Of which the standardised approach	1,251	1,146	100
4 Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	14,009	14,103	1,121
5 Of which equity IRB under the simple risk-weighted approach or the IMA	954	1,149	76
6 CCR	\$ 93,856	\$ 87,941	\$ 7,508
7 Of which mark to market	6,910	7,283	553
9 Of which the standardised approach	-	-	-
10 Of which internal model method (IMM)	72,053	65,229	5,764
11 Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	715	563	57
12 Of which CVA VaR	14,178	14,866	1,134
13 Settlement risk	\$ 2,894	\$ 1,990	\$ 232
14 Securitisation exposures in the banking book (after the cap)	-	-	-
15 Of which IRB approach	-	-	-
18 Of which standardised approach	-	-	-
19 Market risk	\$ 99,288	\$ 85,031	\$ 7,943
20 Of which the standardised approach	44,615	33,790	3,569
21 Of which IMA	54,673	51,241	4,374
22 Large exposures	-	-	-
23 Operational risk	\$ 15,408	\$ 15,408	\$ 1,233
24 Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-
25 Of which standardised approach	15,408	15,408	1,233
29 Total	\$ 227,660	\$ 206,768	\$ 18,213

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GSIB

\$ in millions

	RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
	February 2020	November 2019	
1 Credit risk (excluding CCR)	\$ 13,892	\$ 12,737	\$ 1,111
2 Of which the standardised approach	290	\$ 281	23
4 Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	13,602	\$ 12,456	1,088
5 Of which equity IRB under the simple risk-weighted approach or the IMA	-	-	-
6 CCR	\$ 625	\$ 402	\$ 50
7 Of which mark to market	299	\$ 125	24
9 Of which the standardised approach	-	-	-
10 Of which internal model method (IMM)	278	\$ 224	22
11 Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	1	\$ 10	0
12 Of which CVA VaR	47	\$ 43	4
13 Settlement risk	-	-	-
14 Securitisation exposures in the banking book (after the cap)	\$ 1,187	\$ 927	\$ 95
15 Of which IRB approach	-	\$ 381	-
18 Of which standardised approach	1,187	\$ 546	95
19 Market risk	\$ 930	\$ 646	\$ 74
20 Of which the standardised approach	930	646	74
21 Of which IMA	-	-	-
22 Large exposures	-	-	-
23 Operational risk	\$ 501	\$ 501	\$ 40
24 Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-
25 Of which standardised approach	501	501	40
29 Total	\$ 17,135	\$ 15,213	\$ 1,370

GSGUK total capital ratio decreased from 19.4% in November 2019 to 17.7% in February 2020 primarily due to the following movements:

- GSGUK Credit RWAs as of February 2020 increased by \$8.6 billion compared with November 2019, primarily reflecting higher counterparty credit risk and credit risk arising from increased exposures.
- GSGUK Market RWAs as of February 2020 increased by \$14.6 billion compared with November 2019, primarily reflecting an increase in modelled and standardised market risk as a result of changes in risk exposures.

The following table presents the quarterly flow statements of RWAs and Capital requirements for Credit Risk, Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) and Market Risk for GSGUK, GSI and GSIB.

Table 7: RWA Flow Statements of Credit Risk Exposures under the IRB Approach

	As of February 2020					
	RWA amounts			Capital requirements		
	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB
1 RWAs as at the end of the previous reporting period	\$ 26,051	\$ 14,071	\$ 12,455	\$ 2,084	\$ 1,126	\$ 996
2 Asset size	\$ 702	(58)	1,212	56	(5)	97
3 Asset quality	\$ (52)	1	(53)	(4)	0	(4)
7 Foreign exchange movements	\$ (115)	(59)	(56)	(9)	(4)	(5)
8 Other	\$ 98	54	44	8	4	4
9 RWAs as at the end of the current reporting period	\$ 26,684	\$ 14,009	\$ 13,602	\$ 2,135	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,088

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 8: RWA Flow Statements of CCR Exposures under the IMM

		RWA amounts			Capital requirements		
		GSGUK	GSI	GSIB	GSGUK	GSI	GSIB
As of February 2020							
1	RWAs as at the end of the previous reporting period	\$ 65,453	\$ 65,229	\$ 224	\$ 5,236	\$ 5,218	\$ 18
2	Asset size	6,549	6,495	54	524	520	4
3	Credit quality of counterparties	(655)	(655)	-	(53)	(53)	-
7	Foreign exchange movements	(305)	(304)	(1)	(24)	(24)	(0)
8	Other	1,289	1,288	1	103	103	0
9	RWAs as at the end of the current reporting period	\$ 72,331	\$ 72,053	\$ 278	\$ 5,786	\$ 5,764	\$ 22

Table 9: RWA Flow Statements of Market Risk Exposures under the IMA

GSGUK

							As of February 2020	
		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total capital requirements
As of February 2020								
1	RWAs at previous quarter end	\$ 6,451	\$ 21,108	\$ 14,323	\$ 681	\$ 8,678	\$ 51,241	\$ 4,099
1a	Regulatory adjustment	(4,637)	(13,120)	-	(141)	(1,534)	(19,432)	(1,554)
1b	RWAs at the previous quarter-end	\$ 1,814	\$ 7,988	\$ 14,323	\$ 540	\$ 7,144	\$ 31,809	\$ 2,545
2	Movement in risk levels	(107)	87	(4,493)	651	310	(3,552)	(284)
3	Model updates/changes	(11)	(141)	-	-	-	(152)	(12)
8a	RWAs at the end of the reporting period	\$ 1,696	\$ 7,934	\$ 9,830	\$ 1,191	\$ 7,454	\$ 28,105	\$ 2,249
8b	Regulatory adjustment	4,267	16,419	2,321	-	3,561	26,568	2,125
8	RWAs at the end of the reporting period	\$ 5,963	\$ 24,353	\$ 12,151	\$ 1,191	\$ 11,015	\$ 54,673	\$ 4,374

GSI

							As of February 2020	
		VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total capital requirements
As of February 2020								
1	RWAs at previous quarter end	\$ 6,451	\$ 21,108	\$ 14,323	\$ 681	\$ 8,678	\$ 51,241	\$ 4,099
1a	Regulatory adjustment	(4,637)	(13,120)	-	(141)	(1,534)	(19,432)	(1,554)
1b	RWAs at the previous quarter-end	\$ 1,814	\$ 7,988	\$ 14,323	\$ 540	\$ 7,144	\$ 31,809	\$ 2,545
2	Movement in risk levels	(107)	87	(4,493)	651	310	(3,552)	(284)
3	Model updates/changes	(11)	(141)	-	-	-	(152)	(12)
8a	RWAs at the end of the reporting period	\$ 1,696	\$ 7,934	\$ 9,830	\$ 1,191	\$ 7,454	\$ 28,105	\$ 2,249
8b	Regulatory adjustment	4,267	16,419	2,321	-	3,561	26,568	2,125
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Liquidity Risk Management

Disclosure of the information required under article 435 of the CRR, including those detailed in the EBA Guidelines on liquidity risk management, has been made under separate disclosure on March 31, 2020.

The liquidity risk management disclosure for GSGUK, published on the firm's website adjacent to this document, can be accessed via the following link:

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

Cautionary Note on Forward-Looking Statements

We have included or incorporated by reference in these disclosures, and from time to time our management may make, statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements." Forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but instead represent only our beliefs regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside our control. These statements include statements other than historical information or statements of current conditions.

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 under "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A in the firm's 2019 Form 10-K.