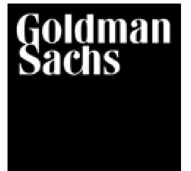

Consolidated Financial Information

December 31, 2022

Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited

Company Number: 8657873

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Introduction

Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited (the company), together with its subsidiary undertakings (collectively "GSGUK" or "the group"), provides a wide range of financial services to clients located worldwide.

The group is supervised on a consolidated basis by the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA).

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling entity is The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (Group Inc.). Group Inc. is a bank holding company and a financial holding company regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Group Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, form "GS Group". GS Group is a leading global financial institution that delivers a broad range of financial services across investment banking, securities, investment management and consumer banking to a large and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals.

The company is a private limited company and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The majority of the group's business activity is conducted through legal entities incorporated in England and Wales and regulated by the PRA, including Goldman Sachs International (GSI), the group's broker dealer in the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region, and Goldman Sachs International Bank (GSIB), the group's U.K. registered bank.

The non-statutory consolidated financial information of the group (consolidated financial information) has been prepared by the directors to support the consolidated Pillar 3 reporting of the group.

Future Outlook

The directors consider that the year end financial position of the group was satisfactory.

On April 1, 2023, the group transferred its U.K. asset management business to Goldman Sachs Asset Management International (GSAMI), GS Group's primary U.K. asset management entity. This combined the group's and GSAMI's U.K. asset management businesses in GSAMI, consistent with GS Group's resolution planning and the commercial objectives of its asset management business. This business had average annual net revenues in the last three years of $436 million, and approximately 300 employees and immaterial assets and liabilities as of March 2023. As consideration for the transfer, the group has received a non-controlling interest in a GS Group affiliate.

Company Information

Directors
S. L. R. Barabas (appointed on July 20, 2022)
D. M. Bicarregui (resigned on April 27, 2022)
P. L. Monteiro
R. J. Taylor

Secretary
C. J. Hodkin

Registered Office
Plumtree Court
25 Shoe Lane
London
EC4A 4AU

Independent Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London
SE1 2RT

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing of the consolidated financial information on the basis set out in the 'Summary of Significant Accounting Policies' on page 10. The directors prepared the consolidated financial information in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of U.K.-adopted international accounting standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the E.U.

The directors must not approve the non-statutory consolidated financial information unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing the non-statutory consolidated financial information, the directors are responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- stating whether applicable U.K.-adopted international accounting standards and IFRS adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the E.U. have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the consolidated financial information;
- making judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- preparing the consolidated financial information on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the group's consolidated financial information on the Goldman Sachs website. Legislation in the U.K. governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board
R. J. Taylor
Director
June 28, 2023

Report on the audit of the group financial information

Opinion

In our opinion, Goldman Sachs Group UK Limited's non-statutory group consolidated financial information:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the basis of preparation and accounting policies in note 1 to the financial information.

We have audited the consolidated financial information which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022; the profit and loss account and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the consolidated financial information, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial information section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial information in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the consolidated financial information are authorised for issue.

In auditing the consolidated financial information, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the consolidated financial information is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Responsibilities for the financial information and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial information in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial information, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial information as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial information.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the group and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA"), United Kingdom tax legislation and equivalent local laws and regulations applicable to other countries in which the group operates, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the consolidated financial information. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the consolidated financial information such as Companies Act 2006 and corporate tax legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the consolidated financial information (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries and management bias through the manipulation of the valuation of financial instruments held at fair value. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Assessing management's controls designed to prevent and detect fraud in financial reporting;
- Assessing matters reported on the company's whistleblowing helpline and the results of management's investigation of such matters;
- Reviewing key correspondence with regulatory authorities (the FCA and the PRA);
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted by senior management;
- Testing of information security controls relating to system access and change management;
- Challenging assumptions and judgments made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to the valuation of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value; and
- Incorporating unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the consolidated financial information. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the company's directors as a body for management purposes and in support of the consolidated Pillar III reporting of the U.K. regulated group in accordance with our engagement letter dated 10 May 2023 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come, including without limitation under any contractual obligations of the company, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other matter

We draw attention to the fact that the consolidated financial information have not been prepared under section 394 of the Companies Act 2006 and are not the company's statutory financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
London
June 28, 2023

Consolidated Income Statement

		Year Ended December	
$ in millions	**Note**	**2022**	2021
Gains or losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		**$10,216**	$8,125
Fees and commissions		**2,082**	4,496
Other income		**(9)**	(18)
Non-interest income		**12,289**	12,603
Interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		**4,718**	2,290
Interest income from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		**10**	6
Interest income from financial instruments measured at amortised cost		**4,405**	1,567
Interest expense from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		**(4,429)**	(1,822)
Interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortised cost		**(5,826)**	(2,255)
Net interest expense		**(1,122)**	(214)
Net revenues		**11,167**	12,389
Impairments on financial instruments		**(95)**	90
Net operating expenses	2	**(5,954)**	(8,158)
Profit before taxation		**5,118**	4,321
Income tax expense	3	**(1,001)**	(699)
Profit for the financial year		**$ 4,117**	$3,622

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Year Ended December	
$ in millions	**2022**	2021
Profit for the financial year	**$ 4,117**	$3,622
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to consolidated profit or loss		
Actuarial gains/(losses) relating to the pension scheme	**(246)**	113
Debt valuation adjustment	**323**	68
U.K. deferred tax attributable to the components of other comprehensive income	**(25)**	(55)
U.K. current tax attributable to the components of other comprehensive income	**(1)**	13
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to consolidated profit or loss	**51**	139
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to consolidated profit or loss		
Translation losses and net investment hedges	**(1)**	(8)
Losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(363)**	(94)
U.K. deferred tax attributable to the components of other comprehensive income	**98**	25
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to consolidated profit or loss	**(266)**	(77)
Other comprehensive income/(losses) for the financial year, net of tax	**(215)**	62
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**$ 3,902**	$3,684

Consolidated Balance Sheet

		As of December	
$ in millions	**Note**	**2022**	2021
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**$ 29,822**	$ 62,657
Collateralised agreements	4	**247,701**	277,092
Customer and other receivables	5	**78,944**	86,314
Trading assets	6	**876,265**	744,922
Investments		**3,409**	4,684
Loans		**9,426**	12,357
Investment property		**20**	32
Other assets		**8,023**	7,700
Total assets		**$1,253,610**	$1,195,758
Liabilities			
Collateralised financings	7	**$ 99,775**	$ 168,774
Customer and other payables	8	**111,421**	119,743
Trading liabilities	6	**843,676**	695,076
Deposits		**67,342**	79,635
Unsecured borrowings	9	**79,517**	82,999
Other liabilities		**4,644**	5,449
Total liabilities		**1,206,375**	1,151,676
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital		**2,135**	2,135
Share premium account		**388**	388
Other equity instruments		**8,300**	8,300
Other reserves		**425**	425
Retained earnings		**36,424**	33,055
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**(437)**	(221)
Total shareholder's equity		**47,235**	44,082
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		**$1,253,610**	$1,195,758

The consolidated financial information was approved by the Board of Directors on June 28, 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

R. J. Taylor
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Year Ended December	
$ in millions	**2022**	2021
Share capital		
Beginning balance	**$ 2,135**	$ 2,135
Ending balance	**2,135**	2,135
Share premium account		
Beginning balance	**388**	388
Ending balance	**388**	388
Other equity instruments		
Beginning balance	**8,300**	8,300
Ending balance	**8,300**	8,300
Other reserves		
Beginning balance	**425**	425
Ending balance	**425**	425
Retained earnings		
Beginning balance	**33,055**	31,760
Profit for the financial year	**4,117**	3,622
Transfer of realised debt valuation adjustment into retained earnings, net of tax	**1**	(35)
Interim dividends paid	**–**	(1,200)
Interest on Additional Tier 1 notes	**(749)**	(749)
Disposal of subsidiary	**–**	(343)
Share-based payments	**650**	482
Management recharge related to share-based payments	**(650)**	(482)
Ending balance	**36,424**	33,055
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Beginning balance	**(221)**	(318)
Other comprehensive income/(losses)	**(215)**	62
Transfer of realised debt valuation adjustment into retained earnings, net of tax	**(1)**	35
Ending balance	**(437)**	(221)
Total shareholder’s equity	**$47,235**	$44,082

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Information

Note 1.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The non-statutory consolidated financial information of the group (consolidated financial information) has been prepared by the directors to support the consolidated Pillar 3 reporting of the group.

The consolidated financial information has been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention (modified as explained in "Financial Assets and Liabilities" and "Pension Arrangements" below) and in line with the recognition and measurement requirements of U.K.-adopted international accounting standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the E.U. (IFRS as it applies in the E.U.). These recognition and measurement requirements have been chosen to align with those followed by the company's principal subsidiaries. The accounting policies applied in respect of measurement and recognition are set out below.

The directors have also prepared statutory financial statements for the standalone company, which will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies. These included an auditors' report which was unqualified and neither drew attention to any matters by way of emphasis nor contained a statement under either section 498(2) or section 498(3) of the Companies Act 2006.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial information includes the company and all of its subsidiaries. Acquisition accounting is used to consolidate subsidiaries acquired during the year. In accounting for subsidiaries the group fully consolidates their assets, liabilities and results for the year. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated from the consolidated financial information. The accounting reference date of the company and its subsidiaries is December 31.

Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition. Net revenues include the net profit arising from transactions, with both third parties and affiliates, in derivatives, securities and other financial instruments, and fees and commissions. This is inclusive of associated interest and dividends.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value with realised and unrealised gains and losses, as well as associated interest and dividend income and expenses included in net revenues, with the exception of changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to own credit spreads (debt valuation adjustment or DVA), which is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless this would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs. The group measures certain financial assets and liabilities as a portfolio (i.e., based on its net exposure to market and/or credit risks).

Unrealised gains and losses related to the change in fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised from trade date in net revenues or other comprehensive income in the case of DVA.

Contractual interest is included in interest income and expense for all instruments other than hybrid financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, for which contractual interest is included in gains and losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Revenue from Contracts with Clients

Revenues earned from contracts with clients for services, such as investment banking, investment management, and execution and clearing (contracts with clients) are recognised when the performance obligations related to the underlying transaction are completed.

If the group is principal to the transaction, the group recognises revenue on contracts with clients, gross of expenses incurred to satisfy some or all of its performance obligations. The group is principal to the transaction if it has the primary obligation to provide the service to the client. The group satisfies the performance obligation by itself, or by engaging other GS Group affiliates to satisfy some or all of its performance obligations on its behalf. Such revenue is recognised in net revenues and expenses incurred are recognised in net operating expenses.

Net revenues are recognised as follows:

- **Investment Banking**
  Fees from financial advisory and underwriting engagements are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the services related to the underlying transactions are completed under the terms of the engagement.

- **Investment Management**
  Management fees are recognised on an accrual basis and are generally calculated as a percentage of a fund or a separately managed account's average net asset value. All management fees are recognised over the period that the related service is provided.

  Incentive fees are calculated as a percentage of a fund's return or a percentage of a fund's excess return above a specified benchmark or other performance target.

- **Commissions and Fees**
  Revenue from commissions and fees from executing and clearing client transactions on stock, options and futures markets, as well as OTC transactions is recognised in net revenues on the day the trade is executed.

Short-Term Employee Benefits. Short-term employee benefits, such as wages and salaries, are measured on an undiscounted basis and accrued as an expense over the period in which the employee renders the service to the group. Provision is made for discretionary year-end compensation whether to be paid in cash or share-based awards where, as a result of group policy and past practice, a constructive obligation exists at the balance sheet date.

Share-Based Payments. Group Inc. issues awards in the form of restricted stock units (RSUs) to the group's employees in exchange for employee services. Awards are classified as equity settled and hence the cost of share-based transactions with employees is measured based on the grant-date fair value of the award. Share-based awards that do not require future service (i.e., vested awards, including awards granted to retirement eligible employees) are expensed immediately. Share-based awards that require future service are amortised over the relevant service period. Expected forfeitures are included in determining share-based employee compensation expense.

Group Inc. generally issues new shares of common stock upon delivery of share-based awards. Cash dividend equivalents, unless prohibited by regulation, are generally paid on outstanding RSUs. The group has also entered into a chargeback agreement with Group Inc. under which it is committed to pay to Group Inc. (a) the grant-date fair value of those awards and (b) subsequent movements in the fair value of those awards between the grant date and delivery to employees. As a result, the share-based payment transaction and chargeback agreement, in aggregate, gives rise to a total charge to the consolidated income statement based on the grant-date fair value of the awards adjusted for subsequent movements in the fair value of those awards prior to delivery.

Current and Deferred Taxation. Current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences that have originated, but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax or a right to pay less tax in the future with the following exceptions:

- Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

- Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current tax and deferred tax is generally recognised in the consolidated income statement or directly in other comprehensive income according to where the associated gain or loss was recognised. The income tax on interest on Additional Tier 1 notes (AT1 notes) is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Dividends. Final equity dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity in the year in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholder. Interim equity dividends are recognised and deducted from equity when paid.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. This includes cash at bank and highly liquid overnight deposits held in the ordinary course of business.

Foreign Currencies. The group's consolidated financial information is presented in U.S. dollars, which is also the functional currency of the company and its principal subsidiaries.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at rates of exchange ruling on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary assets and liabilities, and non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value, denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit before taxation.

The results of subsidiaries with non-U.S. dollar functional currencies are translated at the average rates of exchange during the year and their balance sheets at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of the opening net assets and results are reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial Assets and Liabilities.

Recognition and Derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities, other than cash instruments purchased or sold in regular way transactions, are recognised when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or if the group transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. A transferred financial asset qualifies for derecognition if the group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or if the group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but does not retain control. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when they are extinguished, i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Cash instruments purchased or sold in regular way transactions are recognised and derecognised using settlement date accounting.

Classification and Measurement: Financial Assets

The group classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both the group's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The business model reflects how the group manages particular groups of assets in order to generate future cash flows. Where the group's business model is to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flows, the group subsequently assesses whether the financial assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets with embedded derivatives (hybrid instruments) are also subject to the same assessment.

- **Financial assets measured at amortised cost.** Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows and have cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. The group considers whether the cash flows represent basic lending arrangements, and where contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (see below). Financial assets measured at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying value of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial asset but does not consider future credit losses. Finance revenue is recorded in net revenues. Financial assets measured at amortised cost include:
  - Cash and cash equivalents;
  - Certain collateralised agreements, which consists of certain resale agreements, certain intercompany loans and substantially all securities borrowed;
  - Customer and other receivables;
  - Certain loans and investments; and
  - Certain other assets, which consists of certain intercompany loans and substantially all miscellaneous receivables and other.
- **Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.** Financial assets that are not held for the collection of contractual cash flows and/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 consolidated income statement. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in net revenues. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value include:
  - Certain collateralised agreements, which consists of substantially all resale agreements, certain intercompany loans and certain securities borrowed;
  - Trading assets, which consists of trading cash instruments and derivative instruments;
  - Certain loans and investments; and

- Certain other assets, which consists of certain intercompany loans.

- **Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.** Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows and sale and have cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value with transaction costs expensed in the consolidated income statement. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated income statement. Finance income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the consolidated income statement. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income include government and agency obligations within investments.

Classification and Measurement: Financial Liabilities

The group classifies its financial liabilities into the below categories based on the purpose for which they were acquired or originated.

- **Financial liabilities held for trading.** 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 net revenues. Financial liabilities held for trading include trading liabilities, which consists of:

- Trading cash instruments; and

- Derivative instruments.

- **Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.** The group 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 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 consolidated income statement, even upon derecognition of the financial liability. 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.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss include:

- The majority of repurchase agreements;

- Securities loaned within FICC;

- Secured debt securities issued, intercompany loans and other borrowings, which consists of hybrid financial instruments and transfers of assets accounted for as financings rather than sales;

- Certain deposits; which consists of certain time deposits; and

- Certain unsecured borrowings, which consists of certain debt securities issued, certain other borrowings, certain intercompany loans and prepaid commodity contracts.

Hybrid financial instruments are instruments that contain embedded derivatives that are able to be bifurcated. If the group elects to bifurcate the embedded derivative from the associated debt, the derivative is accounted for at fair value and the host contract is accounted for at amortised cost, adjusted for the effective portion of any fair value hedges. If the group does not elect to bifurcate, the entire hybrid financial instrument is designated at fair value through profit or loss.

- **Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.** Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. See “Financial assets measured at amortised cost” above for further information on the effective interest method. Finance costs, including discounts allowed on issue, are recorded in net interest income and interest expense. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include:

- Certain repurchase agreements and substantially all securities loaned;

- Customer and other payables;

- Certain deposits, which consists of all overnight deposits and certain time deposits;

- Certain unsecured borrowings that have not been designated at fair value through profit or loss; and

- Other liabilities, which primarily consists of compensation and benefits and accrued expenses and other.

Impairment

The group assesses the expected credit losses associated with financial assets measured at amortised cost on a forward-looking basis in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (IFRS 9). The measurement of expected credit losses reflects an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Expected credit losses are recorded in net revenues.

The group's impairment model is based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost and incorporates the following three stages:

- **Stage 1.** Financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credit-impaired on initial recognition and where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The ECL is measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next twelve months.
- **Stage 2.** Financial assets measured at amortised cost where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, however not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. The ECL is measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- **Stage 3.** Financial assets measured at amortised cost that are in default, or are defined as credit-impaired. The ECL is measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.

Determination of the relevant staging for each financial asset is dependent on the definition of 'significant increase in credit risk' (stage 1 to stage 2) and the definition of 'credit-impaired' (stage 3). The group considers a financial asset to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when certain quantitative or qualitative conditions are met. Quantitative thresholds include absolute probability of default thresholds on investment-grade financial assets and relative probability of default thresholds on non-investment grade financial assets. Qualitative review is also performed as part of the group's credit risk management process, including a back-stop consideration of 30 days past due. The group considers a financial asset to be credit-impaired when it meets Credit Risk's definition of default, which is either when the group considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without recourse by the group to actions such as realising security (if held), or the obligor has defaulted on a payment and/or is past due more than 90 days.

The ECL is determined by projecting the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default for each individual exposure. To calculate expected credit losses these three components are multiplied together and discounted back to the reporting date. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate. The probability of default represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation. The loss given default is the group's expectation of the extent of loss on the default exposure, and takes into consideration amongst other things, collateral on the financial asset. The exposure at default is the amount the group expects to be owed at the time the financial obligation defaults. The group uses internal credit risk ratings that reflect the assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The group uses multiple macroeconomic scenarios within the ECL calculation, the weightings for which are subject to ongoing internal review and approval.

The ECL model takes into account the weighted average of a range of forecasts of future economic conditions. The forecasts include baseline, favourable and adverse economic scenarios over a three-year period. To the extent the group has financial assets in Stage 2 or Stage 3 which have an expected life beyond three years, the model reverts to historical loss information based on a non-linear modelled approach. The group applies judgement in weighing individual scenarios each quarter based on a variety of factors, including internally derived economic outlook, market consensus, recent macroeconomic conditions and industry trends.

Forward-looking information, such as key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses, is incorporated into both the assessment of staging and the calculation of ECL.

The group writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. When a financial asset is deemed to be uncollectable, the group concludes this to be an indicator that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The group still seeks to recover amounts it is legally owed in full, but which have been wholly or partially written off due to no reasonable expectation of full recovery.

Classification of Financial Liabilities and Equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements. A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all liabilities. Instruments are evaluated to determine if they contain both liability and equity components. The initial carrying value of a compound financial instrument is allocated first to the liability component, measured at fair value, and the equity is assigned the residual amount.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated balance sheet where there is:

- Currently a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts; and
- Intent to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Where these conditions are not met, financial assets and liabilities are presented on a gross basis in the consolidated balance sheet.

Fair Value Hedges

The group applies hedge accounting under IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' (IAS 39) for certain interest rate swaps used to manage the interest rate exposure of certain fixed-rate unsecured long-term and short-term borrowings. To qualify for hedge accounting, the derivative hedge must be highly effective at reducing the risk from the exposure being hedged. Additionally, the group must formally document the hedging relationship at inception and test the hedging relationship to ensure the derivative hedge continues to be highly effective over the life of the hedging relationship.

The group applies a statistical method that utilises regression analysis when assessing the effectiveness of its fair value hedging relationships in achieving offsetting changes in the fair values of the hedging instrument and the risk being hedged (i.e., interest rate risk). An interest rate swap is considered highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value attributable to changes in the hedged risk when the regression analysis results in a coefficient of determination of 80% or greater and a slope between 80% and 125%. Possible sources of ineffectiveness on these hedges include:

- Differences in timing of cash flows between the hedged item and hedging instrument.
- Differences in discounting between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, as cash collateralised derivatives are discounted using Overnight Indexed Swap discount curves, which are not consistently applied to the hedged item.
- Counterparty credit risk impacting fair value movements on uncollateralised interest rate swaps but not the underlying hedged item.

For qualifying fair value hedges, gains or losses on derivatives and the change in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are included in net revenues. When a derivative is no longer designated as a hedge, any remaining difference between the carrying value and par value of the hedged item is amortised over the remaining life of the hedged item using the effective interest method.

Collateralised Agreements and Collateralised Financings. Collateralised agreements include resale agreements and securities borrowed. Collateralised financings include repurchase agreements, securities loaned, secured debt securities issued, intercompany loans and other borrowings. See "Classification and Measurement: Financial Assets" and "Classification and Measurement: Financial Liabilities" above for details on the classification and measurement of these instruments. Collateral received or posted can be in the form of cash or securities. Cash collateral is recognised/derecognised when received/paid. Collateral posted by the group in the form of securities is not derecognised from the consolidated balance sheet, whilst collateral received in the form of securities is not recognised in the consolidated balance sheet. If collateral received is subsequently sold, the obligation to return the collateral and the cash received are recognised in consolidated balance sheet.

Pension Arrangements. The group is a sponsor of a defined contribution pension plan, and a hybrid pension plan for the benefit of certain employees. The hybrid pension plan has both a defined benefit section (the Plan) and a defined contribution section. These are accounted for as follows:

- For the defined contribution pension plan and the defined contribution section of the hybrid pension plan, the contributions payable for the period are charged to net operating expenses. Differences between contributions payable for the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the consolidated balance sheet.

- For the Plan, the amounts charged to net operating expenses are any past service costs, administration costs and any gains or losses on settlements and curtailments. These amounts are included in compensation and benefits. The net interest is included in net interest income/(expense). Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. Plan assets are measured at fair value and Plan liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high-quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the Plan liabilities. Full actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and updated at each balance sheet date. Any surplus or deficit of Plan assets over Plan liabilities is recognised in the consolidated balance sheet as an asset (surplus) or liability (deficit).

Property, Leasehold Improvements and Equipment. Property, leasehold improvements and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment. Fixtures, fittings and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which is between 3 to 7 years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the useful economic life of the asset or the remaining life of the lease when the asset is brought into use. Depreciation is included in net operating expenses. Depreciation policies are reviewed on an annual basis.

Intangible Assets. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and provision for impairment. Subject to the recognition criteria in IAS 38 ‘Intangible Assets’ being met, costs incurred during the year that are directly attributable to the development or improvement of new business application software are capitalised as assets in the course of construction. Assets in the course of construction are transferred to computer software once completed and ready for their intended use.

Computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, which is three years. No amortisation is charged on assets in the course of construction. Amortisation is included in net operating expenses and the amortisation policies are reviewed on an annual basis.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset’s or asset group’s carrying value may not be fully recoverable.

Leases. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date of commencement of the lease.

Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate (IBR) as of the lease commencement date or adoption of IFRS 16 ‘Leases’, whichever is later, as the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed and variable payments (including those under reasonably certain extension options), less any lease incentives receivable, and payment of penalties for terminating any lease. The lease payments are discounted using the lessee’s IBR. The finance cost is charged to the consolidated income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the initial measurement of lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, and any initial direct costs. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis. The group has chosen not to revalue its right-of-use assets.

Extension and termination options are included in the office premises leases entered into by the group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the group’s operations. The extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the group and not by the respective lessor.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset’s or asset group’s carrying value may not be fully recoverable. An impairment loss, calculated as the difference between the estimated recoverable amount (being the fair value) and the carrying value of an asset or asset group, is recognised if the sum of its expected undiscounted cash flows is less than its corresponding carrying value.

Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Investments in associates and joint ventures are measured at fair value in line with IFRS 9, as permitted by IAS 28 ‘Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures’ and are included in investments.

Investment Property. Investment properties held for long-term rental yields are measured at fair value with changes in fair value included in other income.

Provisions. Provisions are recognised in the consolidated financial information when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle a present (legal or constructive) obligation, which has arisen as a result of past events, and for which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Legal obligations that may arise as a result of proposed new laws are recognised as obligations only when the legislation is virtually certain to be enacted as drafted.

Note 2.

Net Operating Expenses

The table below presents the group's net operating expenses.

	Year Ended December	
$ in millions	**2022**	2021
Compensation and benefits	**$1,927**	$3,214
Transaction based expenses	**1,700**	2,081
Market development	**73**	52
Communications and technology	**149**	141
Depreciation and amortisation	**253**	215
Professional fees	**177**	185
Management charges from GS Group affiliates	**1,136**	1,178
Other expenses	**694**	1,221
Operating expenses	**6,109**	8,287
Management charges to GS Group affiliates	**(155)**	(129)
Net operating expenses	**$5,954**	$8,158

In the table above:

- Management charges includes charges relating to operational and administrative support and management services, received from and provided to GS Group affiliates.
- Other expenses primarily includes IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (IFRS 15) expenses, miscellaneous taxes, provisions for liabilities, regulatory fees and charitable contributions.

Note 3.

Income Tax Expense

The table below presents the group's analysis of income tax expense.

	Year Ended December	
$ in millions	**2022**	2021
Current tax		
U.K. taxation	**$ 599**	$ 656
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**1**	7
Overseas taxation	**233**	226
Total current tax	**833**	889
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**137**	(130)
Effect of decreased/(increased) combined U.K. corporation tax rate	**49**	(57)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(18)**	(3)
Total deferred tax	**168**	(190)
Total income tax expense	**$1,001**	$ 699

The table below presents a reconciliation between income tax expense and the amount calculated by applying the weighted average combined U.K. corporation tax (including banking surcharge for certain entities within the group) applicable to the group for the year ended December 2022 of 27.2% (year ended December 2021: 26.1%) to profit before taxation.

	Year Ended December	
$ in millions	**2022**	2021
Profit before taxation	**$5,118**	$4,321
Profit multiplied by combined U.K. corporation tax 27.2% (year ended December 2021: 26.1%)	**1,392**	1,128
Changes in recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets	**(23)**	4
Tax deductible on interest on AT1 notes	**(202)**	(202)
Permanent differences	**(192)**	(172)
Tax losses surrendered from GS Group affiliates for nil consideration	**(17)**	–
Effect of higher taxes on overseas earnings	**2**	–
Exchange differences and other	**9**	(6)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(17)**	4
Effect of decreased/(increased) combined U.K. corporation tax rate	**49**	(57)
Total income tax expense	**$1,001**	$ 699

In June 2021, the Finance Act 2021, which increased the U.K. corporation tax main rate from 19.0% to 25.0% from April 1, 2023, was enacted. During 2021, the group's deferred tax assets were remeasured and a deferred tax benefit of $57 million was recognised in the income statement.

In February 2022, the Finance Act 2022, which decreased the bank surcharge applicable to certain entities in the group from 8.0% to 3.0% from April 1, 2023, was enacted. During 2022, the group's deferred tax assets were remeasured and a deferred tax expense of $49 million was recognised in the income statement.

Note 4.

Collateralised Agreements

The table below presents collateralised agreements.

$ in millions	As of December 2022	2021
Resale agreements	**$141,337**	$175,078
Securities borrowed	**106,364**	101,021
Intercompany loans	**–**	993
Total	**$247,701**	$277,092

Note 5.

Customer and Other Receivables

The table below presents customer and other receivables.

$ in millions	As of December 2022	2021
Receivables from broker/dealers and clearing organisations	**$19,228**	$17,230
Receivables from customers and counterparties	**59,716**	69,084
Total	**$78,944**	$86,314

In the table above:

- Total customer and other receivables primarily consists of receivables resulting from collateral posted in connection with certain derivative transactions, customer margin loans and balances related to listed derivative activity.
- Receivables from customer and counterparties includes receivables from contracts with customers.

Note 6.

Trading Assets and Liabilities

Trading asset and liabilities include trading cash instruments and derivatives held in connection with the group's market-making or risk management activities. Trading assets includes assets pledged as collateral.

The table below presents trading assets.

$ in millions	As of December 2022	2021
Trading cash instruments		
Money market instruments	**$ 20**	**$ 6**
Government and agency obligations	**21,123**	**30,524**
Mortgage and other asset-backed loans and securities	**455**	**540**
Corporate debt instruments	**20,158**	**22,513**
Equity securities	**33,815**	**55,508**
Commodities	**504**	**406**
Total trading cash instruments	**76,075**	**109,497**
Derivatives		
Interest rates	**599,790**	**422,200**
Credit	**19,843**	**27,489**
Currencies	**111,031**	**91,119**
Commodities	**19,651**	**25,837**
Equities	**49,875**	**68,780**
Total derivatives	**800,190**	**635,425**
Total trading assets	**$876,265**	**$744,922**

The table below presents trading liabilities.

$ in millions	As of December 2022	2021
Trading cash instruments		
Government and agency obligations	**$ 14,029**	$ 31,691
Corporate debt instruments	**5,532**	5,702
Equity securities	**37,037**	35,497
Commodities	**16**	14
Total trading cash instruments	**56,614**	72,904
Derivatives		
Interest rates	**585,706**	408,005
Credit	**17,419**	24,827
Currencies	**113,687**	92,634
Commodities	**20,352**	25,736
Equities	**49,898**	70,970
Total derivatives	**787,062**	622,172
Total trading liabilities	**$843,676**	$695,076

In the tables above:

- Corporate debt instruments includes corporate loans, debt securities, convertible debentures, prepaid commodity transactions and transfers of assets accounted for as secured loans rather than purchases.
- Equity securities includes public and exchange-traded funds.

Note 7.

Collateralised Financings

The table below presents collateralised financings.

	As of December	
$ in millions	**2022**	2021
Repurchase agreements	**$63,653**	$109,062
Securities loaned	**31,016**	51,080
Debt securities issued	**1,360**	3,587
Other borrowings	**3,746**	5,045
Total	**$99,775**	$168,774

In the table above, debt securities issued and other borrowings are secured by securities which have been pledged as collateral. This pledged collateral is either recognised in trading assets or collateralised agreements.

Note 8.

Customer and Other Payables

The table below presents customer and other payables.

	As of December	
$ in millions	**2022**	2021
Payables to broker/dealers and clearing organisations	**$ 3,185**	$ 2,754
Payables to customers and counterparties	**108,236**	116,989
Total	**$111,421**	$119,743

In the table above, total customer and other payables primarily consist of cash collateral received in connection with certain derivative transactions, customer credit balances related to the group's prime brokerage activities and balances related to listed derivative activity.

Note 9.

Unsecured Borrowings

The table below presents unsecured borrowings.

	As of December	
$ in millions	**2022**	2021
Bank loans	**$ 100**	$ –
Overdrafts	**90**	14
Intercompany loans	**40,767**	38,759
Debt securities issued	**27,002**	35,415
Subordinated loans	**4,227**	4,211
Other borrowings	**7,331**	4,600
Total	**$79,517**	$82,999

In the table above, payments on debt securities issued and other borrowings are typically referenced to underlying financial assets, which are predominately interest rates, equities and currencies-related.

Note 10.

Financial Assets and Liabilities by Category

The table below presents the carrying value of the group's financial assets and liabilities by category.

	Financial Assets			
$ in millions	Mandatorily at fair value	Amortised cost	Fair value through OCI	Total
As of December 2022				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ –**	**$ 29,822**	**$ –**	**$ 29,822**
Collateralised agreements	**156,763**	**90,938**	**–**	**247,701**
Customer and other receivables	**–**	**78,944**	**–**	**78,944**
Trading assets	**876,265**	**–**	**–**	**876,265**
Investments	**1,190**	**50**	**2,169**	**3,409**
Loans	**774**	**8,652**	**–**	**9,426**
Other assets	**3,257**	**2,793**	**–**	**6,050**
Total	**$1,038,249**	**$211,199**	**$ 2,169**	**$1,251,617**
As of December 2021				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ –	$ 62,657	$ –	$ 62,657
Collateralised agreements	197,962	79,130	–	277,092
Customer and other receivables	–	86,314	–	86,314
Trading assets	744,922	–	–	744,922
Investments	1,650	424	2,610	4,684
Loans	1,507	10,850	–	12,357
Other assets	3,550	528	–	4,078
Total	$ 949,591	$239,903	$ 2,610	$1,192,104

	Financial Liabilities			
$ in millions	Held for trading	Designated at fair value	Amortised cost	Total
As of December 2022				
Collateralised financings	**$ –**	**$ 61,233**	**$ 38,542**	**$ 99,775**
Customer and other payables	**–**	**–**	**111,421**	**111,421**
Trading liabilities	**843,676**	**–**	**–**	**843,676**
Deposits	**–**	**10,539**	**56,803**	**67,342**
Unsecured borrowings	**–**	**47,457**	**32,060**	**79,517**
Other liabilities	**–**	**–**	**4,234**	**4,234**
Total	**$ 843,676**	**$119,229**	**$243,060**	**$1,205,965**
As of December 2021				
Collateralised financings	$ –	$117,759	$ 51,015	$ 168,774
Customer and other payables	–	–	119,743	119,743
Trading liabilities	695,076	–	–	695,076
Deposits	–	30,265	49,370	79,635
Unsecured borrowings	–	39,833	43,166	82,999
Other liabilities	–	–	4,933	4,933
Total	$ 695,076	$187,857	$268,227	$1,151,160