



The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

\$9,058,020

Trigger Phoenix Autocallable Optimization Securities due 2024

The notes do not pay a fixed coupon and may pay no coupon on a payment date. The amount that you will be paid on your notes is based on the performances of the S&P 500® Index and the EURO STOXX 50® Index. The notes will mature on the stated maturity date (August 21, 2024) unless they are automatically called on any determination date commencing in August 2015. Your notes will be called if the closing levels of both indices on any determination date commencing in August 2015 are *greater than or equal to* their respective initial levels, resulting in a payment on the applicable payment date (the second business day after the determination date except in the case of the final determination date, when the payment date will be the stated maturity date) equal to the face amount of your notes *plus* the coupon (described below) then due. The notes cannot be called if the closing level of either index is less than its respective initial level on a determination date.

On each determination date (the dates in February, May, August and November specified on page S-4 of this prospectus supplement), unless previously called, if the closing levels of both indices are *greater than or equal to* 70.00% of their respective initial levels, you will receive on the applicable payment date a coupon of \$0.17125 for each \$10 face amount of your notes. **If the closing level of either index on any determination date is less than 70.00% of its initial level, you will not receive a coupon payment on the applicable payment date.**

If your notes are outstanding at maturity, the amount that you will be paid on your notes at maturity, in addition to the final coupon, if any, is based on the performance of the lesser performing index (the index with the lowest index return). The index return for each index is the percentage increase or decrease in the closing level of the index on the final determination date from its initial level.

At maturity, for each \$10 face amount of your notes outstanding, you will receive an amount in cash equal to:

- if the index return of both indices is *greater than or equal to* -30.00% (the final level of both indices is *greater than or equal to* 70.00% of their respective initial levels), \$10 *plus* the final coupon;
- if the index return of both indices is *greater than or equal to* -50.00% (the final level of both indices is *greater than or equal to* 50.00% of their respective initial levels), but the index return of either index is *less than* -30.00%, \$10. **You will not receive a final coupon**; or
- if the index return of either index is *less than* -50.00% (the final level of either index is *less than* 50.00% of its initial level), the sum of (i) \$10 *plus* (ii) the product of (a) the lesser performing index return *times* (b) \$10. **You will receive less than 50.00% of the face amount of your notes and you will not receive a final coupon.**

The maximum return on your notes is 1.7125% quarterly (or 6.85% per annum), regardless of how much either index appreciates.

Your investment in the notes involves certain risks, including, among other things, our credit risk. See page S-9. In addition, any sale prior to maturity could result in a loss even if the levels of both indices at the time of such sale are greater than or equal to 50.00% of their respective initial levels.

You should read the additional disclosure herein so that you may better understand 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 reference to pricing models used by Goldman, Sachs & Co. (GS&Co.) and taking into account our credit spreads) was equal to approximately \$9.38 per \$10 face amount, which is less than the original issue price. The value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted; however, the price (not including GS&Co.'s customary bid and ask spreads) at which GS&Co. would initially buy or sell notes (if it makes a market, which it is not obligated to do) and the value that GS&Co. will initially use for account statements and otherwise equals approximately \$9.95 per \$10 face

<http://www.secdatabase.com>
amount will be paid in full at the value of your notes as determined by reference to these models. The amount of the excess will decline on a straight line basis over the period from the trade date through August 15, 2015.

Original issue date: August 20, 2014

Original issue price: 100.00% of the face amount

Underwriting discount:
3.95% of the face amount

Net proceeds to the issuer:
96.05% of the face amount

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any 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 No. 3070 dated August 15, 2014.

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The issue price, underwriting discount and net proceeds listed above relate to the notes we sell initially. We may decide to sell additional notes after the date of this prospectus supplement, at issue prices and with underwriting discounts and net proceeds that differ from the amounts set forth above. 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 in the initial sale of the notes. In addition, GS&Co. or any other affiliate of Goldman Sachs may use this prospectus in a market-making transaction in a note after its initial sale. ***Unless Goldman Sachs or its agent informs the purchaser otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this prospectus is being used in a market-making transaction.***

About Your Prospectus

The notes are part of the Medium-Term Notes, Series D program of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. This prospectus includes this prospectus supplement and the accompanying documents listed below. This prospectus supplement constitutes a supplement to the documents listed below and should be read in conjunction with such documents:

- [Prospectus supplement dated September 19, 2011](#)
- [Prospectus dated September 19, 2011](#)

The information in this prospectus supplement supersedes any conflicting information in the documents listed above. In addition, some of the terms or features described in the listed documents may not apply to your notes.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

We refer to the notes we are offering by this prospectus supplement as the "offered notes" or the "notes". Each of the offered notes, including your notes, has the terms described below and under "Specific Terms of Your Notes" on page S-20. Please note that in this prospectus supplement, references to "The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.", "we", "our" and "us" mean only The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and do not include its consolidated subsidiaries. Also, references to the "accompanying prospectus" mean the accompanying prospectus, dated September 19, 2011, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement, dated September 19, 2011, in each case relating to the Medium-Term Notes, Series D of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. References to the "indenture" in this prospectus supplement mean the senior debt indenture, dated July 16, 2008, between The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.

Key Terms

Issuer: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Indices: the S&P 500® Index (Bloomberg symbol, “SPX Index”), as published by Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“Standard & Poor’s”); the EURO STOXX 50® Index (Bloomberg symbol, “SX5E Index”) as published by STOXX Limited, see “The Indices” on page S-29

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

Face amount: each note will have a face amount equal to \$10; \$9,058,020 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

Denominations: \$10 and integral multiples of \$10 in excess thereof

Minimum purchase amount: In connection with the initial offering of the notes, the minimum principal amount of notes that may be purchased by any investor is \$1,000

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 3.50% of the face amount. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” on page S-45

Purchase at amount other than face amount: the amount we will pay you for your notes on a call payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be, will not be adjusted based on the issue price you pay for your notes, so if you acquire notes at a premium (or discount) to face amount and hold them to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, it could affect your investment in a number of ways. The return on your investment in such notes will be lower (or higher) than it would have been had you purchased the notes at face amount. See “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes — If You Purchase Your Notes at a Premium to Face Amount, the Return on Your Investment Will Be Lower Than the Return on Notes Purchased at Face Amount and the Impact of Certain Key Terms of the Notes Will Be Negatively Affected” on page S-12 of this prospectus supplement

Supplemental discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences: you will be obligated pursuant to the terms of the notes — in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary — to characterize each note for all tax purposes as an income-bearing pre-paid derivative contract in respect of the indices, as described under “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences” herein. Pursuant to this approach, it is the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP that it is likely that any coupon payment will be taxed as ordinary income in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If you are a United States

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alien holder of the notes, we intend to withhold on coupon payments made to you at a 30% rate or at a lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty. In addition, upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes, it would be reasonable for you to recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of cash you receive at such time (excluding amounts attributable to any coupon payment) and your tax basis in your notes.

Cash settlement amount (on any call payment date): if your notes are automatically called on a call observation date because the closing levels of both indices are greater than or equal to their respective initial index levels, for each \$10 face amount of your notes, on the related call payment date, we will pay you an amount in cash equal to the *sum* of (i) \$10 *plus* (ii) the coupon then due

Cash settlement amount (on the stated maturity date): if your notes are not automatically called, for each \$10 face amount of your notes, we will pay you on the stated maturity date an amount in cash equal to:

- if the index return of both indices is *greater than* or equal to -30.00% (the final index level of both indices is *greater than* or *equal to* their respective coupon barriers), \$10 *plus* the final coupon;
- if the index return of both indices is *greater than* or equal to -50.00% (the final index level of both indices is *greater than* or *equal to* their respective trigger levels), but the index return of either index is *less than* -30.00%, \$10; or

- if the index return of either index is *less than* -50.00% (the final index level of either index is *less than* its respective trigger level), the *sum* of (i) \$10 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) the lesser performing index return *times* (b) \$10.

Trigger level: 977.53 with respect to the S&P 500® Index and 1,516.76 with respect to the EURO STOXX 50® Index

Automatic call feature: if, as measured on any call observation date, the closing levels of both indices are *greater than* or *equal to* their respective initial index levels, your notes will be automatically called; if your notes are automatically called on any call observation date, on the corresponding call payment date, in addition to the coupon then due, you will receive an amount in cash equal to \$10 for each \$10 face amount of your notes, and no further payments will be made since your notes will no longer be outstanding. If the closing level of either index is below its initial index level on a call observation date, the notes cannot be called.

Lesser performing index return: the index return of the lesser performing index

Lesser performing index: the index with the lowest index return

Coupon: subject to the automatic call feature, on each coupon payment date, for each \$10 face amount of your notes, we will pay you an amount in cash equal to:

- if the closing levels of both indices on the related coupon determination date are *greater than* or *equal to* the coupon barrier, \$0.17125 (i.e., equal to a return of 6.85% per annum); or
- if the closing level of either index on the related coupon determination date is *less than* the coupon barrier, \$0.00

No coupon payment or return of principal is guaranteed. As discussed above, we will not pay a coupon with respect to any coupon determination date on which the closing level of either index is less than its respective coupon barrier. Also, although both the coupon determination dates and coupon payment dates occur quarterly, there may not be an equal number of days between coupon determination dates or between coupon payment dates, respectively. However, the way in which the coupon is determined will not vary based on the actual number of days between coupon determination dates or between coupon payment dates.

Coupon barrier: 1,368.55 with respect to the S&P 500® Index and 2,123.47 with respect to the EURO STOXX 50® Index

Initial index level: 1,955.06 with respect to the S&P 500® Index and 3,033.52 with respect to the EURO STOXX 50® Index

Final index level: with respect to each index, the closing level of such index on the determination date, except in the limited circumstances described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Consequences of a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day” on page S-23

Closing level: with respect to each index, the closing level of such index on any trading day, as further described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Special Calculation Provisions — Closing Level” on page S-26

Index return: with respect to each index on the determination date, the *quotient* of (i) the final index level *minus* the initial index level *divided by* (ii) the initial index level, expressed as a positive or negative percentage

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-25

Trading day: as described on page S-25

Trade date: August 15, 2014

Original issue date (settlement date): August 20, 2014

Determination date: August 15, 2024, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Payment of Principal on Stated Maturity Date — Determination Date” on page S-22

Stated maturity date: August 21, 2024, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Payment of Principal on Stated Maturity Date — Stated Maturity Date” on page S-22

Call observation date: each coupon determination date specified in the table below commencing August 17, 2015, to the extent the notes are then outstanding, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Call Observation Dates” on page S-23. Although the call observation dates occur quarterly after August 17, 2015, there may not be an equal number of days between call observation dates.

Call payment dates: the second business day after each call observation date (except that the final call payment date will be the stated maturity date), subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Call Payment Dates” on page S-23

Coupon determination dates: the dates specified as such in the table under “Coupon payment dates” below, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Coupon Determination Dates” on page S-22. Although the coupon determination dates occur quarterly, there may not be an equal number of days between coupon determination dates.

Coupon payment dates: the second business day after each coupon determination date (except that the final coupon payment date will be the stated maturity date), which coupon payment dates are the dates specified in the table below, subject to adjustment as described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Coupon and Coupon Payment Dates” on page S-22. Although the coupon payment dates occur quarterly, there may not be an equal number of days between coupon payment dates.

Coupon Determination Dates	Coupon Payment Dates
November 17, 2014	November 19, 2014
February 17, 2015	February 19, 2015
May 15, 2015	May 19, 2015
August 17, 2015	August 19, 2015
November 16, 2015	November 18, 2015
February 16, 2016	February 18, 2016
May 16, 2016	May 18, 2016
August 15, 2016	August 17, 2016
November 15, 2016	November 17, 2016
February 15, 2017	February 17, 2017
May 15, 2017	May 17, 2017
August 15, 2017	August 17, 2017
November 15, 2017	November 17, 2017
February 15, 2018	February 20, 2018
May 15, 2018	May 17, 2018
August 15, 2018	August 17, 2018
November 15, 2018	November 19, 2018
February 15, 2019	February 20, 2019
May 15, 2019	May 17, 2019
August 15, 2019	August 19, 2019
November 15, 2019	November 19, 2019
February 18, 2020	February 20, 2020
May 15, 2020	May 19, 2020
August 17, 2020	August 19, 2020
November 16, 2020	November 18, 2020
February 16, 2021	February 18, 2021
May 17, 2021	May 19, 2021
August 16, 2021	August 18, 2021
November 15, 2021	November 17, 2021
February 15, 2022	February 17, 2022
May 16, 2022	May 18, 2022
August 15, 2022	August 17, 2022

November 15, 2022	November 17, 2022
February 15, 2023	February 17, 2023
May 15, 2023	May 17, 2023
August 15, 2023	August 17, 2023
November 15, 2023	November 17, 2023
February 15, 2024	February 20, 2024
May 15, 2024	May 17, 2024
August 15, 2024	August 21, 2024

Regular record dates: the scheduled business day immediately preceding the day on which payment is made (as such payment date may be adjusted)

Calculation agent: Goldman, Sachs & Co.

CUSIP no.: 38148F117

ISIN no.: US38148F1176

FDIC: 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

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HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES

The following tables 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 (i) the impact that various hypothetical closing levels of the indices on a coupon determination date could have on the coupon payable on the related coupon payment date and (ii) the impact that the various hypothetical closing levels of the lesser performing index on the determination date could have on the cash settlement amount at maturity assuming all other variables remain constant.

The examples below are based on a range of index levels of the lesser performing index that are entirely hypothetical; no one can predict what the index level of either index will be on any day throughout the life of your notes, what the closing level of either index will be on any coupon determination date or call observation date, as the case may be, and what the final index level of the lesser performing index will be on the determination date. The indices have been highly volatile in the past — meaning that the index levels have changed substantially in relatively short periods — and their performance cannot be predicted for any future period.

The information in the following examples reflects the hypothetical rates of return on the offered notes assuming that they are purchased on the original issue date at the face amount and held to a call payment date or the stated maturity date. If you sell your notes in a secondary market prior to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be, 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 tables below such as interest rates, the volatility of the indices 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 Specific to Your Notes — 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-9 of this prospectus supplement. The information in the tables also reflect the key terms and assumptions in the box below.

Key Terms and Assumptions

Face amount

\$10

Initial index level of the S&P 500® Index

1,955.06

®

Initial index level of the EURO STOXX 50 Index	3,033.52
Trigger level	977.53 with respect to the S&P 500® Index and 1,516.76 with respect to the EURO STOXX 50® Index
Coupon barrier	1,368.55 with respect to the S&P 500® Index and 2,123.47 with respect to the EURO STOXX 50® Index
Coupon	\$0.17125 (6.85% per annum)
Neither a market disruption event nor a non-trading day occurs on any originally scheduled call observation date or the originally scheduled determination date	
No change in or affecting any of the index stocks or the method by which the applicable index sponsor calculates either index	
Notes purchased on original issue date at the face amount and held to the stated maturity date	

For these reasons, the actual performance of the indices over the life of your notes, the actual index levels on any call observation date or coupon determination date, as well as the coupon payable, if any, on each coupon payment date, may bear little relation to the hypothetical examples shown below or to the historical index levels shown elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. For information about the index levels during recent periods, see “The Indices — Historical Closing Levels of the Indices” on page S-37. Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available information to determine the index levels between the date of this prospectus supplement and the date of your purchase of the notes.

Also, the hypothetical examples shown below do not take into account the effects of applicable taxes. Because of the U.S. tax treatment applicable to your notes, tax liabilities could affect the after-tax rate of return on your notes to a comparatively greater extent than the after-tax return on the index stocks.

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Hypothetical Coupon Payments

With respect to each \$10 face amount of notes, the examples below show hypothetical coupons, if any, that we would pay on a coupon payment date if the closing levels of the indices on the applicable coupon determination date were the hypothetical closing levels shown.

Scenario 1

Hypothetical Coupon Determination Date	Hypothetical Closing Level of the S&P 500® Index	Hypothetical Closing Level of the EURO STOXX 50® Index	Hypothetical Coupon Paid on Related Coupon Payment Date
First	2,000	2,100	\$0.000
Second	1,700	2,050	\$0.000
Third	1,800	2,300	\$0.17125
Fourth	1,750	2,075	\$0.000
Fifth	2,000	2,100	\$0.000
Sixth	1,700	2,000	\$0.000
Seventh	1,600	2,300	\$0.17125
Eighth	1,300	2,100	\$0.000
Ninth	1,400	2,250	\$0.17125
Tenth	1,300	3,200	\$0.000
Eleventh	1,200	2,000	\$0.000
Twelfth – Fortieth	1,400	2,100	\$0.000

	Total Hypothetical Coupons Paid	\$0.51375
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In Scenario 1, the hypothetical closing level of each index increases and decreases by varying amounts, compared to its respective initial index level, on the hypothetical coupon determination dates. Because the hypothetical closing levels of both indices on the third, seventh and ninth hypothetical coupon determination dates are *greater than* or *equal to* their respective coupon barriers, coupons are paid on the three related coupon payment dates and the total of the hypothetical coupons paid in Scenario 1 is \$0.51375. Because the hypothetical closing level of at least one of the indices on the twelfth through the fortieth hypothetical coupon determination dates is *less than* its respective coupon barrier, no coupons are paid on the final 29 coupon payment dates, including at maturity.

Scenario 2

Hypothetical Coupon Determination Date	Hypothetical Closing Level of the S&P 500® Index	Hypothetical Closing Level of the EURO STOXX 50® Index	Hypothetical Coupon Paid on Related Coupon Payment Date
First	1,200	3,050	\$0.000
Second	1,100	3,000	\$0.000
Third	1,150	3,200	\$0.000
Fourth	1,200	2,995	\$0.000
Fifth	1,100	2,990	\$0.000
Sixth	1,150	3,100	\$0.000
Seventh	1,200	3,150	\$0.000
Eighth	1,100	3,075	\$0.000
Ninth	1,150	3,150	\$0.000
Tenth	1,200	3,095	\$0.000
Eleventh	1,100	3,000	\$0.000
Twelfth – Fortieth	1,150	3,050	\$0.000
		Total Hypothetical Coupons Paid	\$0.000

In Scenario 2, the hypothetical closing level of the S&P 500® Index decreases by varying amounts, compared to its initial index level, on the hypothetical coupon determination dates and the hypothetical closing level of the EURO STOXX 50® Index increases and decreases by varying amounts, compared to its initial index level, on the hypothetical coupon determination dates. Because in each case the hypothetical closing level of the S&P 500® Index is *less than* its coupon barrier, you will not receive a coupon payment on any hypothetical coupon payment date, even though the level of EURO STOXX 50® Index is above its coupon barrier on each hypothetical coupon determination date. Therefore, the total of the hypothetical coupons paid in Scenario 2 is \$0.00. The overall return on your notes will be zero or less.

Scenario 3

Hypothetical Coupon Determination Date	Hypothetical Closing Level of the S&P 500® Index	Hypothetical Closing Level of the EURO STOXX 50® Index	Hypothetical Coupon Paid on Related Coupon Payment Date
First	1,200	3,000	\$0.00
Second	1,100	3,000	\$0.00
Third	1,150	3,000	\$0.00
Fourth	2,000	3,200	\$0.17125
		Total Hypothetical Coupons Paid	\$0.17125

In Scenario 3, the hypothetical closing level of each index increases and decreases by varying amounts, compared to its respective initial index level, on the hypothetical coupon determination dates. Because the hypothetical closing levels of both indices are *greater than* or *equal to* their respective initial index levels on the fourth hypothetical coupon determination date (which is also the first hypothetical call observation date), your notes will be automatically called. Therefore, on the corresponding hypothetical call payment date, in addition to the coupon of \$0.17125, you will receive an amount in cash equal to \$10 for each \$10 face amount of your notes.

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Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity

If the notes are **not** called on any call observation date (i.e., on each call observation date the closing level of either index is less than its respective initial index level) the cash settlement amount we would deliver for each \$10 face amount of your notes on the maturity date will depend on the performance of the lesser performing index on the determination date, as shown in the table below. The table below assumes that **the notes have not been automatically called on a call observation date** and reflects hypothetical cash settlement amounts that you could receive on the stated maturity date.

The levels in the left column of the table below represent hypothetical final index levels of the lesser performing index and are expressed as percentages of the initial index level of the lesser performing index. The amounts in the right column represent the hypothetical cash settlement amounts, based on the corresponding hypothetical final index level of the lesser performing index (expressed as a percentage of the initial index level of the lesser performing index), and are expressed as percentages of the face amount of a note (rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of a percent). Thus, a hypothetical cash settlement amount of 100.000% means that the value of the cash payment that we would deliver for each \$10 of the outstanding face amount of the offered notes on the stated maturity date would equal 100.000% of the face amount of a note, based on the corresponding hypothetical final index level of the lesser performing index (expressed as a percentage of the initial index level of the lesser performing index) and the assumptions noted above.

The Notes Have **Not** Been Called

Hypothetical Final Index Level of the Lesser Performing Index (as Percentage of Initial Index Level)	Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity if the Notes Have Not Been Called on a Call Observation Date (as Percentage of Face Amount)
99.999%	100.000%*
80.000%	100.000%*
70.000%	100.000%*
65.000%	100.000%
50.000%	100.000%
49.999%	49.999%
35.000%	35.000%
25.000%	25.000%
10.000%	10.000%
0.000%	0.000%

*Does not include the final coupon

If, for example, the notes have **not** been called on a call observation date and the final index level of the lesser performing index were determined to be 25.000% of its initial index level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be 25.000% of the face amount of your notes, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you purchased your notes on the original issue date at the face amount and held them to the stated maturity date, you would lose 75.000% of your investment excluding any coupons you may have received over the term of the notes (if you purchased your notes at a premium to face amount you would lose a correspondingly higher percentage of your investment). In addition, if the final index level of the lesser performing index were determined to be 65.000% of its initial index level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be 100.000% of the face amount of your notes, as shown in the table above. Because the final index level of the lesser performing index is greater than or equal to its trigger level, if you held your notes to the stated maturity date, you would receive \$10 for each \$10 face amount of your notes.

The cash settlement amounts shown above are entirely hypothetical; they are based on market prices for the index stocks that may not be achieved on the determination date and on assumptions that may prove to be erroneous. The actual market value of your notes on the stated maturity date or at any other time, including any time you may wish to sell your notes, may bear little relation to the hypothetical cash settlement amounts shown above, and these amounts should not be viewed as an indication of the financial return on an investment in the offered notes. The hypothetical cash settlement amounts on notes held to the stated maturity date in the examples above assume you purchased your notes at their face amount and have not been adjusted to reflect the actual issue

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price you pay for your notes. The return on your investment (whether positive or negative) in your notes will be affected by the amount you pay for your notes. If you purchase your notes for a price other than the face amount, the return on your investment will differ from, and may be significantly lower than, the hypothetical returns suggested by the above examples. Please read “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes — The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” on page S-11.

Payments on the notes are economically equivalent to the amounts that would be paid on a combination of other instruments. For example, payments on the notes are economically equivalent to a combination of an interest-bearing bond bought by the holder and one or more options entered into between the holder and us (with one or more implicit option premiums paid over time). The discussion in this paragraph does not modify or affect the terms of the notes or the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the notes, as described elsewhere in this prospectus supplement.

We cannot predict the actual closing levels of the indices on any day, the final index level of the indices or what the market value of your notes will be on any particular trading day, nor can we predict the relationship between the closing levels of the indices and the market value of your notes at any time prior to the stated maturity date. The actual coupon payment, if any, that a holder of the notes will receive on each coupon payment date, the actual amount that you will receive at maturity, if any, and the rate of return on the offered notes will depend on whether or not the notes are called and the actual closing levels of the indices and the actual final index levels determined by the calculation agent as described above. Moreover, the assumptions on which the hypothetical examples are based may turn out to be inaccurate. Consequently, the coupon to be paid in respect of your notes, if any, and the cash amount to be paid in respect of your notes on the stated maturity date, if any, may be very different from the information reflected in the table and examples above.

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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 “Considerations Relating to Indexed Securities” in the accompanying prospectus dated September 19, 2011. You should carefully review these risks as well as the terms of the notes described herein and in the accompanying prospectus, dated September 19, 2011, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement, dated September 19, 2011, of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Your notes are a riskier investment than ordinary debt securities. Also, your notes are not equivalent to investing directly in the index stocks, i.e., the stocks comprising the indices to which your notes are linked. You should carefully consider whether the offered notes 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. The price at which Goldman, Sachs & Co. would initially buy or sell your notes (if Goldman, Sachs & Co. makes a market, which it is not obligated to do), and the value that Goldman, Sachs & Co. will initially use for account statements and otherwise, also exceeds the estimated value of your notes as determined by reference to these models. As agreed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and the distribution participants, the amount of the excess will decline on a straight line basis over the period from the date hereof through the applicable date set forth on the cover. Thereafter, 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. The

price at which Goldman, Sachs & Co. will buy or sell your notes at any time also will reflect its then current 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 Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” below.

The difference between the estimated value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date and the original issue price is a result of certain factors, including principally the underwriting discount and commissions, the expenses incurred in creating, documenting and marketing the notes, and an estimate of the difference between the amounts we pay to Goldman, Sachs & Co. and the amounts Goldman, Sachs & Co. pays to us in connection with your notes. We pay to Goldman, Sachs & Co. amounts based on what we would pay to holders of a non-structured note with a similar maturity. In return for such payment, Goldman, Sachs & Co. pays to us the amounts we owe under your notes.

In addition to the factors discussed above, the value and quoted price of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted. If Goldman, Sachs & Co. makes a market in the notes, the price quoted by Goldman, Sachs & Co. would reflect any changes in market conditions and other relevant factors, including any deterioration in our creditworthiness or perceived creditworthiness.

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These changes may adversely affect the value of your notes, including the price you may receive for your notes in any market making transaction. To the extent that Goldman, Sachs & Co. makes a market in the notes, the quoted price will reflect the estimated value determined by reference to Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s pricing models at that time, plus or minus its then current bid and ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes (and subject to the declining excess amount described above).

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. 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.

The Notes Are Subject to the Credit Risk of the Issuer

Although the coupons (if any) and return on the notes will be based on the performance of each index, 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.

You May Lose Your Entire Investment in the Notes

You can lose your entire investment in the notes. Assuming your notes are not automatically called, the cash settlement amount on your notes, if any, on the stated maturity date will be based on the performance of the lesser performing of the S&P 500® Index and the EURO STOXX 50® Index as measured from their initial index levels to the closing level of the lesser performing index on the determination date. If the final index level of the lesser performing index for your notes is *less than* the trigger level, you will have a loss for each \$10 of the face amount of your notes equal to the *product* of the lesser performing index return *times* \$10. Thus, you may lose your entire investment in the notes, which would include any premium to face amount you paid when you purchased the notes.

Also, the application of the trigger level applies only at maturity and the market price of your notes prior to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be, may be significantly lower than the purchase price you pay for your notes. Consequently, if you sell your notes before the stated maturity date, you may receive far less than the amount of your investment in the notes.

You May Not Receive a Coupon on Any Coupon Payment Date

You will be paid a coupon on a coupon payment date only if the closing levels of both indices on the applicable coupon determination date are *equal to or greater than* their respective coupon barrier. If the closing level of either index on the related coupon determination date is less than the coupon barrier, you will not receive a coupon payment on the applicable coupon payment date. If this occurs on every coupon determination date, whether due to changes in the levels of one or both indices, the overall return you earn on your notes will be zero or less and such return will be less than you would have earned by investing in a note that bears interest at the prevailing market rate.

Because the Notes Are Linked to the Performance of the Lesser Performing Index, You Have a Greater Risk of Receiving No Quarterly Coupons and Sustaining a Significant Loss on Your Investment Than If the Notes Were Linked to Just One Index

The risk that you will not receive any quarterly coupons, or that you will suffer a significant loss on your investment, is greater if you invest in the notes as opposed to substantially similar notes that are linked to the performance of just one index. With two indices, it is more likely that either index will close below its coupon barrier on any coupon determination date, or below its trigger level on the determination date, than if the notes were linked to only one index. Therefore, it is more likely that you will not receive any quarterly coupons and that you will suffer a significant loss on your investment. In addition, because each index must close above its initial index level on a call

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observation date in order for the notes to be called prior to maturity, the notes are less likely to be called on any call observation date than if the notes were linked to just one index.

Higher Coupon Payments Are Generally Associated With a Greater Risk of Loss

The coupon that you could receive on the notes (you may not receive any coupon on a coupon payment date) is higher than the coupon that we would generally pay on a fixed rate note issued by us with the same maturity. We are able to offer you notes with a higher coupon because, among other factors, the notes are linked to the performance of the lesser performing of two indices. As a result, you may not receive a coupon payment on any coupon payment date and your return on your notes may be zero. In general, the higher the potential coupon on a note is relative to the coupon that we would pay on a fixed rate note issued by us with the same maturity, the greater the risk that an index to which your notes are linked will close below its coupon barrier on the coupon determination dates (in which case you will not receive coupons) and its trigger level on the determination date (in which case you will lose some or all of your investment).

Your Notes Are Subject to Automatic Redemption

We will automatically call and redeem all, but not part, of your notes on a call payment date, if, as measured on any call observation date, the closing levels of both indices are greater than or equal to their respective initial index levels. Therefore, the term for your notes may be reduced to approximately one year after the original issue date and you will not receive any further payments on the notes since your notes will no longer be outstanding. You may not be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable return for a similar level of risk in the event the notes are called prior to maturity.

The Coupon Does Not Reflect the Actual Performance of the Indices from the Trade Date to Any Coupon Determination Date or from Coupon Determination Date to Coupon Determination Date

On any coupon payment date, you will receive a coupon only if the level of each index is equal to or above its coupon barrier. The coupon for each quarterly coupon payment date is different from, and may be less than, a coupon that is based on the performance of either index between the trade date and any coupon determination date or between two coupon determination dates. You will not participate in any appreciation of either index. Accordingly, the coupons, if any, on the notes may be less than the return you could earn on another instrument linked to either index that pays coupons based on the performance of such index

from the trade date to any coupon determination date or from coupon determination date to coupon determination date. In addition, although both the coupon determination dates and coupon payment dates occur quarterly, there may not be an equal number of days between coupon determination dates or between coupon payment dates, respectively. However, the way in which the coupon is determined will not vary based on the actual number of days between coupon determination dates or between coupon payment dates.

The Cash Settlement Amount Will Be Based Solely on the Lesser Performing Index

If the notes are not automatically called, the cash settlement amount will be based on the lesser performing index without regard to the performance of the other index. As a result, you could lose all or some of your initial investment if the lesser performing index return is negative, even if there is an increase in the level of the other index. This could be the case even if the other index increased by an amount greater than the decrease in the lesser performing index.

You are Exposed to the Market Risk of Each Index

Your return on the notes is contingent upon the performance of each individual index. Therefore, you will be exposed equally to the risks related to each index. Poor performance by either of the indices over the term of the notes may negatively affect your return and will not be offset or mitigated by a positive performance by the other index. Accordingly, your investment is subject to the full market risk of each index.

The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors

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 them 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:

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- the levels of the indices;
- the volatility – i.e., the frequency and magnitude of changes – in the closing levels of the indices;
- the dividend rates of the index stocks;
- economic, financial, legislative, regulatory, political, military and other events that affect stock markets generally and the stocks underlying the indices, and which may affect the closing levels of the indices;
- the actual and expected positive or negative correlation between the indices, or the actual or expected absence of any such correlation;
- 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 or the amount you may receive upon an automatic call or, if the notes are not automatically called, the amount you may receive at maturity.

You cannot predict the future performance of the indices based on their historical performance. The actual performance of the indices over the life of the offered notes, the cash settlement amount paid on a call payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be, as well as the coupon payable, if any, on each coupon payment date, may bear little or no relation to the historical closing levels of the indices or to the hypothetical examples shown elsewhere in this prospectus supplement.

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.

If You Purchase Your Notes at a Premium to Face Amount, the Return on Your Investment Will Be Lower Than the Return on Notes Purchased at Face Amount and the Impact of Certain Key Terms of the Notes Will Be Negatively Affected

The cash settlement amount you will be paid for your notes on the stated maturity date, if any, or the amount you will be paid on a call payment date will not be adjusted based on the issue price you pay for the notes. If you purchase notes at a price that differs from the face amount of the notes, then the return on your investment in such notes held to a call payment date or the stated maturity date will differ from, and may be substantially less than, the return on notes purchased at face amount. If you purchase your notes at a premium to face amount and hold them to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, the return on your investment in the notes will be lower than it would have been had you purchased the notes at face amount or a discount to face amount.

If the Levels of the Indices Change, the Market Value of Your Notes May Not Change in the Same Manner

The price of your notes may move differently than the performance of the indices. Changes in the levels of the indices may not result in a comparable change in the market value of your notes. Even if the closing level of each index is greater than or equal to the coupon barrier but less than 100% of its initial index level during some portion of the life of the notes, the market value of your notes may not reflect this. We discuss some of the reasons for this disparity under “— The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” above.

Anticipated Hedging Activities by Goldman Sachs or Our Distributors May Negatively Impact Investors in the Notes and Cause Our Interests and Those of Our Clients and Counterparties to be Contrary to Those of Investors in the Notes

Goldman Sachs expects to hedge The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.’s obligations under the notes by purchasing futures and/or other instruments linked to the indices. Goldman Sachs also expects to adjust the hedge by,

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among other things, purchasing or selling any of the foregoing, and perhaps other instruments linked to the indices or the stocks underlying the indices, which we refer to as index stocks, at any time and from time to time, and to unwind the hedge by selling any of the foregoing on or before the determination date for your notes. Alternatively, Goldman Sachs may hedge all or part of our obligations under the notes with unaffiliated distributors of the notes which we expect will undertake similar market activity. Goldman Sachs may also enter into, adjust and unwind hedging transactions relating to other index-linked notes whose returns are linked to changes in the levels of the indices or the index stocks, as applicable.

In addition to entering into such transactions itself, or distributors entering into such transactions, Goldman Sachs may structure such transactions for its clients or counterparties, or otherwise advise or assist clients or counterparties in entering into such transactions. These activities may be undertaken to achieve a variety of objectives, including: permitting other purchasers of the notes or other securities to hedge their investment in whole or in part; facilitating transactions for other clients or counterparties that may have business objectives or investment strategies that are inconsistent with or contrary to those of investors in the notes; hedging the exposure of Goldman Sachs to the notes including any interest in the notes that it reacquires or retains as part of the offering process, through its market-making activities or otherwise; enabling Goldman Sachs to comply with its internal risk limits or otherwise manage firmwide, business unit or product risk; and/or enabling Goldman Sachs to take directional views as to relevant markets on behalf of itself or its clients or counterparties that are inconsistent with or contrary to the views and objectives of the investors in the notes.

Any of these hedging or other activities may adversely affect the levels of the indices — directly or indirectly by affecting the price of the index stocks — and therefore the market value of your notes and the amount we will pay on your notes, if any, at

maturity. In addition, you should expect that these transactions will cause Goldman Sachs or its clients, counterparties or distributors to have economic interests and incentives that do not align with, and that may be directly contrary to, those of an investor in the notes. Neither Goldman Sachs nor any distributor will have any obligation to take, refrain from taking or cease taking any action with respect to these transactions based on the potential effect on an investor in the notes, and may receive substantial returns on hedging or other activities while the value of your notes declines. In addition, if the distributor from which you purchase notes is to conduct hedging activities in connection with the notes, that distributor may otherwise profit in connection with such hedging activities and such profit, if any, will be in addition to the compensation that the distributor receives for the sale of the notes to you. You should be aware that the potential to earn fees in connection with hedging activities may create a further incentive for the distributor to sell the notes to you in addition to the compensation they would receive for the sale of the notes.

Goldman Sachs' Trading and Investment Activities for its Own Account or for its Clients, Could Negatively Impact Investors in the Notes

Goldman Sachs is a global investment banking, securities and investment management firm that provides a wide range of financial services to a substantial and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and high-net-worth individuals. As such, it acts as an investor, investment banker, research provider, investment manager, investment advisor, market maker, trader, prime broker and lender. In those and other capacities, Goldman Sachs purchases, sells or holds a broad array of investments, actively trades securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps, indices, baskets and other financial instruments and products for its own account or for the accounts of its customers, and will have other direct or indirect interests, in the global fixed income, currency, commodity, equity, bank loan and other markets. Any of Goldman Sachs' financial market activities may, individually or in the aggregate, have an adverse effect on the market for your notes, and you should expect that the interests of Goldman Sachs or its clients or counterparties will at times be adverse to those of investors in the notes.

Goldman Sachs regularly offers a wide array of securities, financial instruments and other products into the marketplace, including existing or new products that are similar to your notes, or similar or linked to the indices or index stocks. Investors in the notes should expect that

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Goldman Sachs will offer securities, financial instruments, and other products that will compete with the notes for liquidity, research coverage or otherwise.

Goldman Sachs' Market-Making Activities Could Negatively Impact Investors in the Notes

Goldman Sachs actively makes markets in and trades financial instruments for its own account and for the accounts of customers. These financial instruments include debt and equity securities, currencies, commodities, bank loans, indices, baskets and other products. Goldman Sachs' activities include, among other things, executing large block trades and taking long and short positions directly and indirectly, through derivative instruments or otherwise. The securities and instruments in which Goldman Sachs takes positions, or expects to take positions, include securities and instruments of an index or index stocks, securities and instruments similar to or linked to the foregoing or the currencies in which they are denominated. Market making is an activity where Goldman Sachs buys and sells on behalf of customers, or for its own account, to satisfy the expected demand of customers. By its nature, market making involves facilitating transactions among market participants that have differing views of securities and instruments. As a result, you should expect that Goldman Sachs will take positions that are inconsistent with, or adverse to, the investment objectives of investors in the notes.

If Goldman Sachs becomes a holder of any securities of the indices or index stocks in its capacity as a market-maker or otherwise, any actions that it takes in its capacity as securityholder, including voting or provision of consents, will not necessarily be aligned with, and may be inconsistent with, the interests of investors in the notes.

You Should Expect That Goldman Sachs Personnel Will Take Research Positions, or Otherwise Make Recommendations, Provide Investment Advice or Market Color or Encourage Trading Strategies That Might Negatively Impact Investors in the Notes

Goldman Sachs and its personnel, including its sales and trading, investment research and investment management personnel, regularly make investment recommendations, provide market color or trading ideas, or publish or express independent views in respect of a wide range of markets, issuers, securities and instruments. They regularly implement, or recommend to clients that

they implement, various investment strategies relating to these markets, issuers, securities and instruments. These strategies include, for example, buying or selling credit protection against a default or other event involving an issuer or financial instrument. Any of these recommendations and views may be negative with respect to the indices or index stocks or other securities or instruments similar to or linked to the foregoing or result in trading strategies that have a negative impact on the market for any such securities or instruments, particularly in illiquid markets. In addition, you should expect that personnel in the trading and investing businesses of Goldman Sachs will have or develop independent views of the indices or index stocks, the relevant industry or other market trends, which may not be aligned with the views and objectives of investors in the notes.

Goldman Sachs Regularly Provides Services to, or Otherwise Has Business Relationships with, a Broad Client Base, Which May Include the Sponsors of an Index or the Issuers of the Index Stocks or Other Entities That Are Involved in the Transaction

Goldman Sachs regularly provides financial advisory, investment advisory and transactional services to a substantial and diversified client base, and you should assume that Goldman Sachs will, at present or in the future, provide such services or otherwise engage in transactions with, among others, the sponsors of each index or the issuers of the index stocks, or transact in securities or instruments or with parties that are directly or indirectly related to the foregoing. These services could include making loans to or equity investments in those companies, providing financial advisory or other investment banking services, or issuing research reports. You should expect that Goldman Sachs, in providing such services, engaging in such transactions, or acting for its own account, may take actions that have direct or indirect effects on the indices or index stocks, as applicable, and that such actions could be adverse to the interests of investors in the notes. In addition, in connection with these activities, certain Goldman Sachs personnel may have access to confidential material non-public information about these parties that would not be disclosed to Goldman Sachs employees that were not working on such transactions as Goldman Sachs has established internal information barriers that are designed to

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preserve the confidentiality of non-public information. Therefore, any such confidential material non-public information would not be shared with Goldman Sachs employees involved in structuring, selling or making markets in the notes or with investors in the notes.

In this offering, as well as in all other circumstances in which Goldman Sachs receives any fees or other compensation in any form relating to services provided to or transactions with any other party, no accounting, offset or payment in respect of the notes will be required or made; Goldman Sachs will be entitled to retain all such fees and other amounts, and no fees or other compensation payable by any party or indirectly by holders of the notes will be reduced by reason of receipt by Goldman Sachs of any such other fees or other amounts.

The Offering of the Notes May Reduce an Existing Exposure of Goldman Sachs or Facilitate a Transaction or Position That Serves the Objectives of Goldman Sachs or Other Parties

A completed offering may reduce Goldman Sachs' existing exposure to the indices or index stocks, securities and instruments similar to or linked to the foregoing or the currencies in which they are denominated, including exposure gained through hedging transactions in anticipation of this offering. An offering of notes will effectively transfer a portion of Goldman Sachs' exposure (and indirectly transfer the exposure of Goldman Sachs' hedging or other counterparties) to investors in the notes.

The terms of the offering (including the selection of the indices or index stocks, and the establishment of other transaction terms) may have been selected in order to serve the investment or other objectives of Goldman Sachs or another client or counterparty of Goldman Sachs. In such a case, Goldman Sachs would typically receive the input of other parties that are involved in or otherwise have an interest in the offering, transactions hedged by the offering, or related transactions. The incentives of these other parties would normally differ from and in many cases be contrary to those of investors in the notes.

Other Investors in the Notes May Not Have the Same Interests as You

Other investors in the notes are not required to take into account the interests of any other investor in exercising remedies or voting or other rights in their capacity as securityholders or in making requests or recommendations to Goldman Sachs as to the establishment of other transaction terms. The interests of other investors may, in some circumstances, be adverse to your interests. For example, certain investors may take short positions (directly or indirectly through derivative transactions) on assets that are the same or similar to your notes, index, index stocks or other similar securities, which may adversely impact the market

for or value of your notes.

The Policies of an Index Sponsor and Changes that Affect an Index or the Index Stocks Comprising an Index, Could Affect the Coupons Payable on Your Notes, if Any, the Cash Settlement Amount If the Notes Are Called on any Call Observation Date or the Cash Settlement Amount on the Stated Maturity Date and the Market Value of Your Notes

The policies of an applicable index sponsor concerning the calculation of the level of an index, additions, deletions or substitutions of the index stocks comprising such index, and the manner in which changes affecting such index stocks or their issuers, such as stock dividends, reorganizations or mergers, are reflected in such index level, could affect the level of such index and, therefore, whether the notes are called, the coupon payable on your notes, if any, on any coupon payment date and the market value of your notes before that date. Whether the notes are called, the coupons payable on your notes, if any, and their market value could also be affected if an index sponsor changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the index level, or if an index sponsor discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of such index level, in which case it may become difficult to determine the market value of your notes. If events such as these occur, the calculation agent — which initially will be Goldman, Sachs & Co., our affiliate — may determine the applicable index levels on any such date — and thus the amount payable on any coupon payment date, if any, or the cash settlement amount if the notes are called on any call observation date or the cash settlement amount on the stated maturity date, as applicable — in a manner it considers appropriate, in its sole discretion. We describe the discretion that the calculation agent will have in determining the applicable index levels on any trading day, a coupon determination date, a call observation

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date or the determination date and the coupons payable on your notes, if any, or the cash settlement amount more fully under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Discontinuance or Modification of an Index” and “— Role of Calculation Agent” below.

The Return on Your Notes Will Not Reflect Any Dividends Paid on the Index Stocks

The applicable index sponsor calculates the level of an index by reference to the prices of the stocks included in such index, which we refer to as index stocks, without taking account of the value of dividends paid on those stocks. Therefore, the return on your notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the stocks included in each index and received the dividends paid on those stocks. You will not receive any dividends that may be paid on any of the index stocks by the index stock issuers. See “— You Have No Shareholder Rights or Rights to Receive Any Index Stock” below for additional information.

There Is No Affiliation Between the Index Stock Issuers or the Index Sponsors and Us, and We Are Not Responsible for Any Disclosure By Any of the Index Stock Issuers or the Index Sponsors

Goldman Sachs is not affiliated with the issuers of the index stocks or the index sponsors. As we have told you above, however, we or our affiliates may currently or from time to time in the future own securities of, or engage in business with the index sponsors or the index stock issuers. Nevertheless, neither we nor any of our affiliates assumes any responsibility for the accuracy or the completeness of any information about the indices or any of the other index stock issuers. You, as an investor in your notes, should make your own investigation into the indices and the index stock issuers. See “The Indices” below for additional information about the indices.

Neither the index sponsors nor any of the index stock issuers are involved in this offering of your notes in any way and none of them have any obligation of any sort with respect to your notes. Thus, neither the index sponsors nor any of the index stock issuers have any obligation to take your interests into consideration for any reason, including in taking any corporate actions that might affect the value of your notes.

You Have No Shareholder Rights or Rights to Receive Any Index Stock

Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any of the index stocks. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of your notes will have any voting rights, any right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the index stocks. Your notes will be paid in cash, as will any coupon payments, and you will have no right to receive delivery of any index stocks.

Past Index Performance is No Guide to Future Performance

The actual performance of the indices over the life of the notes, as well as the amount payable at maturity, if any, may bear little relation to the historical closing levels of the indices or to the hypothetical return examples set forth elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. We cannot predict the future performance of the indices.

As Calculation Agent, Goldman, Sachs & Co. Will Have the Authority to Make Determinations that Could Affect the Value of Your Notes

As calculation agent for your notes, Goldman, Sachs & Co. will have discretion in making certain determinations that affect your notes, including determining the closing levels of the indices on any coupon determination date, which we will use to determine the coupon, if any, we will pay on any applicable coupon payment date; determining whether your notes will be automatically called; determining the final index level of the lesser performing index on the determination date, which we will use to determine the amount we must pay on the stated maturity date; determining whether to postpone a coupon determination date or the determination date because of a market disruption event or a non-trading day; the coupon determination dates; the coupon payment dates; the call observation dates; the call payment dates and the stated maturity date. The calculation agent also has discretion in making certain adjustments relating to a discontinuation or modification of the indices. See “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Discontinuance or Modification of an Index” below. The exercise of this discretion by Goldman, Sachs & Co. could adversely affect the value of your notes and may present 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

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calculation agent at any time upon 60 days’ written notice to Goldman Sachs.

The Calculation Agent Can Postpone a Coupon Determination Date or the Determination Date, as the Case May Be, If a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day Occurs or is Continuing

If the calculation agent determines that, on a date that would otherwise be a coupon determination date or the determination date, a market disruption event has occurred or is continuing with respect to either index or that day is not a trading day, such coupon determination date or the determination date will be postponed until the first following trading day on which the calculation agent determines that, on or subsequent to such originally scheduled coupon determination date or determination date, as the case may be, each index has had at least one trading day on which no market disruption event has occurred or is continuing. In no case, however, will the coupon determination date or the determination date be postponed to a date later than the corresponding originally scheduled coupon payment date or the stated maturity date, as applicable, or if the corresponding originally scheduled coupon payment date or the originally scheduled stated maturity date is not a business day, later than the first business day after the corresponding originally scheduled coupon payment date or the stated maturity date. Moreover, if a coupon determination date or the determination date, as applicable, is postponed to the last possible day, but the market disruption event has not ceased by that day or that day is not a trading day, that day will nevertheless be the coupon determination date or the determination date, as applicable, for the corresponding coupon payment date or stated maturity date. In such a case, the calculation agent will determine the applicable closing levels or final index levels for such coupon determination date or the determination date based on the procedures described under “Specific Terms of Your Notes — Consequences of a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day” below.

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 and holding the offered notes. This is discussed in more detail under “Employee Retirement Income Security Act” below.

We May Sell an Additional Aggregate Face Amount of the Notes at a Different Issue Price

At our sole option, we may decide to sell an additional aggregate face amount of the notes subsequent to the date of this

prospectus supplement. The issue price of the notes in the subsequent sale may differ substantially (higher or lower) from the issue price you paid as provided on the cover of this prospectus supplement.

Your Notes Are Linked to the EURO STOXX 50® Index, Which Is Comprised of Index Stocks That Are Traded in a Foreign Currency But Not Adjusted to Reflect Their U.S. Dollar Value, And, Therefore, the Return on Your Notes Will Not Be Adjusted for Changes in the Foreign Currency Exchange Rate

Your notes are linked to the EURO STOXX 50® Index whose index stocks are traded in a foreign currency but not adjusted to reflect their U.S. dollar value. The amount payable on your notes will not be adjusted for changes in the euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate. The amount payable will be based solely upon the overall change in the level of the index. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates, however, may reflect changes in the economy of the foreign countries in which the index's component stocks are listed that, in turn, may affect the level of the index.

An Investment in the Offered Notes Is Subject to Risks Associated with Foreign Securities

You should be aware that investments in securities linked to the value of foreign equity securities involve particular risks. The foreign securities markets whose stocks comprise the

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EURO STOXX 50® Index may have less liquidity and may be more volatile than U.S. or other securities markets and market developments may affect foreign markets differently from U.S. or other securities markets. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize the foreign securities markets, as well as cross-shareholdings in foreign companies, may affect trading prices and volumes in those markets. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and foreign companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

Securities prices in foreign countries are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that apply in those geographical regions. These factors, which could negatively affect those securities markets, include the possibility of recent or future changes in a foreign government's economic and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to foreign companies or investments in foreign equity securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, the possibility of outbreaks of hostility and political instability and the possibility of natural disaster or adverse public health development in the region. Moreover, foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in important respects such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

The Tax Consequences of an Investment in Your Notes Are Uncertain

The tax consequences of an investment in your notes are uncertain, both as to the timing and character of any inclusion in income in respect of your notes.

The Internal Revenue Service announced on December 7, 2007 that it is considering issuing guidance regarding the tax treatment of an instrument such as your notes, and any such guidance could adversely affect the value and the tax treatment of your notes. Among other things, the Internal Revenue Service may decide to require the holders to accrue ordinary income on a current basis and recognize ordinary income on payment at maturity, and could subject non-U.S. investors to withholding tax. Furthermore, in 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if enacted, would have required holders that acquired instruments such as your notes after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of such notes. It is not possible to predict whether a similar or identical bill will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of such notes. We describe these developments in more detail under "Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences – United States Holders – Possible Change in Law" below. You should consult your tax advisor about this matter. Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. intends to continue treating the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described under "Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences" on page S-39 below unless and until such time as Congress, the Treasury Department or the Internal Revenue Service determine that some other treatment is more appropriate. Please also consult your 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.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding May Apply to Payments on Your Notes, Including as a Result of the Failure of the Bank or Broker Through Which You Hold the Notes to Provide Information to Tax Authorities

Your notes could be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% under FATCA. This tax could apply if you or any non-U.S. person or entity that receives a payment (directly or indirectly) on your behalf (including a bank, custodian, broker or other payee, at any point in the series of payments made on your notes) does not comply with the U.S. information reporting, withholding, identification, certification, and related requirements imposed by FATCA. The payments potentially subject to this withholding tax include interest (including original issue discount) and other periodic payments as well as payments made upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes.

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You should consult your tax advisor regarding the relevant U.S. law and other official guidance on FATCA. You could be affected by this withholding if, for example, your bank or broker through which you hold the notes is subject to withholding because it fails to comply with these requirements. This might be the case even if you would not otherwise have been directly subject to withholding. Accordingly, you should consult your bank or broker about the likelihood that payments to it (for credit to you) will become subject to withholding in the payment chain.

The withholding tax described above could currently apply to all interest (including original issue discount) and other periodic payments made on the notes. In addition, the withholding tax described above could apply to payments made upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of the notes on or after January 1, 2017.

We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of this withholding tax, so if this withholding applies, you will receive significantly less than the amount that you would have otherwise received with respect to your notes. Depending on your circumstances, you may be entitled to a refund or credit in respect of some or all of this withholding. However, even if you are entitled to have any such withholding refunded, the required procedures could be cumbersome and significantly delay your receipt of any withheld amounts. For more information, see “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences— Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding” on page S-42 of this prospectus supplement.

In addition, your notes may also be subject to other U.S. withholding tax as described in “United States Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus.

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SPECIFIC TERMS OF YOUR NOTES

We refer to the notes we are offering by this prospectus supplement as the “offered notes” or the “notes”. Please note that in this prospectus supplement, references to “The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.”, “we”, “our” and “us” mean only The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and do not include its consolidated subsidiaries. Also, references to the “accompanying prospectus” mean the accompanying prospectus, dated September 19, 2011, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement, dated September 19, 2011, relating to Medium-Term Notes, Series D, of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Please note that in this section entitled “Specific Terms of Your Notes”, references to “holders” mean those who own notes registered in their own names, on the books that we or the trustee maintain for this purpose, and not those who own beneficial interests in notes registered in street name or in notes issued in book-entry form through The Depository Trust Company. Please review the special considerations that apply to owners of beneficial interests in the accompanying prospectus, under “Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance”.

The offered notes are part of a series of debt securities, entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series D”, that we may issue under the indenture from time to time as described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. The offered notes are also “indexed debt securities”, as defined in the accompanying prospectus.

This prospectus supplement summarizes specific financial and other terms that apply to the offered notes, including your notes; terms that apply generally to all Series D medium-term notes are described in “Description of Notes We May Offer” in the accompanying prospectus supplement. The terms described here supplement those described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and, if the terms described here are inconsistent with those described there, the terms described here are controlling.

In addition to those terms described on the under “Summary Information” in this prospectus supplement, the following terms will apply to your notes:

Specified currency:

- U.S. dollars (“\$”)

Form of note:

- global form only: yes, at DTC
- non-global form available: no

Denominations: each note registered in the name of a holder must have a face amount of \$10 or integral multiples of \$10 in excess thereof

Defeasance applies as follows:

- full defeasance: no
- covenant defeasance: no

Other terms:

- the default amount will be payable on any acceleration of the maturity of your notes as described under “— Special Calculation Provisions” below
- a business day for your notes will not be the same as a business day for our other Series D medium-term notes, as described under “— Special Calculation Provisions” below
- a trading day for your notes will be as described under “— Special Calculation Provisions” below

Please note that the information about the settlement or trade date, issue price, discount or commission and net proceeds to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. on the front cover page or elsewhere in this prospectus supplement relates only to the initial issuance and sale of the offered notes. We may decide to sell additional notes on one or more dates after the date of this prospectus supplement, at issue prices and with underwriting discounts and net proceeds that differ from the amounts set forth on the front cover page or elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. If you have purchased your notes in

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a market-making transaction after the initial issuance and sale of the offered notes, any such relevant information about the sale to you will be provided in a separate confirmation of sale.

We describe the terms of your notes in more detail below.

Index, Index Sponsor and Index Stocks

In this prospectus supplement, when we refer to an index, we mean either the S&P 500® Index or the EURO STOXX 50® Index specified on the front cover page, or any successor index, as each may be modified, replaced or adjusted from time to time as described under “— Discontinuance or Modification of an Index” below. When we refer to an index sponsor as of any time,

we mean the entity, including any successor sponsor, that determines and publishes the applicable index as then in effect. When we refer to the index stocks as of any time, we mean the stocks that comprise each index as then in effect, after giving effect to any additions, deletions or substitutions.

Automatic Call Feature

If, as measured on any call observation date, the closing levels of both indices are *greater than or equal to* their respective initial index levels, your notes will be automatically called. If your notes are automatically called on any call observation date, on the corresponding call payment date, in addition to the coupon then due, you will receive an amount in cash equal to \$10 for each \$10 face amount of your notes. No further payments will be made on the notes since your notes will no longer be outstanding. The notes cannot be called if the closing level of either index is less than its respective initial level on a call observation date.

Payment of a Variable Contingent Coupon

Subject to the automatic call feature, on each coupon payment date, for each \$10 face amount of your notes, we will pay you an amount in cash equal to:

- if the closing levels of both indices on the related coupon determination date are *greater than or equal to* the coupon barrier, \$0.17125 (i.e., equal to a return of 6.85% per annum); or
- if the closing level of either index on the related coupon determination date is *less than* the coupon barrier, \$0.00

The coupon barrier is 1,368.55 with respect to the S&P 500® Index and 2,123.47 with respect to the EURO STOXX 50® Index.

Payment of Principal on Stated Maturity Date

If your notes are not automatically called, for each \$10 face amount of your notes, we will pay you on the stated maturity date an amount in cash equal to:

- if the final index level of the lesser performing index is *greater than or equal to* the coupon barrier, \$10 *plus* the final coupon;
- if the final index level of the lesser performing index is *greater than or equal to* the trigger level but *less than* the coupon barrier, \$10; or
- if the final index level of the lesser performing index is *less than* the trigger level, the *sum* of (1) \$10 *plus* (2) the product of (i) \$10 *times* (ii) lesser performing index return

The trigger level is 977.53 with respect to the S&P 500® Index and 1,516.76 with respect to the EURO STOXX 50® Index.

With respect to each index, the index return is calculated by *subtracting* the initial index level from the final index level and *dividing* the result by the initial index level, with the quotient expressed as a percentage.

The initial index level is 1,955.06 with respect to the S&P 500® Index and 3,033.52 with respect to the EURO STOXX 50® Index. With respect to each index, the calculation agent will determine the final index level, which will be the closing level of such index on the determination date. However, the calculation agent will have discretion to adjust the closing level on any call observation date or the determination date or to determine it in a different manner as described under “— Consequences of a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day” and “— Discontinuance or Modification of an Index” below.

The lesser performing index is the index with the lowest index return. The lesser performing index return is the index return of the lesser performing index.

Stated Maturity Date

The stated maturity date is August 21, 2024, unless that day is not a business day, in which case the stated maturity date will be the next following business day. If the determination date is postponed as described under “— Determination Date” below, the stated maturity date will be postponed by the same number of business day(s) from but excluding the originally scheduled

determination date to and including the actual determination date.

Determination Date

The determination date is August 15, 2024, unless the calculation agent determines that, with respect to either index, a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on that day or that day is not otherwise a trading day. In that event, the determination date will be the first following trading day on which the calculation agent determines that, on or subsequent to such originally scheduled determination date, each index has had at least one trading day on which no market disruption event has occurred or is continuing and the closing level of each index will be determined on or prior to the postponed determination date as set forth under “—Consequences of a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day” below. (In such case, the determination date may differ from the date on which the level of an index is determined for the purpose of the calculations to be performed on the determination date.) In no event, however, will the determination date be postponed to a date later than the originally scheduled stated maturity date or, if the originally scheduled stated maturity date is not a business day, later than the first business day after the originally scheduled stated maturity date. On such last possible determination date, if a market disruption event occurs or is continuing with respect to an index that has not yet had such a trading day on which no market disruption event has occurred or is continuing or if such last possible day is not a trading day with respect to such index, that day will nevertheless be the determination date.

Coupon and Coupon Payment Dates

The coupons will be calculated and paid as described in this prospectus supplement.

The coupons on the offered notes will be paid on the coupon payment dates (the second business day after each coupon determination date, except that the final coupon payment date will be the stated maturity date, which coupon payment dates are the dates specified in the table under “—Coupon Determination Dates” below, subject to adjustment as described under “—Coupon Determination Dates” below). Although the coupon payment dates occur quarterly, there may not be an equal number of days between coupon payment dates.

Coupon Determination Dates

The coupon determination dates are specified in the table below, commencing on November 17, 2014 and ending on August 15, 2024, unless the calculation agent determines that, with respect to any index, a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on that day or that day is not otherwise a trading day. In that event, the coupon determination date will be the first following trading day on which the calculation agent determines that, on or subsequent to such originally scheduled coupon determination date, each index has had at least one trading day on which no market disruption event has occurred or is continuing and the closing level of each index for that coupon determination date will be determined on or prior to the postponed coupon determination date as set forth under “Consequences of a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day” below. (In such case, the coupon determination date may differ from the date on which the level of an index is determined for the purpose of the calculations to be performed on the coupon determination date.) In no event, however, will the coupon observation date be postponed to a date later than the originally scheduled coupon payment date or, if the originally scheduled coupon payment date is not a business day, later than the first business day after the originally scheduled coupon payment date. On such last possible coupon determination date applicable to the relevant coupon payment date, if a market disruption event occurs or is continuing with respect to an index that has not yet had such a trading day on which no market disruption event has occurred or is continuing or if such last possible day is not a trading day with respect to such index, that day will nevertheless be the coupon determination date. Although the coupon determination dates occur quarterly, there may not be an equal number of days between coupon determination dates.

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Coupon Determination Dates	Coupon Payment Dates
November 17, 2014	November 19, 2014
February 17, 2015	February 19, 2015
May 15, 2015	May 19, 2015
August 17, 2015	August 19, 2015
November 16, 2015	November 18, 2015
February 16, 2016	February 18, 2016
May 16, 2016	May 18, 2016
August 15, 2016	August 17, 2016

November 15, 2016	November 17, 2016
February 15, 2017	February 17, 2017
May 15, 2017	May 17, 2017
August 15, 2017	August 17, 2017
November 15, 2017	November 17, 2017
February 15, 2018	February 20, 2018
May 15, 2018	May 17, 2018
August 15, 2018	August 17, 2018
November 15, 2018	November 19, 2018
February 15, 2019	February 20, 2019
May 15, 2019	May 17, 2019
August 15, 2019	August 19, 2019
November 15, 2019	November 19, 2019
February 18, 2020	February 20, 2020
May 15, 2020	May 19, 2020
August 17, 2020	August 19, 2020
November 16, 2020	November 18, 2020
February 16, 2021	February 18, 2021
May 17, 2021	May 19, 2021
August 16, 2021	August 18, 2021
November 15, 2021	November 17, 2021
February 15, 2022	February 17, 2022
May 16, 2022	May 18, 2022
August 15, 2022	August 17, 2022
November 15, 2022	November 17, 2022
February 15, 2023	February 17, 2023
May 15, 2023	May 17, 2023
August 15, 2023	August 17, 2023
November 15, 2023	November 17, 2023
February 15, 2024	February 20, 2024
May 15, 2024	May 17, 2024
August 15, 2024	August 21, 2024

Call Observation Dates

The call observation dates are each coupon determination date commencing August 17, 2015, to the extent the notes are then outstanding, subject to adjustment as described under “— Coupon Determination Dates” above. Although the call observation dates occur quarterly after August 17, 2015, there may not be an equal number of days between call observation dates.

Call Payment Dates

If your notes are automatically called on any call observation date, on the corresponding call payment date (the second business day after each call observation date, except that the final call payment date will be the stated maturity date, subject to adjustment as described under “— Call Observation Dates” below) you will receive an amount in cash equal to \$10 for each \$10 face amount of your notes in addition to the coupon then due, and no further payments will be made on the notes since your notes will no longer be outstanding.

Consequences of a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day

With respect to either index, if a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on a day that would otherwise be a coupon determination date or the determination date, or such day is not a trading day, then such coupon determination date or the determination date will be postponed as described under “— Coupon Determination Dates” or “— Determination Date” above. If any coupon determination date or the determination date is postponed due to a market disruption event or non-trading day with respect to either index, the closing level of each index with respect to such coupon determination date or the final index level with respect to the determination date, as applicable, will be calculated based on (i) the closing level of any index that is not affected by the market disruption event or non-trading day, if any, on the applicable originally scheduled coupon determination date or the originally scheduled determination date, (ii) the closing level of any index that is affected by the market disruption event or non-trading day on the first trading day following the applicable originally scheduled coupon determination date or the originally

scheduled determination date on which no market disruption event exists for such index and (iii) the calculation agent's assessment, in good faith and in its sole discretion, of the level of any index on the last possible postponed coupon determination date or determination date, as applicable, with respect to such index as to which a market disruption event or non-trading day continues through the last possible postponed coupon determination date or determination date.

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As a result, this could result in the closing level on any coupon determination date or final index level on the determination date of each index being determined on different calendar dates. For the avoidance of doubt, once the closing level for an index is determined for a coupon determination date or determination date, the occurrence of a later market disruption event or non-trading day will not alter such calculation.

Discontinuance or Modification of an Index

If an index sponsor discontinues publication of an index and such index sponsor or anyone else publishes a substitute index that the calculation agent determines is comparable to such index, then the calculation agent will determine the coupon payable, if any, on the relevant coupon payment date or the cash settlement amount on the call payment date or the maturity date, as applicable, by reference to the substitute index. We refer to any substitute index approved by the calculation agent as a successor index.

If the calculation agent determines on a coupon determination date or the determination date, as applicable, that the publication of an index is discontinued and there is no successor index, the calculation agent will determine the coupon or the cash settlement amount, as applicable, on the related coupon payment date or the stated maturity date, as applicable, by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate such index.

If the calculation agent determines that an index, the index stocks or the method of calculating an index is changed at any time in any respect — including any split or reverse split and any addition, deletion or substitution and any reweighting or rebalancing of an index or of the index stocks and whether the change is made by an index sponsor under its existing policies or following a modification of those policies, is due to the publication of a successor index, is due to events affecting one or more of the index stocks or their issuers or is due to any other reason — then the calculation agent will be permitted (but not required) to make such adjustments in such index or the method of its calculation as it believes are appropriate to ensure that the levels of such index used to determine the coupon or cash settlement amount, as applicable, on the related coupon payment date or the stated maturity date, as applicable, is equitable.

All determinations and adjustments to be made by the calculation agent with respect to an index may be made by the calculation agent in its sole discretion. The calculation agent is not obligated to make any such adjustments.

Default Amount on Acceleration

If an event of default occurs and the maturity of your notes is accelerated, we will pay the default amount in respect of the principal of your notes at the maturity, instead of the amount payable on the stated maturity date as described earlier. We describe the default amount under “— Special Calculation Provisions” below.

For the purpose of determining whether the holders of our Series D medium-term notes, which include your notes, are entitled to take any action under the indenture, we will treat the outstanding face amount of each of your notes as the outstanding principal amount of that note. Although the terms of your notes differ from those of the other Series D medium-term notes, holders of specified percentages in principal amount of all Series D medium-term notes, together in some cases with other series of our debt securities, will be able to take action affecting all the Series D medium-term notes, including your notes, except with respect to certain Series D medium-term notes if the terms of such notes specify that the holders of specified percentages in principal amount of all of such notes must also consent to such action. This action may involve changing some of the terms that apply to the Series D medium-term notes, accelerating the maturity of the Series D medium-term notes after a default or waiving some of our obligations under the indenture. In addition, certain changes to the indenture and the notes that only affect certain debt securities may be made with the approval of holders of a majority in principal amount of such affected debt securities. We discuss these matters in the accompanying prospectus under “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Default, Remedies and Waiver of Default” and “— Modification of the Debt Indentures and Waiver of Covenants.

Additional Disclosure About Our Relationship with the Trustee

The Bank of New York Mellon is initially serving as trustee for the indenture under which

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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 have both (a) duties to noteholders under the indenture and (b) a conflicting interest under the indenture for purposes of the Trust Indenture Act. In the accompanying prospectus dated September 19, 2011 under “Our Relationship with the Trustee,” we describe certain other circumstances in which the trustee may have to resign due to a conflict of interest.

Manner of Payment

Any payment or delivery on your note at maturity will be made to an account designated by the holder of your note and approved by us, or at the office of the trustee in New York City, but only when your note is surrendered to the trustee at that office. We also may make any payment or delivery in accordance with the applicable procedures of the depository.

Modified Business Day

As described in the accompanying prospectus, any payment on your notes that would otherwise be due on a day that is not a business day may instead be paid on the next day that is a business day, with the same effect as if paid on the original due date. For your notes, however, the term business day may have a different meaning than it does for other Series D medium-term notes. We discuss this term under “— Special Calculation Provisions” below.

Role of Calculation Agent

The calculation agent in its sole discretion will make all determinations regarding each index, the coupon determination dates, the coupon payment dates, the regular record dates, the coupon, if any, on each coupon payment date, each index return, the closing levels of the indices on each coupon determination date, each final index level, the determination date, the call observation dates, call payment dates, business days, trading days, postponement of a coupon payment date, a call payment date or the stated maturity date and the amount of cash payable on your notes at maturity. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the calculation agent will be final and binding on you and us, without any liability on the part of the calculation agent.

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.

Special Calculation Provisions

Business Day

When we refer to a business day with respect to your notes, we mean a day that is a New York business day as described under “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Payment Mechanics for Debt Securities — Business Days” on page 28 in the accompanying prospectus.

Trading Day

When we refer to a trading day with respect to your notes, we mean (i) with respect to the S&P 500® Index, a day on which

the respective principal securities markets for all of the index stocks are open for trading, the index sponsor is open for business and such index is calculated and published by the index sponsor and (ii) with respect to the EURO STOXX 50® Index, a day on which such index is calculated and published by the index sponsor, regardless of whether one or more of the principal securities markets for the

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index stocks are closed on that day, if the index sponsor publishes the level of such index on that day.

Closing Level

The closing level of an index on any trading day will be the official closing level of such index or any successor index published by the index sponsor on such trading day for such index.

Default Amount

The default amount for your notes on any day (except as provided in the last sentence under “—Default Quotation Period” below), will be an amount in the specified currency for the face amount of your notes, equal to the cost of having a qualified financial institution, of the kind and selected as described below, expressly assume all of our payment and other obligations with respect to your notes as of that day and as if no default or acceleration had occurred, or to undertake other obligations providing substantially equivalent economic value to you with respect to your notes. That cost will equal:

- the lowest amount that a qualified financial institution would charge to effect this assumption or undertaking, *plus*
- the reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, incurred by the holder of your notes in preparing any documentation necessary for this assumption or undertaking.

During the default quotation period for your notes, which we describe below, the holder and/or we or the calculation agent may request a qualified financial institution to provide a quotation of the amount it would charge to effect this assumption or undertaking. If either party obtains a quotation, it must notify the other party in writing of the quotation. The amount referred to in the first bullet point above will equal the lowest — or, if there is only one, the only — quotation obtained, and as to which notice is so given, during the default quotation period. With respect to any quotation, however, the party not obtaining the quotation may object, on reasonable and significant grounds, to the assumption or undertaking by the qualified financial institution providing the quotation and notify the other party in writing of those grounds within two business days after the last day of the default quotation period, in which case that quotation will be disregarded in determining the default amount.

Default Quotation Period

The default quotation period is the period beginning on the day the default amount first becomes due and ending on the third business day after that day, unless:

- no quotation of the kind referred to above is obtained, or
- every quotation of that kind obtained is objected to within five business days after the day the default amount first becomes due.

If either of these two events occurs, the default quotation period will continue until the third business day after the first business day on which prompt notice of a quotation is given as described above. If that quotation is objected to as described above within five business days after that first business day, however, the default quotation period will continue as described in the prior sentence and this sentence.

In any event, if the default quotation period and the subsequent two business day objection period have not ended before the determination date, then the default amount will equal the principal amount of your notes.

Qualified Financial Institutions

For the purpose of determining the default amount at any time, a qualified financial institution must be a financial institution

organized under the laws of any jurisdiction in the United States of America, Europe or Japan, which at that time has outstanding debt obligations with a stated maturity of one year or less from the date of issue and that is, or whose securities are, rated either:

- A-1 or higher by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or any successor, or any other comparable rating then used by that rating agency, or
- P-1 or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or any successor, or any other comparable rating then used by that rating agency.

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Market Disruption Event

With respect to any given trading day, any of the following will be a market disruption event with respect to an index:

- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in index stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the index on their respective primary markets, in each case for more than two consecutive hours of trading or during the one half hour before the close of trading in that market, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion,
- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in option or futures contracts relating to the index or to index stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of such index in the respective primary markets for those contracts, in each case for more than two consecutive hours of trading or during the one-half hour before the close of trading in that market, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion, or
- index stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the index, or option or futures contracts, if available, relating to the index or to index stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the index are not trading on what were the respective primary markets for those index stocks or contracts, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion,

and, in the case of any of these events, the calculation agent determines in its sole discretion that the event could materially interfere with the ability of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. or any of its affiliates or a similarly situated party to unwind all or a material portion of a hedge that could be effected with respect to the notes. For more information about hedging by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and/or any of its affiliates, see "Use of Proceeds and Hedging" below.

The following events will not be market disruption events:

- a limitation on the hours or numbers of days of trading, but only if the limitation results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant market, and
- a decision to permanently discontinue trading in option or futures contracts relating to an index or to any index stock.

For this purpose, an "absence of trading" in the primary securities market on which an index stock, or on which option or futures contracts relating to an index or an index stock are traded will not include any time when that market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances. In contrast, a suspension or limitation of trading in an index stock or in option or futures contracts, if available, relating to an index or an index stock in the primary market for that stock or those contracts, by reason of:

- a price change exceeding limits set by that market,
- an imbalance of orders relating to that index stock or those contracts, or
- a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to that index stock or those contracts,

will constitute a suspension or material limitation of trading in that stock or those contracts in that market.

A market disruption event with respect to one index will not, by itself, constitute a market disruption event for the other unaffected index.

As is the case throughout this prospectus supplement, references to the index in this description of market disruption events includes any successor index as it may be modified, replaced or adjusted from time to time.

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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 have entered into or expect to enter into hedging transactions involving purchases of futures and other instruments linked to either index on or before the trade date. In addition, from time to time after we issue the offered notes, we and/or our affiliates may 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 index-linked notes we issue, some of which may have returns linked to either index or the index stocks. Consequently, with regard to your notes, from time to time, we and/or our affiliates:

- expect to acquire, or dispose of positions in listed or over-the-counter options, futures or other instruments linked to either index or some or all of the index stocks,
- may take or dispose of positions in the securities of the index stock issuers themselves,
- may take or dispose of positions in listed or over-the-counter options or other instruments based on indices designed to track the performance of the stock exchanges or other components of the equity markets, and /or
- may take short positions in the index stocks or other securities of the kind described above — i.e., we and/or our affiliates may sell securities of the kind that we do not own or that we borrow for delivery to purchaser.

We and/or our affiliates may acquire a long or short position in securities similar to your notes from time to time and may, in our or their sole discretion, hold or resell those securities.

In the future, we and/or our affiliates expect to close out hedge positions relating to the offered notes and perhaps relating to other notes with returns linked to either index or the index stocks. We expect these steps to involve sales of instruments linked to any index on or shortly before the final coupon determination date. These steps may also involve sales and/or purchases of some or all of the index stocks, or listed or over-the-counter options, futures or other instruments linked to any index, some or all of the index stocks or indices designed to track the performance of the U.S., European, Asian or other stock exchanges or other components of the U.S., European, Asian or other equity markets or other components of such markets.

The hedging activity discussed above may adversely affect the market value of your notes from time to time and the amount we will pay on your notes at maturity. See “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes” above for a discussion of these adverse effects.

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THE INDICES

The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index includes a representative sample of 500 companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The 500 companies are not the 500 largest companies listed on the NYSE and not all 500 companies are listed on the NYSE. S&P Dow

Jones Indices LLC (“S&P”) chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P 500® Index with an aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the U.S. equity market. The S&P 500® Index is calculated, maintained and published by S&P and is part of the S&P Dow Jones Indices family of indices. Additional information is available on the following website: <http://www.spindices.com/indices/equity/sp-500>. We are not incorporating this website or any material included on such website into this prospectus supplement.

S&P intends for the S&P 500® Index to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. Constituent changes are made on an as-needed basis and there is no schedule for constituent reviews. Constituent changes are generally announced one to five business days prior to the change. Relevant criteria for additions to the S&P 500® Index that are employed by S&P include: the company proposed for addition should have an unadjusted market capitalization of \$4.6 billion or more; the ratio of annual dollar value traded in the proposed constituent to float adjusted market capitalization of that company should be 1.00 or greater; the company should trade a minimum of 250,000 shares in each of the six months leading up to the evaluation date; the company must be a U.S. company (characterized as a Form 10-K filer, a company whose U.S. portion of fixed assets and revenues constitutes a plurality of the total, a company with a primary listing of the common stock on the NYSE (including NYSE Arca and NYSE MKT), the NASDAQ Global Select Market, the NASDAQ Select Market or the NASDAQ Capital Market and a corporate governance structure consistent with U.S. practice); the proposed constituent has a public float of 50% or more of its stock; the inclusion of the company will contribute to sector balance in the index relative to sector balance in the market as a whole; financial viability (usually measured as four consecutive quarters of positive as-reported earnings and operationally justifiable leverage for the proposed constituent’s industry and business model); and, for IPOs, a seasoning period of six to twelve months. Certain types of securities are always excluded, including limited partnerships, master limited partnerships, OTC bulletin board issues, closed-end funds, ETFs, ETNs, royalty trusts, tracking stocks, preferred shares, unit trusts, equity warrants, convertible bonds, investment trusts, ADRs, ADSs and master limited partnership investment trust units. Stocks are deleted from the S&P 500® Index when they are involved in mergers, acquisitions or significant restructurings such that they no longer meet the inclusion criteria, and when they substantially violate one or more of the addition criteria. Companies that experience a trading halt may be retained or deleted in S&P’s discretion. S&P evaluates additions and deletions with a view to maintaining S&P 500® Index continuity. As of August 12, 2014, the 500 companies included in the S&P 500® Index were divided into ten Global Industry Classification Sectors. The Global Industry Classification Sectors include (with the approximate percentage currently included in such sectors indicated in parentheses): Consumer Discretionary (11.94%), Consumer Staples (9.53%), Energy (10.54%), Financials (16.07%), Health Care (13.37%), Industrials (10.29%), Information Technology (19.29%), Materials (3.55%), Telecommunication Services (2.44%) and Utilities (2.98%). (Sector designations are determined by the index sponsor using criteria it has selected or developed. Index sponsors may use very different standards for determining sector designations. In addition, many companies operate in a number of sectors, but are listed in only one sector and the basis on which that sector is selected may also differ. As a result, sector comparisons between indices with different index sponsors may reflect differences in methodology as well as actual differences in the sector composition of the indices.)

Calculation of the S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. This discussion describes the “price return” calculation of the S&P 500® Index. The value of the S&P 500® Index on any day for which an index value is published is determined by a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate of the market price of each stock in the S&P 500® Index times the number of shares of such stock included in the S&P 500® Index, and the denominator of which is the

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divisor, which is described more fully below. The “market value” of any index stock is the product of the market price per share of that stock times the number of the then-outstanding shares of such index stock that are then included in the index.

The S&P 500® Index is also sometimes called a “base-weighted index” because of its use of a divisor. The “divisor” is a value calculated by S&P that is intended to maintain conformity in index values over time and is adjusted for all changes in the index stocks’ share capital after the “base date” as described below. The level of the S&P 500® Index reflects the total market value of all index stocks relative to the index’s base date of 1941-43. S&P set the base value of the S&P 500® Index on the base date at 10.

In addition, the S&P 500® Index is float-adjusted, meaning that the share counts used in calculating the S&P 500® Index reflect only those shares available to investors rather than all of a company’s outstanding shares. S&P seeks to exclude shares held by certain shareholders concerned with the control of a company, a group that generally includes the following: officers and directors, private equity, venture capital, special equity firms, publicly traded companies that hold shares in another company, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, employee stock ownership plans, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the

company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock, government entities at all levels (except government retirement or pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings (collectively, “control holders”). To this end, S&P excludes all share-holdings (other than mutual funds, exchange-traded fund providers, asset managers, pension plans and other institutional investors) with a position greater than 5% of the outstanding shares of a company from the float-adjusted share count to be used in S&P 500® Index calculations. Although global consistency is preferred wherever possible, in jurisdictions where companies report holdings of higher than 5% and no holdings data at the 5% threshold is available, the float calculation will be based on the reporting level required in the non-U.S. jurisdiction.

The exclusion is accomplished by calculating an Investable Weight Factor (IWF) for each stock that is part of the numerator of the float-adjusted index fraction described above:

$$\text{IWF} = (\text{available float shares})/(\text{total shares outstanding})$$

where available float shares is defined as total shares outstanding less shares held by control holders. In most cases, an IWF is reported to the nearest one percentage point.

Maintenance of the S&P 500® Index

In order to keep the S&P 500® Index comparable over time S&P engages in an index maintenance process. The S&P 500® Index maintenance process involves changing the constituents as discussed above, and also involves adjusting the number of shares used to calculate the S&P 500® Index, monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, adjusting for stock splits and stock dividends and adjusting for other corporate actions.

Divisor Adjustments

The two types of adjustments primarily used by S&P are divisor adjustments and adjustments to the number of shares (including float adjustments) used to calculate the S&P 500® Index. Set forth below is a table of certain corporate events and their resulting effect on the divisor and the share count. If a corporate event requires an adjustment to the divisor, that event has the effect of altering the market value of the affected index stock and consequently of altering the aggregate market value of the index stocks following the event. In order that the level of the S&P 500® Index not be affected by the altered market value (which could be an increase or decrease) of the affected index stock, S&P derives a new divisor by dividing the post-event market value of the index stocks by the pre-event index value, which has the effect of reducing the S&P 500® Index’s post-event value to the pre-event level.

Changes to the Number of Shares of a Constituent

The index maintenance process also involves tracking the changes in the number of shares included for each of the index companies. The timing of adjustments to the number of shares depends on the type of event causing the change, public availability of data, local market practice, and whether the change represents more than 5% of the float-adjusted share count. Changes as a result of mergers or acquisitions are implemented when the transaction occurs, regardless of the size of the change to the number of shares. At S&P’s

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discretion, however, de minimis merger and acquisition changes may be accumulated and implemented with the updates made at the quarterly share updates as described below. Changes in a constituent’s float-adjusted shares of 5% or more due to public offerings, tender offers, Dutch auctions or exchange offers are implemented as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes of 5% or more are made weekly and are announced after the market close on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Friday. For smaller changes, on the third Friday of the last month in each calendar quarter, S&P updates the share totals of companies in the S&P 500® Index as required by any changes in the float-adjusted number of shares outstanding. S&P implements a share freeze the week leading to the effective date of the quarterly share count updates. During this frozen period, shares are not changed except for certain corporate action events (merger activity, stock splits, rights offerings and certain share dividend payable events). After the float-adjusted share count totals are updated, the divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the total market value of the S&P 500® Index. In addition, any changes over 5% in the current common shares outstanding for the index companies are carefully reviewed by S&P on a weekly basis, and when appropriate, an immediate adjustment is made to the divisor.

Adjustments for Corporate Actions

There is a large range of corporate actions that may affect companies included in the S&P 500® Index. Certain corporate actions require S&P to recalculate the share count or the float adjustment or to make an adjustment to the divisor to prevent the value of the S&P 500® Index from changing as a result of the corporate action. This helps ensure that the movement of the S&P 500® Index does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P 500® Index. Several types of corporate actions, and their related adjustments, are listed in the table below.

Corporate Action	Share Count Revision Required?	Divisor Adjustment Required?
Stock split	Yes – share count is revised to reflect new count	No – share count and price changes are off-setting
Change in shares outstanding (secondary issuance, share repurchase and/or share buy-back)	Yes – share count is revised to reflect new count	Yes – divisor adjustment reflects change in market capitalization
Spin-off if spun-off company is not being added to the S&P 500® Index	No	Yes – divisor adjustment reflects decline in index market value (i.e. value of the spun-off unit)
Spin-off if spun-off company is being added to the S&P 500® Index and no company is being removed	No	No
Spin-off if spun-off company is being added to the S&P 500® Index and another company is being removed	No	Yes – divisor adjustment reflects deletion
Special dividends	No	Yes – calculation assumes that share price drops by the amount of the dividend; divisor adjustment reflects this change in index market value
Change in IWF	No	Yes – divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF
Company added to or deleted from the S&P 500® Index	No	Yes – divisor is adjusted by the net change in market value
Rights Offering	No	Yes – divisor adjustment reflects increase in market capitalization (calculation assumes that offering is fully subscribed at the set price)

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Disruptions Due to Exchange Closure

When an exchange is forced to close early due to unforeseen events, such as computer or electric power failures, weather conditions or other events, S&P will calculate the closing level of the S&P 500® Index based on (1) the closing prices published by the exchange, or (2) if no closing price is available, the last regular trade reported for each stock before the exchange closed. In all cases, the prices will be from the primary exchange for each stock in the S&P 500® Index. If an exchange fails to open due to unforeseen circumstances, the S&P 500® Index will use the prior day's closing prices. If all exchanges fail to open, S&P may determine not to publish the S&P 500® Index for that day.

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S&P DOW JONES INDICES DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY GOLDMAN, OWNERS OF THE NOTES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND GOLDMAN, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

The EURO STOXX 50® Index

The EURO STOXX 50® Index, which we refer to as the EURO STOXX 50 Index, is a capitalization-weighted index of 50 European blue-chip stocks and was created by STOXX Limited, a joint venture among Deutsche Boerse

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AG, Dow Jones & Company, Inc. and SWX Swiss Exchange. Publication of the EURO STOXX 50 Index began on February 26, 1998, based on an initial index value of 1,000 at December 31, 1991. The level of the EURO STOXX 50 Index is disseminated on, and additional information about the index is published on, the STOXX Limited website: <http://www.stoxx.com>. We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this prospectus supplement. STOXX Limited is under no obligation to continue to publish the EURO STOXX 50 Index and may discontinue publication of the EURO STOXX 50 Index at any time.

The top ten constituent stocks of the EURO STOXX 50 Index as of August 15, 2014, by weight, are: Total S.A. (5.94%), Sanofi (4.96%), Banco Santander S.A. (4.48%), Bayer AG (4.17%), Siemens AG (3.98%), BASF SE (3.63%), Anheuser-Busch InBev N.V. (3.30%), Daimler AG (3.10%), Allianz SE (3.01%) and BNP Paribas S.A. (2.87%); constituent weights may be found at http://www.stoxx.com/download/indices/factsheets/sx5e_fs.pdf under "Factsheets and Methodologies" and are updated periodically.

As of August 15, 2014, the sixteen industry sectors which comprise the EURO STOXX 50 Index represent the following

weights in the index: Automobiles & Parts (5.82%), Banks (18.46%), Chemicals (9.50%), Construction & Materials (2.92%), Food & Beverage (7.47%), Health Care (5.79%), Industrial Goods & Services (9.51%), Insurance (7.26%), Media (1.29%), Oil & Gas (9.46%), Personal & Household Goods (3.36%), Real Estate (1.01%), Retail (2.05%), Technology (4.21%), Telecommunications (5.38%) and Utilities (6.53%); industry weightings may be found at http://www.stoxx.com/download/indices/factsheets/sx5e_fs.pdf under “Factsheets and Methodologies” and are updated periodically. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Sector designations are determined by the underlier sponsor using criteria it has selected or developed. Index sponsors may use very different standards for determining sector designations. In addition, many companies operate in a number of sectors, but are listed in only one sector and the basis on which that sector is selected may also differ. As a result, sector comparisons between indices with different index sponsors may reflect differences in methodology as well as actual differences in the sector composition of the indices.

As of August 15, 2014, the seven countries which comprise the EURO STOXX 50 Index represent the following weights in the index: Belgium (3.30%), France (36.06%), Germany (31.47%), Ireland (0.69%), Italy (8.16%), Netherlands (7.05%) and Spain (13.28%); country weightings may be found at http://www.stoxx.com/download/indices/factsheets/sx5e_fs.pdf under “Factsheets and Methodologies” and are updated periodically.

EURO STOXX 50 Index Composition

The EURO STOXX 50 Index is composed of 50 index stocks chosen by STOXX Limited from the 19 EURO STOXX regional Supersector indices, which represent the Eurozone portion of the STOXX Europe 600 Supersector indices. STOXX Limited selects index stocks that have, in its view, a high degree of liquidity and represent the largest companies across all market sectors. The 19 supersectors from which stocks are selected for the EURO STOXX 50 Index are Automobiles & Parts, Banks, Basic Resources, Chemicals, Construction & Materials, Financial Services, Food & Beverages, Health Care, Industrial Goods & Services, Insurance, Media, Oil & Gas, Personal & Household Goods, Real Estate, Retail, Technology, Telecommunications, Travel & Leisure and Utilities, although stocks from each of these supersectors are not necessarily included at a given time.

Component Selection of the EURO STOXX 50 Index

The composition of the EURO STOXX 50 Index is reviewed by STOXX Limited annually in September. Within each of the 19 EURO STOXX regional Supersector indices, the respective index component stocks are ranked by free–float market capitalization. The largest stocks are added to the selection list until the coverage is close to, but still less than, 60% of the free–float market capitalization of the corresponding EURO STOXX Regional Total Market Index Supersector index. If the next highest–ranked stock brings the coverage closer to 60% in absolute terms, then it is also added to the selection list. All remaining stocks that are current EURO STOXX 50 Index components are then added to the selection list. The stocks on the selection list are then ranked by free–float market capitalization. The 40 largest stocks on the selection list are chosen as index components. The remaining 10 stocks are then selected from the largest current stocks ranked between 41 and 60. If the number of index components is still below 50, then the largest remaining stocks on the selection list are added until the EURO STOXX 50 Index contains 50 stocks. In exceptional cases, the

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STOXX Limited Management Board may make additions and deletions to the selection list.

Maintenance of the EURO STOXX 50 Index

The component stocks of the EURO STOXX 50 Index are monitored on an ongoing monthly basis for deletion and quarterly basis for addition. Changes to the composition of the EURO STOXX 50 Index due to corporate actions (including mergers and takeovers, spin–offs, sector changes and bankruptcy) are announced immediately, implemented two trading days later and become effective on the next trading day after implementation.

The component stocks of the EURO STOXX 50 Index are subject to a “fast exit” rule. A component stock is deleted if it ranks 75 or below on the monthly selection list and it has been ranked 75 or below for a consecutive period of two months in the monthly selection list. The highest-ranked non-component stock will replace the exiting component stock. The EURO STOXX 50 Index is also subject to a “fast entry” rule. All stocks on the latest selection lists and initial public offering (IPO) stocks are reviewed for a fast-track addition on a quarterly basis. A stock is added if it qualifies for the latest blue-chip selection list generated at the end of February, May, August or November and if it ranks within the lower buffer (between 1 and 40) on the selection list. If added, the stock replaces the smallest component stock.

A deleted stock is replaced immediately to maintain the fixed number of stocks. The replacement is based on the latest monthly selection list. In the case of a merger or takeover where a component stock is involved, the original component stock is replaced by the new component stock. In the case of a spin-off, if pricing and instrument reference data is available and if the original stock was a component stock, then each spin-off stock qualifies for addition if it lies within the lower buffer (between 1 and 40) on the latest selection list. The largest qualifying spin-off stock replaces the original component stock, while the next qualifying spin-off stock replaces the lowest ranked component stock and likewise for other qualifying spin-off stocks.

The free float factors and outstanding number of shares for each index stock that STOXX Limited uses to calculate the EURO STOXX 50 Index, as described below, are reviewed, calculated and implemented on a quarterly basis and are fixed until the next quarterly review. Certain extraordinary adjustments to the free float factors and/or the number of outstanding shares are implemented and made effective more quickly. The timing depends on the magnitude of the change. Each component's weight is capped at 10% of the EURO STOXX 50 Index's total free float market capitalization. The free float factor reduces the index stock's number of shares to the actual amount available on the market. All holdings that are larger than five percent of the total outstanding number of shares and held on a long-term basis are excluded from the index calculation (including, but not limited to, stock owned by the company itself, stock owned by governments, stock owned by certain individuals or families, and restricted shares).

Index Calculation

STOXX Limited calculates the EURO STOXX 50 Index using the "Laspeyres formula," which measures the aggregate price changes in the index stocks against a fixed base quantity weight. The discussion below describes the "price return" calculation of the EURO STOXX 50 Index. The formula for calculating the EURO STOXX 50 Index value can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{EURO STOXX 50 Index} = \frac{\text{Free Float Market Capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50 Index}}{\text{Divisor}}$$

The "free float market capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50 Index" is equal to the sum of the product of the price, the number of shares, the free float factor and the weighting cap factor for each index stock as of the time the EURO STOXX 50 Index is being calculated. The index stocks trade in euros and thus, no currency conversion is required. Where any index component stock price is unavailable on any trading day, the underlier sponsor will generally use the last reported price for such component stock.

EURO STOXX 50 Divisor

The EURO STOXX 50 Index is calculated using a divisor that helps to maintain the continuity of the index's value so that corporate actions do not artificially increase or decrease the level of the EURO STOXX 50 Index.

The divisor is calculated by starting with the previous divisor in effect for the EURO STOXX 50

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Index (which we call the "original divisor value") and multiplying it by a fraction, the numerator of which is the previous free float market capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50 Index, plus or minus the difference between the closing market capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50 Index and the adjusted closing market capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50 Index, and the denominator of which is the previous free float market capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50. The adjusted free float market capitalization is calculated for stocks of companies that have experienced a corporate action of the type described below as of the time the new divisor value is being calculated using the free float market capitalization calculated with adjusted closing prices, the new number of shares, and the new free float factor minus the free float market capitalization calculated with that stock's original closing price, number of shares, and free float factor, in each case as used in calculating the original divisor value. Errors in divisor calculation are corrected on an intraday basis if discovered on the same day the new divisor is effective. If the error is discovered later, the error is corrected on an intraday basis if feasible and only if the error is considered significant by the STOXX Management Board.

Divisor Adjustments

STOXX Limited adjusts the divisor for the EURO STOXX 50 Index to maintain the continuity of the EURO STOXX 50 Index values across changes due to corporate actions. The following is a summary of the adjustments to any index stock made for corporate actions and the effect of such adjustments on the divisor, where shareholders of the index stock will receive “B” new shares for every “A” share held (where applicable) and assuming that the version of the index to which your notes are linked is the price return version.

(1) *Special cash dividend:*

Adjusted price = closing price – dividend announced by the company * (1-withholding tax if applicable)

Divisor: decreases

(2) *Split and reverse split:*

Adjusted price = closing price * A / B

New number of shares = old number of shares * B / A

Divisor: no change

(3) *Rights offering:*

If the subscription price is not available or if the subscription price is equal to or greater than the closing price on the day before the effective date, then no adjustment is made.

Adjusted price = (closing price * A + subscription price * B) / (A + B)

New number of shares = old number of shares * (A + B) / A

Divisor: increases

(4) *Stock dividend:*

Adjusted price = closing price * A / (A + B)

New number of shares = old number of shares * (A + B) / A

Divisor: no change

(5) *Stock dividend from treasury stock if treated as extraordinary dividend:*

Adjusted close = close – close * B / (A + B)

Divisor: decreases

(6) *Stock dividend of another company:*

Adjusted price = (closing price * A – price of other company * B) / A

Divisor: decreases

(7) *Return of capital and share consolidation:*

Adjusted price = (closing price – capital return announced by company * (1– withholding tax)) * A / B

New number of shares = old number of shares * B / A

Divisor: decreases

(8) *Repurchase of shares / self-tender:*

Adjusted price = [(price before tender * old number of shares) – (tender price * number of tendered shares)] / (old number of shares – number of tendered shares)

New number of shares = old number of shares – number of tendered shares

Divisor: decreases

(9) *Spin-off:*

Adjusted price = (closing price * A – price of spin-off shares * B) / A

Divisor: decreases

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(10) *Combination stock distribution (dividend or split) and rights offering:*

For this corporate action, the following additional assumptions apply:

Shareholders receive B new shares from the distribution and C new shares from the rights offering for every A share held;
and

If A is not equal to one share, all the following “new number of shares” formulae need to be divided by A.

If rights are applicable after stock distribution (one action applicable to another):

$$\text{Adjusted price} = [\text{closing price} * A + \text{subscription price} * C * (1 + B / A)] / [(A + B) * (1 + C / A)]$$

$$\text{New number of shares} = \text{old number of shares} * [(A + B) * (1 + C / A)] / A$$

Divisor: increases

If stock distribution is applicable after rights (one action applicable to other):

$$\text{Adjusted price} = (\text{closing price} * A + \text{subscription price} * C) / ((A + C) * (1 + B / A))$$

$$\text{New number of shares} = \text{old number of shares} * ((A + C) * (1 + B / A))$$

Divisor: increases

Stock distribution and rights (neither action is applicable to the other):

$$\text{Adjusted price} = (\text{closing price} * A + \text{subscription price} * C) / (A + B + C)$$

$$\text{New number of shares} = \text{old number of shares} * (A + B + C) / A$$

Divisor: increases

(11) *Addition/deletion of a company*

No price adjustments are made. The net change in market capitalization determines the divisor adjustment.

(12) *Free float and shares changes*

No price adjustments are made. The change in market capitalization determines the divisor adjustment.

License Agreement between STOXX Limited and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

The EURO STOXX 50® Index is the intellectual property of (including registered trademarks) STOXX Limited and/or its licensors (collectively, the “Licensors”). The license agreement between the Licensors and Goldman Sachs International provides that the following language must be set forth in this prospectus supplement:

The Licensors have no relationship to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (“GS Group”), other than the licensing of GS Group to use the EURO STOXX 50 Index and the related trademarks for use in connection with the notes.

The Licensors do not:

- Sponsor, endorse, sell or promote the notes.
- Recommend that any person invest in the notes or any other securities.

- Have any responsibility or liability for or make any decisions about the timing, amount or pricing of the notes.
- Have any responsibility or liability for the administration, management or marketing of the notes.
- Consider the needs of the notes or the owners of the notes in determining, composing or calculating the EURO STOXX 50 Index or have any obligation to do so.

The Licensors will not have any liability in connection with the notes. Specifically,

- The Licensors do not make any warranty, express or implied and disclaim any and all warranty about:
 - o The results to be obtained by the notes, the owner of the notes or any other person in connection with the use of the EURO STOXX 50 Index and the data included in the EURO STOXX 50 Index;
 - o The accuracy or completeness of the EURO STOXX 50 Index and its data;

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- o The merchantability and the fitness for a particular purpose or use of the EURO STOXX 50 Index and its data;
- The Licensors will have no liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions in the EURO STOXX 50 Index or its data; and
- Under no circumstances will the Licensors be liable for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special or consequential damages or losses, even if the Licensors know that they might occur.

The licensing agreement between GS Group and the Licensors is solely for their benefit and not for the benefit of the owners of the notes or any other third parties.

Historical Closing Levels of the Indices

The closing levels of the indices have fluctuated in the past and may, in the future, experience significant fluctuations. Any historical upward or downward trend in the closing level of either index during the period shown below is not an indication that such index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the life of your notes.

You should not take the historical closing levels of an index as an indication of the future performance of an index. We cannot give you any assurance that the future performance of either index or the index stocks will result in you receiving any coupon payments or receiving the outstanding face amount of your notes on the stated maturity date.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates make any representation to you as to the performance of the indices. Before investing in the offered notes, you should consult publicly available information to determine the relevant index levels between the date of this prospectus supplement and the date of your purchase of the offered notes. The actual performance of an index over the life of the offered notes, as well as the cash settlement amount at maturity may bear little relation to the historical levels shown below.

The graphs below show the daily historical closing levels of each index from August 15, 2004 through August 15, 2014. We obtained the closing levels in the graphs below from Bloomberg Financial Services, without independent verification.

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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. In addition, it is the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP that the characterization of the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes that will be required under the terms of the notes, as discussed below, is a reasonable interpretation of current law.

United States Holders

This section applies to you only if you are a United States holder that holds your notes as a capital asset for tax purposes. You are a United States holder if you are a beneficial owner of a note 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 primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

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 regulated investment company;
- a tax exempt organization;
- a partnership;
- a person that owns a note as a hedge or that is hedged against interest rate risks;
- a person that owns a note 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.

Although 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, no statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how your notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and as a result, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in your notes are uncertain. Moreover, 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.

Tax Treatment. You will be obligated pursuant to the terms of the notes — in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary — to characterize your notes for all tax purposes as income-bearing pre-paid derivative contracts in respect of the indices. Except as otherwise stated below, the discussion below assumes that the notes will be so treated.

Coupon payments that you receive should be included in ordinary income at the time you

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receive the payment or when the payment accrues, in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes, you should recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity (excluding any amounts attributable to accrued and unpaid coupon payments, which will be taxable as described above) and your tax basis in your notes. Your tax basis in your notes will generally be equal to the amount that you paid for the notes. Such capital gain or loss should generally be short-term capital gain or loss if you hold the notes for one year or less, and should be long-term capital gain or loss if you hold the notes for more than one year. Short-term capital gains are generally subject to tax at the marginal tax rates applicable to ordinary income.

No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how your notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the notes are uncertain and alternative characterizations are possible. Accordingly, we urge you to consult your tax advisor in determining the tax consequences of an investment in your notes in your particular circumstances, including the application of state, local or other tax laws and the possible effects

of changes in federal or other tax laws.

Alternative Treatments. There is no judicial or administrative authority discussing how your notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Therefore, the Internal Revenue Service might assert that a treatment other than that described above is more appropriate. For example, the Internal Revenue Service could treat your notes as a single debt instrument subject to special rules governing contingent payment debt instruments.

Under those rules, the amount of interest you are required to take into account for each accrual period would be determined by constructing a projected payment schedule for the notes and applying rules similar to those for accruing original issue discount on a hypothetical noncontingent debt instrument with that projected payment schedule. This method is applied by first determining the comparable yield — i.e., the yield at which we would issue a noncontingent fixed rate debt instrument with terms and conditions similar to your notes — and then determining a payment schedule as of the applicable original issue date that would produce the comparable yield. These rules may have the effect of requiring you to include interest in income in respect of your notes prior to your receipt of cash attributable to that income.

If the rules governing contingent payment debt instruments apply, any income you recognize upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes would be treated as ordinary interest income. Any loss you recognize at that time would be treated as 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, as capital loss.

If the rules governing contingent payment debt instruments apply, special rules would apply to persons who purchase a note at other than the adjusted issue price as determined for tax purposes.

It is possible that the Internal Revenue Service could assert that your notes should generally be characterized as described above, except that (1) the gain you recognize upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes should be treated as ordinary income or (2) you should not include the coupon payments in income as you receive them but instead you should reduce your basis in your notes by the amount of coupon payments that you receive. It is also possible that the Internal Revenue Service could seek to characterize your notes in a manner that results in tax consequences to you different from those described above.

It is also possible that the Internal Revenue Service could seek to characterize your notes as notional principal contracts. It is also possible that the coupon payments would not be treated as either ordinary income or interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but instead would be treated in some other manner.

You should consult your tax advisor as to possible alternative characterizations of your notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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Possible Change in Law

In 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if enacted, would have required holders that acquired instruments such as your notes after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of such notes. It is not possible to predict whether a similar or identical bill will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of such notes.

In addition, on December 7, 2007, the Internal Revenue Service released a notice stating that the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department are actively considering issuing guidance regarding the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of an instrument such as the offered notes including whether the holders should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis and whether gain or loss should be ordinary or capital. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the notes will ultimately be required to accrue income currently and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department are also considering other relevant issues, including whether foreign holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals. Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. intends to continue treating the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above unless and until such time as Congress, the Treasury Department or the Internal Revenue Service determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

It is impossible to predict what any such legislation or administrative or regulatory guidance might provide, and whether the effective date of any legislation or guidance will affect notes that were issued before the date that such legislation or guidance is

issued. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the possibility that any legislative or administrative action may adversely affect the tax treatment of your notes.

United States Alien Holders

This section applies to you only if you are a United States alien holder. You are a United States alien holder if you are the beneficial owner of the notes and are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a nonresident alien individual;
- a foreign corporation; or
- an estate or trust that in either case is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis on income or gain from the notes.

Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment (including the applicability of withholding) of the coupon payments on the notes is uncertain, in the absence of further guidance, we intend to withhold on the coupon payments made to you at a 30% rate or at a lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty under an “other income” or similar provision. We will not make payments of any additional amounts. To claim a reduced treaty rate for withholding, you generally must provide a valid Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN, Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN-E, or an acceptable substitute form upon which you certify, under penalty of perjury, your status as a U.S. alien holder and your entitlement to the lower treaty rate. Payments will be made to you at a reduced treaty rate of withholding only if such reduced treaty rate would apply to any possible characterization of the payments (including, for example, if the coupon payments were characterized as contract fees). Withholding also may not apply to coupon payments made to you if: (i) the coupon payments are “effectively connected” with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States and are includable in your gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (ii) the coupon payments are attributable to a permanent establishment that you maintain in the United States, if required by an applicable tax treaty, and (iii) you comply with the requisite certification requirements (generally, by providing an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI). If you are eligible for a reduced rate of United States withholding tax, you may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld in excess of that rate by filing a refund claim with the Internal Revenue Service.

“Effectively connected” payments includable in your United States gross income are generally taxed at rates applicable to United States citizens, resident aliens, and domestic

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corporations; if you are a corporate United States alien holder, “effectively connected” payments may be subject to an additional “branch profits tax” under certain circumstances.

You will also be subject to generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements with respect to payments on your notes at maturity and, notwithstanding that we do not intend to treat the notes as debt for tax purposes, we intend to backup withhold on such payments with respect to your notes unless you comply with the requirements necessary to avoid backup withholding on debt instruments (in which case you will not be subject to such backup withholding) as set forth under “United States Taxation – Taxation of Debt Securities – United States Alien Holders” in the accompanying prospectus.

Furthermore, on December 7, 2007, the Internal Revenue Service released Notice 2008-2 soliciting comments from the public on various issues, including whether instruments such as your notes should be subject to withholding. It is therefore possible that rules will be issued in the future, possibly with retroactive effects, that would cause payments on your notes at maturity to be subject to withholding, even if you comply with certification requirements as to your foreign status.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes are possible. Should an alternative characterization of the notes, by reason of a change or clarification of the law, by regulation or otherwise, cause payments at maturity with respect to the notes to become subject to withholding tax, we will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate and we will not make payments of any additional amounts. Prospective United States alien holders of the notes should consult their tax advisor in this regard.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding

FATCA could impose a withholding tax of 30% on interest income (including original issue discount) and other periodic payments on the notes paid to you or any non-U.S. person or entity that receives such income (a “non-U.S. payee”) on your behalf, unless you and each such non-U.S. payee in the payment chain comply with the applicable information reporting, account identification, withholding, certification and other FATCA-related requirements. This withholding tax could also apply to all payments made upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of the notes by a non-compliant payee. In the case of a payee that is a non-U.S. financial institution (for example, a clearing system, custodian, nominee or broker), withholding generally will not be imposed if the financial institution complies with the requirements imposed by FATCA to collect and report (to the U.S. or another relevant taxing authority) substantial information regarding such institution’s U.S. account holders (which would include some account holders that are non-U.S. entities but have U.S. owners). Other payees, including individuals, may be required to provide proof of tax residence or waivers of confidentiality laws and/or, in the case of non-U.S. entities, certification or information relating to their U.S. ownership.

Withholding may be imposed at any point in a chain of payments if the payee is not compliant. A chain may work as follows, for example: The payment is transferred through a paying agent to a clearing system, the clearing system makes a payment to each of the clearing system’s participants, and finally the clearing system participant makes a payment to a non-U.S. bank or broker through which you hold the notes, who credits the payment to your account. Accordingly, if you receive payments through a chain that includes one or more non-U.S. payees, such as a non-U.S. bank or broker, the payment could be subject to withholding if, for example, your non-U.S. bank or broker through which you hold the notes fails to comply with the FATCA requirements and is subject to withholding. This would be the case even if you would not otherwise have been directly subject to withholding.

A number of countries have entered into, and other countries are expected to enter into, agreements with the U.S. to facilitate the type of information reporting required under FATCA. While the existence of such agreements will not eliminate the risk that notes will be subject to the withholding described above, these agreements are expected to reduce the risk of the withholding for investors in (or investors that indirectly hold notes

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through financial institutions in) those countries.

The withholding tax described above could currently apply to all interest (including original issue discount) and other periodic payments made on the notes. In addition, the withholding tax described above could apply to payments made upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of the notes on or after January 1, 2017. We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of this withholding tax, so if this withholding applies, you will receive less than the amount that you would have otherwise received.

Depending on your circumstances, you may be entitled to a refund or credit in respect of some or all of this withholding. However, even if you are entitled to have any such withholding refunded, the required procedures could be cumbersome and significantly delay your receipt of any withheld amounts. You should consult your tax advisor regarding FATCA. You should also consult your bank or broker through which you would hold the notes about the likelihood that payments to it (for credit to you) may become subject to withholding in the payment chain.

In addition, your notes may also be subject to other U.S. withholding tax as described in “United States Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus.

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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 bank collective investment funds (prohibited transaction exemption 91-38) and transactions with service providers under Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code where the Plan receives no less and pays no more than "adequate consideration" (within the meaning of Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(f)(10) of the Code). The person making the decision on behalf of a Plan or a governmental plan shall be deemed, on behalf of itself and the plan, by purchasing and holding the notes, or exercising any rights related thereto, to represent that (a) the plan will receive no less and pay no more than "adequate consideration" (within the meaning of Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(f)(10) of the Code) in connection with the purchase and holding of the notes, (b) none of the purchase, holding or disposition of the notes or the exercise of any rights related to the notes will result in a nonexempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code (or, with respect to a governmental plan, under any similar applicable law or regulation), and (c) neither The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. nor any of its affiliates is a "fiduciary" (within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA) or, with respect to a governmental plan, under any similar applicable law or regulation) with respect to the purchaser or holder in connection with such person's acquisition, disposition or holding of the notes, or as a result of any exercise by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. or any of its affiliates of any rights in connection with the notes, and no advice provided by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. or any of its affiliates has formed a primary basis for any investment decision by or on behalf of such purchaser or holder in connection with the notes and the transactions contemplated with respect to the notes.

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), and propose to invest in the notes, you should consult your legal counsel.

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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 3.50% of the face amount.

In connection with the initial offering of the notes, the minimum principal amount of notes that may be purchased by any investor is \$1,000.

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 \$20,000. 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 August 20, 2014, which is the third scheduled business day following the date of this prospectus supplement and of the pricing of the notes.

We have been advised by Goldman, Sachs & Co. that it intends to make a market in the notes. However, neither Goldman, Sachs & Co. nor any of our other affiliates that makes a market is obligated to do so and any of them may stop doing so at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity or trading market for 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 Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provision of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or

(c) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of offered notes referred to in (a) to (c) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive, or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of notes to the public” in relation to any notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the notes, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State, the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State and the expression “2010 PD Amending Directive” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

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

(a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or

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inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the offered notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.; and

(b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect 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, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the offered notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor, shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the offered notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except: (1) to an institutional investor (for corporations, under Section 274 of the SFA) or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person pursuant to an offer that is made on terms that such shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or such rights and interest in that trust are acquired at a consideration of not less than S\$200,000 (or its equivalent in a foreign currency) for each transaction, whether such amount is to be paid for in cash or by exchange of securities or other assets, and further for corporations, in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer; (3) where the transfer is by operation of law; or (4) pursuant to Section 276(7) of the SFA.

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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 on the conclusions expressed above. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited 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 Delaware as in effect on the date hereof. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated September 19, 2011, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.5 to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.'s registration statement on Form S-3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 19, 2011.

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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

\$9,058,020

circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement the accompanying prospectus is current only as of the respective dates of such documents.

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