

<http://www.oblible.com>

424B2 1 d428672d424b2.htm FINAL PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT NO. 1748 DATED OCTOBER 25, 2012

[Table of Contents](#)



Prospectus Supplement to the [Prospectus dated September 19, 2011](#)
and the [Prospectus Supplement dated September 19, 2011](#) — No. 1748

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

\$27,000,000

Callable Quarterly CMS Spread-Linked Medium-Term Notes,
Series D, due 2027

The notes will mature on the stated maturity date (October 30, 2027).

We may redeem your notes at 100% of their face amount plus and accrued and unpaid interest on any quarterly interest payment date on or after October 30, 2013.

On the stated maturity date, we will pay you an amount in cash equal to the face amount of your notes *plus* accrued and unpaid interest. We will pay interest quarterly, beginning approximately three months after the original issue date. For each of the first four interest periods, the interest rate will be 8.00% per annum. For each interest period thereafter, the amount of interest you will be paid each quarter will be based on the CMS spread (the *difference* between the 30-year CMS rate *minus* the 5-year CMS rate on the relevant interest determination date, which is the Government securities business day preceding the respective interest period), subject to the maximum interest rate of 9% per annum.

For each quarterly interest period after the fourth interest period, the interest rate per annum for such interest period will be:

- if the CMS spread *times 4* is *greater than* or *equal to* 9%, the maximum interest rate of 9%;
- if the CMS spread *times 4* is *less than* 9% but *greater than* 0%, the CMS spread *times 4*; or
- if the CMS spread *times 4* is *equal to* or *less than* 0%, 0%.

After the first four interest periods, if the 5-year CMS rate is *equal to* or *greater than* the 30-year CMS rate on any interest determination date (i.e., the CMS spread is *equal to* or *less than* 0%), you will receive no interest on your notes for such interest period. If the CMS spread on any subsequent days is *greater than* 0%. Furthermore, after the first four interest periods, the interest rate per annum will be the interest rate of 9%.

Your investment in the notes involves certain risks, including, among other thing, our credit risk. See page S-4.

The foregoing is only a brief summary of the terms of your notes. You should read the additional disclosure provided herein and the terms and risks of your investment.

The estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date (as determined by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and taking into account our credit spreads) was equal to approximately \$934 per \$1,000 of face value, which is less than the original issue price. The value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted.

Original issue date:

October 30, 2012

Underwriting discount:

3.6%

<http://www.oblible.com>

Original issue price:

100.00% of the face amount

Net proceeds to the issuer:

96.3

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. The notes are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Prospectus Supplement dated October 25, 2012.

[Table of Contents](#)

The issue price, underwriting discount and net proceeds listed on the cover page hereof relate to the notes we sell initially. notes after the date of this prospectus supplement, at issue prices and with underwriting discounts and net proceeds that differ. The return (whether positive or negative) on your investment in notes will depend in part on the issue price you pay for such notes.

Goldman Sachs may use this prospectus supplement in the initial sale of the offered notes. In addition, Goldman, Sachs & Goldman Sachs may use this prospectus supplement in a market-making transaction in a note after its initial sale. ***Unless Goldman Sachs otherwise indicates in the confirmation of sale, this prospectus supplement is being used in a market-making transaction.***

[Table of Contents](#)**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

We refer to the notes we are offering by this prospectus supplement as the “offered notes” or the “notes”. Each of the notes, has the terms described below and under “Specific Terms of Your Notes” on page S-10. Please note that in this prospectus to “The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.”, “we”, “our” and “us” mean only The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and do not include its subsidiaries. Also, references to the “accompanying prospectus” mean the accompanying prospectus, dated September 19, 2011 as supplemented by this prospectus supplement, dated September 19, 2011, relating to Medium-Term Notes, Series D, of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. The “indenture” in this prospectus supplement mean the senior debt indenture, dated July 16, 2008, between The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and New York Mellon, as trustee.

Key Terms

Issuer: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

CMS spread: on any interest determination date, the *difference* of the 30-year CMS rate *minus* the 5-year CMS rate.

30-year CMS rate: for any interest determination date, the 30-year U.S. dollar interest rate swap rate (as described on page S-11) on such day, subject to adjustment as described elsewhere in this prospectus supplement

5-year CMS rate: for any interest determination date, the 5-year U.S. dollar interest rate swap rate (as described on page S-11) on such day, subject to adjustment as described elsewhere in this prospectus supplement

Face amount: each note will have a face amount equal to \$1,000; \$ 27,000,000 in the aggregate for all the offered notes; the aggregate face amount of the offered notes may be increased if the issuer, at its sole option, decides to sell an additional amount of the offered notes on a date subsequent to the date of this prospectus supplement

Trade date: October 25, 2012

Original issue date (settlement date): October 30, 2012

Stated maturity date: October 30, 2027, subject to our early redemption right and to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Payment of Principal on Stated Maturity Date — Stated Maturity Date” on page S-11

Specified currency: U.S. dollars (“\$”)

Denominations: \$1,000 or integral multiples thereof

Original issue discount notes: we intend to issue the offered notes as original issue discount instruments subject to the special rules governing such instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes

Interest payment dates: January 30, April 30, July 30, and October 30, each year, beginning on January 30, 2013, and on each anniversary of that date, subject to adjustments as described elsewhere in this prospectus supplement

Early redemption: we have the right to redeem the offered notes, in part, at a price equal to 100% of the face amount of the notes plus interest, on each interest payment date on or after the date of the early redemption, to five business days’ prior notice

Interest rate: for the first four interest periods, 8.00% per annum. For each interest period after the fourth interest period, if the issuer exercises its redemption right, the interest rate will be based on the relevant interest determination date for such period, and the interest rate per annum equal to:

- if the CMS spread *times 4* is *greater than or equal to* 8.00%: the maximum interest rate
- if the CMS spread *times 4* is *less than* 8.00% but *greater than 0%*: the CMS spread *times 4*
- if the CMS spread *times 4* is *equal to 0%*: the maximum interest rate

Maximum interest rate: 9.00% per annum

Final Prospectus Supplement No. 1748 dated October 25, 2012

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/88>

S-2

[Table of Contents](#)

Day count convention: 30/360 (ISDA)

Business day convention: following unadjusted

Regular record dates: the scheduled business day immediately preceding each interest payment date

Defeasance: not applicable

No listing: the offered notes will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or interdealer market quotation system

Business day: as described on page S-13

U.S. Government securities business day: any day except for a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income department of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities

Interest determination dates: for each interest period, the second U.S. Government securities business day immediately preceding such interest period

Interest period: the period from and including the original issue date, in the case of the first interest period, to the day immediately preceding the next succeeding interest payment date, in the case of the final interest period)

FDIC: The notes are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or any other federal agency, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, any federal agency

Calculation agent: Goldman, Sachs & Co.

CUSIP no.: 38141GGV0

ISIN no.: US38141GGV05

[Table of Contents](#)**ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC TO YOUR NOTES**

An investment in your notes is subject to the risks described below, as well as the risks described under “Consideration of Risks” in the accompanying prospectus dated September 19, 2011. You should carefully review these risks as well as the terms of your notes in the accompanying prospectus, dated September 19, 2011, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Your notes are a riskier investment than ordinary debt securities. You should carefully consider the risks described below and the risks described in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement before you invest in your notes, as they are suited to your particular circumstances.

The Estimated Value of Your Notes At the Time the Terms of Your Notes Were Set On the Trade Date (as Determined By Reference to Pricing Models Used By Goldman, Sachs & Co.) Was Less Than the Original Issue Price Of Your Notes

The original issue price for your notes exceeds the estimated value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date, as determined by reference to Goldman, Sachs & Co.’s pricing models and taking into account our credit spreads. Such estimated value on the trade date is set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement; after the trade date, the estimated value as determined by reference to these models will be affected by changes in market conditions, our creditworthiness and other relevant factors. If Goldman, Sachs & Co. buys or sells your notes it will do so at prices that reflect the estimated value determined by reference to such pricing models at that time, plus or minus customary bid and ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes.

In estimating the value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date, as disclosed on the front cover of this prospectus supplement, Goldman, Sachs & Co.’s pricing models consider certain variables, including principally our credit spreads, interest rates (forecasted, current and historical rates), volatility, price-sensitivity analysis and the time to maturity of the notes. These pricing models are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. As a result, the actual value you would receive if you sold your notes in the secondary market, if any, to others may differ, perhaps materially, from the estimated value of your notes determined by reference to our models due to, among other things, any differences in pricing models or assumptions

used by others. See “— The Market Value of Your Notes May Vary by Many Factors That Are Unpredictable and Difficult to Measure” below.

The difference between the estimated value of your notes and the original issue price of your notes was set on the trade date is a result of certain factors, including the discount and commissions, the expenses incurred in issuing and marketing the notes, and an estimate of the amounts we pay to Goldman, Sachs & Co. and the amounts Goldman, Sachs & Co. pays to us in connection with your notes. The amounts Goldman, Sachs & Co. pays to us in connection with your notes are based on what we would have received if we had sold a non-structured note with a similar maturity. In addition, the amount Goldman, Sachs & Co. pays to us the amount of the discount and commissions.

In addition to the factors discussed above, the value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors. If Goldman, Sachs & Co. makes a market in the notes, Goldman, Sachs & Co. would reflect any changes in the market, other relevant factors, including any deterioration in our perceived creditworthiness. These changes in the market for your notes, including the price you may receive if you sell your notes, making transaction. To the extent that Goldman, Sachs & Co. makes a market in the notes, the quoted price will reflect the market value determined by reference to Goldman, Sachs & Co.’s pricing models at that time, plus or minus its customary bid and ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes.

Furthermore, if you sell your notes, you will receive the net proceeds, less a commission for secondary

[Table of Contents](#)

market transactions, or the price will likely reflect a dealer discount. This commission or discount will further reduce the proceeds you would receive for your notes in a secondary market sale.

There is no assurance that Goldman, Sachs & Co. or any other party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price and, in this regard, Goldman, Sachs & Co. is not obligated to make a market in the notes. See “— Your Notes May Not Have an Active Trading Market” below.

Furthermore, if you sell your notes, you will likely be charged a commission for secondary market transactions, or the price will likely reflect a dealer discount.

There is no assurance that Goldman, Sachs & Co. or any other party will be willing to purchase your notes; and, in this regard, Goldman, Sachs & Co. is not obligated to make a market in the notes. See “— Your Notes May Not Have an Active Trading Market” below.

The Notes Are Subject to the Credit Risk of the Issuer

Although the return on the notes will be based in part on the relationship between the 5-year CMS rate and the 30-year CMS rate, the payment of any amount due on the notes is subject to our credit risk. The notes are our unsecured obligations. Investors are dependent on our ability to pay all amounts due on the notes, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market's view of our creditworthiness. See “Description of the Notes We May Offer — Information About Our Medium-Term Notes, Series D Program — How the Notes Rank Against Other Debt” on page S-4 of the accompanying prospectus supplement.

If the CMS Spread Changes, the Market Value of Your Notes May Not Change in the Same Manner

The price of your notes may move differently than the CMS spread. The CMS spread will vary during the term of the notes based on the relationship between the 5-year CMS rate and the 30-year CMS rate as well as the market's expectation of this relationship in the future. Changes in the CMS spread may not result in a comparable change in the market

value of your notes. Even if the CMS spread increases over a portion of the life of the offered notes after the first four interest periods, the market value of your notes may not increase. Some of the reasons for this disparity under the terms of the Notes May Be Influenced by Many Factors That Are Interrelated in Complex Ways” above.

Because of the long-dated maturity of your notes, the performance of the CMS spread will have a significant impact on the value of your notes. In particular, the expected future performance of the CMS spread may be greater than 0% during some portions of the term of the notes. Moreover, expectations about the performance of the CMS spread in the future are subject to a great degree of uncertainty. Our assumptions about the future that may prove to be incorrect. The expected future performance of the CMS spread may be less than 0% during some portions of the term of the notes. This uncertainty may result in market participants making different assumptions about future performance when determining the market value of your notes.

If the CMS Spread Is Less than or Equal to 0% for Any Interest Period, No Interest Will Be Paid for That Interest Period

Because of the formula used to calculate the interest on your notes, in the event the 5-year CMS rate is less than or equal to the 30-year CMS rate on the relevant interest determination date for any interest period after the first four interest periods (*i.e.*, *less than 0%*), no interest will be paid for such interest period. If the CMS spread on subsequent days is *greater than 0%*, the 30-year CMS rate is *less than* the 5-year CMS rate, you will receive no interest during such period. In such event, the interest payments on some or all of the interest periods may be less than the return you earn on your notes may be less than the return on investing in a non-indexed debt security of

[Table of Contents](#)

comparable maturity that bears interest at a prevailing market rate.

Assuming circumstances where no interest payment is to be made on your notes after the fourth interest period, the present value of your notes as of the original issue date will equal the present value of a bond that pays only the coupons up to and including the fourth interest period, and with the same maturity and face amount issued by us, in each case discounted using current interest rates and credit spreads based on the discount method used by Goldman, Sachs & Co., which may be different from the methods used by others. On the original issue date such present value is approximately 57.17% of the face amount of your notes (you should not base any tax characterization of your notes on such present value).

The Amount of Interest Payable on Your Notes After the First Four Interest Periods Will Not Be Affected by the CMS Spread on Any Day Other Than the Interest Determination Date for the Applicable Interest Period

For each interest period after the first four interest periods, the amount of interest payable on each interest payment date is calculated based on the CMS spread on the interest determination date for the applicable interest period. Although the actual CMS spread on an interest payment date or at other times after the first four interest periods may be higher than the CMS spread on the interest determination date, you will not benefit from the CMS spread at any time other than on such interest determination date.

The Amount of Interest Payable On The Notes In Any Quarter Is Capped

After the first four interest periods, the interest rate will be subject to the maximum interest rate of 9.00% per annum, which will limit the amount of interest you may receive on each interest payment date. Because of the formula used to calculate the interest rate on your notes, if the CMS spread *times 4* is *greater than* or *equal to* 9.00% per annum, the interest rate for that quarter will be capped at 9.00% per annum (*equal to* a maximum quarterly interest payment of \$22.50 for each \$1,000 face amount of notes). Thus, you will not benefit from any

increases in the CMS spread above 2.25%. The interest rate is determined quarterly, if the interest rate is higher than 9.00% per annum after the first four interest periods during any interest period, then, for that year, even if the interest rate is 9.00% per annum, the interest rate will be 9.00% per annum during such year. Thus, the notes may provide a lower return than an investment in a similar instrument.

The Historical Levels of the CMS Spread and the Future Levels of the CMS Spread

In the past, the level of the CMS spread has fluctuated. You should note that historical levels of the CMS spread are not necessarily indicative of any upward or downward trend in the CMS spread. The CMS spread is more or less likely to increase after the first four interest periods, and you should not use the CMS spread as an indication of its future levels.

If You Purchase Your Notes at a Premium to Face Amount, the Return on Your Investment Will Be Lower Than the Return on Your Investment if You Purchase Your Notes at Face Amount and the Impact of Certain Changes in the CMS Spread May Be Negatively Affected

The amount you will be paid for your notes will not be adjusted based on the issue price of the notes. If you purchase notes at a price that differs from the face amount, the return on your investment in such notes will differ from the return on notes purchased at face amount. If the date of early redemption will differ from, or the return on notes purchased at a premium to face amount and held to maturity or the date of early redemption the return on your investment will be lower than it would have been had you purchased the notes at face amount or a discount to face amount.

[Table of Contents](#)**The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Factors That Are Unpredictable and Interrelated in Complex Ways**

When we refer to the market value of your notes, we mean the value that you could receive for your notes if you chose to sell it in the open market before the stated maturity date. A number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, will influence the market value of your notes, including:

- the 30-year CMS rate and the 5-year CMS rate;
- the volatility — *i.e.*, the frequency and magnitude of changes in — the level of the CMS spread;
- economic, financial, regulatory, political, military and other events that affect CMS rates generally;
- interest rates and yield rates in the market;
- the time remaining until your notes mature; and
- our creditworthiness, whether actual or perceived, and including actual or anticipated upgrades or downgrades in our credit ratings or changes in other credit measures.

These factors, and many other factors, will influence the price you will receive if you sell your notes before maturity, including the price you may receive for your notes in any market making transaction. If you sell your notes before maturity, you may receive less than the face amount of your notes.

You cannot predict the future performance of the CMS spread based on its historical performance. The actual performance of the CMS spread over the life of the offered notes after the first four interest periods, as well as the interest payable on each interest payment date, may bear little or no relation to the hypothetical levels of the CMS spread or to the hypothetical examples shown elsewhere in this prospectus supplement.

Goldman Sachs' Anticipated Hedging Activities and the Effect of Changes in the CMS Spread on the Value of the Notes to Investors in the Notes and Cause our Clients and Counterparties to be Contractually Obligated to Pay the Notes

Goldman Sachs expects to hedge our obligations by purchasing futures and/or other instruments. We also expect to adjust our hedge by, among other things, any of the foregoing, and perhaps other instruments, to the CMS spread, at any time and from time to time, and any of the foregoing on or before the final interest payment date on the notes. We may also enter into, adjust and unwind positions relating to other rate-linked notes whose returns are based on the level of the CMS spread.

Any of these hedging or other activities may result in changes in the CMS spread and therefore the market value of the notes. The amount we will pay on your notes. In addition, our hedging transactions will cause Goldman Sachs or its affiliates to have economic interests and incentives that do not necessarily correspond directly contrary to, those of an investor in the notes. We have no obligation to take, refrain from taking, or to act in respect to these transactions based on the interests of investors in the notes, and may receive substantial returns on the hedging while the value of your notes declines.

As Calculation Agent, Goldman, Sachs & Co. May Make Determinations that Could Affect the Amount You May Receive On Any Payment Date

As calculation agent for your notes, Goldman Sachs & Co. has discretion in making certain determinations that may affect the CMS spread on any interest payment date under the circumstances, which we will use to determine the amount on any applicable interest payment date after the interest payment dates. See "Specific Terms of Your Notes" for more information. The discretion by Goldman, Sachs & Co. could affect the value of the notes and may present

Table of Contents

Goldman, Sachs & Co. with a conflict of interest. We may change the calculation agent at any time without notice and Goldman, Sachs & Co. may resign as calculation agent at any time upon 60 days' written notice to Goldman Sachs.

Your Notes May Not Have an Active Trading Market

Your notes will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or included in any interdealer market quotation system, and there may be little or no secondary market for your notes. Even if a secondary market for your notes develops, it may not provide significant liquidity and we expect that transaction costs in any secondary market would be high. As a result, the difference between bid and asked prices for your notes in any secondary market could be substantial.

We Are Able to Redeem Your Notes at Our Option

On any interest payment date on or after October 30, 2013, we will be permitted to redeem your notes at our option. Even if we do not exercise our option to redeem your notes, our ability to do so may adversely affect the value of your notes. It is our sole option whether to redeem your notes prior to maturity and we may or may not exercise this option for any reason. Because of this redemption option, the term of your notes could be anywhere between one and fifteen years.

Certain Considerations for Insurance Companies and Employee Benefit Plans

Any insurance company or fiduciary of a pension plan or other employee benefit plan that is subject to the prohibited transaction rules of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, which we call "ERISA", or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, including an IRA or a Keogh plan (or a governmental plan to which similar prohibitions apply), and that is considering purchasing the offered notes with the assets of the insurance company or the assets of such a plan, should consult with its counsel regarding whether the purchase or holding of the offered notes could become a "prohibited transaction" under ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code or any substantially similar prohibition in light of the representations a purchaser or holder in any of the above

categories is deemed to make by purchasing. This is discussed in more detail under "Employment" and "Tax" in the "Additional Information" section of this prospectus supplement. See also "Employment" and "Tax" in the "Additional Information" section of this prospectus supplement.

We May Sell an Additional Aggregate of Notes in the Future at Different Issue Prices

At our sole option, we may decide to sell an additional aggregate of notes subsequent to the date of the issue price of the notes in the subsequent issue price (higher or lower) from the issue price you paid for this prospectus supplement.

We Intend to Treat the Notes as Debt Instruments for Federal Income Tax Purposes

We intend to treat the notes as debt instruments for federal income tax purposes. Under this treatment, if you are a taxpayer, you generally should be required to pay taxes on the notes over their term based on the comparable yield of the notes. This comparable yield is determined by comparing the amount on which you will be taxed prior to maturity with the amount on which you will be taxed after maturity. We do not recognize on the sale or maturity of the notes any interest income. If you are a secondary purchaser, the consequences to you may be different.

It is possible that the Internal Revenue Service will determine that your notes should be treated as variable rate debt. If your notes are so treated you would include the full amount of interest income at the time you receive or accrue such income on your method of accounting for tax purposes. We recommend you consult your tax advisor concerning possible further U.S. federal income tax consequences if your notes are so treated.

[Table of Contents](#)

Please see “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences” below for a more detailed discussion. Please also consult your own tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax and any other applicable tax consequences to you of owning your notes in your particular circumstances.

S-9

SPECIFIC TERMS OF YOUR NOTES

With respect to the offered notes that have a stated maturity date we will pay you an amount equal to the outstanding face amount of your notes.

[Table of Contents](#)**Stated Maturity Date**

The stated maturity date is October 30, 2027, subject to our early redemption right, unless that day is not a business day, in which case the stated maturity date will instead occur on the next succeeding business day.

Interest Payments

During the first four interest periods, the interest rate on the notes will be 8.00% per annum. For each interest period thereafter, the interest rate will be based upon the CMS spread on the relevant interest determination date for such interest period and will be a rate per annum equal to:

- if the CMS spread *times 4* is *greater than or equal to* the maximum interest rate, the maximum interest rate;
- if the CMS spread *times 4* is *less than* the maximum interest rate but *greater than 0%*, the CMS spread *times 4*; or
- if the CMS spread *times 4* is *equal to or less than 0%*, 0%.

The maximum interest rate is 9.00% per annum. Based on the formula used to calculate the interest rate on your notes, you will therefore not benefit from any increases in the CMS spread above 2.25%. Furthermore, if the CMS spread on the relevant interest determination date for any interest period after the first four interest periods is 0% or less, no interest will be paid for such interest period.

The calculation agent will calculate the amount of interest payable on each interest payment date for the applicable interest period after the first four interest periods in the following manner. For each \$1,000 face amount of your notes and for each interest period, the calculation agent will calculate the amount of interest to be paid by calculating the *product* of (i) the \$1,000 face amount *times* (ii) the interest rate *times* (iii) 90/360.

Interest, if any, will be paid on your notes on each quarterly interest payment date. If an interest payment date (other than the interest payment date that falls on the stated maturity date) falls on a day that is not a business day, the payment due on such interest payment date will be postponed to the next day that is a

business day; *provided* that interest due with respect to such interest payment date shall not accrue from and including the date of payment of such interest payment date to and including the date of payment of such interest payment date. If the stated maturity date falls on a day that is not a business day, the principal and interest otherwise due on such interest payment date shall be paid on the next succeeding business day, and no interest on the principal shall be paid for the period from and after the stated maturity date to the next succeeding business day.

CMS Rate

In this prospectus supplement, when we refer to the CMS rate, we mean the CMS rate, on the applicable interest determination date, as reported on the Reuters screen ISDAFIX1 page for 30-year U.S. dollar interest rate swap transactions. The case may be, as of approximately 11:00 A.M. on the relevant interest determination date. If the CMS rate is not reported in this manner, then:

- The applicable CMS rate for the relevant interest period shall be determined on the basis of the mid-market quotations provided by five leading swap dealers in the interbank market at approximately 11:00 A.M. on the relevant interest determination date. For this purpose, the CMS rate means the mean of the bid and offer rates for the fixed leg, calculated on a 30/360 day count basis, for U.S. dollar interest rate swap transactions with terms of three years or five years, as the case may be, as of the relevant interest determination date, with an acknowledgment of the fact that in the swap market, where the floating rate is based on a day count basis, is equivalent to LIBOR for a period of three months, as such rate may be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth under "Description of Interest Rates — LIBOR Notes" in the prospectus supplement. The calculation agent will exercise its sole discretion and will request the principal to request the principal of those dealers to provide a quotation.

[Table of Contents](#)

- If at least three quotations are provided, the CMS rate for that interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations described above, eliminating the highest and lowest quotations or, in the event of equality, one of the highest and one of the lowest quotations.
- If fewer than three quotations are provided, the calculation agent will determine the CMS rate in its sole discretion.

CMS Spread

In this prospectus supplement, when we refer to the CMS spread, we mean, for any interest determination date, the *difference* of the 30-year CMS rate *minus* the 5-year CMS rate.

Interest Determination Dates

For each interest period after the first four interest periods, the second U.S. Government securities business day preceding such interest period.

**Additional Disclosure about Our
Relationship with the Trustee**

The Bank of New York Mellon is initially serving as trustee for the indenture under which the notes are being issued. Affiliates of the trustee have underwritten our securities from time to time in the past and may underwrite our securities from time to time in the future. The trustee may have to resign if a default occurs with respect to the notes within one year after any offering of our securities underwritten by an affiliate of the trustee, such as BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC, since the trustee would likely be considered to have a conflicting interest for purposes of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. In that event, except in very limited circumstances, the trustee would be required to resign as trustee under the indenture under which the notes are being issued and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee, unless the default is cured or waived within 90 days. In addition, the trustee can resign for any reason with 60 days notice, and we would be required to appoint a successor trustee. If the trustee resigns following a default or for any other reason, it may be difficult to identify and appoint a qualified successor trustee. The trustee will remain the trustee under the indenture until a successor is appointed. During

the period of time until a successor is appointed, the trustee will perform (a) duties to noteholders under the indenture and (b) duties to the Trust under the indenture for purposes of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. In the accompanying prospectus dated September 11, 2012, "Relationship with the Trustee," we describe the circumstances under which the trustee may have to resign due to

Manner of Payment

Any payment on your notes at maturity or on any scheduled interest payment date will be made to an account designated by the holder of your notes at the office of the trustee in New York City, New York, or surrendered to the trustee at that office. We may make any payment on your notes on the payment date by check mailed to the person or entity of record on the record date. We also may make any payment on your notes by any other applicable procedures of the depository.

Modified Business Days

As described in the accompanying prospectus supplement, we may issue notes that would otherwise be due on a day that is not a business day. Instead, they will be paid on the next day that is a business day, as if paid on the original due date. For your notes, a business day may have a different meaning than for our medium-term notes. We discuss this term under "Modified Business Days Provisions" below.

Role of Calculation Agent

The calculation agent in its sole discretion will determine, regarding the CMS spread, the 30-year CMS rate and the interest determination dates, the regular interest payment dates, any, on each interest payment date, U.S. Government securities business days, postponement of the scheduled interest amount payable on your notes at maturity or on any scheduled interest payment date. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the calculation agent will be binding on you and us, without any liability to the calculation agent.

Table of Contents

Please note that Goldman, Sachs & Co., our affiliate, is currently serving as the calculation agent as of the date of this prospectus supplement. We may change the calculation agent for your notes at any time after the date of this prospectus supplement without notice and Goldman, Sachs & Co. may resign as calculation agent at any time upon 60 days' written notice to Goldman Sachs.

Our Early Redemption Right

We may redeem your notes, at our option, in whole but not in part, on any interest payment date on or after October 30, 2013, for an amount equal to 100% of the face amount *plus* any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date.

If we choose to exercise our early redemption right described in this prospectus supplement, we will notify the holder of your notes and the trustee by giving five business days' prior notice. The day we give the notice, which will be a business day, will be the redemption notice date and the immediately following interest payment date, which we will state in the redemption notice, will be the redemption date. We will not give a redemption notice that results in a redemption date later than the stated maturity date.

If we give the holder a redemption notice, we will redeem the entire outstanding face amount of your notes as follows. On the redemption date, we will pay to the holder of record on the business day immediately preceding the redemption date, the redemption price in cash, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date, in the manner described under "Manner of Payment" above.

Special Calculation***Business Day***

When we refer to a business day with respect to your notes, we mean any day that is a New York business day as described in "Business Days" on page 28 in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

U.S. Government securities business day

When we refer to a U.S. Government securities business day with respect to your notes, we mean any day except a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income department of the member firm refrain from trading in U.S. Government securities.

[Table of Contents](#)

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will use the net proceeds we receive from the sale of the offered notes for the purposes we describe in the accompanying prospectus under “Use of Proceeds”.

HEDGING

In anticipation of the sale of the offered notes, we and/or our affiliates expect to enter into hedging transactions involving purchases of instruments linked to CMS rates. In addition, from time to time, we and/or our affiliates expect to enter into additional hedging transactions and to unwind those we have entered into, in connection with the offered notes and perhaps in connection with other notes we issue, some of which may have returns linked to CMS rates. Consequently, with regard to your notes, from time to time, we and/or our affiliates:

- expect to acquire or dispose of positions in over-the-counter options, futures or other instruments linked to CMS rates, and/or

- may take short positions in securities or, *i.e.*, we and/or our affiliates may sell securities we own or that we borrow for delivery to purchase securities.

We and/or our affiliates may also acquire securities similar to your notes from time to time at our discretion, hold or resell those securities.

In the future, we and/or our affiliates expect to engage in activities relating to the offered notes and perhaps related to the CMS spread.

The hedging activity discussed above may affect the value of your notes from time to time and at maturity. See “Additional Risk Factors” above for a discussion of these adverse effects.

[Table of Contents](#)**HISTORICAL CMS SPREADS AND HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES****Historical CMS Spreads**

The graph set forth below illustrates the historical CMS spreads from October 25, 2002 through October 25, 2012. We obtained the CMS spreads shown in the graph from Reuters, without independent verification.

The historical CMS spreads reflected in the graph set forth below are based on actual CMS rate movements during the time period. We cannot assure you, however, that this performance will be replicated in the future or that the historical CMS spreads will serve as a reliable indicator of future performance. The CMS spread has fluctuated in the past and may, in the future, experience significant fluctuations. Any historical upward or downward trend in the CMS spread during the period shown below is not an indication that the CMS spread is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time after the first four interest periods.

You should not take the historical CMS as an indication of the future CMS spreads. We cannot assure you that the future CMS spreads will result in you receiving more interest payments *than* the interest payments you would have received if you invested in a non-indexed debt security of comparable maturity that bears interest at a prevailing market rate. We nor any of our affiliates make any representation about the CMS spread. In light of the increased volatility currently in the financial services sector and U.S. and global capital markets, it may be substantially more likely that you will receive interest payments less than the interest payments you would have received if you invested in a non-indexed debt security of comparable maturity that bears interest at a prevailing market rate.



[Table of Contents](#)

Hypothetical Examples

The following table and examples are provided for purposes of illustration only. They should not be taken as an indication or prediction of future investment results and are intended merely to illustrate how the hypothetical interest rates and the hypothetical interest payments would be calculated for each \$1,000 face amount of notes after the first four interest payments.

The table and examples below are based on a range of CMS spreads that are entirely hypothetical; no one can predict what the CMS spread will be on any interest determination date, and no one can predict, after the first four interest periods, whether interest will be paid on your notes during any interest period. The CMS spread has been highly volatile in the past — meaning that the levels of the 30-year CMS rate and the 5-year CMS rate have changed substantially in relatively short periods — and the CMS spread cannot be predicted for any future period.

The information in the following table and examples reflects the method we will use to calculate the interest rate for a given interest period after the first four interest periods and the hypothetical interest payment on the offered notes for such interest period assuming that we have not exercised our early redemption right prior to the interest period in which such interest rate would be applicable. If you sell your notes in a secondary market prior to the stated maturity date, your return will depend upon the market value of your notes at the time of sale, which may be affected by a number of factors that are not reflected in the examples below such as the volatility of the 30-year CMS rate and the 5-year CMS rate and our creditworthiness. In addition, the estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date (as determined by reference to pricing models used by Goldman, Sachs & Co.) was less than the

original issue price of your notes. For more information on the estimated value of your notes, see “Additional Risk Factors — The Estimated Value of Your Notes At the Time the Terms of Your Notes Were Set On the Trade Date (as Determined by Reference to Pricing Models Used By Goldman, Sachs & Co.) Was Less Than the Original Issue Price of Your Notes” on page S-4 of this prospectus supplement.

For these reasons, the actual 30-year CMS rate on any interest determination date for a given interest period, as well as the interest payment on your notes after the first four interest payment dates, will differ from the hypothetical examples shown below. For information on the actual CMS rates during recent periods, see “— Historical CMS Rates” on page S-4. Before investing in the notes, you should consult your broker or advisor to determine the 30-year CMS rates and the 5-year CMS rates on the date of this prospectus supplement and the actual interest payments on your notes.

The actual interest payment for any interest period will depend on the actual level of the CMS rate on the interest determination date. The applicable interest rate will be determined quarterly on a per annum basis for each interest period. In addition, whether or not you exercise our early redemption right will depend on the actual hypothetical interest rate below would depend on the actual CMS rates. We have chosen such interest rates arbitrarily for the purpose of illustration and should not be taken as indicative of the future performance of the notes. The numbers appearing in the following table and examples are for ease of analysis.

[Table of Contents](#)

Hypothetical 30-Year CMS Rate	Hypothetical 5-Year CMS Rate	30-Year CMS Rate Less 5-Year CMS Rate (the CMS Spread)	Hypothetical Interest Rate (Per Annum)
0.00%	8.00%	-8.00%	0.00%
3.00%	5.00%	-2.00%	0.00%
5.00%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5.00%	4.50%	0.50%	2.00%
7.00%	6.00%	1.00%	4.00%
7.00%	4.75%	2.25%	9.00%
9.00%	3.00%	6.00%	9.00%
13.00%	2.00%	11.00%	9.00%

The following examples illustrate how the interest rates set forth in the table above are calculated.

Example 1: Based on a hypothetical 30-year CMS rate of 3.00% and a hypothetical 5-year CMS rate of 5.00%, the interest payable for the relevant interest payment date is calculated as follows:

Step 1: Calculate the CMS spread

The CMS spread is calculated as the *difference* between the hypothetical 30-year CMS rate of 3.00% and the hypothetical 5-year CMS rate of 5.00%:

$$\text{CMS spread} = -2.00\%$$

Step 2: Calculate the interest rate (per annum)

Because the CMS spread equals -2.00%, the interest rate for the relevant interest payment date shall be zero.

Step 3: Calculate the quarterly interest payment for the relevant interest period

The amount of interest payment for the relevant interest period equals the *product* of (i) the face amount *times* (ii) the interest rate *times* (iii) the

Example 2: Based on a hypothetical 30-year CMS rate of 7.00% and a hypothetical 5-year CMS rate of 6.00%, the interest payable for the relevant interest payment date is calculated as follows:

Step 1: Calculate the CMS spread

The CMS spread is calculated as the *difference* between the hypothetical 30-year CMS rate of 7.00% and the hypothetical 5-year CMS rate of 6.00%:

$$7.00\% - 6.00\% = 1.00\%$$

Step 2: Calculate the interest rate (per annum)

The per annum interest rate for the relevant interest payment date shall be *no less than* zero. Given that 1.00% is *more than* zero and *less than* 9.00%, the interest rate for the relevant interest payment date shall be 4.00%.

Step 3: Calculate the quarterly interest payment for the relevant interest period

The amount of interest payment for the relevant interest period equals the *product* of (i) the face amount *times* (ii) the interest rate *times* (iii) the

applicable day count convention on a 30/360 basis. No adjustments will be made in the event an interest payment date is not a business day. The interest payment for this interest period is zero because the CMS spread *times four is less than* 0.00%.

the *product* of (i) the face amount *times* (ii) the applicable day count convention on a 30/360 basis. No adjustments will be made in the event an interest payment date is not a business day. The interest payment for this interest period with a rate of 4.00% is \$10.00 for every

S-17

[Table of Contents](#)

\$1,000 face amount of notes, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times 4.00\% \times 90/360 = \$10.00$$

Example 3: Based on a hypothetical 30-year CMS rate of 9.00% and a hypothetical 5-year CMS rate of 3.00%, the interest payable for the relevant interest payment date is calculated as follows:

Step 1: Calculate the CMS spread

The CMS spread is calculated as the *difference* between the hypothetical 30-year CMS rate of 9.00% and the hypothetical 5-year CMS rate of 3.00%:

$$9.00\% - 3.00\% = 6.00\%$$

Step 2: Calculate the interest rate (per annum)

The per annum interest rate for the relevant interest period equals 6.00% *times* 4.0, subject to the maximum interest rate of 9.00% per annum, and shall be *no less than* zero. Given that 6.00% *times* 4.0 equals 24.00% which is *greater than* 9.00%, the interest rate for the relevant interest payment date shall be 9.00% (that is, shall be set equal to the maximum interest rate).

Step 3: Calculate the quarterly interest payment for the relevant interest period

The amount of interest payment for the relevant interest period equals the *product* of (i) the face amount *times* (ii) the interest rate *times* (iii) the applicable day count convention on a 30/360 basis. No adjustments will be made in the event an interest payment date is not a business day. The interest payment for this interest period with a hypothetical interest rate of 9.00% is \$22.50 for every \$1,000 face amount of notes, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times 9.00\% \times 90/360 = \$22.50$$

Example 4: Based on a hypothetical 30-year CMS rate of 13.00% and a hypothetical 5-year CMS rate of 2.00%, the interest payable for the relevant interest payment date is calculated as follows:

Step 1: Calculate the CMS spread

The CMS spread is calculated as the *difference* between the hypothetical 30-year CMS rate of 13.00% and the hypothetical 5-year CMS rate of 2.00%:

$$13.00\% - 2.00\% = 11.00\%$$

Step 2: Calculate the interest rate (per annum)

The per annum interest rate for the relevant interest period equals 11.00% *times* 4.0, subject to the maximum interest rate of 9.00% per annum, and shall be *no less than* zero. Given that 11.00% *times* 4.0 equals 44.00% which is *greater than* 9.00%, the interest rate for the relevant interest payment date shall be 9.00% (that is, shall be set equal to the maximum interest rate).

Step 3: Calculate the quarterly interest payment for the relevant interest period

The amount of interest payment for the relevant interest period equals the *product* of (i) the face amount *times* (ii) the interest rate *times* (iii) the applicable day count convention on a 30/360 basis. No adjustments will be made in the event an interest payment date is not a business day. The interest payment for this interest period with a hypothetical interest rate of 9.00% is \$22.50 for every \$1,000 face amount of notes, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 \times 9.00\% \times 90/360 = \$22.50$$

The payment amounts shown above are based on hypothetical interest rates that may change over time, and are for informational purposes only. The determination date and on assumptions that may change over time. The actual market value of your notes on the stated time, including any time you may wish to sell your notes, may differ from the relation to the hypothetical payment amounts shown above. Payment amounts should not be viewed as an indication of the actual value of your investment in the offered notes. Please read the prospectus to Your Notes — The Market Value of Your Notes and the prospectus to Many Factors That are Unpredictable and Inevitable. See page S-7.

[Table of Contents](#)

We cannot predict the actual CMS spread on any interest determination date or the market value of your notes, nor the difference between the CMS spread and the market value of your notes at any time prior to the stated maturity date and after the first interest payment that a holder of the offered notes will receive at each interest payment date after the first four interest payment dates. Your return on the offered notes will depend on the actual CMS spread for each interest period after the first four interest periods. The actual CMS spread may be different from the CMS spread assumed in the hypothetical example above. Moreover, the assumptions on which the hypothetical example is based may turn out to be incorrect over the life of your notes. Therefore, the actual interest amount to be paid in respect of your notes, if any, on each interest payment date and after the first four interest payment dates may be different from the information reflected in the example above.

[Table of Contents](#)**SUPPLEMENTAL DISCUSSION OF FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES**

The following section supplements the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus.

The following section is the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, counsel to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. It applies to you only if you hold your notes as a capital asset for tax purposes. This section does not apply to you if you are a member of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings;
- a bank;
- a life insurance company;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a person that owns the notes as a hedge or that is hedged against interest rate risks;
- a person that owns the notes as part of a straddle or conversion transaction for tax purposes; or
- a United States holder whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar.

This section is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations under the Internal Revenue Code, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

You should consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax, and other tax consequences of your investment in the notes, including the application of state, local or other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

United States H

This subsection describes the tax consequences for a United States holder. You are a United States holder if you are a U.S. resident and you are:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a domestic corporation;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust if a United States court can exercise control over the trust's administration and one or more U.S. persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If you are not a United States holder, then you are a non-U.S. holder and you should refer to “— United States Ali

Tax Treatment. The tax treatment of your notes will depend upon whether your notes are treated as variable rate debt instruments or as fixed rate debt instruments. We intend to treat your notes as fixed rate debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under the rules below under “Alternative Treatments”, the tax treatment of your notes will be so treated. Under the rules governing fixed rate debt instruments, the amount of interest you are entitled to receive for each accrual period will be determined by computing the interest on the schedule for your notes and applying rules similar to the original issue discount on a hypothetical non-convertible debt instrument that projected payment schedule. This method will determine the yield at which we would issue a non-convertible debt instrument with terms and conditions similar to your notes, then determining as of the issue date a payable interest rate on the comparable yield. Under these rules, you will not have to

[Table of Contents](#)

separately include the amount of interest that you receive, except to the extent of any positive or negative adjustments discussed below.

It is not entirely clear how, under the rules governing contingent payment debt instruments, the maturity date for debt instruments (such as your notes) that provide for an early redemption right should be determined for purposes of computing the comparable yield and projected payment schedule. It would be reasonable, however, to compute the comparable yield and projected payment schedule for your notes (and we intend to make the computation in such a

manner) based on the assumption that your notes will be held to the stated maturity date.

We have determined that the comparable yield for your notes is 4.65% per annum, compounded quarterly. If you are an initial holder that holds a note until maturity, and if you pay taxes on a calendar year basis, we have determined the amount required to report the following amounts as interest income for each year:

Accrual Period	Interest Deemed to Accrue During Accrual Period (per \$1,000 note)
October 30, 2012 through December 31, 2012	\$7.75
January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013	\$45.66
January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014	\$44.17
January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015	\$43.07
January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016	\$42.43
January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017	\$42.12
January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018	\$42.10
January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019	\$42.27
January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020	\$42.59
January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021	\$43.02
January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022	\$43.53
January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023	\$44.08
January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024	\$44.63
January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025	\$45.19
January 1, 2026 through December 31, 2026	\$45.74
January 1, 2027 through October 30, 2027	\$38.51

In addition, we have determined the projected payments for your notes are as follows:

Taxable Year:	Payment on January 30	Payment on April 30	Payment on July 30
2013	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
2014	\$19.27	\$18.56	\$17.87
2015	\$16.51	\$15.85	\$15.21
2016	\$14.01	\$13.45	\$12.96
2017	\$12.00	\$11.56	\$11.21

2018	\$10.50	\$10.21	\$9.96
2019	\$9.49	\$9.28	\$9.09
2020	\$8.77	\$8.62	\$8.52
2021	\$8.31	\$8.22	\$8.16
2022	\$8.06	\$8.04	\$8.01
2023	\$8.00	\$7.98	\$8.00
2024	\$8.05	\$8.09	\$8.14
2025	\$8.24	\$8.29	\$8.34
2026	\$8.46	\$8.52	\$8.58
2027	\$8.69	\$8.74	\$8.77

S-21

Table of Contents

The comparable yield and projected payment schedule are not provided to you for any purpose other than the determination of your interest accruals in respect of your notes, and we make no representation regarding the amount of contingent payments with respect to your notes.

If, during any taxable year, the actual payments with respect to the notes exceed the projected payments for that taxable year, you will incur a “net positive adjustment” under the contingent debt regulations equal to the amount of such excess. You will treat a net positive adjustment as additional interest income in that taxable year.

If, during any taxable year, the actual payments with respect to the notes are less than the amount of projected payments for that taxable year, you will incur a “net negative adjustment” under the contingent debt regulations equal to the amount of such deficit. This net negative adjustment will (a) reduce your interest income on the notes for that taxable year, and (b) to the extent of any excess after the application of (a), give rise to an ordinary loss to the extent of your interest income on the notes during prior taxable years, reduced to the extent such interest was offset by prior net negative adjustments. Any net negative adjustment in excess of the amounts described in (a) and (b) will be carried forward as a negative adjustment to offset future interest income with respect to the notes or to reduce the amount realized on a sale, exchange, redemption or repurchase of the notes. A net negative adjustment is not subject to the two percent floor limitation on miscellaneous itemized deductions.

You are required to use the comparable yield and projected payment schedule that we compute in determining your interest accruals in respect of your notes, unless you timely disclose and justify on your U.S. federal income tax return the use of a different comparable yield and projected payment schedule.

Furthermore, it is possible that any Form 1099-OID you receive in respect of the notes may not take net negative or positive adjustments into account and therefore may overstate or understate your interest inclusions. You should consult your tax advisor as to

whether and how adjustments should be made on any Form 1099-OID.

If you purchase your notes at a price other than the adjusted issue price as determined for tax purposes, you must allocate the difference between the price you paid for your notes and the issue price is attributable to a change in expected interest rate or payment schedule, a change in interest rate, or a change in the projected payment schedule, allocate the difference accordingly. If the adjusted issue price is greater than the price you paid for your notes, you must make adjustments increasing (i) the amount of interest income that will accrue and include in income each year, and (ii) the amount of ordinary income (or decreasing the amount of ordinary income) upon redemption or maturity, by the amounts allocated to the projected payment schedule; if the adjusted issue price is less than the price you paid for your notes, you must make adjustments decreasing (i) the amount of interest that you will include in income each year, and (ii) the amount of ordinary income (or ordinary loss) recognized upon redemption or maturity, by the amounts allocated to each of interest and projected payments. The amounts allocated to the interest amount are not made for the amount of interest accrues.

The adjusted issue price of your notes is the original issue price plus any interest deemed to be a dividend for purposes of the rules governing contingent payment debt instruments. If you purchase your notes, decreased by the amount of interest deemed to be a dividend and the projected payments that were previously included in income in respect of your notes. The original issue price is the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes were sold to bond houses, brokers, or similar persons in the normal capacity of underwriters, placement agents,

Because any Form 1099-OID that you receive in respect of positive or negative adjustments resulting from the adjusted issue price other than the adjusted issue price determined for tax purposes are urged to consult with your tax

[Table of Contents](#)

advisor as to whether and how adjustments should be made to the amounts reported on any Form 1099-OID.

You will recognize income or loss upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of cash you receive at such time and your adjusted basis in your notes. In general, your adjusted basis in your notes will equal the amount you paid for your notes, increased by the amount of interest you previously accrued with respect to your notes (in accordance with the comparable yield for your notes), decreased by the amount of the fixed interest payments and the amount of the projected payments that you were projected to have previously received with respect to your notes and increased or decreased by the amount of any positive or negative adjustment, respectively, that you are required to make if you purchase your notes at a price other than the adjusted issue price determined for tax purposes.

Any income you recognize upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes will be ordinary interest income. Any loss you recognize at such time will be ordinary loss to the extent of interest you included as income in the current or previous taxable years in respect of your notes, and thereafter, capital loss. If you are a non-corporate holder, you would generally be able to use an ordinary loss to offset your income only in the taxable year in which you recognize the ordinary loss and would generally not be able to carry such ordinary loss forward or back to offset income in other taxable years.

Alternative Treatments. It is possible that the IRS could successfully assert that the notes should be treated as variable rate debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the notes are so treated, you will be subject to tax on interest payments, if any, as ordinary income at the time you receive or accrue such payments, depending on your method of accounting for tax purposes and any gain or loss you recognize upon the sale or maturity of your notes will be capital gain or loss. Please see the discussion under “United States Taxation — Taxation of Debt Securities — United States Holders — Variable Rate Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus for a detailed description of the tax consequences of owning a variable rate debt instrument.

United States Alien

If you are a United States alien holder, “United States Taxation — Taxation of Debt Holders” in the accompanying prospectus for consequences relevant to you. You are a United States alien holder if you are the beneficial owner of the notes and are, for tax purposes:

- a nonresident alien individual;
- a foreign corporation; or
- an estate or trust that in either case is subject to federal income tax on a net income basis in the United States on the notes.

Backup Withholding and Reporting

Please see the discussion under “United States Taxation — Taxation of Debt Securities — Backup Withholding and Reporting” in the accompanying prospectus for a description of the backup withholding and information reporting rules to

[Table of Contents](#)**EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT**

This section is only relevant to you if you are an insurance company or the fiduciary of a pension plan or an employee benefit plan (including a governmental plan, an IRA or a Keogh Plan) proposing to invest in the notes.

The U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) and the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), prohibit certain transactions (“prohibited transactions”) involving the assets of an employee benefit plan that is subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (including individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans and other plans described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code) (a “Plan”) and certain persons who are “parties in interest” (within the meaning of ERISA) or “disqualified persons” (within the meaning of the Code) with respect to the Plan; governmental plans may be subject to similar prohibitions unless an exemption applies to the transaction. The assets of a Plan may include assets held in the general account of an insurance company that are deemed “plan assets” under ERISA or assets of certain investment vehicles in which the Plan invests. Each of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and certain of its affiliates may be considered a “party in interest” or a “disqualified person” with respect to many Plans, and, accordingly, prohibited transactions may arise if the notes are acquired by or on behalf of a Plan unless those notes are acquired and held pursuant to an available exemption. In general, available exemptions are: transactions effected on behalf of that Plan by a “qualified professional asset manager” (prohibited transaction exemption 84-14) or an “in-house asset manager” (prohibited transaction exemption 96-23), transactions involving insurance company general accounts (prohibited transaction exemption 95-60), transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts (prohibited

transaction exemption 90-1), transactions involving insurance company funds (prohibited transaction exemption 91-3), transactions involving insurance providers under Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA, and transactions involving the Code where the Plan receives no less and no more than “adequate consideration” (within the meaning of Section 4975(f)(10) of the Code). The person or persons acting as a fiduciary of a Plan or a governmental plan shall be deemed to have acted in connection with the plan, by purchasing and holding the notes, or in connection with the notes thereto, to represent that (a) the plan will receive no less and no more than “adequate consideration” (within the meaning of Section 4975(f)(10) of the Code) in connection with the purchase and holding of the notes, (b) none of the purchases or sales of the notes or the exercise of any rights related to the notes is a nonexempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code, (c) neither The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. nor any of its affiliates is a “fiduciary” (within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA) of a governmental plan, under any similar application of ERISA, with respect to the purchaser or holder in connection with the acquisition, disposition or holding of the notes, (d) neither The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. nor any of its affiliates is a “fiduciary” (within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA) of a governmental plan, under any similar application of ERISA, with respect to the purchaser or holder in connection with the acquisition, disposition or holding of the notes, and no advice provided by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. or any of its affiliates has formed the basis for an investment decision by or on behalf of such a Plan or governmental plan with the notes and the transactions contemplated

If you are an insurance company or the fiduciary of a pension plan or an employee benefit plan (including a governmental plan), and propose to invest in the notes, you should consult your legal counsel.

[Table of Contents](#)**SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION**

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. has agreed to sell to Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Goldman, Sachs & Co. has agreed to purchase from The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., the aggregate face amount of the offered notes specified on the front cover of this prospectus supplement. Goldman, Sachs & Co. proposes initially to offer the notes to the public at the original issue price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement, and to certain securities dealers at such price less a concession not in excess of 3.076% of the face amount.

In the future, Goldman, Sachs & Co. or other affiliates of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. may repurchase and resell the offered notes in market-making transactions, with resales being made at prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of resale or at negotiated prices. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. estimates that its share of the total offering expenses, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$15,000. For more information about the plan of distribution and possible market-making activities, see "Plan of Distribution" in the accompanying prospectus.

We will deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on October 30, 2012, which is the third scheduled business day following the date of this prospectus supplement and of the pricing of the notes.

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State") with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "Relevant Implementation Date") an offer of the offered notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus supplement in relation thereto may not be made to the public in that Relevant Member State except that, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, an offer of such offered notes may be made to the public in that Relevant Member State:

(a) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;

(b) at any time to fewer than 100 or, if the Issuer has not yet implemented the relevant provision of the 2003/71/EC Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior approval of the Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for the offer;

(c) at any time in any other circumstance permitted under the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of offered notes in any Relevant Member State shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive, or supplement the prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression "offer to the public" in relation to any notes in any Relevant Member State means any communication in any form and by any means whatsoever, including oral or written, in connection with the offer of the notes to the public, or the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered, which is directed at or intended to induce any natural or legal person to decide to purchase or subscribe the notes, and which is made in a Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State, the expression "Relevant Member State" means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto) as implemented in that Member State, and includes any relevant implementing measure in that Member State and the expression "2010 PD" means Directive 2010/73/EU.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. has represented and warrants that:

(a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated, or will only communicate or cause to be communicated, an offer of the offered notes in any Relevant Member State to or for any natural or legal person who may be regarded as having received the offer in connection with the issue or the resale of the offered notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA) applies; and

(b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable requirements of the FSMA with respect to the offer of the offered notes in any Relevant Member State.

Table of Contents

to anything done by it in relation to the notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the notes may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), if such advertisement, invitation or document is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to the offered notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside of Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong, the "SFO") and any rules made thereunder.

The offered notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the "FIEL") and Goldman, Sachs & Co. has agreed that it will not offer or sell any offered notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEL and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan. As used in this paragraph, resident of Japan means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan.

This prospectus supplement has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus supplement and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the offered notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person (pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in

Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to the conditions of, any other applicable provisions of the SFA.

Where the offered notes are subscribed for by a relevant person which is: (a) an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) of which is to hold investments and the entire beneficial interest in the offered notes is held by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an accredited investor; or (c) a corporation or other entity organized under the laws of a jurisdiction outside of Hong Kong, which is an accredited investor, shares, debentures and other securities of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights in the offered notes (as described) in that trust shall not be transferred to any person other than the corporation or that trust has acquired the offered notes under Section 275 of the SFA except: (1) to a corporation, under Section 274 of the SFA; (2) in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person other than the corporation, made on terms that such shares, debentures or other securities of that corporation or such rights in the offered notes (as described) acquired at a consideration of not less than the fair market value (in foreign currency) for each transaction, whether in cash or by exchange of securities or other securities of the corporation, in accordance with the conditions of the SFA; (3) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer; or (4) where the transfer is by operation of law under Section 276(7) of the SFA.

[Table of Contents](#)

VALIDITY OF THE NOTES

In the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, as counsel to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., when the notes offered by this prospectus supplement have been executed and issued by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the indenture, and delivered against payment as contemplated herein, such notes will be valid and binding obligations of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith), provided that such counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect of fraudulent conveyance,

fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law as expressed above. This opinion is given as of the date hereof. In addition, this opinion is subject to the Federal laws of the United States, the laws of the State of New York and the General Corporation Law of the State of New York. This opinion is also subject to the genuineness of signatures and certain facts stated in a letter of such counsel dated September 19, 2011, Exhibit 5.5 to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Form S-3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 19, 2011.

[Table of Contents](#)

We have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is an offer to sell only the notes offered hereby, but only under the circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is current only as of the respective dates of such documents.

\$27,000,0

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Prospectus Supplement

	Page
Summary Information	S-2
Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes	S-4
Specific Terms of Your Notes	S-10
Use of Proceeds	S-14
Hedging	S-14
Historical CMS Spreads and Hypothetical Examples	S-15
Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences	S-20
Employee Retirement Income Security Act	S-24
Supplemental Plan of Distribution	S-25
Validity of the Notes	S-27

Prospectus Supplement dated September 19, 2011

Use of Proceeds	S-2
Description of Notes We May Offer	S-3
United States Taxation	S-25
Employee Retirement Income Security Act	S-26
Supplemental Plan of Distribution	S-27
Validity of the Notes	S-28

Prospectus dated September 19, 2011

Available Information	2
Prospectus Summary	4
Use of Proceeds	8
Description of Debt Securities We May Offer	9
Description of Warrants We May Offer	33
Description of Purchase Contracts We May Offer	48
Description of Units We May Offer	53
Description of Preferred Stock We May Offer	58
The Issuer Trusts	65
Description of Capital Securities and Related Instruments	67
Description of Capital Stock of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	88
Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance	92
Considerations Relating to Floating Rate Debt Securities	97
Considerations Relating to Securities Issued in Bearer Form	98
Considerations Relating to Indexed Securities	102
Considerations Relating to Securities Denominated or Payable in or Linked to a Non-U.S. Dollar Currency	105

**The Goldman
Group, I**

**Callable Quarterly CMS
Medium Term I
Series D, due**

Considerations Relating to Capital Securities	108
United States Taxation	112
Plan of Distribution	135
Conflicts of Interest	137
Employee Retirement Income Security Act	138
Validity of the Securities	139
Experts	139
Review of Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements by Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	139
Cautionary Statement Pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995	140



Goldman, Sachs