UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2026

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-14965

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	13-4019460
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
200 West Street, New York, NY	10282
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(212) 902-1000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Exchange on which registered
Common stock, par value $0.01 per share	GS	NYSE
Depositary Shares, Each Representing 1/1,000th Interest in a Share of Floating Rate Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A	GS PrA	NYSE
Depositary Shares, Each Representing 1/1,000th Interest in a Share of Floating Rate Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series C	GS PrC	NYSE
Depositary Shares, Each Representing 1/1,000th Interest in a Share of Floating Rate Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series D	GS PrD	NYSE
5.793% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Normal Automatic Preferred Enhanced Capital Securities of Goldman Sachs Capital II	GS/43PE	NYSE
Floating Rate Normal Automatic Preferred Enhanced Capital Securities of Goldman Sachs Capital III	GS/43PF	NYSE
Medium-Term Notes, Series F, Callable Fixed and Floating Rate Notes due March 2031 of GS Finance Corp.	GS/31B	NYSE
Medium-Term Notes, Series F, Callable Fixed and Floating Rate Notes due May 2031 of GS Finance Corp.	GS/31X	NYSE

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐ Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). ☐ Yes ☒ No

As of April 17, 2026, there were 295,007,421 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

THE GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Unaudited)

in millions, except per share amounts	Three Months Ended March 2026	2025
Revenues		
Investment banking	**$ 2,844**	$ 1,916
Investment management	**3,179**	2,759
Commissions and fees	**1,326**	1,226
Market making	**5,461**	5,723
Other principal transactions	**862**	543
Total non-interest revenues	**13,672**	12,167
Interest income	**20,637**	19,383
Interest expense	**17,082**	16,488
Net interest income	**3,555**	2,895
Total net revenues	**17,227**	15,062
Provision for credit losses	**315**	287
Operating expenses		
Compensation and benefits	**5,412**	4,876
Transaction based	**2,515**	1,850
Market development	**186**	156
Communications and technology	**583**	506
Depreciation and amortization	**495**	506
Occupancy	**254**	233
Professional fees	**379**	424
Other expenses	**602**	577
Total operating expenses	**10,426**	9,128
Pre-tax earnings	**6,486**	5,647
Provision for taxes	**856**	909
Net earnings	**5,630**	4,738
Preferred stock dividends	**227**	155
Net earnings applicable to common shareholders	**$ 5,403**	$ 4,583
Earnings per common share		
Basic	**$ 17.74**	$ 14.25
Diluted	**$ 17.55**	$ 14.12
Average common shares		
Basic	**303.8**	320.8
Diluted	**308.0**	324.5

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

$ in millions	Three Months Ended March 2026	2025
Net earnings	**$ 5,630**	$ 4,738
Other comprehensive income/(loss) adjustments, net of tax:		
Currency translation	**(27)**	(35)
Debt valuation adjustment	**1,148**	232
Pension and postretirement liabilities	**1**	10
Available-for-sale securities	**(753)**	420
Cash flow hedges	**(21)**	6
Other comprehensive income	**348**	633
Comprehensive income	**$ 5,978**	$ 5,371

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

$ in millions	As of March 2026	As of December 2025
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 179,530**	$ 164,259
Collateralized agreements:		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (at fair value)	**152,875**	126,007
Securities borrowed (includes **$61,700** and $51,581 at fair value)	**233,083**	208,208
Customer and other receivables (includes **$325** and $315 at fair value)	**209,484**	185,842
Trading assets (at fair value and includes **$181,306** and $158,641 pledged as collateral)	**758,018**	656,796
Investments:		
Available-for-sale securities (at fair value; amortized cost of **$137,897** and $99,116)	**137,014**	99,244
Held-to-maturity securities	**74,889**	69,193
Other investments (includes **$24,748** and $24,938 at fair value)	**25,731**	25,825
Loans (net of allowance of **$2,345** and $2,148, and includes **$4,379** and $4,905 at fair value)	**252,849**	237,734
Other assets (includes **$192** and $180 at fair value)	**36,707**	36,212
Total assets	**$ 2,060,180**	$ 1,809,320
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Deposits (includes **$92,248** and $76,569 at fair value)	**$ 561,263**	$ 501,422
Collateralized financings:		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (at fair value)	**259,452**	223,384
Securities loaned (includes **$12,586** and $11,995 at fair value)	**55,278**	53,644
Other secured financings (includes **$36,139** and $27,833 at fair value)	**36,336**	28,021
Customer and other payables	**293,039**	231,865
Trading liabilities (at fair value)	**312,220**	262,552
Unsecured short-term borrowings (includes **$65,705** and $59,758 at fair value)	**80,878**	70,459
Unsecured long-term borrowings (includes **$125,666** and $112,683 at fair value)	**315,426**	285,500
Other liabilities (includes **$256** and $111 at fair value)	**23,506**	27,501
Total liabilities	**1,937,398**	1,684,348
Commitments, contingencies and guarantees		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock; aggregate liquidation preference of **$13,703** and $15,153	**13,703**	15,153
Common stock; **935,410,692** and 931,995,446 shares issued, and **294,574,329** and 296,476,742 shares outstanding	**9**	9
Share-based awards	**5,798**	5,795
Nonvoting common stock; no shares issued and outstanding	**–**	–
Additional paid-in capital	**61,786**	61,906
Retained earnings	**169,316**	165,288
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(1,912)**	(2,260)
Stock held in treasury, at cost; **640,836,365** and 635,518,706 shares	**(125,918)**	(120,919)
Total shareholders' equity	**122,782**	124,972
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 2,060,180**	$ 1,809,320

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Preferred stock		
Beginning balance	**$ 15,153**	$ 13,253
Issued	**–**	1,900
Redeemed	**(1,450)**	–
Ending balance	**13,703**	15,153
Common stock		
Beginning balance	**9**	9
Issued	**–**	–
Ending balance	**9**	9
Share-based awards		
Beginning balance	**5,795**	5,148
Issuance and amortization of share-based awards	**2,533**	2,426
Delivery of common stock underlying share-based awards	**(2,501)**	(2,351)
Forfeiture of share-based awards	**(29)**	(24)
Ending balance	**5,798**	5,199
Additional paid-in capital		
Beginning balance	**61,906**	61,376
Delivery of common stock underlying share-based awards	**2,482**	2,313
Cancellation of share-based awards in satisfaction of withholding tax requirements	**(2,605)**	(1,851)
Preferred stock issuance costs	**3**	(5)
Other	**–**	(1)
Ending balance	**61,786**	61,832
Retained earnings		
Beginning balance	**165,288**	153,412
Net earnings	**5,630**	4,738
Dividends and dividend equivalents declared on common stock and share-based awards	**(1,375)**	(976)
Dividends declared on preferred stock	**(224)**	(155)
Preferred stock redemption premium	**(3)**	–
Ending balance	**169,316**	157,019
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Beginning balance	**(2,260)**	(2,702)
Other comprehensive income	**348**	633
Ending balance	**(1,912)**	(2,069)
Stock held in treasury, at cost		
Beginning balance	**(120,919)**	(108,500)
Repurchased	**(5,000)**	(4,360)
Reissued	**19**	39
Other	**(18)**	(22)
Ending balance	**(125,918)**	(112,843)
Total shareholders' equity	**$ 122,782**	$ 124,300

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

$ in millions	Three Months Ended March 2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net earnings	**$ 5,630**	$ 4,738
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash used for operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	**495**	506
Deferred income taxes	**(47)**	154
Share-based compensation	**2,530**	2,417
Provision for credit losses	**315**	287
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Customer and other receivables and payables, net	**36,161**	(907)
Collateralized transactions (excluding other secured financings), net	**(14,041)**	(48,685)
Trading assets	**(104,035)**	(21,266)
Trading liabilities	**48,637**	29,640
Loans held for sale, net	**(2,008)**	(501)
Other, net	**(5,505)**	(3,613)
Net cash used for operating activities	**(31,868)**	(37,230)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, leasehold improvements and equipment	**(565)**	(499)
Proceeds from sales of property, leasehold improvements and equipment	**63**	145
Net cash used for business acquisitions	**(359)**	–
Available-for-sale securities:		
Purchases	**(62,327)**	(32,532)
Proceeds from sales	**24,194**	22,889
Proceeds from paydowns and maturities	**90**	–
Held-to-maturity securities:		
Purchases	**(9,289)**	(4,595)
Proceeds from paydowns and maturities	**4,613**	4,572
Other investments:		
Purchases	**(2,605)**	(2,280)
Proceeds from sales, paydowns and maturities	**2,885**	2,523
Loans (excluding loans held for sale), net	**(13,007)**	(12,970)
Net cash used for investing activities	**(56,307)**	(22,747)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Unsecured short-term borrowings, net	**7,232**	2,932
Other secured financings (short-term), net	**7,234**	(3,821)
Proceeds from issuance of other secured financings (long-term)	**651**	460
Repayment of other secured financings (long-term), including the current portion	**(73)**	(600)
Proceeds from issuance of unsecured long-term borrowings	**58,244**	28,594
Repayment of unsecured long-term borrowings, including the current portion	**(20,402)**	(16,540)
Derivative contracts with a financing element, net	**1,239**	906
Deposits, net	**60,819**	36,332
Preferred stock redemption	**(1,450)**	–
Common stock repurchased	**(5,000)**	(4,360)
Settlement of share-based awards in satisfaction of withholding tax requirements	**(2,605)**	(1,851)
Dividends and dividend equivalents paid on common stock, preferred stock and share-based awards	**(1,588)**	(1,115)
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock, net of issuance costs	**–**	1,895
Other financing, net	**(7)**	(6)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**104,294**	42,826
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(848)**	2,467
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**15,271**	(14,684)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	**164,259**	182,092
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance	**$ 179,530**	$ 167,408
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash payments for interest, net of capitalized interest	**$ 18,027**	$ 15,954

See Notes 9, 12 and 16 for information about non-cash activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Note 1.

Description of Business

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (Group Inc. or parent company), a Delaware corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the firm), is a leading global financial institution that delivers a broad range of financial services to a large and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals. Founded in 1869, the firm is headquartered in New York and maintains offices in all major financial centers around the world.

Beginning with the fourth quarter of 2025, the firm made certain changes to its segments as the firm continued to narrow its strategic focus with respect to consumer-related activities within Platform Solutions. Prior periods are presented on a comparable basis.

The firm manages and reports its activities in the following three business segments:

Global Banking & Markets

The firm provides a broad range of services to a diverse group of corporations, financial institutions, investment funds and governments. Services include strategic advisory assignments with respect to mergers and acquisitions, divestitures, corporate defense activities, restructurings and spin-offs, and equity and debt underwriting of public offerings and private placements. The firm facilitates client transactions and makes markets in fixed income, equity, currency and commodity products. In addition, the firm makes markets in and clears institutional client transactions on major stock, options and futures exchanges worldwide and provides prime financing (including securities lending, margin lending and swaps), portfolio financing and other types of equity financing (including securities-based loans to individuals). The firm also provides lending to corporate clients, including through relationship lending and acquisition financing, and secured lending, through structured mortgage and other asset-backed lending. In addition, the firm provides financing through securities purchased under agreements to resell (resale agreements) and other financing (including commodity financing to clients through structured transactions, facilitating institutional primary loans for syndication and providing structured letters of credit to corporate clients). Additionally, the firm provides transaction banking services, such as deposit taking, payments solutions and other cash management services, for corporate and institutional clients. The firm also makes investments related to Global Banking & Markets activities.

Asset & Wealth Management

The firm manages assets and offers investment products across all major asset classes to a diverse set of clients, both institutional and individuals, including through a network of third-party distributors around the world. The firm also provides investing and wealth advisory solutions, including financial planning and counseling, and executing brokerage transactions for wealth management clients. The firm issues loans to wealth management clients and raises deposits through its consumer banking digital platform, *Marcus by Goldman Sachs*, and through its private bank. The firm invests in public and private equity securities, debt securities and loans, related to corporate, real estate and infrastructure assets. The firm also makes investments through consolidated investment entities (CIEs), substantially all of which are engaged in real estate investment activities.

Platform Solutions

The firm issues credit cards through a partnership arrangement with Apple Inc. and raises deposits from Apple Card customers. In December 2025, the firm entered into an agreement to transition the Apple Card program to another issuer.

Note 2.

Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) and include the accounts of Group Inc. and all other entities in which the firm has a controlling financial interest. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

These consolidated financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in the firm's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. References to "the 2025 Form 10-K" are to the firm's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. Certain disclosures included in the annual financial statements have been condensed or omitted from these financial statements as they are not required for interim financial statements under U.S. GAAP and the rules of the SEC.

These unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. Interim period operating results may not be indicative of the operating results for a full year.

All references to March 2026 and March 2025 refer to the firm's periods ended, or the dates, as the context requires, March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. All references to December 2025 refer to the date December 31, 2025. Any reference to a future year refers to a year ending on December 31 of that year. Certain reclassifications have been made to previously reported amounts to conform to the current presentation.

Note 3.

Significant Accounting Policies

The firm's significant accounting policies are either described below or included in the following footnotes:

Fair Value Measurements	Note 4
Fair Value Hierarchy	Note 5
Trading Assets and Liabilities	Note 6
Derivatives and Hedging Activities	Note 7
Investments	Note 8
Loans	Note 9
Fair Value Option	Note 10
Collateralized Agreements and Financings	Note 11
Other Assets	Note 12
Deposits	Note 13
Unsecured Borrowings	Note 14
Other Liabilities	Note 15
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Shareholders' Equity	Note 19
Regulation and Capital Adequacy	Note 20
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Legal Proceedings	Note 27

Consolidation

The firm consolidates entities in which the firm has a controlling financial interest. The firm determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by first evaluating whether the entity is a voting interest entity or a variable interest entity (VIE).

Voting Interest Entities. Voting interest entities are entities in which (i) the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable the entity to finance its activities independently and (ii) the equity holders have the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact its economic performance, the obligation to absorb the losses of the entity and the right to receive the residual returns of the entity. The usual condition for a controlling financial interest in a voting interest entity is ownership of a majority voting interest. If the firm has a controlling majority voting interest in a voting interest entity, the entity is consolidated.

Variable Interest Entities. A VIE is an entity that lacks one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. The firm has a controlling financial interest in a VIE when the firm has a variable interest or interests that provide it with (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. See Note 17 for further information about VIEs.

Equity-Method Investments. When the firm does not have a controlling financial interest in an entity but can exert significant influence over the entity's operating and financial policies, the investment is generally accounted for at fair value by electing the fair value option available under U.S. GAAP. Significant influence generally exists when the firm owns 20% to 50% of the entity's common stock or in-substance common stock.

In certain cases, the firm applies the equity method of accounting to new investments that are strategic in nature or closely related to the firm's principal business activities, when the firm has a significant degree of involvement in the cash flows or operations of the investee or when cost-benefit considerations are less significant. See Note 8 for further information about equity-method investments.

Investment Funds. The firm has formed investment funds with third-party investors. These funds are typically organized as limited partnerships or limited liability companies for which the firm acts as general partner or manager. Generally, the firm does not hold a majority of the economic interests in these funds. These funds are usually voting interest entities and generally are not consolidated because third-party investors typically have rights to terminate the funds or to remove the firm as general partner or manager. Investments in these funds are generally measured at net asset value (NAV) and are included in investments. See Notes 8, 18 and 22 for further information about investments in funds.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions, the most important of which relate to fair value measurements, the allowance for credit losses on loans and lending commitments accounted for at amortized cost, discretionary compensation accruals, accounting for goodwill and identifiable intangible assets, provisions for losses that may arise from litigation and regulatory proceedings (including governmental investigations), and accounting for income taxes. These estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information, but actual results could be materially different.

Revenue Recognition

Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value. Trading assets and liabilities and certain investments are carried at fair value either under the fair value option or in accordance with other U.S. GAAP. In addition, the firm has elected to account for certain of its loans and other financial assets and liabilities at fair value by electing the fair value option. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs. Fair value gains or losses are generally included in market making or other principal transactions. See Note 4 for further information about fair value measurements.

Revenue from Contracts with Clients. The firm recognizes revenue earned from contracts with clients for services, such as investment banking, investment management, and execution and clearing (contracts with clients), when the performance obligations related to the underlying transaction are completed.

Revenues from contracts with clients represent approximately 50% of total non-interest revenues for the three months ended March 2026 (including approximately 95% of investment banking revenues, approximately 95% of investment management revenues and all commissions and fees), and approximately 45% of total non-interest revenues for the three months ended March 2025 (including approximately 80% of investment banking revenues, approximately 95% of investment management revenues and all commissions and fees). See Note 25 for information about net revenues by business segment.

Investment Banking

Advisory. Fees from financial advisory assignments are recognized in revenues when the services related to the underlying transaction are completed under the terms of the assignment. Non-refundable deposits and milestone payments in connection with financial advisory assignments are recognized in revenues upon completion of the underlying transaction or when the assignment is otherwise concluded.

Expenses associated with financial advisory assignments are recognized when incurred and are included in transaction based expenses. Client reimbursements for such expenses are included in investment banking revenues.

Underwriting. Fees from underwriting assignments are recognized in revenues upon completion of the underlying transaction based on the terms of the assignment.

Expenses associated with underwriting assignments are generally deferred until the related revenue is recognized or the assignment is otherwise concluded. Such expenses are included in transaction based expenses for completed assignments.

Investment Management

The firm earns management fees and incentive fees for investment management services, which are included in investment management revenues. The firm makes payments to brokers and advisors related to the placement of the firm's investment funds (distribution fees), which are included in transaction based expenses.

Management Fees. Management fees for mutual funds are calculated as a percentage of daily NAV and are received monthly. Management fees for hedge funds are calculated as a percentage of month-end NAV and are generally received quarterly. Management fees for separately managed accounts are calculated as a percentage of either the daily or monthly NAV and are received quarterly. Management fees for private equity funds are calculated as a percentage of monthly invested capital or committed capital and are generally received quarterly, semi-annually or annually, depending on the fund. Management fees are recognized over time in the period the services are provided.

Distribution fees paid by the firm are calculated based on either a percentage of the management fee, the investment fund's NAV or the committed capital. Such fees are included in transaction based expenses.

Incentive Fees. Incentive fees are calculated as a percentage of a fund's or separately managed account's return, or excess return above a specified benchmark or other performance target. Incentive fees are generally based on investment performance over a twelve-month period or over the life of a fund. Fees that are based on performance over a twelve-month period are subject to adjustment prior to the end of the measurement period. For fees that are based on investment performance over the life of the fund, future investment underperformance may require fees previously distributed to the firm to be returned to the fund.

Incentive fees earned from a fund or separately managed account are recognized when it is probable that a significant reversal of such fees will not occur, which is generally when such fees are no longer subject to fluctuations in the market value of investments held by the fund or separately managed account. Therefore, incentive fees recognized during the period may relate to performance obligations satisfied in previous periods.

Commissions and Fees

The firm earns substantially all commissions and fees from executing and clearing client transactions on stock, options and futures markets, as well as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Commissions and fees are recognized on the day the trade is executed. The firm also provides third-party research services to clients in connection with certain soft-dollar arrangements. Third-party research costs incurred by the firm in connection with such arrangements are presented net within commissions and fees.

Remaining Performance Obligations

Remaining performance obligations are services that the firm has committed to perform in the future in connection with its contracts with clients. The firm's remaining performance obligations are generally related to its financial advisory assignments and certain investment management activities. Revenues associated with remaining performance obligations relating to financial advisory assignments cannot be determined until the outcome of the transaction. For the firm's investment management activities, where fees are calculated based on the NAV of the fund or separately managed account, future revenues associated with such remaining performance obligations cannot be determined as such fees are subject to fluctuations in the market value of investments held by the fund or separately managed account.

The firm is able to determine the future revenues associated with management fees calculated based on committed capital. As of March 2026, substantially all future net revenues associated with such remaining performance obligations will be recognized through 2034. Annual revenues associated with such performance obligations average less than $400 million through 2034.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales when the firm has relinquished control over the assets transferred. For transfers of financial assets accounted for as sales, any gains or losses are recognized in net revenues. Assets or liabilities that arise from the firm's continuing involvement with transferred financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. For transfers of financial assets that are not accounted for as sales, the assets are generally included in trading assets and the transfer is accounted for as a collateralized financing, with the related interest expense recognized over the life of the transaction. See Note 11 for further information about transfers of financial assets accounted for as collateralized financings and Note 16 for further information about transfers of financial assets accounted for as sales.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The firm defines cash equivalents as highly liquid overnight deposits held in the ordinary course of business. Cash and cash equivalents included cash and due from banks of $7.01 billion as of March 2026 and $6.52 billion as of December 2025. Cash and cash equivalents also included interest-bearing deposits with banks of $172.52 billion as of March 2026 and $157.74 billion as of December 2025.

The firm segregates cash for regulatory and other purposes related to client activity. Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory and other purposes were $15.76 billion as of March 2026 and $14.80 billion as of December 2025. In addition, the firm segregates securities for regulatory and other purposes related to client activity. See Note 11 for further information about segregated securities.

Customer and Other Receivables

Customer and other receivables included receivables from customers and counterparties of $134.04 billion as of March 2026 and $125.00 billion as of December 2025, and receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations of $75.44 billion as of March 2026 and $60.84 billion as of December 2025. Such receivables primarily consist of customer margin loans, collateral posted in connection with certain derivative transactions, and receivables resulting from unsettled transactions.

Substantially all of these receivables are accounted for at amortized cost net of any allowance for credit losses, which generally approximates fair value. As these receivables are not accounted for at fair value, they are not included in the firm's fair value hierarchy in Notes 4 and 5. Had these receivables been included in the firm's fair value hierarchy, substantially all would have been classified in level 2 as of both March 2026 and December 2025. See Notes 4, 5 and 10 for further information about customer and other receivables accounted for at fair value under the fair value option. Interest on customer and other receivables is recognized over the life of the transaction and included in interest income.

Customer and other receivables includes receivables from contracts with clients and contract assets. Contract assets represent the firm's right to receive consideration for services provided in connection with its contracts with clients for which collection is conditional and not merely subject to the passage of time. The firm's receivables from contracts with clients were $4.43 billion as of March 2026 and $4.16 billion as of December 2025. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, contract assets were not material.

Customer and Other Payables

Customer and other payables included payables to customers and counterparties of $265.76 billion as of March 2026 and $224.46 billion as of December 2025, and payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations of $27.28 billion as of March 2026 and $7.41 billion as of December 2025. Such payables primarily consist of customer credit balances related to the firm's prime brokerage activities. Customer and other payables are accounted for at cost plus accrued interest, which generally approximates fair value. As these payables are not accounted for at fair value, they are not included in the firm's fair value hierarchy in Notes 4 and 5. Had these payables been included in the firm's fair value hierarchy, substantially all would have been classified in level 2 as of both March 2026 and December 2025. Interest on customer and other payables is recognized over the life of the transaction and included in interest expense.

Offsetting Assets and Liabilities

To reduce credit exposures on derivatives and securities financing transactions, the firm may enter into master netting agreements or similar arrangements (collectively, netting agreements) with counterparties that permit it to offset receivables and payables with such counterparties. A netting agreement is a contract with a counterparty that permits net settlement of multiple transactions with that counterparty, including upon the exercise of termination rights by a non-defaulting party. Upon exercise of such termination rights, all transactions governed by the netting agreement are terminated and a net settlement amount is calculated. In addition, the firm receives and posts cash and securities collateral with respect to its derivatives and securities financing transactions, subject to the terms of the related credit support agreements or similar arrangements (collectively, credit support agreements). An enforceable credit support agreement grants the non-defaulting party exercising termination rights the right to liquidate the collateral and apply the proceeds to any amounts owed. In order to assess enforceability of the firm's right of setoff under netting and credit support agreements, the firm evaluates various factors, including applicable bankruptcy laws, local statutes and regulatory provisions in the jurisdiction of the parties to the agreement.

Derivatives are reported on a net-by-counterparty basis (i.e., the net payable or receivable for derivative assets and liabilities for a given counterparty) in the consolidated balance sheets when a legal right of setoff exists under an enforceable netting agreement. Resale agreements and securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities borrowed and loaned transactions with the same settlement date are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis in the consolidated balance sheets when such transactions meet certain settlement criteria and are subject to netting agreements.

In the consolidated balance sheets, derivatives are reported net of cash collateral received and posted under enforceable credit support agreements, when transacted under an enforceable netting agreement. In the consolidated balance sheets, resale and repurchase agreements, and securities borrowed and loaned, are not reported net of the related cash and securities received or posted as collateral. See Note 11 for further information about collateral received and pledged, including rights to deliver or repledge collateral. See Notes 7 and 11 for further information about offsetting assets and liabilities.

Share-Based Compensation

The cost of employee services received in exchange for a share-based award is generally measured based on the grant-date fair value of the award. Share-based awards that do not require future service (i.e., vested awards, including awards granted to retirement-eligible employees) are expensed immediately. Share-based awards that require future service are amortized over the relevant service period. Forfeitures are recorded when they occur.

Cash dividend equivalents paid on restricted stock units (RSUs) are generally charged to retained earnings. If RSUs that require future service are forfeited, the related dividend equivalents originally charged to retained earnings are reclassified to compensation expense in the period in which forfeiture occurs.

The firm generally issues new shares of common stock upon delivery of share-based awards. In limited cases, as outlined in the applicable award agreements, the firm may cash settle share-based awards accounted for as equity instruments. For these awards, additional paid-in capital is adjusted to the extent of the difference between the value of the award at the time of cash settlement and the grant-date value of the award. The tax effect related to the settlement of share-based awards and payments of dividend equivalents is recorded in income tax benefit or expense.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. currencies are translated at rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the consolidated balance sheets and revenues and expenses are translated at average rates of exchange for the period. Foreign currency remeasurement gains or losses on transactions in nonfunctional currencies are recognized in earnings. Gains or losses on translation of the financial statements of a non-U.S. operation, when the functional currency is other than the U.S. dollar, are included, net of hedges and taxes, in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Recent Accounting Developments

Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures (ASC 740). In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, "Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures." This ASU requires incremental annual disclosures primarily related to the reconciliation of the statutory tax rate to the effective tax rate, as well as income taxes paid. This ASU became effective for the firm for annual periods beginning in January 2025, and the firm elected to apply it under a prospective approach. Since this ASU only requires additional disclosures, adoption of this ASU did not have an impact on the firm's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses (ASC 220). In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses." This ASU requires additional disaggregation of certain expenses within the footnotes to the financial statements. This ASU is effective for the firm for annual periods beginning in January 2027, and interim periods beginning in January 2028 under a prospective approach. Early adoption and retrospective application is permitted. Since this ASU only requires additional disclosures, adoption of this ASU will not have an impact on the firm's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets (ASC 326). In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-05, "Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets." This ASU simplifies the estimation of credit losses on accounts receivable and contract assets arising from transactions accounted for under ASC 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," by providing companies an option to assume that the conditions as of the balance sheet date will remain unchanged for the remaining life of these assets while estimating expected credit losses. This ASU was effective for the firm beginning in January 2026 under a prospective approach. Adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the firm's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software (ASC 350). In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-06, "Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software." This ASU eliminates the requirement to consider the project stage of an internal-use software under development while capitalizing its development costs. Instead, under the ASU, companies are required to capitalize internal-use software development costs when management authorizes and commits to fund the software development project, and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used as intended. This ASU is effective for the firm beginning in January 2028 under a prospective, retrospective or a modified approach. Early adoption is permitted. Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the firm's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Derivatives Scope Refinements (ASC 815) and Scope Clarification for Share-Based Noncash Consideration from a Customer in a Revenue Contract (ASC 606). In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-07, "Derivatives Scope Refinements and Scope Clarification for Share-Based Noncash Consideration from a Customer in a Revenue Contract." This ASU expands the scope exceptions in ASC 815 to include non-exchange-traded contracts with underlyings based on operations or activities specific to one of the parties to the contract. This ASU also clarifies that the guidance in ASC 606 should be applied to contracts where share-based noncash consideration is received from a customer. This ASU is effective for the firm beginning in January 2027 under a prospective approach or on a modified retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted. Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the firm's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Financial Instruments — Credit Losses: Purchased Loans (ASC 326). In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-08, "Financial Instruments — Credit Losses (Topic 326) — Purchased Loans." This ASU expands the recognition model currently in place for purchased financial assets with significant credit deterioration to certain purchased seasoned loans. This ASU is effective for the firm beginning in January 2027 under a prospective approach. Early adoption is permitted. Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the firm's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Improvements to Hedge Accounting (ASC 815). In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-09, "Hedge Accounting Improvements." This ASU better aligns hedge accounting with the entity's risk management activities. This ASU expands on hedge accounting guidance for both financial and nonfinancial risk components and aligns the recognition and presentation of the effects of the hedging instruments and the hedged items in the financial statements. This ASU is effective for the firm beginning in January 2027 under a prospective approach. Early adoption is permitted. Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on the firm's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 4.

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs. The firm measures certain financial assets and liabilities as a portfolio (i.e., based on its net exposure to market and/or credit risks).

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price in an active market. If quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is determined by reference to prices for similar instruments, quoted prices or recent transactions in less active markets, or internally developed models that primarily use market-based or independently sourced inputs, including, but not limited to, interest rates, volatilities, equity or debt prices, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, credit spreads and funding spreads (i.e., the spread or difference between the interest rate at which a borrower could finance a given financial instrument relative to a benchmark interest rate).

U.S. GAAP has a three-level hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. This hierarchy prioritizes inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, giving the highest priority to level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to level 3 inputs. A financial instrument's level in this hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to its fair value measurement. In evaluating the significance of a valuation input, the firm considers, among other factors, a portfolio's net risk exposure to that input. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1. Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets to which the firm had access at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2. Inputs to valuation techniques are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3. One or more inputs to valuation techniques are significant and unobservable.

The fair values for substantially all of the firm's financial assets and liabilities are based on observable prices and inputs and are classified in levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Certain level 2 and level 3 financial assets and liabilities may require valuation adjustments that a market participant would require to arrive at fair value for factors, such as counterparty and the firm's credit quality, funding risk, transfer restrictions, liquidity and bid/offer spreads. Valuation adjustments are generally based on market evidence.

The table below presents financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Total level 1 financial assets	**$ 644,652**	$ 515,386
Total level 2 financial assets	**520,910**	473,090
Total level 3 financial assets	**20,836**	20,324
Investments in funds at NAV	**1,745**	1,739
Counterparty and cash collateral netting	**(48,892)**	(46,573)
Total financial assets at fair value	**$ 1,139,251**	$ 963,966
Total assets	**$ 2,060,180**	$ 1,809,320
Total level 3 financial assets divided by:		
Total assets	**1.0%**	1.1%
Total financial assets at fair value	**1.8%**	2.1%
Total level 1 financial liabilities	**$ 174,849**	$ 140,556
Total level 2 financial liabilities	**740,955**	648,454
Total level 3 financial liabilities	**35,698**	32,130
Counterparty and cash collateral netting	**(47,230)**	(46,255)
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**$ 904,272**	$ 774,885
Total liabilities	**$ 1,937,398**	$ 1,684,348
Total level 3 financial liabilities divided by:		
Total liabilities	**1.8%**	1.9%
Total financial liabilities at fair value	**3.9%**	4.1%

In the table above:

- Counterparty netting among positions classified in the same level is included in that level.
- Counterparty and cash collateral netting represents the impact on derivatives of netting across levels.

The table below presents a summary of level 3 financial assets.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Trading assets:		
Trading cash instruments	**$ 1,205**	$ 904
Derivatives	**4,499**	4,283
Investments	**14,349**	14,411
Loans	**591**	546
Other assets	**192**	180
Total	**$ 20,836**	$ 20,324

Level 3 financial assets as of March 2026 increased slightly compared with December 2025, reflecting an increase in level 3 trading cash instruments and derivatives. See Note 5 for further information about level 3 financial assets (including information about unrealized gains and losses related to level 3 financial assets and transfers into and out of level 3).

The valuation techniques and nature of significant inputs used to determine the fair value of the firm's financial instruments are described below. See Note 5 for further information about significant unobservable inputs used to value level 3 financial instruments.

Valuation Techniques and Significant Inputs for Trading Cash Instruments, Investments and Loans

Level 1. Level 1 instruments include U.S. government obligations, most non-U.S. government obligations, certain agency obligations, certain corporate debt instruments, certain money market instruments and actively traded listed equities. These instruments are valued using quoted prices for identical unrestricted instruments in active markets. The firm defines active markets for equity instruments based on the average daily trading volume both in absolute terms and relative to the market capitalization for the instrument. The firm defines active markets for debt instruments based on both the average daily trading volume and the number of days with trading activity.

Level 2. Level 2 instruments include certain non-U.S. government obligations, most agency obligations, most mortgage-backed loans and securities, most corporate debt instruments, most state and municipal obligations, most money market instruments, most other debt obligations, restricted or less liquid listed equities, certain private equities, commodities and certain lending commitments.

Valuations of level 2 instruments can be verified to quoted prices, recent trading activity for identical or similar instruments, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Consideration is given to the nature of the quotations (e.g., indicative or executable) and the relationship of recent market activity to the prices provided from alternative pricing sources.

Valuation adjustments are typically made to level 2 instruments (i) if the instrument is subject to transfer restrictions and/or (ii) for other premiums and liquidity discounts that a market participant would require to arrive at fair value. Valuation adjustments are generally based on market evidence.

Level 3. Level 3 instruments have one or more significant valuation inputs that are not observable. Absent evidence to the contrary, level 3 instruments are initially valued at transaction price, which is considered to be the best initial estimate of fair value. Subsequently, the firm uses other methodologies to determine fair value, which vary based on the type of instrument. Valuation inputs and assumptions are changed when corroborated by substantive observable evidence, including values realized on sales.

Valuation techniques of level 3 instruments vary by instrument, but are generally based on discounted cash flow techniques. The valuation techniques and the nature of significant inputs used to determine the fair values of each type of level 3 instrument are described below:

Loans and Securities Backed by Commercial Real Estate

Loans and securities backed by commercial real estate are directly or indirectly collateralized by a single property or a portfolio of properties, and may include tranches of varying levels of subordination. Significant inputs are generally determined based on relative value analyses and include:

- Market yields implied by transactions of similar or related assets and/or current levels and changes in market indices, such as the CMBX (an index that tracks the performance of commercial mortgage bonds);
- Transaction prices in both the underlying collateral and instruments with the same or similar underlying collateral;
- A measure of expected future cash flows in a default scenario (recovery rates) implied by the value of the underlying collateral, which is mainly driven by current performance of the underlying collateral and capitalization rates. Recovery rates are expressed as a percentage of notional or face value of the instrument and reflect the benefit of credit enhancements on certain instruments; and
- Timing of expected future cash flows (duration) which, in certain cases, may incorporate the impact of any loan forbearances and other unobservable inputs (e.g., prepayment speeds).

Loans and Securities Backed by Residential Real Estate

Loans and securities backed by residential real estate are directly or indirectly collateralized by portfolios of residential real estate and may include tranches of varying levels of subordination. Significant inputs are generally determined based on relative value analyses, which incorporate comparisons to instruments with similar collateral and risk profiles. Significant inputs include:

- Market yields implied by transactions of similar or related assets;
- Transaction prices in both the underlying collateral and instruments with the same or similar underlying collateral; and
- Duration, driven by underlying loan prepayment speeds and residential property liquidation timelines.

Corporate Debt Instruments

Corporate debt instruments includes corporate loans, debt securities and convertible debentures. Significant inputs for corporate debt instruments are generally determined based on relative value analyses, which incorporate comparisons both to prices of credit default swaps that reference the same or similar underlying instrument or entity and to other debt instruments for the same or similar issuer for which observable prices or broker quotations are available. Significant inputs include:

- Market yields implied by transactions of similar or related assets and/or current levels and trends of market indices, such as the CDX (an index that tracks the performance of corporate credit);
- Current performance and recovery assumptions and, where the firm uses credit default swaps to value the related instrument, the cost of borrowing the underlying reference obligation;
- Duration; and
- Market and transaction multiples for corporate debt instruments with convertibility or participation options.

Equity Securities

Equity securities consists of private equities. Recent third-party completed or pending transactions (e.g., merger proposals, debt restructurings, tender offers) are considered the best evidence for any change in fair value. When these are not available, the following valuation methodologies are used, as appropriate:

- Industry multiples (primarily EBITDA and revenue multiples) and public comparables;
- Transactions in similar instruments;
- Discounted cash flow techniques; and
- Third-party appraisals.

The firm also considers changes in the outlook for the relevant industry and financial performance of the issuer as compared to projected performance. Significant inputs include:

- Market and transaction multiples;
- Discount rates and capitalization rates; and
- For equity securities with debt-like features, market yields implied by transactions of similar or related assets, current performance and recovery assumptions, and duration.

Other Trading Cash Instruments, Investments and Loans

The significant inputs to the valuation of other trading cash instruments, investments and loans are generally determined based on relative value analyses, which incorporate comparisons both to prices of credit default swaps that reference the same or similar underlying instrument or entity and to other debt instruments for the same issuer for which observable prices or broker quotations are available. Significant inputs include:

- Market yields implied by transactions of similar or related assets and/or current levels and trends of market indices;
- Current performance and recovery assumptions and, where the firm uses credit default swaps to value the related instrument, the cost of borrowing the underlying reference obligation; and
- Duration.

Valuation Techniques and Significant Inputs for Derivatives

The firm's level 2 and level 3 derivatives are valued using derivative pricing models (e.g., discounted cash flow models, correlation models and models that incorporate option pricing methodologies, such as Monte Carlo simulations). Price transparency of derivatives can generally be characterized by product type, as described below.

- **Interest Rate.** In general, the key inputs used to value interest rate derivatives are transparent, even for most long-dated contracts. Interest rate swaps and options denominated in the currencies of leading industrialized nations are characterized by high trading volumes and tight bid/offer spreads. Interest rate derivatives that reference indices, such as an inflation index, or the shape of the yield curve (e.g., 10-year swap rate vs. 2-year swap rate) are more complex, but the key inputs are generally observable.
- **Credit.** Price transparency for credit default swaps, including both single names and baskets of credits, varies by market and underlying reference entity or obligation. Credit default swaps that reference indices, large corporates and major sovereigns generally exhibit the most price transparency. For credit default swaps with other underliers, price transparency varies based on credit rating, the cost of borrowing the underlying reference obligations, and the availability of the underlying reference obligations for delivery upon the default of the issuer. Credit default swaps that reference loans, asset-backed securities and emerging market debt instruments tend to have less price transparency than those that reference corporate bonds. In addition, more complex credit derivatives, such as those sensitive to the correlation between two or more underlying reference obligations, generally have less price transparency.

- **Currency.** Prices for currency derivatives based on the exchange rates of leading industrialized nations, including those with longer tenors, are generally transparent. The primary difference between the price transparency of developed and emerging market currency derivatives is that emerging markets tend to be only observable for contracts with shorter tenors.
- **Commodity.** Commodity derivatives include transactions referenced to energy (e.g., oil, natural gas and electricity), metals (e.g., precious and base) and soft commodities (e.g., agricultural). Price transparency varies based on the underlying commodity, delivery location, tenor and product quality (e.g., diesel fuel compared to unleaded gasoline). In general, price transparency for commodity derivatives is greater for contracts with shorter tenors and contracts that are more closely aligned with major and/or benchmark commodity indices.
- **Equity.** Price transparency for equity derivatives varies by market and underlier. Options on indices and the common stock of corporates included in major equity indices exhibit the most price transparency. Equity derivatives generally have observable market prices, except for contracts with long tenors or reference prices that differ significantly from current market prices. More complex equity derivatives, such as those sensitive to the correlation between two or more individual stocks, generally have less price transparency.

Liquidity is essential to the observability of all product types. If transaction volumes decline, previously transparent prices and other inputs may become unobservable. Conversely, even highly structured products may at times have trading volumes large enough to provide observability of prices and other inputs.

Level 1. Level 1 derivatives include short-term contracts for future delivery of securities when the underlying security is a level 1 instrument, and exchange-traded derivatives if they are actively traded and are valued at their quoted market price.

Level 2. Level 2 derivatives include OTC derivatives for which all significant valuation inputs are corroborated by market evidence and exchange-traded derivatives that are not actively traded and/or that are valued using models that calibrate to market-clearing levels of OTC derivatives.

The selection of a particular model to value a derivative depends on the contractual terms of and specific risks inherent in the instrument, as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. For derivatives that trade in liquid markets, model selection does not involve significant management judgment because outputs of models can be calibrated to market-clearing levels.

Valuation models require a variety of inputs, such as contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, discount rates (including those derived from interest rates on collateral received and posted as specified in credit support agreements for collateralized derivatives), credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates, loss severity rates and correlations of such inputs. Significant inputs to the valuations of level 2 derivatives can be verified to market transactions, broker or dealer quotations or other alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Consideration is given to the nature of the quotations (e.g., indicative or executable) and the relationship of recent market activity to the prices provided from alternative pricing sources.

Level 3. Level 3 derivatives are valued using models which utilize observable level 1 and/or level 2 inputs, as well as unobservable level 3 inputs. The significant unobservable inputs used to value the firm's level 3 derivatives are described below.

- For level 3 interest rate and currency derivatives, significant unobservable inputs include correlations of certain currencies and interest rates (e.g., the correlation between Euro inflation and Euro interest rates) and specific interest rate and currency volatilities.
- For level 3 credit derivatives, significant unobservable inputs include illiquid credit spreads and upfront credit points, which are unique to specific reference obligations and reference entities, and recovery rates.
- For level 3 commodity derivatives, significant unobservable inputs include volatilities for options with strike prices that differ significantly from current market prices and prices or spreads for certain products for which the product quality or physical location of the commodity is not aligned with benchmark indices.
- For level 3 equity derivatives, significant unobservable inputs generally include equity volatility inputs for options that are long-dated and/or have strike prices that differ significantly from current market prices. In addition, the valuation of certain structured trades requires the use of level 3 correlation inputs, such as the correlation of the price performance of two or more individual stocks or the correlation of the price performance for a basket of stocks to another asset class, such as commodities.

Subsequent to the initial valuation of a level 3 derivative, the firm updates the level 1 and level 2 inputs to reflect observable market changes and any resulting gains and losses are classified in level 3. Level 3 inputs are changed when corroborated by evidence, such as similar market transactions, third-party pricing services and/or broker or dealer quotations or other empirical market data. In circumstances where the firm cannot verify the model value by reference to market transactions, it is possible that a different valuation model could produce a materially different estimate of fair value. See Note 5 for further information about significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of level 3 derivatives.

Valuation Adjustments. Valuation adjustments are integral to determining the fair value of derivative portfolios and are used to adjust the mid-market valuations produced by derivative pricing models to the exit price valuation. These adjustments incorporate bid/offer spreads, the cost of liquidity, and credit and funding valuation adjustments, which account for the credit and funding risk inherent in the uncollateralized portion of derivative portfolios. The firm also makes funding valuation adjustments to collateralized derivatives where the terms of the agreement do not permit the firm to deliver or repledge collateral received. Market-based inputs are generally used when calibrating valuation adjustments to market-clearing levels.

In addition, for derivatives that include significant unobservable inputs, the firm makes model or exit price adjustments to account for the valuation uncertainty present in the transaction.

Valuation Techniques and Significant Inputs for Other Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value

In addition to trading cash instruments, derivatives, and certain investments and loans, the firm accounts for certain of its other financial assets and liabilities at fair value under the fair value option. Such instruments include repurchase agreements and resale agreements; certain securities borrowed and loaned transactions; certain customer and other receivables, including certain margin loans; certain time deposits, including structured certificates of deposit, which are hybrid financial instruments; substantially all other secured financings, including structured financing arrangements and transfers of assets accounted for as financings; certain unsecured short- and long-term borrowings, substantially all of which are hybrid financial instruments; and certain other assets and liabilities. These instruments are generally valued based on discounted cash flow techniques, which incorporate inputs with reasonable levels of price transparency, and are generally classified in level 2 because the inputs are observable. Valuation adjustments may be made for liquidity and for counterparty and the firm's credit quality. The significant inputs used to value the firm's other financial assets and liabilities are described below.

Resale and Repurchase Agreements and Securities Borrowed and Loaned. The significant inputs to the valuation of resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowed and loaned are funding spreads, the amount and timing of expected future cash flows and interest rates.

Customer and Other Receivables. The significant inputs to the valuation of receivables are interest rates, the amount and timing of expected future cash flows and funding spreads.

Deposits. The significant inputs to the valuation of time deposits are interest rates and the amount and timing of future cash flows. The inputs used to value the embedded derivative component of hybrid financial instruments are consistent with the inputs used to value the firm's other derivative instruments described above. See Note 7 for further information about derivatives and Note 13 for further information about deposits.

Other Secured Financings. The significant inputs to the valuation of other secured financings are the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, interest rates, volatility, funding spreads and the fair value of the collateral delivered by the firm (determined using the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, market prices, market yields and recovery assumptions). See Note 11 for further information about other secured financings.

Unsecured Short- and Long-Term Borrowings. The significant inputs to the valuation of unsecured short- and long-term borrowings include the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, interest rates, volatility, the credit spreads of the firm and commodity prices for prepaid commodity transactions. The inputs used to value the embedded derivative component of hybrid financial instruments are consistent with the inputs used to value the firm's other derivative instruments described above. See Note 7 for further information about derivatives and Note 14 for further information about borrowings.

Other Assets and Liabilities. The significant inputs to the valuation of other assets and liabilities include the amount and timing of expected future cash flows, interest rates, market yields, volatility and correlation inputs. The inputs used to value the embedded derivative component of hybrid financial instruments are consistent with the inputs used to value the firm's other derivative instruments described above. See Note 7 for further information about derivatives.

Note 5.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value includes trading cash instruments, derivatives, and certain investments, loans and other financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

Trading Cash Instruments

Fair Value by Level. The table below presents trading cash instruments by level within the fair value hierarchy.

$ in millions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of March 2026				
Assets				
Government and agency obligations:				
U.S.	**$ 187,135**	**$ 58,931**	**$ –**	**$ 246,066**
Non-U.S.	**102,380**	**37,537**	**34**	**139,951**
Loans and securities backed by:				
Commercial real estate	**–**	**1,366**	**82**	**1,448**
Residential real estate	**–**	**10,786**	**85**	**10,871**
Corporate debt instruments	**100**	**60,614**	**736**	**61,450**
State and municipal obligations	**–**	**573**	**–**	**573**
Other debt obligations	**102**	**8,224**	**92**	**8,418**
Equity securities	**220,346**	**1,728**	**176**	**222,250**
Commodities	**–**	**2,939**	**–**	**2,939**
Total	**$ 510,063**	**$ 182,698**	**$ 1,205**	**$ 693,966**
Liabilities				
Government and agency obligations:				
U.S.	**$ (35,040)**	**$ (20)**	**$ –**	**$ (35,060)**
Non-U.S.	**(63,331)**	**(5,547)**	**(3)**	**(68,881)**
Loans and securities backed by:				
Commercial real estate	**–**	**(34)**	**–**	**(34)**
Residential real estate	**–**	**(35)**	**–**	**(35)**
Corporate debt instruments	**(1)**	**(41,032)**	**(47)**	**(41,080)**
Other debt obligations	**–**	**(32)**	**–**	**(32)**
Equity securities	**(76,475)**	**(18)**	**(9)**	**(76,502)**
Commodities	**–**	**(396)**	**–**	**(396)**
Total	**$ (174,847)**	**$ (47,114)**	**$ (59)**	**$ (222,020)**
As of December 2025				
Assets				
Government and agency obligations:				
U.S.	$ 158,405	$ 73,208	$ –	$ 231,613
Non-U.S.	67,538	36,349	11	103,898
Loans and securities backed by:				
Commercial real estate	–	1,659	63	1,722
Residential real estate	–	12,684	92	12,776
Corporate debt instruments	213	50,521	484	51,218
State and municipal obligations	–	377	2	379
Other debt obligations	1,526	3,534	90	5,150
Equity securities	189,231	1,593	162	190,986
Commodities	–	6,101	–	6,101
Total	$ 416,913	$ 186,026	$ 904	$ 603,843
Liabilities				
Government and agency obligations:				
U.S.	$ (23,172)	$ (15)	$ –	$ (23,187)
Non-U.S.	(49,628)	(4,014)	(3)	(53,645)
Loans and securities backed by:				
Commercial real estate	–	(41)	–	(41)
Residential real estate	–	(18)	–	(18)
Corporate debt instruments	(307)	(32,597)	(101)	(33,005)
Other debt obligations	–	(133)	–	(133)
Equity securities	(67,429)	(2)	(15)	(67,446)
Commodities	–	(672)	–	(672)
Total	$ (140,536)	$ (37,492)	$ (119)	$ (178,147)

Trading cash instruments consists of instruments held in connection with the firm's market-making or risk management activities. These instruments are carried at fair value and the related fair value gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of earnings.

In the table above:

- Assets are shown as positive amounts and liabilities are shown as negative amounts.
- Corporate debt instruments includes corporate loans, debt securities, convertible debentures, prepaid commodity transactions and transfers of assets accounted for as secured loans rather than purchases.
- Other debt obligations includes other asset-backed securities and money market instruments.
- Equity securities includes public equities and exchange-traded funds.

See Note 4 for an overview of the firm's fair value measurement policies, valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine the fair value of trading cash instruments.

Significant Unobservable Inputs. The table below presents the amount of level 3 trading cash instrument assets, and ranges and weighted averages of significant unobservable inputs used to value such trading cash instrument assets.

	As of March 2026		As of December 2025	
$ in millions	**Amount or Range**	**Weighted Average**	Amount or Range	Weighted Average
Loans and securities backed by real estate				
Level 3 assets	**$ 167**		$ 155	
Yield	**3.3% to 43.1%**	**10.0%**	3.1% to 45.1%	10.6%
Recovery rate	**22.3% to 93.0%**	**84.7%**	22.3% to 62.5%	36.5%
Duration (years)	**0.4 to 17.5**	**3.7**	0.3 to 9.0	3.4
Corporate debt instruments				
Level 3 assets	**$ 736**		$ 484	
Yield	**2.3% to 27.6%**	**16.1%**	2.1% to 18.0%	8.0%
Recovery rate	**4.1% to 69.2%**	**38.8%**	4.1% to 72.0%	32.3%
Duration (years)	**2.5 to 4.6**	**3.1**	2.3 to 14.7	3.9
Other				
Level 3 assets	**$ 302**		$ 265	
Yield	**9.8% to 24.8%**	**17.3%**	8.4% to 30.0%	17.5%
Duration (years)	**0.2 to 6.8**	**2.7**	0.2 to 8.7	2.6

In the table above:

- Other includes government and agency obligations, state and municipal obligations, other debt obligations and equity securities.
- Ranges represent the significant unobservable inputs that were used in the valuation of each type of trading cash instrument.
- Weighted averages are calculated by weighting each input by the relative fair value of the trading cash instruments.
- The ranges and weighted averages of these inputs are not representative of the appropriate inputs to use when calculating the fair value of any one trading cash instrument. For example, the highest recovery rate for corporate debt instruments is appropriate for valuing a specific corporate debt instrument, but may not be appropriate for valuing any other corporate debt instrument. Accordingly, the ranges of inputs do not represent uncertainty in, or possible ranges of, fair value measurements of level 3 trading cash instruments.
- Increases in yield or duration used in the valuation of level 3 trading cash instruments would have resulted in a lower fair value measurement, while an increase in recovery rate would have resulted in a higher fair value measurement as of both March 2026 and December 2025. Due to the distinctive nature of each level 3 trading cash instrument, the interrelationship of inputs is not necessarily uniform within each product type.
- Trading cash instruments are valued using discounted cash flows.

Level 3 Rollforward. The table below presents a summary of the changes in fair value for level 3 trading cash instruments.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Assets		
Beginning balance	**$ 904**	$ 1,213
Net realized gains/(losses)	**38**	32
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(62)**	(12)
Purchases	**202**	273
Sales	**(86)**	(222)
Settlements	**(82)**	(312)
Transfers into level 3	**420**	179
Transfers out of level 3	**(129)**	(137)
Ending balance	**$ 1,205**	$ 1,014
Liabilities		
Beginning balance	**$ (119)**	$ (75)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**3**	(10)
Purchases	**28**	23
Sales	**(17)**	(77)
Settlements	**26**	(1)
Transfers into level 3	**(9)**	(7)
Transfers out of level 3	**29**	14
Ending balance	**$ (59)**	$ (133)

In the table above:

- Changes in fair value are presented for all trading cash instruments that are classified in level 3 as of the end of the period.
- Net unrealized gains/(losses) relates to trading cash instruments that were still held at period-end.
- Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are reported at the beginning of the reporting period in which they occur. If a trading cash instrument was transferred to level 3 during a reporting period, its entire gain or loss for the period is classified in level 3.
- For level 3 trading cash instrument assets, increases are shown as positive amounts, while decreases are shown as negative amounts. For level 3 trading cash instrument liabilities, increases are shown as negative amounts, while decreases are shown as positive amounts.
- Level 3 trading cash instruments are frequently economically hedged with level 1 and level 2 trading cash instruments and/or level 1, level 2 or level 3 derivatives. Accordingly, gains or losses that are classified in level 3 can be partially offset by gains or losses attributable to level 1 or level 2 trading cash instruments and/or level 1, level 2 or level 3 derivatives. As a result, gains or losses included in the level 3 rollforward below do not necessarily represent the overall impact on the firm's results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

The table below presents information, by product type, for assets included in the summary table above.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Loans and securities backed by real estate		
Beginning balance	**$ 155**	$ 95
Net realized gains/(losses)	**1**	1
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**–**	1
Purchases	**3**	1
Sales	**–**	(2)
Settlements	**(16)**	(3)
Transfers into level 3	**28**	8
Transfers out of level 3	**(4)**	(33)
Ending balance	**$ 167**	$ 68
Corporate debt instruments		
Beginning balance	**$ 484**	$ 728
Net realized gains/(losses)	**28**	26
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(52)**	(11)
Purchases	**152**	206
Sales	**(72)**	(111)
Settlements	**(53)**	(295)
Transfers into level 3	**360**	152
Transfers out of level 3	**(111)**	(74)
Ending balance	**$ 736**	$ 621
Other		
Beginning balance	**$ 265**	$ 390
Net realized gains/(losses)	**9**	5
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(10)**	(2)
Purchases	**47**	66
Sales	**(14)**	(109)
Settlements	**(13)**	(14)
Transfers into level 3	**32**	19
Transfers out of level 3	**(14)**	(30)
Ending balance	**$ 302**	$ 325

In the table above, other includes government and agency obligations, state and municipal obligations, other debt obligations and equity securities.

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2026. The net realized and unrealized losses on level 3 trading cash instrument assets of $24 million (reflecting $38 million of net realized gains and $62 million of net unrealized losses) for the three months ended March 2026 included gains/(losses) of $(64) million reported in market making and $40 million reported in interest income.

The drivers of the net unrealized losses on level 3 trading cash instrument assets for the three months ended March 2026 were not material.

Transfers into level 3 trading cash instrument assets during the three months ended March 2026 primarily reflected transfers of certain corporate debt instruments from level 2 (principally due to reduced price transparency as a result of a lack of market evidence, including fewer market transactions in these instruments).

Transfers out of level 3 trading cash instrument assets during the three months ended March 2026 primarily reflected transfers of certain corporate debt instruments to level 2 (principally due to increased price transparency as a result of market evidence, including market transactions in these instruments).

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2025. The net realized and unrealized gains on level 3 trading cash instrument assets of $20 million (reflecting $32 million of net realized gains and $12 million of net unrealized losses) for the three months ended March 2025 included gains/(losses) of $(3) million reported in market making and $23 million reported in interest income.

The drivers of the net unrealized losses on level 3 trading cash instrument assets for the three months ended March 2025 were not material.

Transfers into level 3 trading cash instrument assets during the three months ended March 2025 primarily reflected transfers of certain corporate debt instruments from level 2 (principally due to reduced price transparency as a result of a lack of market evidence, including fewer market transactions in these instruments).

The drivers of transfers out of level 3 trading cash instrument assets during the three months ended March 2025 were not material.

Derivatives

Fair Value by Level. The table below presents derivatives on a gross basis by level and product type, as well as the impact of netting.

$ in millions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of March 2026				
Assets				
Interest rates	**$ –**	**$ 166,045**	**$ 773**	**$ 166,818**
Credit	**–**	**14,327**	**2,391**	**16,718**
Currencies	**–**	**95,777**	**245**	**96,022**
Commodities	**–**	**23,745**	**910**	**24,655**
Equities	**5**	**107,309**	**1,063**	**108,377**
Gross fair value	**5**	**407,203**	**5,382**	**412,590**
Counterparty netting in levels	**–**	**(298,763)**	**(883)**	**(299,646)**
Subtotal	**$ 5**	**$ 108,440**	**$ 4,499**	**$ 112,944**
Cross-level counterparty netting				**(886)**
Cash collateral netting				**(48,006)**
Net fair value				**$ 64,052**
Liabilities				
Interest rates	**$ –**	**$ (127,612)**	**$ (952)**	**$ (128,564)**
Credit	**–**	**(15,798)**	**(905)**	**(16,703)**
Currencies	**–**	**(95,665)**	**(161)**	**(95,826)**
Commodities	**–**	**(24,678)**	**(366)**	**(25,044)**
Equities	**(2)**	**(166,391)**	**(4,546)**	**(170,939)**
Gross fair value	**(2)**	**(430,144)**	**(6,930)**	**(437,076)**
Counterparty netting in levels	**–**	**298,763**	**883**	**299,646**
Subtotal	**$ (2)**	**$ (131,381)**	**$ (6,047)**	**$ (137,430)**
Cross-level counterparty netting				**886**
Cash collateral netting				**46,344**
Net fair value				**$ (90,200)**
As of December 2025				
Assets				
Interest rates	$ 6	$ 161,089	$ 618	$ 161,713
Credit	–	11,305	2,470	13,775
Currencies	–	79,714	80	79,794
Commodities	–	16,151	949	17,100
Equities	5	86,643	1,050	87,698
Gross fair value	11	354,902	5,167	360,080
Counterparty netting in levels	–	(259,670)	(884)	(260,554)
Subtotal	$ 11	$ 95,232	$ 4,283	$ 99,526
Cross-level counterparty netting				(621)
Cash collateral netting				(45,952)
Net fair value				$ 52,953
Liabilities				
Interest rates	$ (11)	$ (121,455)	$ (722)	$ (122,188)
Credit	–	(13,296)	(839)	(14,135)
Currencies	–	(83,756)	(58)	(83,814)
Commodities	–	(19,302)	(214)	(19,516)
Equities	(9)	(147,803)	(3,749)	(151,561)
Gross fair value	(20)	(385,612)	(5,582)	(391,214)
Counterparty netting in levels	–	259,670	884	260,554
Subtotal	$ (20)	$ (125,942)	$ (4,698)	$ (130,660)
Cross-level counterparty netting				621
Cash collateral netting				45,634
Net fair value				$ (84,405)

In the table above:

- Gross fair values exclude the effects of both counterparty netting and collateral netting, and therefore are not representative of the firm's exposure.
- Counterparty netting is reflected in each level to the extent that receivable and payable balances are netted within the same level and is included in counterparty netting in levels. Where the counterparty netting is across levels, the netting is included in cross-level counterparty netting.
- Assets are shown as positive amounts and liabilities are shown as negative amounts.

See Note 4 for an overview of the firm's fair value measurement policies, valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine the fair value of derivatives.

Significant Unobservable Inputs. The table below presents the amount of level 3 derivative assets (liabilities), and ranges, averages and medians of significant unobservable inputs used to value such derivatives.

	As of March 2026		As of December 2025	
$ in millions, except inputs	**Amount or Range**	**Average/ Median**	Amount or Range	Average/ Median
Interest rates, net	**$ (179)**		$ (104)	
Correlation	**(10)% to 90%**	**33%/25%**	(10)% to 95%	34%/25%
Volatility (bps)	**31 to 151**	**69/57**	31 to 151	69/57
Credit, net	**$ 1,486**		$ 1,631	
Credit spreads (bps)	**16 to 1,400**	**146/120**	9 to 1,065	135/106
Upfront credit points	**(2) to 100**	**16/9**	0 to 100	19/10
Recovery rates	**40% to 41%**	**40%/40%**	25% to 60%	43%/40%
Currencies, net	**$ 84**		$ 22	
Correlation	**0% to 70%**	**29%/3%**	0% to 70%	21%/3%
Volatility	**17% to 17%**	**17%/17%**	17% to 18%	17%/17%
Commodities, net	**$ 544**		$ 735	
Volatility	**19% to 127%**	**49%/43%**	20% to 101%	35%/30%
Natural gas spread	**$(7.11) to $5.36**	**$(0.31)/$(0.24)**	$(4.27) to $2.19	$(0.40)/ $(0.33)
Electricity price	**$3.10 to $443.79**	**$51.95/$33.55**	$2.98 to $489.82	$57.43/ $35.57
Equities, net	**$ (3,483)**		$ (2,699)	
Correlation	**(70)% to 99%**	**59%/61%**	(70)% to 100%	58%/60%
Volatility	**3% to 135%**	**18%/8%**	2% to 102%	14%/9%

In the table above:

- Assets are shown as positive amounts and liabilities are shown as negative amounts.
- Ranges represent the significant unobservable inputs that were used in the valuation of each type of derivative.

- Averages represent the arithmetic average of the inputs and are not weighted by the relative fair value or notional amount of the respective financial instruments. An average greater than the median indicates that the majority of inputs are below the average. For example, the difference between the average and the median for credit spreads indicates that the majority of the inputs fall in the lower end of the range.
- The ranges, averages and medians of these inputs are not representative of the appropriate inputs to use when calculating the fair value of any one derivative. For example, the highest correlation for interest rate derivatives is appropriate for valuing a specific interest rate derivative but may not be appropriate for valuing any other interest rate derivative. Accordingly, the ranges of inputs do not represent uncertainty in, or possible ranges of, fair value measurements of level 3 derivatives.
- Interest rates, currencies and equities derivatives are valued using option pricing models, credit derivatives are valued using option pricing, correlation and discounted cash flow models, and commodities derivatives are valued using option pricing and discounted cash flow models.
- The fair value of any one instrument may be determined using multiple valuation techniques. For example, option pricing models and discounted cash flow models are typically used together to determine fair value. Therefore, the level 3 balance encompasses both of these techniques.
- Correlation within currencies and equities includes cross-product type correlation.
- Natural gas spread represents the spread per million British thermal units of natural gas.
- Electricity price represents the price per megawatt hour of electricity.

Range of Significant Unobservable Inputs. The following provides information about the ranges of significant unobservable inputs used to value the firm's level 3 derivative instruments:

- **Correlation.** Ranges for correlation cover a variety of underliers both within one product type (e.g., equity index and equity single stock names) and across product types (e.g., correlation of an interest rate and a currency), as well as across regions. Generally, cross-product type correlation inputs are used to value more complex instruments and are lower than correlation inputs on assets within the same derivative product type.
- **Volatility.** Ranges for volatility cover numerous underliers across a variety of markets, maturities and strike prices. For example, volatility of equity indices is generally lower than volatility of single stocks.
- **Credit spreads, upfront credit points and recovery rates.** The ranges for credit spreads, upfront credit points and recovery rates cover a variety of underliers (index and single names), regions, sectors, maturities and credit qualities (high-yield and investment-grade). The broad range of this population gives rise to the width of the ranges of significant unobservable inputs.
- **Commodity prices and spreads.** The ranges for commodity prices and spreads cover variability in products, maturities and delivery locations.

Sensitivity of Fair Value Measurement to Changes in Significant Unobservable Inputs. The following is a description of the directional sensitivity of the firm's level 3 fair value measurements to changes in significant unobservable inputs, in isolation, as of each period-end:

- **Correlation.** In general, for contracts where the holder benefits from the convergence of the underlying asset or index prices (e.g., interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, inflation rates and equity prices), an increase in correlation results in a higher fair value measurement.
- **Volatility.** In general, for purchased options, an increase in volatility results in a higher fair value measurement.
- **Credit spreads, upfront credit points and recovery rates.** In general, the fair value of purchased credit protection increases as credit spreads or upfront credit points increase or recovery rates decrease. Credit spreads, upfront credit points and recovery rates are strongly related to distinctive risk factors of the underlying reference obligations, which include reference entity-specific factors, such as leverage, volatility and industry, market-based risk factors, such as borrowing costs or liquidity of the underlying reference obligation, and macroeconomic conditions.
- **Commodity prices and spreads.** In general, for contracts where the holder is receiving a commodity, an increase in the spread (price difference from a benchmark index due to differences in quality or delivery location) or price results in a higher fair value measurement.

Due to the distinctive nature of each of the firm's level 3 derivatives, the interrelationship of inputs is not necessarily uniform within each product type.

Level 3 Rollforward. The table below presents a summary of the changes in fair value for level 3 derivatives.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Total level 3 derivatives, net		
Beginning balance	**$ (415)**	$ 825
Net realized gains/(losses)	**(92)**	15
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(851)**	612
Purchases	**160**	88
Sales	**(424)**	(491)
Settlements	**66**	114
Transfers into level 3	**(37)**	4
Transfers out of level 3	**45**	(12)
Ending balance	**$ (1,548)**	$ 1,155

In the table above:

- Changes in fair value are presented for all derivative assets and liabilities that are classified in level 3 as of the end of the period.
- Net unrealized gains/(losses) relates to instruments that were still held at period-end.
- Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are reported at the beginning of the reporting period in which they occur. If a derivative was transferred into level 3 during a reporting period, its entire gain or loss for the period is classified in level 3.
- Positive amounts for transfers into level 3 and negative amounts for transfers out of level 3 represent net transfers of derivative assets. Negative amounts for transfers into level 3 and positive amounts for transfers out of level 3 represent net transfers of derivative liabilities.
- A derivative with level 1 and/or level 2 inputs is classified in level 3 in its entirety if it has at least one significant level 3 input.
- If there is one significant level 3 input, the entire gain or loss from adjusting only observable inputs (i.e., level 1 and level 2 inputs) is classified in level 3.
- Gains or losses that have been classified in level 3 resulting from changes in level 1 or level 2 inputs are frequently offset by gains or losses attributable to level 1 or level 2 derivatives and/or level 1, level 2 and level 3 trading cash instruments. As a result, gains/(losses) included in the level 3 rollforward below do not necessarily represent the overall impact on the firm's results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

The table below presents information, by product type, for derivatives included in the summary table above.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Interest rates, net		
Beginning balance	**$ (104)**	$ (112)
Net realized gains/(losses)	**(9)**	49
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(121)**	286
Purchases	**26**	–
Sales	**(52)**	(83)
Settlements	**35**	30
Transfers into level 3	**21**	(98)
Transfers out of level 3	**25**	(1)
Ending balance	**$ (179)**	$ 71
Credit, net		
Beginning balance	**$ 1,631**	$ 1,218
Net realized gains/(losses)	**(23)**	(35)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**29**	65
Purchases	**14**	32
Sales	**(15)**	(19)
Settlements	**(146)**	(64)
Transfers into level 3	**36**	155
Transfers out of level 3	**(40)**	7
Ending balance	**$ 1,486**	$ 1,359
Currencies, net		
Beginning balance	**$ 22**	$ 47
Net realized gains/(losses)	**2**	(16)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**100**	25
Purchases	**14**	22
Sales	**(27)**	(3)
Settlements	**11**	49
Transfers into level 3	**(30)**	(6)
Transfers out of level 3	**(8)**	(1)
Ending balance	**$ 84**	$ 117
Commodities, net		
Beginning balance	**$ 735**	$ 778
Net realized gains/(losses)	**(22)**	(11)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(129)**	119
Purchases	**24**	–
Sales	**(20)**	(12)
Settlements	**(20)**	11
Transfers into level 3	**6**	(23)
Transfers out of level 3	**(30)**	(51)
Ending balance	**$ 544**	$ 811
Equities, net		
Beginning balance	**$ (2,699)**	$ (1,106)
Net realized gains/(losses)	**(40)**	28
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(730)**	117
Purchases	**82**	34
Sales	**(310)**	(374)
Settlements	**186**	88
Transfers into level 3	**(70)**	(24)
Transfers out of level 3	**98**	34
Ending balance	**$ (3,483)**	$ (1,203)

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2026. The net realized and unrealized losses on level 3 derivatives of $943 million (reflecting $92 million of net realized losses and $851 million of net unrealized losses) for the three months ended March 2026 included losses of $930 million reported in market making and $13 million reported in other principal transactions.

The net unrealized losses on level 3 derivatives for the three months ended March 2026 reflected losses on certain equity derivatives (principally due to the impact of changes in equity prices), losses on certain commodity derivatives (principally due to the impact of changes in commodity prices), losses on certain interest rate derivatives (principally due to an increase in interest rates), partially offset by gains on certain currency derivatives (principally due to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates).

The drivers of both transfers into and transfers out of level 3 derivatives during the three months ended March 2026 were not material.

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2025. The net realized and unrealized gains on level 3 derivatives of $627 million (reflecting $15 million of net realized gains and $612 million of net unrealized gains) for the three months ended March 2025 included gains of $623 million reported in market making and $4 million reported in other principal transactions.

The net unrealized gains on level 3 derivatives for the three months ended March 2025 primarily reflected gains on certain interest rate derivatives (principally due to a decrease in interest rates), gains on certain commodity derivatives (principally due to an increase in commodity prices) and gains on certain equity derivatives (principally due to a decrease in equity prices).

Transfers into level 3 derivatives during the three months ended March 2025 primarily reflected transfers of certain credit derivative assets from level 2 (principally due to reduced transparency of certain credit spread inputs used to value these instruments), partially offset by transfers of certain interest rate derivative liabilities from level 2 (principally due to certain unobservable volatility inputs becoming significant to the valuation of these instruments).

The drivers of transfers out of level 3 derivatives during the three months ended March 2025 were not material.

Investments

Fair Value by Level. The table below presents investments accounted for at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy.

$ in millions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of March 2026				
Government and agency obligations:				
U.S.	**$ 123,315**	**$ 3,171**	**$ –**	**$ 126,486**
Non-U.S.	**10,528**	**4**	**–**	**10,532**
Corporate debt securities	**135**	**1,828**	**4,597**	**6,560**
Securities backed by real estate	**–**	**5**	**309**	**314**
Money market instruments	**78**	**2,047**	**–**	**2,125**
Other debt obligations	**4**	**–**	**294**	**298**
Equity securities	**524**	**4,029**	**9,149**	**13,702**
Subtotal	**$ 134,584**	**$ 11,084**	**$ 14,349**	**$ 160,017**
Investments in funds at NAV				**1,745**
Total investments				**$ 161,762**
As of December 2025				
Government and agency obligations:				
U.S.	$ 90,582	$ 1,467	$ –	$ 92,049
Non-U.S.	7,195	4	–	7,199
Corporate debt securities	139	2,621	4,279	7,039
Securities backed by real estate	–	6	306	312
Money market instruments	78	2,255	–	2,333
Other debt obligations	9	–	345	354
Equity securities	459	3,217	9,481	13,157
Subtotal	$ 98,462	$ 9,570	$ 14,411	$ 122,443
Investments in funds at NAV				1,739
Total investments				$ 124,182

See Note 4 for an overview of the firm's fair value measurement policies, valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine the fair value of investments.

Significant Unobservable Inputs. The table below presents the amount of level 3 investments, and ranges and weighted averages of significant unobservable inputs used to value such investments.

	As of March 2026		As of December 2025	
$ in millions	**Amount or Range**	**Weighted Average**	Amount or Range	Weighted Average
Corporate debt securities				
Level 3 assets	**$ 4,597**		$ 4,279	
Yield	**7.0% to 21.7%**	**10.8%**	6.8% to 19.1%	10.9%
Recovery rate	**41.0% to 93.8%**	**58.3%**	20.0% to 65.0%	57.4%
Duration (years)	**1.0 to 7.0**	**3.6**	0.7 to 6.5	3.6
Multiples	**1.3x to 27.0x**	**6.3x**	0.8x to 43.0x	7.0x
Securities backed by real estate				
Level 3 assets	**$ 309**		$ 306	
Yield	**8.7% to 34.0%**	**14.7%**	8.9% to 30.8%	13.3%
Duration (years)	**0.2 to 1.8**	**1.7**	0.2 to 2.0	2.0
Other debt obligations				
Level 3 assets	**$ 294**		$ 345	
Yield	**5.4% to 7.1%**	**6.6%**	4.4% to 7.6%	6.9%
Equity securities				
Level 3 assets	**$ 9,149**		$ 9,481	
Multiples	**0.4x to 25.0x**	**8.4x**	0.4x to 25.0x	8.6x
Discount rate/yield	**6.0% to 60.0%**	**13.5%**	6.0% to 42.0%	12.3%
Capitalization rate	**3.4% to 11.5%**	**5.5%**	4.4% to 11.5%	5.5%

In the table above:

- Ranges represent the significant unobservable inputs that were used in the valuation of each type of investment.
- Weighted averages are calculated by weighting each input by the relative fair value of the investment.
- The ranges and weighted averages of these inputs are not representative of the appropriate inputs to use when calculating the fair value of any one investment. For example, the highest multiple for private equity securities is appropriate for valuing a specific private equity security but may not be appropriate for valuing any other private equity security. Accordingly, the ranges of inputs do not represent uncertainty in, or possible ranges of, fair value measurements of level 3 investments.
- Increases in yield, discount rate, capitalization rate or duration used in the valuation of level 3 investments would have resulted in a lower fair value measurement, while increases in recovery rate or multiples would have resulted in a higher fair value measurement as of both March 2026 and December 2025. Due to the distinctive nature of each level 3 investment, the interrelationship of inputs is not necessarily uniform within each product type.
- Corporate debt securities, securities backed by real estate and other debt obligations are valued using discounted cash flows, and equity securities are valued using market comparables and discounted cash flows.
- The fair value of any one instrument may be determined using multiple valuation techniques. For example, market comparables and discounted cash flows may be used together to determine fair value. Therefore, the level 3 balance encompasses both of these techniques.

Level 3 Rollforward. The table below presents a summary of the changes in fair value for level 3 investments.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Beginning balance	**$ 14,411**	$ 14,142
Net realized gains/(losses)	**79**	86
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(159)**	(71)
Purchases	**147**	274
Sales	**(118)**	(119)
Settlements	**(473)**	(242)
Transfers into level 3	**794**	723
Transfers out of level 3	**(332)**	(244)
Ending balance	**$ 14,349**	$ 14,549

In the table above:

- Changes in fair value are presented for all investments that are classified in level 3 as of the end of the period.
- Net unrealized gains/(losses) relates to investments that were still held at period-end.
- Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are reported at the beginning of the reporting period in which they occur. If an investment was transferred to level 3 during a reporting period, its entire gain or loss for the period is classified in level 3.

The table below presents information, by product type, for investments included in the summary table above.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Corporate debt securities		
Beginning balance	**$ 4,279**	$ 4,510
Net realized gains/(losses)	**53**	56
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(51)**	(5)
Purchases	**48**	108
Sales	**(30)**	(33)
Settlements	**(184)**	(139)
Transfers into level 3	**625**	362
Transfers out of level 3	**(143)**	(163)
Ending balance	**$ 4,597**	$ 4,696
Securities backed by real estate		
Beginning balance	**$ 306**	$ 562
Net realized gains/(losses)	**2**	–
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(1)**	(8)
Purchases	**4**	6
Settlements	**(2)**	(3)
Transfers out of level 3	**–**	(25)
Ending balance	**$ 309**	$ 532
Other debt obligations		
Beginning balance	**$ 345**	$ 328
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**4**	2
Purchases	**4**	32
Settlements	**(59)**	(6)
Ending balance	**$ 294**	$ 356
Equity securities		
Beginning balance	**$ 9,481**	$ 8,742
Net realized gains/(losses)	**24**	30
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(111)**	(60)
Purchases	**91**	128
Sales	**(88)**	(86)
Settlements	**(228)**	(94)
Transfers into level 3	**169**	361
Transfers out of level 3	**(189)**	(56)
Ending balance	**$ 9,149**	$ 8,965

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2026. The net realized and unrealized losses on level 3 investments of $80 million (reflecting $79 million of net realized gains and $159 million of net unrealized losses) for the three months ended March 2026 included gains/(losses) of $(156) million reported in other principal transactions and $76 million reported in interest income.

The net unrealized losses on level 3 investments for the three months ended March 2026 primarily reflected losses on certain equity securities (principally driven by corporate performance).

Transfers into level 3 investments during the three months ended March 2026 reflected transfers of certain corporate debt securities from level 2 (principally due to certain unobservable yield inputs becoming significant to the valuation of these instruments) and transfers of certain equity securities from level 2 (principally due to reduced price transparency as a result of a lack of market evidence, including fewer market transactions in these instruments).

Transfers out of level 3 investments during the three months ended March 2026 reflected transfers of certain equity securities to level 2 (principally due to increased price transparency as a result of market evidence, including market transactions in these instruments) and transfers of certain corporate debt securities to level 2 (principally due to certain unobservable yield inputs no longer being significant to the valuation of these instruments).

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2025. The net realized and unrealized gains on level 3 investments of $15 million (reflecting $86 million of net realized gains and $71 million of net unrealized losses) for the three months ended March 2025 included gains/(losses) of $(66) million reported in other principal transactions and $81 million reported in interest income.

The drivers of the net unrealized losses on level 3 investments for the three months ended March 2025 were not material.

Transfers into level 3 investments during the three months ended March 2025 primarily reflected transfers of certain corporate debt securities from level 2 (principally due to certain unobservable yield inputs becoming significant to the valuation of these instruments) and transfers of certain equity securities from level 2 (principally due to reduced price transparency as a result of a lack of market evidence, including fewer market transactions in these instruments).

Transfers out of level 3 investments during the three months ended March 2025 primarily reflected transfers of certain corporate debt securities to level 2 (principally due to certain unobservable yield inputs no longer being significant to the valuation of these instruments).

Loans

Fair Value by Level. The table below presents loans held for investment accounted for at fair value under the fair value option by level within the fair value hierarchy.

$ in millions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of March 2026				
Loan Type				
Corporate	**$ – $**	**17 $**	**325 $**	**342**
Real estate:				
Commercial	**–**	**353**	**64**	**417**
Residential	**–**	**3,033**	**33**	**3,066**
Other collateralized	**–**	**374**	**137**	**511**
Other	**–**	**11**	**32**	**43**
Total	**$ – $**	**3,788 $**	**591 $**	**4,379**
As of December 2025				
Loan Type				
Corporate	$ – $	36 $	290 $	326
Real estate:				
Commercial	–	356	64	420
Residential	–	3,222	35	3,257
Other collateralized	–	717	138	855
Other	–	28	19	47
Total	$ – $	4,359 $	546 $	4,905

The gains/(losses) as a result of changes in the fair value of loans held for investment for which the fair value option was elected were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025. These gains/(losses) were included in other principal transactions.

Significant Unobservable Inputs. The table below presents the amount of level 3 loans, and ranges and weighted averages of significant unobservable inputs used to value such loans.

	As of March 2026		As of December 2025	
$ in millions	**Amount or Range**	**Weighted Average**	Amount or Range	Weighted Average
Corporate				
Level 3 assets	**$ 325**		$ 290	
Yield	**6.1% to 21.4%**	**11.3%**	6.4% to 19.9%	18.0%
Recovery rate	**32.1% to 94.9%**	**61.6%**	32.5% to 94.9%	65.4%
Duration (years)	**2.9 to 4.1**	**3.1**	3.1 to 4.4	3.3
Real estate				
Level 3 assets	**$ 97**		$ 99	
Recovery rate	**69.0% to 99.2%**	**74.6%**	69.0% to 99.2%	76.1%
Other collateralized				
Level 3 assets	**$ 137**		$ 138	
Yield	**5.8% to 6.3%**	**5.8%**	5.7% to 6.3%	5.7%

Level 3 other loans were not material as of both March 2026 and December 2025, and therefore, are not included in the table above.

In the table above:

- Ranges represent the significant unobservable inputs that were used in the valuation of each type of loan.
- Weighted averages are calculated by weighting each input by the relative fair value of the loan.
- The ranges and weighted averages of these inputs are not representative of the appropriate inputs to use when calculating the fair value of any one loan. For example, the highest yield for corporate loans is appropriate for valuing a specific corporate loan but may not be appropriate for valuing any other corporate loan. Accordingly, the ranges of inputs do not represent uncertainty in, or possible ranges of, fair value measurements of level 3 loans.
- Increases in yield or duration used in the valuation of level 3 loans would have resulted in a lower fair value measurement, while increases in recovery rate would have resulted in a higher fair value measurement as of both March 2026 and December 2025. Due to the distinctive nature of each level 3 loan, the interrelationship of inputs is not necessarily uniform within each product type.
- Loans are valued using discounted cash flows.

Level 3 Rollforward. The table below presents a summary of the changes in fair value for level 3 loans.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Beginning balance	**$ 546**	$ 683
Net realized gains/(losses)	**5**	14
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(8)**	–
Purchases	**46**	11
Sales	**–**	(4)
Settlements	**(14)**	(45)
Transfers into level 3	**35**	–
Transfers out of level 3	**(19)**	(1)
Ending balance	**$ 591**	$ 658

In the table above:

- Changes in fair value are presented for loans that are classified in level 3 as of the end of the period.
- Net unrealized gains/(losses) relates to loans that were still held at period-end.
- Purchases includes originations and secondary purchases.
- Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are reported at the beginning of the reporting period in which they occur. If a loan was transferred to level 3 during a reporting period, its entire gain or loss for the period is classified in level 3.

The table below presents information, by loan type, for loans included in the summary table above.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Corporate		
Beginning balance	**$ 290**	$ 403
Net realized gains/(losses)	**1**	7
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(5)**	–
Purchases	**46**	10
Settlements	**(7)**	(17)
Transfers out of level 3	**–**	(1)
Ending balance	**$ 325**	$ 402
Real estate		
Beginning balance	**$ 99**	$ 117
Net realized gains/(losses)	**2**	4
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**–**	–
Sales	**–**	(3)
Settlements	**(4)**	(7)
Ending balance	**$ 97**	$ 111
Other collateralized		
Beginning balance	**$ 138**	$ 135
Net realized gains/(losses)	**1**	–
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**–**	2
Purchases	**–**	1
Settlements	**(2)**	(18)
Ending balance	**$ 137**	$ 120
Other		
Beginning balance	**$ 19**	$ 28
Net realized gains/(losses)	**1**	3
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**(3)**	(2)
Sales	**–**	(1)
Settlements	**(1)**	(3)
Transfers into level 3	**35**	–
Transfers out of level 3	**(19)**	–
Ending balance	**$ 32**	$ 25

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2026. The net realized and unrealized losses on level 3 loans of $3 million (reflecting $5 million of net realized gains and $8 million of net unrealized losses) for the three months ended March 2026 included gains/(losses) of $(6) million reported in other principal transactions and $3 million reported in interest income.

The drivers of the net unrealized losses on level 3 loans for the three months ended March 2026 were not material.

The drivers of both transfers into and transfers out of level 3 loans during the three months ended March 2026 were not material.

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2025. The net realized and unrealized gains on level 3 loans of $14 million (reflecting $14 million of net realized gains) for the three months ended March 2025 included gains of $7 million reported in other principal transactions and $7 million reported in interest income.

There were no net unrealized gains/(losses) on level 3 loans for the three months ended March 2025.

There were no transfers into level 3 loans during the three months ended March 2025.

Transfers out of level 3 loans during the three months ended March 2025 were not material.

Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair Value by Level. The table below presents, by level within the fair value hierarchy, other financial assets and liabilities at fair value, substantially all of which are accounted for at fair value under the fair value option.

$ in millions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of March 2026				
Assets				
Resale agreements	**$ – $**	**152,875 $**	**– $**	**152,875**
Securities borrowed	**–**	**61,700**	**–**	**61,700**
Customer and other receivables	**–**	**325**	**–**	**325**
Other assets	**–**	**–**	**192**	**192**
Total	**$ – $**	**214,900 $**	**192 $**	**215,092**
Liabilities				
Deposits	**$ – $**	**(89,186) $**	**(3,062) $**	**(92,248)**
Repurchase agreements	**–**	**(259,452)**	**–**	**(259,452)**
Securities loaned	**–**	**(12,586)**	**–**	**(12,586)**
Other secured financings	**–**	**(35,058)**	**(1,081)**	**(36,139)**
Unsecured borrowings:				
Short-term	**–**	**(57,422)**	**(8,283)**	**(65,705)**
Long-term	**–**	**(108,611)**	**(17,055)**	**(125,666)**
Other liabilities	**–**	**(145)**	**(111)**	**(256)**
Total	**$ – $**	**(562,460) $**	**(29,592) $**	**(592,052)**
As of December 2025				
Assets				
Resale agreements	$ – $	126,007 $	– $	126,007
Securities borrowed	–	51,581	–	51,581
Customer and other receivables	–	315	–	315
Other assets	–	–	180	180
Total	$ – $	177,903 $	180 $	178,083
Liabilities				
Deposits	$ – $	(73,344) $	(3,225) $	(76,569)
Repurchase agreements	–	(223,384)	–	(223,384)
Securities loaned	–	(11,995)	–	(11,995)
Other secured financings	–	(27,340)	(493)	(27,833)
Unsecured borrowings:				
Short-term	–	(52,093)	(7,665)	(59,758)
Long-term	–	(96,858)	(15,825)	(112,683)
Other liabilities	–	(6)	(105)	(111)
Total	$ – $	(485,020) $	(27,313) $	(512,333)

In the table above, assets are shown as positive amounts and liabilities are shown as negative amounts.

See Note 4 for an overview of the firm's fair value measurement policies, valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities.

Significant Unobservable Inputs. See below for information about the significant unobservable inputs used to value level 3 other financial assets and liabilities at fair value as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

Other Secured Financings. The ranges and weighted averages of significant unobservable inputs used to value level 3 other secured financings are presented below. These ranges and weighted averages exclude unobservable inputs that are only relevant to a single instrument, and therefore are not meaningful.

As of March 2026:

- Yield: 8.3% to 12.5% (weighted average: 9.7%)
- Duration: 2.5 to 3.4 years (weighted average: 3.0 years)
- Volatility: 7.3% to 9.1% (weighted average: 9.1%)

As of December 2025:

- Yield: 2.2% to 14.2% (weighted average: 10.0%)
- Duration: 2.7 to 3.6 years (weighted average: 3.2 years)
- Volatility: 6.4% to 7.3% (weighted average: 7.3%)

Generally, increases in yield or duration or decreases in volatility, in isolation, would have resulted in a lower fair value measurement as of period-end. Due to the distinctive nature of each of level 3 other secured financings, the interrelationship of inputs is not necessarily uniform across such financings. See Note 11 for further information about other secured financings.

Deposits, Unsecured Borrowings and Other Assets and Liabilities. Substantially all of the firm's deposits, unsecured short- and long-term borrowings, and other assets and liabilities that are classified in level 3 are hybrid financial instruments. The significant unobservable inputs used to value these hybrid financial instruments include volatility, correlation and credit spreads of the firm, which primarily relate to the embedded derivative component of such instruments. These unobservable inputs are incorporated in the firm's derivative disclosures. See Note 12 for further information about other assets, Note 13 for further information about deposits, Note 14 for further information about unsecured borrowings and Note 15 for further information about other liabilities.

Level 3 Rollforward. The table below presents a summary of the changes in fair value for level 3 other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Assets		
Beginning balance	**$ 180**	$ 194
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**12**	2
Ending balance	**$ 192**	$ 196
Liabilities		
Beginning balance	**$ (27,313)**	$ (22,345)
Net realized gains/(losses)	**(306)**	(85)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**1,490**	(59)
Issuances	**(8,976)**	(4,891)
Settlements	**4,757**	2,454
Transfers into level 3	**(1,113)**	(982)
Transfers out of level 3	**1,869**	4,132
Ending balance	**$ (29,592)**	$ (21,776)

In the table above:

- Changes in fair value are presented for all other financial assets and liabilities that are classified in level 3 as of the end of the period.
- Net unrealized gains/(losses) relates to other financial assets and liabilities that were still held at period-end.
- Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are reported at the beginning of the reporting period in which they occur. If a financial instrument was transferred to level 3 during a reporting period, its entire gain or loss for the period is classified in level 3.
- For level 3 other financial assets, increases are shown as positive amounts, while decreases are shown as negative amounts. For level 3 other financial liabilities, increases are shown as negative amounts, while decreases are shown as positive amounts.
- Level 3 other financial assets and liabilities are frequently economically hedged with trading assets and liabilities. Accordingly, gains or losses that are classified in level 3 can be partially offset by gains or losses attributable to level 1, 2 or 3 trading assets and liabilities. As a result, gains or losses included in the level 3 rollforward below do not necessarily represent the overall impact on the firm's results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

The table below presents information, by the consolidated balance sheet line items, for other financial liabilities included in the summary table above.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Deposits		
Beginning balance	**$ (3,225)**	$ (3,045)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**1**	(18)
Issuances	**(566)**	(279)
Settlements	**586**	249
Transfers into level 3	**(8)**	(69)
Transfers out of level 3	**150**	107
Ending balance	**$ (3,062)**	$ (3,055)
Other secured financings		
Beginning balance	**$ (493)**	$ (551)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**4**	(4)
Issuances	**(603)**	(10)
Settlements	**7**	114
Transfers into level 3	**(1)**	(56)
Transfers out of level 3	**5**	–
Ending balance	**$ (1,081)**	$ (507)
Unsecured short-term borrowings		
Beginning balance	**$ (7,665)**	$ (5,294)
Net realized gains/(losses)	**(51)**	(28)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**533**	72
Issuances	**(3,699)**	(1,944)
Settlements	**2,310**	1,286
Transfers into level 3	**(680)**	(459)
Transfers out of level 3	**969**	739
Ending balance	**$ (8,283)**	$ (5,628)
Unsecured long-term borrowings		
Beginning balance	**$ (15,825)**	$ (13,379)
Net realized gains/(losses)	**(255)**	(57)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**947**	(106)
Issuances	**(4,097)**	(2,658)
Settlements	**1,854**	805
Transfers into level 3	**(424)**	(398)
Transfers out of level 3	**745**	3,286
Ending balance	**$ (17,055)**	$ (12,507)
Other liabilities		
Beginning balance	**$ (105)**	$ (76)
Net unrealized gains/(losses)	**5**	(3)
Issuances	**(11)**	–
Ending balance	**$ (111)**	$ (79)

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2026. The net realized and unrealized gains on level 3 other financial liabilities of $1.18 billion (reflecting $306 million of net realized losses and $1.49 billion of net unrealized gains) for the three months ended March 2026 included gains/(losses) of $835 million reported in market making, $82 million reported in other principal transactions and $(1) million reported in interest expense in the consolidated statements of earnings, and $268 million reported in debt valuation adjustment in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The net unrealized gains on level 3 other financial liabilities for the three months ended March 2026 primarily reflected gains on certain hybrid financial instruments included in unsecured long- and short-term borrowings (principally due to the impact of decreases in equity prices, increases in interest rates and wider credit spreads).

Transfers into level 3 other financial liabilities during the three months ended March 2026 primarily reflected transfers of certain hybrid financial instruments included in unsecured short- and long-term borrowings from level 2 (principally due to reduced transparency of certain volatility inputs used to value these instruments).

Transfers out of level 3 other financial liabilities during the three months ended March 2026 primarily reflected transfers of certain hybrid financial instruments included in unsecured short- and long-term borrowings and deposits to level 2 (in each case, principally due to increased transparency of certain volatility inputs used to value these instruments).

Level 3 Rollforward Commentary for the Three Months Ended March 2025. The net realized and unrealized losses on level 3 other financial liabilities of $144 million (reflecting $85 million of net realized losses and $59 million of net unrealized losses) for the three months ended March 2025 included gains/(losses) of $(169) million reported in market making, $(20) million reported in other principal transactions and $(1) million reported in interest expense in the consolidated statements of earnings, and $46 million reported in debt valuation adjustment in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The net unrealized losses on level 3 other financial liabilities for the three months ended March 2025 primarily reflected losses on certain hybrid financial instruments included in unsecured long-term borrowings (principally due to a decrease in interest rates), partially offset by gains on certain hybrid financial instruments included in unsecured short-term borrowings (principally due to a decrease in equity prices).

Transfers into level 3 other financial liabilities during the three months ended March 2025 primarily reflected transfers of certain hybrid financial instruments included in unsecured short- and long-term borrowings from level 2 (principally due to reduced transparency of certain volatility inputs used to value these instruments).

Transfers out of level 3 other financial liabilities during the three months ended March 2025 primarily reflected transfers of certain hybrid financial instruments included in unsecured long-term borrowings to level 2 (principally due to increased transparency of certain credit spreads and volatility inputs used to value these instruments) and transfers of certain hybrid financial instruments included in unsecured short-term borrowings to level 2 (principally due to increased transparency of certain volatility inputs used to value these instruments).

Note 6.

Trading Assets and Liabilities

Trading assets and liabilities include trading cash instruments and derivatives held in connection with the firm's market-making or risk management activities. These assets and liabilities are carried at fair value either under the fair value option or in accordance with other U.S. GAAP, and the related fair value gains and losses are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of earnings.

The table below presents a summary of trading assets and liabilities.

$ in millions	Trading Assets	Trading Liabilities
As of March 2026		
Trading cash instruments	**$ 693,966**	**$ 222,020**
Derivatives	**64,052**	**90,200**
Total	**$ 758,018**	**$ 312,220**
As of December 2025		
Trading cash instruments	$ 603,843	$ 178,147
Derivatives	52,953	84,405
Total	$ 656,796	$ 262,552

See Note 5 for further information about trading cash instruments and Note 7 for further information about derivatives.

Gains and Losses from Market Making

The table below presents market making revenues by major product type.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Interest rates	**$ (2,505)**	$ 4,410
Credit	**782**	118
Currencies	**1,923**	(2,472)
Equities	**3,788**	2,942
Commodities	**1,473**	725
Total	**$ 5,461**	$ 5,723

In the table above:

- Gains/(losses) include both realized and unrealized gains and losses. Gains/(losses) exclude related interest income and interest expense. See Note 23 for further information about interest income and interest expense.
- Gains/(losses) included in market making are primarily related to the firm's trading assets and liabilities, including both derivative and non-derivative financial instruments.
- Gains/(losses) are not representative of the manner in which the firm manages its business activities because many of the firm's market-making and client facilitation strategies utilize financial instruments across various product types. Accordingly, gains or losses in one product type frequently offset gains or losses in other product types. For example, most of the firm's longer-term derivatives across product types are sensitive to changes in interest rates and may be economically hedged with interest rate swaps. Similarly, a significant portion of the firm's trading cash instruments and derivatives across product types has exposure to foreign currencies and may be economically hedged with foreign currency contracts.

Note 7.

Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Derivative Activities

Derivatives are instruments that derive their value from underlying asset prices, indices, reference rates and other inputs, or a combination of these factors. Derivatives may be traded on an exchange (exchange-traded) or they may be privately negotiated contracts, which are usually referred to as OTC derivatives. Certain of the firm's OTC derivatives are cleared and settled through central clearing counterparties (OTC-cleared), while others are bilateral contracts between two counterparties (bilateral OTC).

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

Risk Management. The firm also enters into derivatives to actively manage risk exposures that arise from its market-making and investing and financing activities. The firm's holdings and exposures are hedged, in many cases, on either a portfolio or risk-specific basis, as opposed to an instrument-by-instrument basis. The offsetting impact of this economic hedging is reflected in the same business segment as the related revenues. In addition, the firm may enter into derivatives designated as hedges under U.S. GAAP. These derivatives are used to manage interest rate exposure of certain fixed-rate unsecured borrowings and deposits and certain U.S. and non-U.S. government securities classified as available-for-sale, foreign exchange risk of certain available-for-sale securities, the net investment in certain non-U.S. operations and the exposure to the variability of the forecasted cash flows associated with certain floating-rate assets.

The firm enters into various types of derivatives, including:

- **Futures and Forwards.** Contracts that commit counterparties to purchase or sell financial instruments, commodities or currencies in the future.
- **Swaps.** Contracts that require counterparties to exchange cash flows, such as currency or interest payment streams. The amounts exchanged are based on the specific terms of the contract with reference to specified rates, financial instruments, commodities, currencies or indices.
- **Options.** Contracts in which the option purchaser has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from or sell to the option writer financial instruments, commodities or currencies within a defined time period for a specified price.

Derivatives are reported on a net-by-counterparty basis (i.e., the net payable or receivable for derivative assets and liabilities for a given counterparty) when a legal right of setoff exists under an enforceable netting agreement (counterparty netting). Derivatives are accounted for at fair value, net of cash collateral received or posted under enforceable credit support agreements (cash collateral netting). Derivative assets are included in trading assets and derivative liabilities are included in trading liabilities. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivatives not designated as hedges are included in market making (for derivatives included in Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities (FICC) and Equities within Global Banking & Markets), and other principal transactions (for derivatives included in Investment banking fees and Other within Global Banking & Markets, as well as derivatives in Asset & Wealth Management) in the consolidated statements of earnings. For both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025, substantially all of the firm's derivatives were included in Global Banking & Markets.

The tables below present the gross fair value and the notional amounts of derivative contracts by major product type, the amounts of counterparty and cash collateral netting in the consolidated balance sheets, as well as cash and securities collateral posted and received under enforceable credit support agreements that do not meet the criteria for netting under U.S. GAAP.

	Fair Value as of			
	March 2026		December 2025	
$ in millions	**Derivative Assets**	**Derivative Liabilities**	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Not accounted for as hedges				
Exchange-traded	**$ 2,215**	**$ 1,680**	$ 2,976	$ 1,217
OTC-cleared	**11,467**	**11,654**	4,961	4,854
Bilateral OTC	**152,947**	**115,138**	153,595	116,061
Total interest rates	**166,629**	**128,472**	161,532	122,132
OTC-cleared	**4,843**	**5,091**	2,684	2,973
Bilateral OTC	**11,875**	**11,612**	11,091	11,162
Total credit	**16,718**	**16,703**	13,775	14,135
Exchange-traded	**120**	**25**	126	14
OTC-cleared	**2,230**	**2,422**	1,210	1,064
Bilateral OTC	**93,400**	**93,309**	78,403	82,468
Total currencies	**95,750**	**95,756**	79,739	83,546
Exchange-traded	**7,977**	**8,252**	8,597	8,788
OTC-cleared	**443**	**462**	640	804
Bilateral OTC	**16,235**	**16,330**	7,863	9,924
Total commodities	**24,655**	**25,044**	17,100	19,516
Exchange-traded	**56,617**	**93,687**	53,564	91,084
OTC-cleared	**152**	**191**	33	55
Bilateral OTC	**51,608**	**77,061**	34,101	60,422
Total equities	**108,377**	**170,939**	87,698	151,561
Subtotal	**412,129**	**436,914**	359,844	390,890
Accounted for as hedges				
OTC-cleared	**35**	**84**	17	49
Bilateral OTC	**154**	**8**	164	7
Total interest rates	**189**	**92**	181	56
OTC-cleared	**19**	**60**	30	5
Bilateral OTC	**253**	**10**	25	263
Total currencies	**272**	**70**	55	268
Subtotal	**461**	**162**	236	324
Total gross fair value	**$ 412,590**	**$ 437,076**	$ 360,080	$ 391,214
Offset in the consolidated balance sheets				
Exchange-traded	**$ (59,904)**	**$ (59,904)**	$ (58,701)	$ (58,701)
OTC-cleared	**(18,310)**	**(18,310)**	(8,925)	(8,925)
Bilateral OTC	**(222,318)**	**(222,318)**	(193,549)	(193,549)
Counterparty netting	**(300,532)**	**(300,532)**	(261,175)	(261,175)
OTC-cleared	**(88)**	**(438)**	(109)	(424)
Bilateral OTC	**(47,918)**	**(45,906)**	(45,843)	(45,210)
Cash collateral netting	**(48,006)**	**(46,344)**	(45,952)	(45,634)
Total amounts offset	**$ (348,538)**	**$ (346,876)**	$ (307,127)	$ (306,809)
Included in the consolidated balance sheets				
Exchange-traded	**$ 7,025**	**$ 43,740**	$ 6,562	$ 42,402
OTC-cleared	**791**	**1,216**	541	455
Bilateral OTC	**56,236**	**45,244**	45,850	41,548
Total	**$ 64,052**	**$ 90,200**	$ 52,953	$ 84,405
Not offset in the consolidated balance sheets				
Cash collateral	**$ (628)**	**$ (2,660)**	$ (442)	$ (1,951)
Securities collateral	**(21,874)**	**(8,987)**	(20,965)	(8,910)
Total	**$ 41,550**	**$ 78,553**	$ 31,546	$ 73,544

	Notional Amounts as of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Not accounted for as hedges		
Exchange-traded	**$ 2,222,633**	$ 1,983,652
OTC-cleared	**21,261,613**	16,533,168
Bilateral OTC	**11,172,196**	10,705,896
Total interest rates	**34,656,442**	29,222,716
Exchange-traded	**303**	332
OTC-cleared	**1,328,447**	986,680
Bilateral OTC	**950,559**	758,385
Total credit	**2,279,309**	1,745,397
Exchange-traded	**11,090**	9,555
OTC-cleared	**777,835**	523,741
Bilateral OTC	**7,991,472**	7,192,306
Total currencies	**8,780,397**	7,725,602
Exchange-traded	**406,975**	366,003
OTC-cleared	**2,366**	2,710
Bilateral OTC	**241,732**	186,420
Total commodities	**651,073**	555,133
Exchange-traded	**2,677,454**	2,327,060
OTC-cleared	**1,136**	1,062
Bilateral OTC	**1,820,284**	1,634,183
Total equities	**4,498,874**	3,962,305
Subtotal	**50,866,095**	43,211,153
Accounted for as hedges		
OTC-cleared	**373,097**	294,278
Bilateral OTC	**1,041**	1,157
Total interest rates	**374,138**	295,435
OTC-cleared	**6,358**	6,105
Bilateral OTC	**15,236**	18,188
Total currencies	**21,594**	24,293
Subtotal	**395,732**	319,728
Total notional amounts	**$ 51,261,827**	$ 43,530,881

In the tables above:

- Gross fair values exclude the effects of both counterparty netting and collateral, and therefore are not representative of the firm's exposure.
- Amounts presented for collateral not offset in the consolidated balance sheets consists of collateral received or posted in connection with OTC-cleared and bilateral OTC derivatives under enforceable credit support agreements that do not meet the criteria for netting under U.S. GAAP. In addition to collateral presented in the table above, the firm also posts or receives collateral in connection with its transactions with certain exchanges in accordance with the exchanges' margin requirements. Such collateral may be calculated based on the firm's total exposure to the respective exchange across all product types, including both derivative and non-derivative instruments. See Note 11 for further information.
- Substantially all of the gross fair value of derivatives relates to derivative contracts which are subject to enforceable netting agreements.
- Notional amounts, which represent the sum of gross long and short derivative contracts, provide an indication of the volume of the firm's derivative activity and do not represent anticipated losses.

See Note 4 for an overview of the firm's fair value measurement policies, valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine the fair value of derivatives, and Note 5 for further information about derivatives within the fair value hierarchy.

Credit Derivatives

The firm enters into a broad array of credit derivatives to facilitate client transactions and to manage the credit risk associated with market-making and investing and financing activities. Credit derivatives are actively managed based on the firm's net risk position. Credit derivatives are generally individually negotiated contracts and can have various settlement and payment conventions. Credit events include failure to pay, bankruptcy, acceleration of indebtedness, restructuring, repudiation and dissolution of the reference entity.

The firm enters into the following types of credit derivatives:

- **Credit Default Swaps.** Credit default swaps include single-name credit default swaps, as well as those that reference a basket of single-name credit default swaps or a broad-based index. Credit default swaps protect the buyer against the loss of principal on one or more bonds, loans or mortgages (reference obligations). The buyer of protection pays an initial or periodic premium to the seller and receives protection for the period of the contract. If there is no credit event, as defined in the contract, the seller of protection makes no payments to the buyer. If a credit event occurs in one of the underlying reference obligations, the protection seller pays the protection buyer. For credit default swaps referencing credit indices or baskets, the payment is typically a pro-rata portion of the transaction's total notional amount based on the underlying defaulted reference obligation. In certain transactions, the credit risk of a basket or index is separated into various tranches, each having different levels of subordination. The most junior tranches cover initial defaults and once losses exceed the notional amount of these junior tranches, any excess loss is covered by the next most senior tranche.
- **Credit Options.** In a credit option, the option writer assumes the obligation to purchase or sell a reference obligation at a specified price or credit spread. The option purchaser buys the right, but does not assume the obligation, to sell the reference obligation to, or purchase it from, the option writer. The payments on credit options depend either on a particular credit spread or the price of the reference obligation.
- **Total Return Swaps.** A total return swap transfers the risks relating to economic performance of a reference obligation from the protection buyer to the protection seller. Typically, the protection buyer receives a floating rate of interest and protection against any reduction in fair value of the reference obligation, and the protection seller receives the cash flows associated with the reference obligation, plus any increase in the fair value of the reference obligation.

The firm economically hedges its exposure to written credit derivatives primarily by entering into offsetting purchased credit derivatives with identical underliers. Substantially all of the firm's purchased credit derivative transactions are with financial institutions and are subject to stringent collateral thresholds. In addition, upon the occurrence of a specified trigger event, the firm may take possession of the reference obligations underlying a particular written credit derivative, and consequently may, upon liquidation of the reference obligations, recover amounts on the underlying reference obligations in the event of default.

The table below presents information about credit derivatives.

	Credit Rating of Underlier		
$ in millions	Investment-Grade	Non-Investment-Grade/Unrated	Total
As of March 2026			
Maximum Payout/Notional Amount of Written Credit Derivatives			
By Product			
Credit default swaps	**$ 684,455**	**$ 186,304**	**$ 870,759**
Other credit derivatives	**188,224**	**41,438**	**229,662**
Total by product	**$ 872,679**	**$ 227,742**	**$ 1,100,421**
By Maturity			
Less than 1 year	**$ 240,424**	**$ 48,340**	**$ 288,764**
1 - 5 years	**487,719**	**138,101**	**625,820**
Greater than 5 years	**144,536**	**41,301**	**185,837**
Total by maturity	**$ 872,679**	**$ 227,742**	**$ 1,100,421**
Maximum Payout/Notional Amount of Purchased Credit Derivatives			
Offsetting	**$ 749,482**	**$ 189,173**	**$ 938,655**
Other	**185,453**	**54,780**	**240,233**
Total	**$ 934,935**	**$ 243,953**	**$ 1,178,888**
Fair Value of Written Credit Derivatives			
Asset	**$ 6,942**	**$ 4,638**	**$ 11,580**
Liability	**1,631**	**3,111**	**4,742**
Net asset/(liability)	**$ 5,311**	**$ 1,527**	**$ 6,838**
As of December 2025			
Maximum Payout/Notional Amount of Written Credit Derivatives			
By Product			
Credit default swaps	$ 536,846	$ 124,330	$ 661,176
Other credit derivatives	135,770	33,097	168,867
Total by product	$ 672,616	$ 157,427	$ 830,043
By Maturity			
Less than 1 year	$ 184,830	$ 37,484	$ 222,314
1 - 5 years	447,318	109,387	556,705
Greater than 5 years	40,468	10,556	51,024
Total by maturity	$ 672,616	$ 157,427	$ 830,043
Maximum Payout/Notional Amount of Purchased Credit Derivatives			
Offsetting	$ 549,513	$ 127,807	$ 677,320
Other	188,117	49,917	238,034
Total	$ 737,630	$ 177,724	$ 915,354
Fair Value of Written Credit Derivatives			
Asset	$ 6,169	$ 4,040	$ 10,209
Liability	1,345	2,153	3,498
Net asset/(liability)	$ 4,824	$ 1,887	$ 6,711

In the table above:

- Tenor is based on the remaining contractual maturity.
- Credit ratings are based on external credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies or internally determined credit agency equivalents where external credit ratings are not available.
- The credit rating of the underlier, together with the tenor of the contract, are indicators of payment/performance risk. The occurrence of a credit event is less likely where the derivative contract is investment-grade and the tenor is shorter.
- Offsetting purchased credit derivatives represent the notional amount of purchased credit derivatives that economically hedge written credit derivatives with identical underliers.
- Other purchased credit derivatives represent the notional amount of all other purchased credit derivatives not included in offsetting.
- Fair values exclude the effects of both netting of receivable balances with payable balances under enforceable netting agreements, and netting of cash received or posted under enforceable credit support agreements, and therefore are not representative of the firm's credit exposure.

Impact of Credit and Funding Spreads on Derivatives

The firm realizes gains or losses on its derivative contracts. These gains or losses include credit valuation adjustments (CVAs) relating to uncollateralized derivative assets and liabilities, which represent the gains or losses (including hedges) attributable to the impact of changes in credit exposure, counterparty credit spreads, liability funding spreads (which include the firm's own credit), probability of default and assumed recovery. These gains or losses also include funding valuation adjustments (FVAs) relating to uncollateralized derivative assets, which represent the gains or losses (including hedges) attributable to the impact of changes in expected funding exposures and funding spreads.

The table below presents information about CVA and FVA.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
CVA, net of hedges	**$ 153**	$ 139
FVA, net of hedges	**(90)**	(2)
Total	**$ 63**	$ 137

Bifurcated Embedded Derivatives

The table below presents the fair value and the notional amount of derivatives that have been bifurcated from their related borrowings.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Fair value of assets	**$ 431**	$ 428
Fair value of liabilities	**(181)**	(304)
Net asset/(liability)	**$ 250**	$ 124
Notional amount	**$ 8,509**	$ 8,691

In the table above, derivatives that have been bifurcated from their related borrowings are recorded at fair value and the vast majority of such derivatives consist of interest rate and commodity products. These derivatives are included in unsecured short- and long-term borrowings, as well as other secured financings, with the related borrowings.

Derivatives with Credit-Related Contingent Features

Certain of the firm's derivatives have been transacted under bilateral agreements with counterparties who may require the firm to post collateral or terminate the transactions based on changes in the firm's credit ratings. The firm assesses the impact of these bilateral agreements by determining the collateral or termination payments that would occur assuming a downgrade by all rating agencies. A downgrade by any one rating agency, depending on the agency's relative ratings of the firm at the time of the downgrade, may have an impact which is comparable to the impact of a downgrade by all rating agencies.

The table below presents information about net derivative liabilities under bilateral agreements (excluding collateral posted), the fair value of collateral posted and additional collateral or termination payments that could have been called by counterparties in the event of a one- or two-notch downgrade in the firm's credit ratings.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Net derivative liabilities under bilateral agreements	**$ 35,048**	$ 33,473
Collateral posted	**$ 35,193**	$ 36,201
Additional collateral or termination payments:		
One-notch downgrade	**$ 216**	$ 224
Two-notch downgrade	**$ 2,002**	$ 1,797

Hedge Accounting

The firm applies hedge accounting for (i) interest rate swaps used to manage the interest rate exposure of certain fixed-rate unsecured long- and short-term borrowings, certain fixed-rate certificates of deposit and certain U.S. and non-U.S. government securities classified as available-for-sale, (ii) foreign currency forward contracts used to manage the foreign exchange risk of certain securities classified as available-for-sale, (iii) foreign currency forward contracts and foreign currency-denominated debt used to manage foreign exchange risk on the firm's net investment in certain non-U.S. operations and (iv) interest rate swaps used to manage the variability of the forecasted cash flows associated with certain floating-rate assets.

To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging instrument must be highly effective at reducing the risk from the exposure being hedged. Additionally, the firm must formally document the hedging relationship at inception and assess the hedging relationship at least on a quarterly basis to ensure the hedging instrument continues to be highly effective over the life of the hedging relationship.

Fair Value Hedges

The firm designates interest rate swaps as fair value hedges of certain fixed-rate unsecured long- and short-term debt and fixed-rate certificates of deposit and of certain U.S. and non-U.S. government securities classified as available-for-sale. These interest rate swaps hedge changes in fair value attributable to the designated benchmark interest rate (e.g., Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), Overnight Index Swap Rate or Sterling Overnight Index Average), effectively converting a substantial portion of these fixed-rate financial instruments into floating-rate financial instruments. In addition, the firm designates certain foreign currency forward contracts as fair value hedges of the foreign exchange risk of substantially all of non-U.S. government securities classified as available-for-sale. See Note 8 for information about the amortized cost and fair value of such securities.

The firm applies a statistical method that utilizes regression analysis when assessing the effectiveness of the interest rate hedging relationships in achieving offsetting changes in the fair values of the hedging instrument and the interest rate risk being hedged. An interest rate swap is considered highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value attributable to changes in the hedged risk when the regression analysis results in a coefficient of determination of 80% or greater and a slope between 80% and 125%. The effectiveness of the foreign currency fair value hedges is assessed based on changes in spot rates. Such hedges are considered highly effective when the change in the fair value of the foreign currency forward is between 80% and 125% of the change in the fair value of the hedged item.

For qualifying interest rate fair value hedges, gains or losses on derivatives are included in interest income/expense. The change in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the risk being hedged is reported as an adjustment to its carrying value (hedging adjustment) and is also included in interest income/expense. When a derivative is no longer designated as a hedge, any remaining difference between the carrying value and par value of the hedged item is amortized in interest income/expense over the remaining life of the hedged item using the effective interest method. See Note 23 for further information about interest income and interest expense. The gains/(losses) on the foreign currency fair value hedges (relating to both spot and forward points) and the foreign exchange gains/(losses) on the related available-for-sale securities are included in market making. See Note 6 for further information about gains and losses from market making.

The table below presents the gains/(losses) from interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives accounted for as hedges and the related hedged items.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Interest Rate Hedges - Investments		
Interest rate swaps	**$ 324**	$ (380)
Hedged investments	**(334)**	396
Gains/(losses)	**$ (10)**	$ 16
Interest Rate Hedges - Borrowings and deposits		
Interest rate swaps	**$ (802)**	$ 1,909
Hedged borrowings and deposits	**766**	(1,964)
Gains/(losses)	**$ (36)**	$ (55)
Foreign Currency Hedges - Investments		
Foreign currency forward contracts	**$ 191**	$ (184)
Hedged investments	**(185)**	175
Gains/(losses)	**$ 6**	$ (9)

The table below presents the carrying value of investments, deposits and unsecured borrowings that are designated in an interest rate hedging relationship and the related cumulative hedging adjustment (increase/(decrease)) from current and prior hedging relationships included in such carrying values.

$ in millions	Carrying Value	Cumulative Hedging Adjustment
As of March 2026		
Assets		
Investments	**$ 85,149**	**$ (236)**
Liabilities		
Deposits	**$ 503**	**$ (17)**
Unsecured short-term borrowings	**$ 7,345**	**$ (84)**
Unsecured long-term borrowings	**$ 163,404**	**$ (8,023)**
As of December 2025		
Assets		
Investments	$ 42,449	$ 244
Liabilities		
Deposits	$ 762	$ (17)
Unsecured short-term borrowings	$ 4,694	$ (25)
Unsecured long-term borrowings	$ 143,082	$ (7,340)

In the table above:

- Cumulative hedging adjustment included $(4.56) billion as of March 2026 and $(4.61) billion as of December 2025 of hedging adjustments from prior hedging relationships that were de-designated and substantially all were related to unsecured long-term borrowings.
- The amortized cost of investments was $85.61 billion as of March 2026 and $42.44 billion as of December 2025.

In addition, cumulative hedging adjustments for items no longer designated in a hedging relationship were not material as of March 2026 and $(133) million as of December 2025.

Net Investment Hedges

The firm seeks to reduce the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on its net investments in certain non-U.S. operations through the use of foreign currency forward contracts and foreign currency-denominated debt. For foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedges, the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed based on the overall changes in the fair value of the forward contracts (i.e., based on changes in forward rates). For foreign currency-denominated debt designated as a hedge, the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed based on changes in spot rates. For qualifying net investment hedges, all gains or losses on the hedging instruments are included in currency translation in other comprehensive income/(loss).

The table below presents the gains/(losses) from the hedges in a net investment hedging relationship.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Foreign currency forward contracts	**$ 71**	$ (410)
Foreign currency-denominated debt	**$ 363**	$ (911)

Gains or losses on individual net investments in non-U.S. operations are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) to earnings when such net investments are sold or substantially liquidated. The gross and net gains/(losses) reclassified to earnings from accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025.

The firm had designated $28.97 billion as of March 2026 and $22.89 billion as of December 2025 of foreign currency-denominated debt, included in unsecured long- and short-term borrowings, as hedges of net investments in non-U.S. subsidiaries.

Cash Flow Hedges

The firm designates certain interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges. These interest rate swaps hedge the firm's exposure to the variability of the forecasted cash flows due to changes in the contractually specified interest rates associated with certain floating-rate assets.

The firm applies a statistical method that utilizes regression analysis when assessing hedge effectiveness. A cash flow hedge is considered highly effective in offsetting the variability of the forecasted cash flows attributable to the hedged risk when the regression analysis results in a coefficient of determination of 80% or greater and a slope between 80% and 125%.

For qualifying cash flow hedges, the gains or losses on derivatives are included in "Cash flow hedges" within the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Such gains or losses are reclassified to interest income/expense within the consolidated statements of earnings in the same period that the forecasted hedged cash flows impact earnings.

The gains/(losses) included within other comprehensive income/(loss) and the gains/(losses) reclassified to earnings from accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) related to cash flow hedges were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025 and are not expected to be material for the next 12 months. The maximum length of time over which the forecasted cash flows are hedged is approximately one year.

Note 8.
Investments

Investments includes debt securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity that are generally held in connection with the firm's asset-liability management activities. In addition, investments includes equity securities and debt instruments that are accounted for at fair value and equity securities that are accounted for under the equity method that are generally held by the firm in connection with its long-term investing activities.

The table below presents information about investments.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value	**$ 137,014**	$ 99,244
Held-to-maturity securities	**74,889**	69,193
Equity securities, at fair value	**14,428**	13,866
Debt instruments, at fair value	**10,320**	11,072
Equity-method investments	**983**	887
Total other investments	**25,731**	25,825
Total investments	**$ 237,634**	$ 194,262

See Note 4 for an overview of the firm's fair value measurement policies, valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine the fair value of investments, and Note 5 for information about investments within the fair value hierarchy.

Available-for-Sale Securities, at Fair Value

Available-for-sale securities are accounted for at fair value, and the related unrealized fair value gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) unless designated in a fair value hedging relationship. See Note 7 for information about available-for-sale securities that are designated in a hedging relationship.

The table below presents information about available-for-sale securities by type and tenor.

$ in millions	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
As of March 2026		
Less than 1 year	**$ 25**	**$ 24**
1 year to 5 years	**59,273**	**59,170**
5 years to 10 years	**61,830**	**61,434**
Greater than 10 years	**2,750**	**2,687**
Total U.S. government obligations	**123,878**	**123,315**
1 year to 5 years	**76**	**76**
5 years to 10 years	**226**	**225**
Greater than 10 years	**2,874**	**2,870**
Total U.S. agency obligations	**3,176**	**3,171**
Less than 1 year	**3,231**	**3,213**
1 year to 5 years	**6,771**	**6,513**
5 years to 10 years	**841**	**802**
Total non-U.S. government obligations	**10,843**	**10,528**
Total available-for-sale securities	**$ 137,897**	**$ 137,014**
As of December 2025		
Less than 1 year	$ 3,723	$ 3,730
1 year to 5 years	70,516	70,872
5 years to 10 years	15,970	15,980
Total U.S. government obligations	90,209	90,582
5 years to 10 years	104	104
Greater than 10 years	1,361	1,363
Total U.S. agency obligations	1,465	1,467
1 year to 5 years	6,579	6,356
5 years to 10 years	863	839
Total non-U.S. government obligations	7,442	7,195
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 99,116	$ 99,244

In the table above:

- U.S. agency obligations consists of U.S. agency-issued mortgage-backed securities.
- Substantially all available-for-sale securities were classified in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.
- The weighted average yield for available-for-sale securities was 3.83% as of March 2026 and 3.81% as of December 2025. The weighted average yield is presented on a pre-tax basis and computed using the effective interest rate of each security at the end of the period, weighted based on the fair value of each security. The effective interest rate considers the contractual coupon, the amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, and excludes the effect of related hedges.

- If the fair value of available-for-sale securities is less than amortized cost, such securities are considered impaired. If the firm has the intent to sell the debt security, or if it is more likely than not that the firm will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost, the difference between the amortized cost (net of allowance, if any) and the fair value of the securities is recognized as an impairment loss in earnings. The firm did not record any such impairment losses during either the three months ended March 2026 or March 2025. Impaired available-for-sale debt securities that the firm has the intent and ability to hold are reviewed to determine if an allowance for credit losses should be recorded. The firm considers various factors in such determination, including market conditions, changes in issuer credit ratings and severity of the unrealized losses. The firm did not record any provision for credit losses on such securities during either the three months ended March 2026 or March 2025.

The table below presents information about available-for-sale securities in an unrealized loss position by aging category.

$ in millions	Less than 12 months	12 months or longer	Total
As of March 2026			
Fair value:			
U.S. government obligations	**$ 76,322**	**$ 12,635**	**$ 88,957**
U.S. agency obligations	**2,091**	**–**	**2,091**
Non-U.S. government obligations	**6,352**	**3,003**	**9,355**
Total	**$ 84,765**	**$ 15,638**	**$ 100,403**
Gross unrealized losses:			
U.S. government obligations	**$ (510)**	**$ (282)**	**$ (792)**
U.S. agency obligations	**(10)**	**–**	**(10)**
Non-U.S. government obligations	**(52)**	**(266)**	**(318)**
Total	**$ (572)**	**$ (548)**	**$ (1,120)**
As of December 2025			
Fair value:			
U.S. government obligations	$ 6,733	$ 10,464	$ 17,197
U.S. agency obligations	706	–	706
Non-U.S. government obligations	799	3,671	4,470
Total	$ 8,238	$ 14,135	$ 22,373
Gross unrealized losses:			
U.S. government obligations	$ (12)	$ (226)	$ (238)
U.S. agency obligations	(1)	–	(1)
Non-U.S. government obligations	(1)	(258)	(259)
Total	$ (14)	$ (484)	$ (498)

The gross unrealized gains included in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) for available-for-sale securities were $237 million as of March 2026 and $626 million as of December 2025. Net unrealized gains/(losses) included in other comprehensive income/(loss) for available-for-sale securities were $(1.01) billion ($(753) million, net of tax) for the three months ended March 2026 and $558 million ($420 million, net of tax) for the three months ended March 2025.

The gross realized gains relating to the sales of available-for-sale securities were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025. The gross realized losses relating to the sales of available-for-sale securities were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025. The specific identification method is used to determine realized gains on available-for-sale securities.

Held-to-Maturity Securities

Held-to-maturity securities are accounted for at amortized cost.

The table below presents information about held-to-maturity securities by type and tenor.

$ in millions	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
As of March 2026		
Less than 1 year	**$ 11,253**	**$ 11,222**
1 year to 5 years	**38,610**	**38,686**
5 years to 10 years	**2,631**	**2,628**
Greater than 10 years	**1**	**1**
Total government obligations	**52,495**	**52,537**
Greater than 10 years	**22,232**	**22,431**
Total U.S. agency obligations	**22,232**	**22,431**
5 years to 10 years	**7**	**7**
Greater than 10 years	**155**	**156**
Total securities backed by residential real estate	**162**	**163**
Total held-to-maturity securities	**$ 74,889**	**$ 75,131**
As of December 2025		
Less than 1 year	$ 11,336	$ 11,312
1 year to 5 years	33,900	34,214
Greater than 10 years	1	1
Total government obligations	45,237	45,527
Greater than 10 years	23,785	24,022
Total U.S. agency obligations	23,785	24,022
5 years to 10 years	8	7
Greater than 10 years	163	165
Total securities backed by residential real estate	171	172
Total held-to-maturity securities	$ 69,193	$ 69,721

In the table above:

- Substantially all of the government obligations consist of U.S. government obligations.
- U.S. agency obligations consist of U.S. agency-issued mortgage-backed securities.
- As these securities are not accounted for at fair value, they are not included in the firm's fair value hierarchy in Notes 4 and 5. Had these securities been included in the firm's fair value hierarchy, government obligations would have been classified in level 1, U.S. agency obligations would have been classified in level 2 and securities backed by residential real estate would have been primarily classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

- The weighted average yield for held-to-maturity securities was 4.19% as of March 2026 and 4.20% as of December 2025. The weighted average yield is presented on a pre-tax basis and computed using the effective interest rate of each security at the end of the period, weighted based on the amortized cost of each security. The effective interest rate considers the contractual coupon and the amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts.
- The gross unrealized gains were $440 million as of March 2026 and $643 million as of December 2025. The gross unrealized losses were $198 million as of March 2026 and $115 million as of December 2025.
- Held-to-maturity securities are reviewed to determine if an allowance for credit losses should be recorded in the consolidated statements of earnings. The firm considers various factors in such determination, including market conditions, changes in issuer credit ratings, historical credit losses and sovereign guarantees. Provision for credit losses on such securities was not material during either the three months ended March 2026 or March 2025.

Equity Securities and Debt Instruments, at Fair Value

Equity securities and debt instruments, at fair value are accounted for at fair value either under the fair value option or in accordance with other U.S. GAAP, and the related fair value gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of earnings.

Equity Securities, at Fair Value. Equity securities, at fair value consists of the firm's public and private equity investments in corporate and real estate entities.

The table below presents information about equity securities, at fair value.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Equity securities, at fair value	**$ 14,428**	$ 13,866
Equity Type		
Public equity	**3%**	4%
Private equity	**97%**	96%
Total	**100%**	100%
Asset Class		
Corporate	**79%**	78%
Real estate	**21%**	22%
Total	**100%**	100%

In the table above:

- Equity securities, at fair value included investments accounted for at fair value under the fair value option where the firm would otherwise apply the equity method of accounting of $4.03 billion as of March 2026 and $4.23 billion as of December 2025. Gains recognized as a result of changes in the fair value of equity securities for which the fair value option was elected were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025. These gains are included in other principal transactions.
- Equity securities, at fair value includes investments in private equity, real estate and hedge funds that are measured at NAV.
- Equity securities, at fair value subject to contractual sale restrictions were not material as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

Debt Instruments, at Fair Value. Debt instruments, at fair value primarily includes mezzanine, senior and distressed debt.

The table below presents information about debt instruments, at fair value.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Corporate debt securities	**$ 6,560**	$ 7,039
Securities backed by real estate	**314**	312
Money market instruments	**2,125**	2,333
Other	**1,321**	1,388
Total	**$ 10,320**	$ 11,072

In the table above:

- Substantially all of the money market instruments consists of time deposits.
- Other primarily includes investments in credit funds that are measured at NAV.

Investments in Funds at Net Asset Value Per Share. Equity securities and debt instruments, at fair value include investments in funds that are measured at NAV of the investment fund. The firm uses NAV to measure the fair value of fund investments when (i) the fund investment does not have a readily determinable fair value and (ii) the NAV of the investment fund is calculated in a manner consistent with the measurement principles of investment company accounting, including measurement of the investments at fair value.

Substantially all of the firm's investments in funds at NAV consist of investments in firm-sponsored private equity, credit, real estate and hedge funds where the firm co-invests with third-party investors.

Private equity funds primarily invest in a broad range of industries worldwide, including leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, growth investments and distressed investments. Credit funds generally invest in loans and other fixed income instruments and are focused on providing private high-yield capital for leveraged and management buyout transactions, recapitalizations, financings, refinancings, acquisitions and restructurings for private equity firms, private family companies and corporate issuers. Real estate funds invest globally, primarily in real estate companies, loan portfolios, debt recapitalizations and property. Substantially all private equity and credit funds and the vast majority of real estate funds are closed-end funds in which the firm's investments are generally not eligible for redemption. Distributions will be received from these funds as the underlying assets are liquidated or distributed, the timing of which is uncertain.

The firm also invests in hedge funds, primarily multi-disciplinary hedge funds that employ a fundamental bottom-up investment approach across various asset classes and strategies. The vast majority of the firm's investments in hedge funds include interests where the underlying assets are illiquid in nature, and proceeds from redemptions will not be received until the underlying assets are liquidated or distributed, the timing of which is uncertain.

The table below presents the fair value of investments in funds at NAV and the related unfunded commitments.

$ in millions	Fair Value of Investments	Unfunded Commitments
As of March 2026		
Private equity funds	**$ 382**	**$ 201**
Credit funds	**987**	**337**
Hedge funds	**36**	**–**
Real estate funds	**340**	**158**
Total	**$ 1,745**	**$ 696**
As of December 2025		
Private equity funds	$ 331	$ 236
Credit funds	999	347
Hedge funds	36	–
Real estate funds	373	158
Total	$ 1,739	$ 741

Note 9.

Loans

Loans includes (i) loans held for investment that are accounted for at amortized cost net of allowance for loan losses or at fair value under the fair value option and (ii) loans held for sale that are accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value. Interest on loans is recognized over the life of the loan and is recorded on an accrual basis.

The table below presents information about loans.

$ in millions	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Held For Sale	Total
As of March 2026				
Loan Type				
Corporate	**$ 36,685**	**$ 342**	**$ 1,129**	**$ 38,156**
Commercial real estate	**36,904**	**417**	**1,458**	**38,779**
Residential real estate	**29,819**	**3,066**	**–**	**32,885**
Securities-based	**18,592**	**–**	**–**	**18,592**
Other collateralized	**102,653**	**511**	**1,428**	**104,592**
Credit cards	**–**	**–**	**19,055**	**19,055**
Other	**3,050**	**43**	**42**	**3,135**
Total loans, gross	**227,703**	**4,379**	**23,112**	**255,194**
Allowance for loan losses	**(2,345)**	**–**	**–**	**(2,345)**
Total loans	**$ 225,358**	**$ 4,379**	**$ 23,112**	**$ 252,849**
As of December 2025				
Loan Type				
Corporate	$ 29,432	$ 326	$ 918	$ 30,676
Commercial real estate	36,261	420	728	37,409
Residential real estate	28,700	3,257	–	31,957
Securities-based	18,079	–	–	18,079
Other collateralized	97,519	855	625	98,999
Credit cards	–	–	19,742	19,742
Other	2,920	47	53	3,020
Total loans, gross	212,911	4,905	22,066	239,882
Allowance for loan losses	(2,148)	–	–	(2,148)
Total loans	$ 210,763	$ 4,905	$ 22,066	$ 237,734

In the table above:

- Loans held for investment that are accounted for at amortized cost include net deferred fees and costs, and unamortized premiums and discounts, which are amortized over the life of the loan. These amounts were less than 1% of loans accounted for at amortized cost as of both March 2026 and December 2025.
- Substantially all loans had floating interest rates as of both March 2026 and December 2025.
- During 2025, the firm transferred the Apple Card loan portfolio to held for sale.

The following is a description of the loan types in the table above:

- **Corporate.** Corporate loans includes term loans, revolving lines of credit, letter of credit facilities and bridge loans, and are principally used for operating and general corporate purposes, or in connection with acquisitions. Corporate loans are secured (typically by a senior lien on the assets of the borrower) or unsecured, depending on the loan purpose, the risk profile of the borrower and other factors.
- **Commercial Real Estate.** Commercial real estate loans includes originated loans that are directly or indirectly secured by hotels, retail stores, multifamily housing complexes and commercial and industrial properties. Commercial real estate loans also includes loans extended to clients who warehouse assets that are directly or indirectly backed by commercial real estate. In addition, commercial real estate includes loans purchased by the firm.
- **Residential Real Estate.** Residential real estate loans primarily includes loans extended to wealth management clients and to clients who warehouse assets that are directly or indirectly secured by residential real estate. In addition, residential real estate includes loans purchased by the firm.
- **Securities-Based.** Securities-based loans includes loans that are secured by stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and exchange-traded funds. These loans are primarily extended to the firm's wealth management clients and used for purposes other than purchasing, carrying or trading margin stocks. Securities-based loans require borrowers to post additional collateral on a daily basis (daily margin requirement) based on changes in the underlying collateral's fair value.
- **Other Collateralized.** Other collateralized loans includes loans that are backed by specific collateral (other than securities-based loans where there is a daily margin requirement and real estate loans). Such loans include loans to investment funds (managed by third parties) that are collateralized by capital commitments of the funds' investors or assets held by the fund. Other collateralized loans also includes loans extended to clients who warehouse assets (that are directly or indirectly secured by corporate loans, consumer loans and other assets), as well as other secured loans extended to the firm's wealth management and corporate clients.
- **Credit Cards.** Credit card loans are loans made pursuant to revolving lines of credit issued to consumers by the firm.
- **Other.** Other loans primarily includes unsecured loans extended to wealth management clients and unsecured consumer loans purchased by the firm.

See Note 4 for an overview of the firm's fair value measurement policies, valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine the fair value of loans, and Note 5 for information about loans within the fair value hierarchy.

Credit Quality

Risk Assessment. The firm's risk assessment process includes evaluating the credit quality of its loans by Risk. For corporate loans and a majority of securities-based, real estate, other collateralized and other loans, the firm performs credit analyses which incorporate initial and ongoing evaluations of the capacity and willingness of a borrower to meet its financial obligations. These credit evaluations are performed on an annual basis or more frequently if deemed necessary as a result of events or changes in circumstances. The firm determines an internal credit rating for the borrower by considering the results of the credit evaluations and assumptions with respect to the nature of and outlook for the borrower's industry and the economic environment. For collateralized loans, the firm also takes into consideration collateral received or other credit support arrangements when determining an internal credit rating. For loans that are not assigned an internal credit rating, including credit card loans and U.S. residential mortgage loans extended to wealth management clients, the firm reviews certain key metrics, including, but not limited to, the Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) credit scores, loan to value ratios, delinquency status, collateral value and other risk factors. Beginning in the first quarter of 2026, the firm began to assess the credit quality of all securities-based loans extended to *Goldman Sachs Private Bank Select* clients using an internal credit rating, as the firm believes that this metric better reflects the credit quality of such loans. The impact of applying this methodology as of December 2025 would have been an increase in loans classified as investment-grade and a decrease in loans classified as other metrics, each by $4.54 billion.

The table below presents gross loans by an internally determined public rating agency equivalent or other credit metrics and the concentration of secured and unsecured loans.

$ in millions	Investment-Grade	Non-Investment-Grade	Other Metrics/Unrated	Total
As of March 2026				
Accounting Method				
Amortized cost	**$ 162,829**	**$ 53,449**	**$ 11,425**	**$ 227,703**
Fair value	**594**	**816**	**2,969**	**4,379**
Held for sale	**1,127**	**2,849**	**19,136**	**23,112**
Total	**$ 164,550**	**$ 57,114**	**$ 33,530**	**$ 255,194**
Loan Type				
Corporate	**$ 11,204**	**$ 26,873**	**$ 79**	**$ 38,156**
Real estate:				
Commercial	**27,424**	**11,285**	**70**	**38,779**
Residential	**16,106**	**3,018**	**13,761**	**32,885**
Securities-based	**17,711**	**846**	**35**	**18,592**
Other collateralized	**89,431**	**14,684**	**477**	**104,592**
Credit cards	**–**	**–**	**19,055**	**19,055**
Other	**2,674**	**408**	**53**	**3,135**
Total	**$ 164,550**	**$ 57,114**	**$ 33,530**	**$ 255,194**
Secured	**94%**	**85%**	**43%**	**85%**
Unsecured	**6%**	**15%**	**57%**	**15%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
As of December 2025				
Accounting Method				
Amortized cost	$ 149,682	$ 47,675	$ 15,554	$ 212,911
Fair value	595	1,025	3,285	4,905
Held for sale	695	1,578	19,793	22,066
Total	$ 150,972	$ 50,278	$ 38,632	$ 239,882
Loan Type				
Corporate	$ 9,243	$ 21,432	$ 1	$ 30,676
Real estate:				
Commercial	25,529	11,763	117	37,409
Residential	16,190	2,262	13,505	31,957
Securities-based	13,130	343	4,606	18,079
Other collateralized	84,179	14,231	589	98,999
Credit cards	–	–	19,742	19,742
Other	2,701	247	72	3,020
Total	$ 150,972	$ 50,278	$ 38,632	$ 239,882
Secured	94%	90%	49%	86%
Unsecured	6%	10%	51%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

In the table above:

- Substantially all residential real estate loans included in the other metrics/unrated category consists of loans extended to wealth management clients. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, substantially all such loans had a loan-to-value ratio of less than 80% and were performing in accordance with the contractual terms. Additionally, as of both March 2026 and December 2025, the vast majority of such loans had a FICO credit score of greater than 740.
- The vast majority of securities-based loans included in the other metrics/unrated category as of December 2025 had a loan-to-value ratio of less than 80% and were performing in accordance with the contractual terms.
- For credit card loans included in the other metrics/unrated category, the evaluation of credit quality incorporates the borrower's FICO credit score. During 2025, the firm transferred the Apple Card loan portfolio to held for sale.

The firm also assigns a regulatory risk rating to its loans based on the definitions provided by the U.S. federal bank regulatory agencies. Total loans included 96% of loans as of March 2026 and 95% of loans as of December 2025 that were rated pass/non-criticized.

Vintage. The tables below present gross loans accounted for at amortized cost by an internally determined public rating agency equivalent or other credit metrics and origination year for term loans.

	As of March 2026			
$ in millions	Investment-Grade	Non-Investment-Grade	Other Metrics/ Unrated	Total
2026	$ 506	$ 3,869	$ 2	$ 4,377
2025	2,561	4,413	–	6,974
2024	1,170	1,458	–	2,628
2023	707	648	–	1,355
2022	551	678	–	1,229
2021 or earlier	531	2,899	–	3,430
Revolving	5,147	11,412	46	16,605
Revolving converted to term	–	87	–	87
Corporate	11,173	25,464	48	36,685
2026	689	605	67	1,361
2025	3,641	2,504	2	6,147
2024	3,874	856	–	4,730
2023	1,168	250	–	1,418
2022	815	990	1	1,806
2021 or earlier	1,512	2,269	–	3,781
Revolving	14,991	2,393	–	17,384
Revolving converted to term	175	102	–	277
Commercial real estate	26,865	9,969	70	36,904
2026	254	1,293	432	1,979
2025	1,255	226	2,949	4,430
2024	42	40	1,354	1,436
2023	76	–	1,088	1,164
2022	85	41	2,319	2,445
2021 or earlier	9	95	2,678	2,782
Revolving	14,346	1,237	–	15,583
Residential real estate	16,067	2,932	10,820	29,819
2026	1	447	–	448
2025	5	–	–	5
2024	1,462	30	–	1,492
2023	21	–	–	21
2022	5	–	–	5
Revolving	16,217	369	35	16,621
Securities-based	17,711	846	35	18,592
2026	3,274	1,709	–	4,983
2025	11,286	4,176	153	15,615
2024	3,733	1,898	71	5,702
2023	1,977	680	87	2,744
2022	515	173	21	709
2021 or earlier	1,139	81	87	1,307
Revolving	65,962	5,114	33	71,109
Revolving converted to term	484	–	–	484
Other collateralized	88,370	13,831	452	102,653
2026	123	168	–	291
2025	617	65	–	682
2024	251	31	–	282
2023	81	–	–	81
2022	19	1	–	20
2021 or earlier	18	3	–	21
Revolving	1,534	139	–	1,673
Other	2,643	407	–	3,050
Total	$ 162,829	$ 53,449	$ 11,425	$ 227,703
Percentage of total	72%	23%	5%	100%

	As of December 2025			
$ in millions	Investment-Grade	Non-Investment-Grade	Other Metrics/ Unrated	Total
2025	$ 2,153	$ 3,840	$ –	$ 5,993
2024	623	1,645	–	2,268
2023	705	723	–	1,428
2022	680	838	–	1,518
2021	75	1,756	–	1,831
2020 or earlier	477	1,529	–	2,006
Revolving	4,419	9,881	1	14,301
Revolving converted to term	–	87	–	87
Corporate	9,132	20,299	1	29,432
2025	3,452	2,866	88	6,406
2024	3,653	1,058	–	4,711
2023	993	545	28	1,566
2022	858	1,225	1	2,084
2021	390	1,730	–	2,120
2020 or earlier	851	1,272	–	2,123
Revolving	14,440	2,523	–	16,963
Revolving converted to term	185	103	–	288
Commercial real estate	24,822	11,322	117	36,261
2025	1,242	274	2,692	4,208
2024	89	38	1,434	1,561
2023	90	–	1,155	1,245
2022	86	41	2,367	2,494
2021	15	74	2,453	2,542
2020 or earlier	–	19	307	326
Revolving	14,624	1,700	–	16,324
Residential real estate	16,146	2,146	10,408	28,700
2025	5	–	–	5
2024	1,750	38	–	1,788
2023	38	–	–	38
2022	5	–	–	5
Revolving	11,332	305	4,606	16,243
Securities-based	13,130	343	4,606	18,079
2025	10,064	4,475	135	14,674
2024	4,158	1,881	78	6,117
2023	2,355	735	93	3,183
2022	614	178	24	816
2021	725	233	48	1,006
2020 or earlier	590	63	44	697
Revolving	64,769	5,754	–	70,523
Revolving converted to term	503	–	–	503
Other collateralized	83,778	13,319	422	97,519
2025	618	56	–	674
2024	251	72	–	323
2023	81	11	–	92
2022	22	1	–	23
2021	22	–	–	22
2020 or earlier	–	3	–	3
Revolving	1,680	103	–	1,783
Other	2,674	246	–	2,920
Total	$ 149,682	$ 47,675	$ 15,554	$ 212,911
Percentage of total	70%	23%	7%	100%

Credit Concentrations. The table below presents the concentration of gross loans by region.

$ in millions	Carrying Value	Americas	EMEA	Asia	Total
As of March 2026					
Corporate	**$ 38,156**	**69%**	**22%**	**9%**	**100%**
Commercial real estate	**38,779**	**78%**	**18%**	**4%**	**100%**
Residential real estate	**32,885**	**92%**	**6%**	**2%**	**100%**
Securities-based	**18,592**	**80%**	**20%**	**–**	**100%**
Other collateralized	**104,592**	**81%**	**18%**	**1%**	**100%**
Credit cards	**19,055**	**100%**	**–**	**–**	**100%**
Other	**3,135**	**97%**	**3%**	**–**	**100%**
Total	**$ 255,194**	**82%**	**15%**	**3%**	**100%**
As of December 2025					
Corporate	$ 30,676	66%	25%	9%	100%
Commercial real estate	37,409	76%	20%	4%	100%
Residential real estate	31,957	92%	7%	1%	100%
Securities-based	18,079	78%	22%	–	100%
Other collateralized	98,999	80%	18%	2%	100%
Credit cards	19,742	100%	–	–	100%
Other	3,020	97%	3%	–	100%
Total	$ 239,882	81%	16%	3%	100%

In the table above:

- EMEA represents Europe, Middle East and Africa.
- The top five industry concentrations for corporate loans as of March 2026 were 33% for technology, media & telecommunications, 17% for diversified industrials, 13% for real estate, 9% for consumer & retail and 8% for financial institutions.
- The top five industry concentrations for corporate loans as of December 2025 were 26% for technology, media & telecommunications, 18% for diversified industrials, 16% for real estate, 10% for consumer & retail and 8% for financial institutions.

Nonaccrual, Past Due and Modified Loans. Loans accounted for at amortized cost are placed on nonaccrual status when it is probable that the firm will not collect all principal and interest due under the contractual terms, regardless of the delinquency status or if a loan is past due for 90 days or more, unless the loan is both well collateralized and in the process of collection. At that time, all accrued but uncollected interest is reversed against interest income and interest subsequently collected is recognized on a cash basis to the extent the loan balance is deemed collectible. Otherwise, all cash received is used to reduce the outstanding loan balance. A loan is considered past due when a principal or interest payment has not been made according to its contractual terms.

The table below presents information about past due loans accounted for at amortized cost.

$ in millions	30-89 days	90 days or more	Total
As of March 2026			
Corporate	**$ 92**	**$ 11**	**$ 103**
Commercial real estate	**27**	**614**	**641**
Residential real estate	**–**	**15**	**15**
Other collateralized	**–**	**7**	**7**
Other	**–**	**10**	**10**
Total	**$ 119**	**$ 657**	**$ 776**
Total divided by gross loans at amortized cost			**0.3%**
As of December 2025			
Corporate	$ –	$ 32	$ 32
Commercial real estate	336	281	617
Residential real estate	3	19	22
Securities-based	2	–	2
Other collateralized	57	6	63
Other	–	34	34
Total	$ 398	$ 372	$ 770
Total divided by gross loans at amortized cost			0.4%

The table below presents information about nonaccrual loans accounted for at amortized cost.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Corporate	**$ 1,955**	$ 2,065
Commercial real estate	**1,213**	1,079
Residential real estate	**80**	85
Other collateralized	**349**	121
Other	**26**	37
Total	**$ 3,623**	$ 3,387
Total divided by gross loans at amortized cost	**1.6%**	1.6%

In the table above:

- Nonaccrual loans included $730 million as of March 2026 and $756 million as of December 2025 of loans that were 30 days or more past due.
- Loans that were 90 days or more past due and still accruing were not material as of both March 2026 and December 2025.
- Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total nonaccrual loans was 64.7% as of March 2026 and 63.4% as of December 2025.
- Commercial real estate, residential real estate, securities-based and other collateralized loans are collateral dependent loans and the repayment of such loans is generally expected to be provided by the operation or sale of the underlying collateral. The allowance for credit losses for such nonaccrual loans is determined by considering the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell, if applicable. See Note 4 for further information about fair value measurements.

The firm may modify the terms of a loan agreement for a borrower experiencing financial difficulty. Such modifications may include, among other things, forbearance of interest or principal, payment extensions or interest rate reductions.

The table below presents the carrying value of loans accounted for at amortized cost, as of both March 2026 and March 2025, that were modified during either the three months ended March 2026 or March 2025.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Modified loans	**$ 95**	$ 255

In the table above:

- Loan modifications during both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025 were primarily in the form of term and payment extensions. The impact of these modifications for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025 was not material.
- As of March 2026, all of the modified loans were related to corporate and commercial real estate loans. Such modified loans represented less than 1% of both corporate loans (at amortized cost) and commercial real estate loans (at amortized cost).
- As of March 2025, substantially all of the modified loans were related to corporate, commercial real estate and credit card loans. Such modified loans represented approximately 1% of corporate loans (at amortized cost), and less than 1% of both commercial real estate loans (at amortized cost) and credit card loans (at amortized cost).
- Lending commitments related to modified loans were not material as of both March 2026 and March 2025.
- During both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025, loans that defaulted after being modified were not material. The majority of the modified loans as of March 2026 and substantially all of the modified loans as of March 2025 were performing in accordance with the modified contractual terms.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The firm's allowance for credit losses consists of the allowance for losses on loans and lending commitments accounted for at amortized cost. Loans and lending commitments accounted for at fair value or accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value are not subject to an allowance for credit losses.

To determine the allowance for credit losses, the firm classifies its loans and lending commitments accounted for at amortized cost into loan portfolios based on the level at which the firm has developed and documented its methodology to determine the allowance for credit losses. Following the transfer of the Apple Card loan portfolio to held for sale in December 2025, all of the firm's loans and lending commitments subject to the allowance for credit losses are classified in the wholesale portfolio. The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective basis for loans that exhibit similar risk characteristics using a modeled approach and on an asset-specific basis for loans that do not share similar risk characteristics.

The allowance for credit losses takes into account the weighted average of a range of forecasts of future economic conditions over the expected life of the loans and lending commitments. The expected life of each loan or lending commitment is determined based on the contractual term adjusted for extension options or demand features. The forecasts include multiple economic scenarios over a three-year period. For loans with expected lives beyond three years, the model reverts to historical loss information based on a non-linear modeled approach. The forecasted economic scenarios consider a number of risk factors relevant to the wholesale portfolio, as described below. The firm applies judgment in weighting individual scenarios each quarter based on a variety of factors, including the firm's internally derived economic outlook, market consensus, recent macroeconomic conditions and industry trends.

The allowance for credit losses for wholesale loans and lending commitments that exhibit similar risk characteristics is measured using a modeled approach. These models determine the probability of default and loss given default based on various risk factors, including internal credit ratings, industry default and loss data, expected life, macroeconomic indicators, the borrower's capacity to meet its financial obligations, the borrower's country of risk and industry, loan seniority and collateral type. For lending commitments, the methodology also considers the probability of drawdowns or funding. In addition, for loans backed by real estate, risk factors include the loan-to-value ratio, debt service ratio and home price index. The most significant inputs to the forecast model for wholesale loans and lending commitments include unemployment rates, GDP, credit spreads, commercial and industrial delinquency rates, short- and long-term interest rates, and oil prices.

The allowance for loan losses for wholesale loans that do not share similar risk characteristics, such as nonaccrual loans, is calculated using the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the observable market price of the loan, or, in the case of collateral dependent loans, the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell, if applicable. Wholesale loans are charged off against the allowance for loan losses when such loans are determined to be uncollectible. Such determination is based on several factors, which may include the expected outcome of loan restructuring efforts and the valuation of the underlying collateral.

The allowance for credit losses also includes qualitative components which allow management to reflect the uncertain nature of economic forecasting, capture uncertainty regarding model inputs, and account for model imprecision and concentration risk. The qualitative factors considered by management include, among others, changes and trends in loan portfolios, uncertainties associated with the macroeconomic and geopolitical environments, credit concentrations, changes in volume and severity of past due and criticized loans, idiosyncratic events and deterioration within an industry or region.

Management's estimate of credit losses entails judgment about the expected life of the loan and loan collectability at the reporting dates, and there are uncertainties inherent in those judgments. The allowance for credit losses is subject to a governance process that involves senior management within Risk and Controllers. Personnel within Risk are responsible for forecasting the economic variables that underlie the economic scenarios that are used in the modeling of expected credit losses. While management uses the best information available to determine this estimate, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary based on, among other things, changes in the economic environment or variances between actual results and the original assumptions used.

The table below presents gross loans and lending commitments accounted for at amortized cost, all of which are included in the wholesale portfolio.

	As of			
	March 2026		December 2025	
$ in millions	**Loans**	**Lending Commitments**	Loans	Lending Commitments
Corporate	**$ 36,685**	**$ 202,636**	$ 29,432	$ 179,236
Commercial real estate	**36,904**	**12,289**	36,261	7,109
Residential real estate	**29,819**	**3,680**	28,700	3,017
Securities-based	**18,592**	**896**	18,079	784
Other collateralized	**102,653**	**54,139**	97,519	47,741
Other	**3,050**	**1,269**	2,920	1,085
Total	**$ 227,703**	**$ 274,909**	$ 212,911	$ 238,972

In the table above, loans included $3.62 billion as of March 2026 and $3.39 billion as of December 2025 of nonaccrual loans for which the allowance for credit losses was measured on an asset-specific basis. The allowance for credit losses on these loans was $1.08 billion as of March 2026 and $975 million as of December 2025. These loans included $507 million as of March 2026 and $656 million as of December 2025 of loans which did not require a reserve as the loan was deemed to be recoverable.

See Note 18 for further information about lending commitments.

Allowance for Credit Losses Rollforward

The table below presents information about the allowance for credit losses.

$ in millions	Wholesale	Consumer	Total
Three Months Ended March 2026			
Allowance for loan losses			
Beginning balance	**$ 2,148**	**$ –**	**$ 2,148**
Charge-offs	**(23)**	**–**	**(23)**
Recoveries	**14**	**–**	**14**
Net (charge-offs)/recoveries	**(9)**	**–**	**(9)**
Provision	**253**	**–**	**253**
Other	**(47)**	**–**	**(47)**
Ending balance	**$ 2,345**	**$ –**	**$ 2,345**
Allowance ratio	**1.0%**	**–**	**1.0%**
Net charge-off ratio	**0.0%**	**–**	**0.0%**
Allowance for losses on lending commitments			
Beginning balance	**$ 731**	**$ –**	**$ 731**
Provision	**62**	**–**	**62**
Other	**(1)**	**–**	**(1)**
Ending balance	**$ 792**	**$ –**	**$ 792**
Three Months Ended March 2025			
Allowance for loan losses			
Beginning balance	$ 2,099	$ 2,567	$ 4,666
Charge-offs	(60)	(357)	(417)
Recoveries	6	35	41
Net (charge-offs)/recoveries	(54)	(322)	(376)
Provision	67	203	270
Other	(52)	–	(52)
Ending balance	$ 2,060	$ 2,448	$ 4,508
Allowance ratio	1.1%	13.0%	2.2%
Net charge-off ratio	0.1%	6.8%	0.8%
Allowance for losses on lending commitments			
Beginning balance	$ 674	$ –	$ 674
Provision	32	–	32
Other	1	–	1
Ending balance	$ 707	$ –	$ 707

In the table above:

- During 2025, the firm had credit card loans accounted for at amortized cost that were included in the consumer portfolio. Such loans were transferred to held for sale in December 2025. The allowance for credit losses for consumer loans that exhibited similar risk characteristics was calculated using a modeled approach which classified consumer loans into pools based on borrower-related and exposure-related characteristics that differentiated a pool's risk characteristics from other pools. Credit card loans were charged off when they were 180 days past due.
- Other (within allowance for loan losses) primarily represented the reduction to the allowance related to loans transferred to held for sale.
- The allowance ratio is calculated by dividing the allowance for loan losses by gross loans accounted for at amortized cost.
- The net charge-off ratio is calculated by dividing annualized net (charge-offs)/recoveries by average gross loans accounted for at amortized cost.

Forecast Model Inputs as of March 2026

When modeling expected credit losses, the firm employs a weighted, multi-scenario forecast, which includes baseline, favorable and adverse economic scenarios. As of March 2026, this multi-scenario forecast was weighted towards the baseline and adverse economic scenarios.

The table below presents the forecasted U.S. unemployment and U.S. GDP growth rates used in the baseline economic scenario of the forecast model.

	As of March 2026
U.S. unemployment rate	
Forecast for the quarter ended:	
June 2026	**4.6%**
December 2026	**4.7%**
June 2027	**4.6%**
U.S. GDP rate	
Forecast for the year:	
2026	**2.0%**
2027	**1.8%**
2028	**1.9%**

In the table above:

- U.S. unemployment rate represents the rate forecasted as of the respective quarter-end.
- U.S. GDP rate represents the year-over-year growth rate forecasted for the respective years.

The adverse economic scenario of the forecast model reflects a global recession, resulting in an economic contraction and rising unemployment rates. In this scenario, the U.S. unemployment rate peaks at 7.4% (during the second quarter of 2027) and the maximum decline in quarterly U.S. GDP relative to the first quarter of 2026 is 2.7% (which occurs during the first quarter of 2027).

In the multi-scenario forecast, the weighted average peak U.S. unemployment rate is 5.5% (during the second quarter of 2027) and the largest difference in quarterly U.S. GDP between the baseline scenario and the weighted average is 1.7% (which occurs during the third quarter of 2027).

While the U.S. unemployment and U.S. GDP growth rates are significant inputs to the forecast model, the model contemplates a variety of other inputs across a range of scenarios to provide a forecast of future economic conditions. Given the complex nature of the forecasting process, no single economic variable can be viewed in isolation and independently of other inputs.

Allowance for Credit Losses Commentary

Three Months Ended March 2026. The allowance for credit losses increased by $258 million during the three months ended March 2026, primarily reflecting portfolio growth and asset-specific provisions relating to wholesale loans.

Charge-offs for the three months ended March 2026 for wholesale loans were not material.

Three Months Ended March 2025. The allowance for credit losses decreased by $125 million during the three months ended March 2025, primarily reflecting a reserve release relating to credit card loans due to lower balances resulting from seasonal repayments.

Charge-offs for the three months ended March 2025 for wholesale loans were not material.

Estimated Fair Value

The table below presents the estimated fair value of loans that are not accounted for at fair value and in what level of the fair value hierarchy they would have been classified if they had been included in the firm's fair value hierarchy.

$ in millions	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value		
		Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of March 2026				
Amortized cost	**$ 225,358**	**$ 119,478**	**$ 106,137**	**$ 225,615**
Held for sale	**$ 23,112**	**$ 21,593**	**$ 1,835**	**$ 23,428**
As of December 2025				
Amortized cost	$ 210,763	$ 113,861	$ 97,210	$ 211,071
Held for sale	$ 22,066	$ 21,383	$ 694	$ 22,077

See Note 4 for an overview of the firm's fair value measurement policies, valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine the fair value of loans, and Note 5 for information about loans within the fair value hierarchy.

Note 10.

Fair Value Option

Other Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value

In addition to trading assets and liabilities, and certain investments and loans, the firm accounts for certain of its other financial assets and liabilities at fair value, substantially all under the fair value option. The primary reasons for electing the fair value option are to:

- Reflect economic events in earnings on a timely basis;
- Mitigate volatility in earnings from using different measurement attributes (e.g., transfers of financial assets accounted for as financings are recorded at fair value, whereas the related secured financing would be recorded on an accrual basis absent electing the fair value option); and
- Address simplification and cost-benefit considerations (e.g., accounting for hybrid financial instruments at fair value in their entirety versus bifurcation of embedded derivatives and hedge accounting for debt hosts).

Hybrid financial instruments that are eligible to be accounted for at fair value under the fair value option are instruments which contain bifurcatable embedded derivatives and do not require settlement by physical delivery of nonfinancial assets (e.g., physical commodities). For such hybrid financial instruments, unless the firm has elected to account for the entire instrument at fair value under the fair value option, the embedded derivative is bifurcated from the associated host contract, the derivative is accounted for at fair value and the host contract is accounted for at amortized cost, adjusted for the effective portion of any fair value hedges.

Other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value under the fair value option include:

- Repurchase agreements and resale agreements;
- Certain securities borrowed and loaned transactions;
- Certain customer and other receivables and certain other assets and liabilities;
- Certain time deposits (deposits with no stated maturity are not eligible for a fair value option election), including structured certificates of deposit, which are hybrid financial instruments;
- Substantially all other secured financings, including structured financing arrangements and transfers of assets accounted for as financings; and
- Certain unsecured short- and long-term borrowings, substantially all of which are hybrid financial instruments.

See Note 4 for an overview of the firm's fair value measurement policies, valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities, and Note 5 for information about other financial assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy.

Gains and Losses on Other Financial Assets and Liabilities Accounted for at Fair Value Under the Fair Value Option

The table below presents the gains and losses recognized in earnings as a result of the election to apply the fair value option to certain financial assets and liabilities.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Unsecured short-term borrowings	**$ 1,376**	$ 417
Unsecured long-term borrowings	**645**	(1,284)
Other	**337**	(205)
Total	**$ 2,358**	$ (1,072)

In the table above:

- Gains/(losses) were substantially all included in market making.
- Gains/(losses) exclude contractual interest, which is included in interest income and interest expense, for all instruments other than hybrid financial instruments. See Note 23 for further information about interest income and interest expense.
- Gains/(losses) included in unsecured short- and long-term borrowings were substantially all related to the embedded derivative component of hybrid financial instruments. These gains and losses would have been recognized under other U.S. GAAP even if the firm had not elected to account for the entire hybrid financial instrument at fair value.
- Gains/(losses) included in other were primarily related to resale and repurchase agreements, deposits and other secured financings.
- Other financial assets and liabilities at fair value are frequently economically hedged with trading assets and liabilities. Accordingly, gains or losses on such other financial assets and liabilities can be partially offset by gains or losses on trading assets and liabilities. As a result, gains or losses on other financial assets and liabilities do not necessarily represent the overall impact on the firm's results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

Gains/(losses) on trading assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value under the fair value option are included in market making. See Note 6 for further information about gains/(losses) from market making. See Note 8 for information about gains/(losses) on equity securities and Note 5 for information about gains/(losses) on loans which are accounted for at fair value under the fair value option.

Long-Term Debt Instruments

The difference between the aggregate contractual principal amount and the related fair value of long-term other secured financings for which the fair value option was elected was not material as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

The aggregate contractual principal amount of unsecured long-term borrowings for which the fair value option was elected, exceeded the related fair value by $4.26 billion as of March 2026 and $2.86 billion as of December 2025.

These debt instruments include both principal-protected and non-principal-protected long-term borrowings.

Debt Valuation Adjustment

The firm calculates the fair value of financial liabilities for which the fair value option is elected by discounting future cash flows at a rate which incorporates the firm's credit spreads.

The table below presents information about the net debt valuation adjustment (DVA) gains/(losses) on financial liabilities for which the fair value option was elected.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Pre-tax DVA	**$ 1,627**	$ 312
After-tax DVA	**$ 1,148**	$ 232

In the table above:

- After-tax DVA is included in debt valuation adjustment in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.
- The gains/(losses) reclassified to market making in the consolidated statements of earnings from accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) upon extinguishment of such financial liabilities were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025.

Loans and Lending Commitments

The table below presents the difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate contractual principal amount for loans (included in trading assets and loans in the consolidated balance sheets) for which the fair value option was elected.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Performing loans		
Aggregate contractual principal in excess of fair value	**$ 557**	$ 704
Loans on nonaccrual status and/or more than 90 days past due		
Aggregate contractual principal in excess of fair value	**$ 1,665**	$ 1,359
Aggregate fair value	**$ 1,555**	$ 1,939

In the table above, the aggregate contractual principal amount of loans on nonaccrual status and/or more than 90 days past due (which excludes loans carried at zero fair value and considered uncollectible) exceeds the related fair value primarily because the firm regularly purchases loans, such as distressed loans, at values significantly below the contractual principal amounts.

The total contractual amount of unfunded lending commitments for which the fair value option was elected was $802 million as of March 2026 and $944 million as of December 2025, and the related fair value of these lending commitments was not material as of both March 2026 and December 2025. See Note 18 for further information about lending commitments.

Impact of Credit Spreads on Loans and Lending Commitments

The estimated net loss attributable to changes in instrument-specific credit spreads on loans and lending commitments for which the fair value option was elected was not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025. The firm generally calculates the fair value of loans and lending commitments for which the fair value option is elected by discounting future cash flows at a rate which incorporates the instrument-specific credit spreads. For floating-rate loans and lending commitments, substantially all changes in fair value are attributable to changes in instrument-specific credit spreads, whereas for fixed-rate loans and lending commitments, changes in fair value are also attributable to changes in interest rates.

Note 11.

Collateralized Agreements and Financings

Collateralized agreements are resale agreements and securities borrowed. Collateralized financings are repurchase agreements, securities loaned and other secured financings. The firm enters into these transactions in order to, among other things, facilitate client activities, invest excess cash, acquire securities to cover short positions and finance certain firm activities.

Collateralized agreements and financings with the same settlement date are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis when such transactions meet certain settlement criteria and are subject to netting agreements. Interest on collateralized agreements, which is included in interest income, and collateralized financings, which is included in interest expense, is recognized over the life of the transaction. See Note 23 for further information about interest income and interest expense.

Resale and Repurchase Agreements

A resale agreement is a transaction in which the firm purchases financial instruments from a seller, typically in exchange for cash, and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the same or substantially the same financial instruments to the seller at a stated price plus accrued interest at a future date.

A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the firm sells financial instruments to a buyer, typically in exchange for cash, and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the same or substantially the same financial instruments from the buyer at a stated price plus accrued interest at a future date.

Even though repurchase and resale agreements (including "repos- and reverses-to-maturity") involve the legal transfer of ownership of financial instruments, they are accounted for as financing arrangements because they require the financial instruments to be repurchased or resold before or at the maturity of the agreement. The financial instruments purchased or sold in resale and repurchase agreements typically include U.S. government and agency obligations, and investment-grade sovereign obligations.

The firm receives financial instruments purchased under resale agreements and makes delivery of financial instruments sold under repurchase agreements. To mitigate credit exposure, the firm monitors the market value of these financial instruments on a daily basis, and delivers or obtains additional collateral due to changes in the market value of the financial instruments, as appropriate. For resale agreements, the firm typically requires collateral with a fair value approximately equal to the carrying value of the relevant assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

Repurchase agreements and resale agreements are recorded at fair value under the fair value option. See Notes 4, 5 and 10 for further information about repurchase and resale agreements.

Securities Borrowed and Loaned Transactions

In a securities borrowed transaction, the firm borrows securities from a counterparty in exchange for cash or securities. When the firm returns the securities, the counterparty returns the cash or securities. Interest is generally paid periodically over the life of the transaction.

In a securities loaned transaction, the firm lends securities to a counterparty in exchange for cash or securities. When the counterparty returns the securities, the firm returns the cash or securities posted as collateral. Interest is generally paid periodically over the life of the transaction.

In a transaction where the firm lends securities and receives securities that can be delivered or pledged as collateral, the firm recognizes the securities received within securities borrowed and the obligation to return those securities within securities loaned in the consolidated balance sheets.

The firm receives securities borrowed and makes delivery of securities loaned. To mitigate credit exposure, the firm monitors the market value of these securities on a daily basis, and delivers or obtains additional collateral due to changes in the market value of the securities, as appropriate. For securities borrowed transactions, the firm typically requires collateral with a fair value approximately equal to the carrying value of the securities borrowed transaction.

Securities borrowed and loaned within FICC financing are recorded at fair value under the fair value option. See Notes 4, 5 and 10 for further information about securities borrowed and loaned accounted for at fair value.

Substantially all of the securities borrowed and loaned within Equities financing are recorded based on the amount of cash collateral advanced or received plus accrued interest. The firm also reviews such securities borrowed to determine if an allowance for credit losses should be recorded by taking into consideration the fair value of collateral received. As these agreements generally can be terminated on demand, they exhibit little, if any, sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Therefore, the carrying value of such agreements approximates fair value. As these agreements are not accounted for at fair value, they are not included in the firm's fair value hierarchy in Notes 4 and 5. Had these agreements been included in the firm's fair value hierarchy, they would have been classified in level 2 as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

Offsetting Arrangements

The table below presents resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowed and loaned transactions included in the consolidated balance sheets, as well as the amounts not offset in the consolidated balance sheets.

	Assets		Liabilities	
$ in millions	Resale agreements	Securities borrowed	Repurchase agreements	Securities loaned
As of March 2026				
Included in the consolidated balance sheets				
Gross carrying value	**$ 402,920**	**$ 248,763**	**$ 509,497**	**$ 70,958**
Counterparty netting	**(250,045)**	**(15,680)**	**(250,045)**	**(15,680)**
Total	**152,875**	**233,083**	**259,452**	**55,278**
Amounts not offset	**(150,570)**	**(227,338)**	**(256,132)**	**(54,864)**
Total	**$ 2,305**	**$ 5,745**	**$ 3,320**	**$ 414**
As of December 2025				
Included in the consolidated balance sheets				
Gross carrying value	$ 404,771	$ 226,145	$ 502,148	$ 71,581
Counterparty netting	(278,764)	(17,937)	(278,764)	(17,937)
Total	126,007	208,208	223,384	53,644
Amounts not offset	(119,721)	(200,301)	(219,533)	(53,434)
Total	$ 6,286	$ 7,907	$ 3,851	$ 210

In the table above:

- Substantially all of the gross carrying values of these arrangements are subject to enforceable netting agreements.
- Amounts not offset includes (i) counterparty netting that does not meet the criteria for netting under U.S. GAAP and (ii) the fair value of securities collateral received or posted subject to enforceable credit support agreements. Where the firm has received or posted collateral under credit support agreements, but has not yet determined such agreements are enforceable, the related collateral has not been included in such amounts.
- All resale and all repurchase agreements included in the consolidated balance sheets are carried at fair value under the fair value option. See Notes 4, 5 and 10 for further information about resale agreements and repurchase agreements accounted for at fair value.
- Securities borrowed included in the consolidated balance sheets of $61.70 billion as of March 2026 and $51.58 billion as of December 2025, and securities loaned included in the consolidated balance sheets of $12.59 billion as of March 2026 and $12.00 billion as of December 2025 were at fair value under the fair value option. See Notes 4, 5 and 10 for further information about securities borrowed and securities loaned accounted for at fair value.

Gross Carrying Value of Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loaned

The table below presents the gross carrying value of repurchase agreements and securities loaned by class of collateral pledged.

$ in millions	Repurchase agreements	Securities loaned
As of March 2026		
Money market instruments	**$ 1,653**	**$ –**
U.S. government and agency obligations	**286,706**	**281**
Non-U.S. government and agency obligations	**180,519**	**132**
Securities backed by commercial real estate	**212**	**8**
Securities backed by residential real estate	**2,572**	**17**
Corporate debt securities	**16,762**	**428**
State and municipal obligations	**489**	**–**
Other debt obligations	**108**	**–**
Equity securities	**20,476**	**70,092**
Total	**$ 509,497**	**$ 70,958**
As of December 2025		
Money market instruments	$ 395	$ –
U.S. government and agency obligations	319,406	–
Non-U.S. government and agency obligations	141,625	1,416
Securities backed by commercial real estate	247	–
Securities backed by residential real estate	2,219	–
Corporate debt securities	13,281	186
State and municipal obligations	370	–
Other debt obligations	89	–
Equity securities	24,516	69,979
Total	$ 502,148	$ 71,581

The table below presents the gross carrying value of repurchase agreements and securities loaned by maturity.

	As of March 2026	
$ in millions	Repurchase agreements	Securities loaned
No stated maturity and overnight	**$ 259,135**	**$ 41,118**
2 - 30 days	**104,974**	**–**
31 - 90 days	**45,568**	**2,217**
91 days - 1 year	**57,078**	**15,965**
Greater than 1 year	**42,742**	**11,658**
Total	**$ 509,497**	**$ 70,958**

In the table above:

- Repurchase agreements and securities loaned that are repayable prior to maturity at the option of the firm are reflected at their contractual maturity dates.
- Repurchase agreements and securities loaned that are redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder are reflected at the earliest dates such options become exercisable.

Other Secured Financings

In addition to repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions, the firm funds certain assets through the use of other secured financings and pledges financial instruments and other assets as collateral in these transactions. These other secured financings include:

- Liabilities of CIEs and consolidated VIEs;
- Transfers of assets accounted for as financings rather than sales (e.g., pledged commodities, bank loans and mortgage whole loans); and
- Other structured financing arrangements.

Other secured financings included nonrecourse arrangements. Nonrecourse other secured financings were $4.28 billion as of March 2026 and $3.65 billion as of December 2025.

The firm has elected to apply the fair value option to substantially all other secured financings because the use of fair value eliminates non-economic volatility in earnings that would arise from using different measurement attributes. See Notes 4, 5 and 10 for further information about other secured financings that are accounted for at fair value.

Other secured financings that are not recorded at fair value are recorded based on the amount of cash received plus accrued interest, which generally approximates fair value. As these financings are not accounted for at fair value, they are not included in the firm's fair value hierarchy in Notes 4 and 5. Had these financings been included in the firm's fair value hierarchy, they would have been primarily classified in level 3 as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

The table below presents information about other secured financings.

$ in millions	U.S. Dollar	Non-U.S. Dollar	Total
As of March 2026			
Other secured financings:			
Short-term	**$ 18,916**	**$ 6,380**	**$ 25,296**
Long-term	**2,477**	**8,563**	**11,040**
Total other secured financings	**$ 21,393**	**$ 14,943**	**$ 36,336**
Other secured financings collateralized by:			
Financial instruments	**$ 21,003**	**$ 11,875**	**$ 32,878**
Other assets	**$ 390**	**$ 3,068**	**$ 3,458**
As of December 2025			
Other secured financings:			
Short-term	$ 12,152	$ 5,157	$ 17,309
Long-term	2,618	8,094	10,712
Total other secured financings	$ 14,770	$ 13,251	$ 28,021
Other secured financings collateralized by:			
Financial instruments	$ 14,461	$ 11,081	$ 25,542
Other assets	$ 309	$ 2,170	$ 2,479

In the table above:

- Short-term other secured financings includes financings due to mature within one year of the financial statement date and financings that are redeemable within one year of the financial statement date at the option of the holder.
- Other secured financings included $5.52 billion as of March 2026 and $5.53 billion as of December 2025 of outstanding borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank.
- Other secured financings included $36.14 billion as of March 2026 and $27.83 billion as of December 2025 of financings accounted for at fair value under the fair value option.
- Other secured financings included $3.41 billion as of March 2026 and $2.75 billion as of December 2025 related to transfers of financial assets accounted for as financings rather than sales. Such financings were collateralized by financial assets, primarily included in trading assets, of $3.50 billion as of March 2026 and $2.83 billion as of December 2025.
- Other secured financings collateralized by financial instruments included $23.94 billion as of March 2026 and $22.33 billion as of December 2025 of other secured financings collateralized by trading assets, investments and loans, and included $8.94 billion as of March 2026 and $3.21 billion as of December 2025 of other secured financings collateralized by financial instruments received as collateral and repledged.
- U.S. dollar-denominated long-term other secured financings had a weighted average interest rate of 6.33% as of March 2026 and 6.32% as of December 2025. These rates include the effect of hedging activities and excludes other secured financings held at fair value under the fair value option.
- Non-U.S. dollar-denominated short-term other secured financings had a weighted average interest rate of 7.50% as of March 2026. This rate includes the effect of hedging activities and excludes other secured financings held at fair value under the fair value option.
- Non-U.S. dollar-denominated long-term other secured financings had a weighted average interest rate of 7.44% as of both March 2026 and December 2025. This rate includes the effect of hedging activities and excludes other secured financings held at fair value under the fair value option.
- All U.S. dollar-denominated short-term other secured financings were held at fair value under the fair value option as of both March 2026 and December 2025. All non-U.S. dollar-denominated short-term other secured financings were held at fair value under the fair value option as of December 2025.

The table below presents other secured financings by maturity.

$ in millions		As of March 2026
Other secured financings (short-term)	$	**25,296**
Other secured financings (long-term):		
2027		**6,388**
2028		**2,143**
2029		**1,047**
2030		**351**
2031		**249**
2032 - thereafter		**862**
Total other secured financings (long-term)		**11,040**
Total other secured financings	$	**36,336**

In the table above:

- Long-term other secured financings that are repayable prior to maturity at the option of the firm are reflected at their contractual maturity dates.
- Long-term other secured financings that are redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder are reflected at the earliest dates such options become exercisable.

Collateral Received and Pledged

The firm receives cash and securities (e.g., U.S. government and agency obligations, other sovereign and corporate obligations, as well as equity securities) as collateral, primarily in connection with resale agreements, securities borrowed, derivative transactions and customer margin loans. The firm obtains cash and securities as collateral on an upfront or contingent basis for derivative instruments and collateralized agreements to reduce its credit exposure to individual counterparties.

In many cases, the firm is permitted to deliver or repledge financial instruments received as collateral when entering into repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions, primarily in connection with secured client financing activities. The firm is also permitted to deliver or repledge these financial instruments in connection with other secured financings, collateralized derivative transactions and firm or customer settlement requirements.

The firm also pledges certain trading assets in connection with repurchase agreements, securities loaned transactions and other secured financings, and other assets (substantially all real estate and cash) in connection with other secured financings to counterparties who may or may not have the right to deliver or repledge them.

The table below presents financial instruments at fair value received as collateral that were available to be delivered or repledged and were delivered or repledged.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Collateral available to be delivered or repledged	**$ 1,390,755**	$ 1,312,079
Collateral that was delivered or repledged	**$ 1,223,841**	$ 1,119,825

The table below presents information about assets pledged.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Pledged to counterparties that had the right to deliver or repledge		
Trading assets	**$ 181,306**	$ 158,641
Pledged to counterparties that did not have the right to deliver or repledge		
Trading assets	**$ 212,719**	$ 193,326
Investments	**$ 21,115**	$ 22,394
Loans	**$ 12,865**	$ 12,939
Other assets	**$ 1,817**	$ 664

The firm also segregates securities for regulatory and other purposes related to client activity. Such securities are segregated from trading assets and investments, as well as from securities received as collateral under resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions. Securities segregated by the firm were $43.05 billion as of March 2026 and $41.45 billion as of December 2025.

Note 12.

Other Assets

The table below presents other assets by type.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Property, leasehold improvements and equipment	**$ 7,534**	$ 7,474
Goodwill	**6,590**	5,949
Identifiable intangible assets	**932**	842
Operating lease right-of-use assets	**1,970**	2,050
Income tax-related assets	**11,142**	11,332
Miscellaneous receivables and other	**8,539**	8,565
Total	**$ 36,707**	$ 36,212

During the first quarter of 2026, the firm completed the acquisition of Industry Ventures, a leading venture capital platform. The transaction consideration consisted of cash of approximately $360 million, equity with a fair value of approximately $315 million and contingent consideration, with a fair value of approximately $140 million as of the closing date (which is subject to Industry Ventures' achievement of future performance targets through 2030), of up to approximately $105 million of cash and up to approximately 250,000 of exchangeable instruments convertible into the firm's common shares (a portion of which will be cash settled). The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. The fair value of consideration has been preliminarily allocated to goodwill of approximately $655 million, identifiable intangible assets of approximately $130 million and tangible assets of approximately $30 million. See below for further information about goodwill and identifiable intangible assets related to this acquisition.

In April 2026, the firm completed the acquisition of Innovator Capital Management, a leading active exchange-traded fund sponsor. The transaction consideration consisted of cash of approximately $1.50 billion, equity with a fair value of approximately $400 million and contingent consideration (which is subject to Innovator Capital Management's achievement of future performance targets through 2030) of up to approximately 63,000 of the firm's common shares. The transaction will be accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. The firm is currently in the process of completing the purchase price allocation, including the identification and valuation of the goodwill and identifiable intangible assets acquired.

Property, Leasehold Improvements and Equipment

Property, leasehold improvements and equipment is net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of $15.40 billion as of March 2026 and $15.17 billion as of December 2025. Property, leasehold improvements and equipment included $6.51 billion as of March 2026 and $6.55 billion as of December 2025 that the firm uses in connection with its operations. Substantially all of the remainder is held by investment entities, including VIEs, consolidated by the firm. Substantially all property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease. Capitalized costs of software developed or obtained for internal use are amortized on a straight-line basis over three years.

The firm tests property, leasehold improvements and equipment for impairment when events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset's or asset group's carrying value may not be fully recoverable. To the extent the carrying value of an asset or asset group exceeds the projected undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposal of the asset or asset group, the firm determines the asset or asset group is impaired and records an impairment equal to the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying value of the asset or asset group. In addition, the firm will recognize an impairment prior to the sale of an asset or asset group if the carrying value of the asset or asset group exceeds its estimated fair value. Any impairments recognized are included in depreciation and amortization. The firm had no material impairments during both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the cost of acquired companies in excess of the fair value of net assets, including identifiable intangible assets, at the acquisition date.

The table below presents the carrying value of goodwill by reporting unit.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Global Banking & Markets:		
Investment banking	**$ 267**	$ 267
FICC	**269**	269
Equities	**2,647**	2,647
Asset & Wealth Management:		
Asset management	**2,098**	1,457
Wealth management	**1,309**	1,309
Total	**$ 6,590**	$ 5,949

The increase in the carrying value of goodwill within Asset & Wealth Management from December 2025 to March 2026 reflected the acquisition of Industry Ventures in the first quarter of 2026.

Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually in the fourth quarter or more frequently if events occur or circumstances change that indicate an impairment may exist. When assessing goodwill for impairment, first, a qualitative assessment can be made to determine whether it is more likely than not that the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If the results of the qualitative assessment are not conclusive, a quantitative goodwill test is performed. Alternatively, a quantitative goodwill test can be performed without performing a qualitative assessment.

The quantitative goodwill test compares the estimated fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value (including goodwill and identifiable intangible assets). If the reporting unit's estimated fair value exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is not impaired. An impairment is recognized if the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value and any such impairment is included in depreciation and amortization.

During the fourth quarter of 2025, goodwill was tested for impairment. The estimated fair value of each of the reporting units with goodwill exceeded its respective carrying value, and therefore, goodwill was not impaired.

There were no events or changes in circumstances during the three months ended March 2026 that would indicate that it was more likely than not that the estimated fair value of each of the reporting units with goodwill did not exceed its respective carrying value as of March 2026.

Identifiable Intangible Assets

The table below presents information about identifiable intangible assets.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Gross carrying value	**$ 2,422**	$ 2,320
Accumulated amortization	**(1,490)**	(1,478)
Net carrying value	**$ 932**	$ 842

In the table above:

- The firm acquired approximately $130 million of identifiable intangible assets related to the Industry Ventures' acquisition (with a weighted average amortization period of 8 years) during the three months ended March 2026, substantially all of which consisted of customer lists. During 2025, the amount of identifiable intangible assets acquired by the firm was not material.
- Substantially all of the firm's identifiable intangible assets consist of customer lists, have finite useful lives and are amortized over their estimated useful lives generally using the straight-line method.

The tables below present information about the amortization of identifiable intangible assets.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Amortization	**$ 23**	$ 21

$ in millions	**As of March 2026**
Estimated future amortization	
Remainder of 2026	**$ 69**
2027	**$ 92**
2028	**$ 92**
2029	**$ 92**
2030	**$ 92**
2031	**$ 92**

The firm tests identifiable intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset's or asset group's carrying value may not be fully recoverable. To the extent the carrying value of an asset or asset group exceeds the projected undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposal of the asset or asset group, the firm determines the asset or asset group is impaired and records an impairment equal to the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying value of the asset or asset group. In addition, the firm will recognize an impairment prior to the sale of an asset or asset group if the carrying value of the asset or asset group exceeds its estimated fair value. There were no material impairments or write-downs during either the three months ended March 2026 or March 2025.

Operating Lease Right-of-Use Assets

The firm enters into operating leases for real estate, office equipment and other assets, substantially all of which are used in connection with its operations. For leases longer than one year, the firm recognizes a right-of-use asset representing the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, and a lease liability representing the liability to make payments. The lease term is generally determined based on the contractual maturity of the lease. For leases where the firm has the option to terminate or extend the lease, an assessment of the likelihood of exercising the option is incorporated into the determination of the lease term. Such assessment is initially performed at the inception of the lease and is updated if events occur that impact the original assessment.

An operating lease right-of-use asset is initially determined based on the operating lease liability, adjusted for initial direct costs, lease incentives and amounts paid at or prior to lease commencement. This amount is then amortized over the lease term. Right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities recognized (in non-cash transactions for leases entered into or assumed) by the firm were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025. See Note 15 for information about operating lease liabilities.

For leases where the firm will derive no economic benefit from leased space that it has vacated or where the firm has shortened the term of a lease when space is no longer needed, the firm will record an impairment or accelerated amortization of right-of-use assets. There were no material impairments or accelerated amortizations during either the three months ended March 2026 or March 2025.

Miscellaneous Receivables and Other

Miscellaneous receivables and other included:

- Investments in qualified affordable housing and renewable energy projects of $4.06 billion as of March 2026 and $4.12 billion as of December 2025. The firm receives tax credits for such investments. See Note 17 for further information about these investments.
- Assets classified as held for sale of $112 million as of March 2026 and $124 million as of December 2025 primarily related to certain of the firm's consolidated investments within Asset & Wealth Management. Substantially all of these assets consisted of property and equipment and were included in miscellaneous receivables and other within other assets. See Note 9 for further information about the Apple Card loan portfolio that was classified as held for sale.

Note 13.
Deposits

The table below presents information about deposits.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
U.S. offices	**$ 436,383**	$ 389,929
Non-U.S. offices	**124,880**	111,493
Total	**$ 561,263**	$ 501,422

In the table above:

- Deposits include savings, demand and time deposits.
- All U.S. deposits were held at Goldman Sachs Bank USA (GS Bank USA). Substantially all non-U.S. deposits were held at Goldman Sachs International Bank (GSIB) and Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE (GSBE).
- Substantially all deposits are interest-bearing.

The table below presents maturities of time deposits held in U.S. and non-U.S. offices.

	As of March 2026		
$ in millions	**U.S.**	**Non-U.S.**	**Total**
Remainder of 2026	**$ 100,125**	**$ 53,554**	**$ 153,679**
2027	**30,298**	**7,255**	**37,553**
2028	**7,276**	**194**	**7,470**
2029	**3,765**	**198**	**3,963**
2030	**3,100**	**74**	**3,174**
2031	**1,789**	**8**	**1,797**
2032 - thereafter	**1,037**	**2**	**1,039**
Total	**$ 147,390**	**$ 61,285**	**$ 208,675**

In the table above:

- The aggregate amount of time deposits in denominations that met or exceeded the applicable insurance limits, or were otherwise not covered by insurance, were $41.59 billion in U.S. deposits and $58.39 billion in non-U.S. deposits.
- Time deposits included $92.25 billion as of March 2026 and $76.57 billion as of December 2025 of deposits accounted for at fair value under the fair value option. See Notes 4, 5 and 10 for further information about deposits accounted for at fair value.

The firm's savings and demand deposits are recorded based on the amount of cash received plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. In addition, the firm designates certain derivatives as fair value hedges to convert a portion of its time deposits not accounted for at fair value from fixed-rate obligations into floating-rate obligations. The carrying value of time deposits not accounted for at fair value approximated fair value as of both March 2026 and December 2025. As these savings and demand deposits and time deposits are not accounted for at fair value, they are not included in the firm's fair value hierarchy in Notes 4 and 5. Had these deposits been included in the firm's fair value hierarchy, they would have been classified in level 2 as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

Note 14.

Unsecured Borrowings

The table below presents information about unsecured borrowings.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Unsecured short-term borrowings	**$ 80,878**	$ 70,459
Unsecured long-term borrowings	**315,426**	285,500
Total	**$ 396,304**	$ 355,959

Unsecured Short-Term Borrowings

Unsecured short-term borrowings included $33.13 billion as of March 2026 and $30.52 billion as of December 2025 of unsecured long-term borrowings that are due to mature within one year of the financial statement date and unsecured long-term borrowings that are redeemable within one year of the financial statement date at the option of the holder. In addition, unsecured short-term borrowings included $1.00 billion of commercial paper outstanding as of March 2026. There was no commercial paper outstanding as of December 2025. The vast majority of the remaining unsecured short-term borrowings consist of hybrid financial instruments, which are accounted for at fair value under the fair value option. See Notes 4, 5 and 10 for further information about unsecured short-term borrowings that are accounted for at fair value.

The firm designates certain derivatives as fair value hedges to convert a portion of its unsecured short-term borrowings not accounted for at fair value from fixed-rate obligations into floating-rate obligations.

The carrying value of unsecured short-term borrowings for which the firm did not elect the fair value option generally approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the obligations. As these unsecured short-term borrowings are not accounted for at fair value, they are not included in the firm's fair value hierarchy in Notes 4 and 5. Had these borrowings been included in the firm's fair value hierarchy, substantially all would have been classified in level 2 as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

The weighted average interest rates for unsecured short-term borrowings was 4.73% as of March 2026 and 4.34% as of December 2025. These rates include the effect of hedging activities and exclude unsecured short-term borrowings accounted for at fair value under the fair value option. See Note 7 for further information about hedging activities.

Unsecured Long-Term Borrowings

The table below presents information about unsecured long-term borrowings.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
U.S. Dollar	**$ 230,070**	$ 212,561
Non-U.S. Dollar	**85,356**	72,939
Total	**$ 315,426**	$ 285,500

In the table above:

- Unsecured long-term borrowings consists principally of senior borrowings, which have maturities extending through 2076.
- Unsecured long-term borrowings included $125.67 billion as of March 2026 and $112.68 billion as of December 2025 of borrowings accounted for at fair value under the fair value option. Substantially all such borrowings consist of hybrid financial instruments, which primarily include equity- and interest rate-linked instruments. The carrying value of unsecured long-term borrowings for which the firm did not elect the fair value option was $189.76 billion as of March 2026 and $172.82 billion as of December 2025. The estimated fair value of such unsecured long-term borrowings was $191.14 billion as of March 2026 and $177.67 billion as of December 2025. As these borrowings are not accounted for at fair value, they are not included in the firm's fair value hierarchy in Notes 4 and 5. Had these borrowings been included in the firm's fair value hierarchy, substantially all would have been classified in level 2 as of both March 2026 and December 2025.
- The vast majority of unsecured long-term borrowings consists of fixed-rate obligations.
- U.S. dollar-denominated borrowings had interest rates ranging from 1.54% to 6.75% (with a weighted average rate of 4.39%) as of March 2026 and 1.43% to 6.75% (with a weighted average rate of 4.32%) as of December 2025. These rates exclude unsecured long-term borrowings accounted for at fair value under the fair value option.
- Non-U.S. dollar-denominated borrowings had interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 7.25% (with a weighted average rate of 2.37%) as of March 2026 and 0.25% to 7.25% (with a weighted average rate of 2.22%) as of December 2025. These rates exclude unsecured long-term borrowings accounted for at fair value under the fair value option.

- Total unsecured long-term borrowings had interest rates ranging from 0.25% to 7.25% (with a weighted average rate of 3.94%) as of March 2026 and 0.25% to 7.25% (with a weighted average rate of 3.92%) as of December 2025. These rates exclude unsecured long-term borrowings accounted for at fair value under the fair value option.

The firm designates certain derivatives as fair value hedges to convert a portion of fixed-rate unsecured long-term borrowings not accounted for at fair value into floating-rate obligations. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, after giving effect to such hedges, the vast majority of unsecured long-term borrowings consisted of floating-rate obligations and had weighted average interest rates of 4.75% as of March 2026 and 4.92% as of December 2025. These rates exclude unsecured long-term borrowings accounted for at fair value under the fair value option. See Note 7 for further information about hedging activities.

The table below presents unsecured long-term borrowings by maturity.

$ in millions		**As of March 2026**
2027	**$**	**36,495**
2028		**39,709**
2029		**44,810**
2030		**31,870**
2031		**31,295**
2032 - thereafter		**131,247**
Total	**$**	**315,426**

In the table above:

- Unsecured long-term borrowings due to mature within one year of the financial statement date and unsecured long-term borrowings that are redeemable within one year of the financial statement date at the option of the holder are excluded as they are included in unsecured short-term borrowings.
- Unsecured long-term borrowings that are repayable prior to maturity at the option of the firm are reflected at their contractual maturity dates.
- Unsecured long-term borrowings that are redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder are reflected at the earliest dates such options become exercisable.
- Unsecured long-term borrowings included $(8.13) billion of adjustments to the carrying value of certain unsecured long-term borrowings resulting from the application of hedge accounting by year of maturity as follows: $(267) million in 2027, $(517) million in 2028, $(718) million in 2029, $(645) million in 2030, $(147) million in 2031, $(5.84) billion in 2032 and thereafter.

Subordinated Borrowings

Unsecured long-term borrowings includes subordinated debt and junior subordinated debt. Subordinated debt that matures within one year is included in unsecured short-term borrowings. Junior subordinated debt is junior in right of payment to other subordinated borrowings, which are junior to senior borrowings. Subordinated debt had maturities ranging from 2026 to 2045 as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

The table below presents information about subordinated borrowings.

$ in millions		Par Amount		Carrying Value	Rate
As of March 2026					
Subordinated debt	**$**	**12,418**	**$**	**11,694**	**5.93%**
Junior subordinated debt		**968**		**1,019**	**5.16%**
Total	**$**	**13,386**	**$**	**12,713**	**5.88%**
As of December 2025					
Subordinated debt	$	10,096	$	9,413	6.12%
Junior subordinated debt		968		1,026	5.58%
Total	$	11,064	$	10,439	6.07%

In the table above, the rate is the weighted average interest rate for these borrowings (excluding borrowings accounted for at fair value under the fair value option), including the effect of fair value hedges used to convert fixed-rate obligations into floating-rate obligations. See Note 7 for further information about hedging activities.

Junior Subordinated Debt

In 2004, Group Inc. issued $2.84 billion of junior subordinated debt to Goldman Sachs Capital I, a Delaware statutory trust. Goldman Sachs Capital I issued $2.75 billion of guaranteed preferred beneficial interests (Trust Preferred securities) to third parties and $85 million of common beneficial interests to Group Inc. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, the outstanding par amount of junior subordinated debt held by Goldman Sachs Capital I was $968 million and the outstanding par amount of Trust Preferred securities and common beneficial interests issued by Goldman Sachs Capital I was $939 million and $29 million, respectively. Goldman Sachs Capital I is a wholly-owned finance subsidiary of the firm for regulatory and legal purposes but is not consolidated for accounting purposes.

The firm pays interest semi-annually on the junior subordinated debt at an annual rate of 6.345% and the debt matures on February 15, 2034. The coupon rate and the payment dates applicable to the beneficial interests are the same as the interest rate and payment dates for the junior subordinated debt. The firm has the right, from time to time, to defer payment of interest on the junior subordinated debt, and therefore cause payment on Goldman Sachs Capital I's preferred beneficial interests to be deferred, in each case up to ten consecutive semi-annual periods. During any such deferral period, the firm will not be permitted to, among other things, pay dividends on or make certain repurchases of its common stock. Goldman Sachs Capital I is not permitted to pay any distributions on the common beneficial interests held by Group Inc. unless all dividends payable on the preferred beneficial interests have been paid in full.

Note 15.
Other Liabilities

The table below presents other liabilities by type.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Compensation and benefits	**$ 5,536**	$ 10,231
Income tax-related liabilities	**4,087**	4,223
Operating lease liabilities	**2,097**	2,170
Noncontrolling interests	**954**	446
Accrued expenses and other	**10,832**	10,431
Total	**$ 23,506**	$ 27,501

Operating Lease Liabilities

For leases longer than one year, the firm recognizes a right-of-use asset representing the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, and a lease liability representing the liability to make payments. See Note 12 for information about operating lease right-of-use assets.

The table below presents information about operating lease liabilities.

$ in millions	Operating lease liabilities
As of March 2026	
Remainder of 2026	**$ 286**
2027	**359**
2028	**312**
2029	**271**
2030	**218**
2031 - thereafter	**1,280**
Total undiscounted lease payments	**2,726**
Imputed interest	**(629)**
Total operating lease liabilities	**$ 2,097**
Weighted average remaining lease term	**11 years**
Weighted average discount rate	**4.31%**
As of December 2025	
2026	$ 381
2027	348
2028	307
2029	269
2030	201
2031 - thereafter	1,326
Total undiscounted lease payments	2,832
Imputed interest	(662)
Total operating lease liabilities	$ 2,170
Weighted average remaining lease term	11 years
Weighted average discount rate	4.34%

In the table above, the weighted average discount rate represents the firm's incremental borrowing rate as of the date of adoption of ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)," for operating leases existing on the date of adoption and as of the lease inception date for leases entered into subsequent to the adoption of this ASU.

Operating lease costs were $123 million for the three months ended March 2026 and $114 million for the three months ended March 2025. Variable lease costs, which are included in operating lease costs, were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025. Total occupancy expenses for space held in excess of the firm's current requirements were not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025.

Lease payments relating to operating lease arrangements that were signed but had not yet commenced were $1.34 billion as of March 2026.

Accrued Expenses and Other

Accrued expenses and other included:

- Liabilities classified as held for sale were not material as of both March 2026 and December 2025. See Note 12 for further information about assets held for sale.
- Contract liabilities, which represent consideration received by the firm in connection with its contracts with clients prior to providing the service, were $137 million as of March 2026 and $132 million as of December 2025.
- Accrued unfunded commitments related to investments in qualified affordable housing and renewable energy projects were $2.49 billion as of March 2026 and $2.57 billion as of December 2025. See Note 17 for further information about these investments.

Note 16.
Securitization Activities

The firm securitizes residential and commercial mortgages, corporate bonds, loans and other types of financial assets by selling these assets to securitization vehicles (e.g., trusts, corporate entities and limited liability companies) or through a resecuritization. The firm acts as underwriter of the beneficial interests that are sold to investors. The firm's residential mortgage securitizations are primarily in connection with government agency securitizations.

The firm accounts for a securitization as a sale when it has relinquished control over the transferred financial assets. Prior to securitization, the firm generally accounts for assets pending transfer at fair value and therefore does not typically recognize significant gains or losses upon the transfer of assets. Net revenues from underwriting activities are recognized in connection with the sales of the underlying beneficial interests to investors.

The firm generally receives cash in exchange for the transferred assets but may also have continuing involvement with the transferred financial assets, including ownership of beneficial interests in securitized financial assets, primarily in the form of debt instruments. The firm may also purchase senior or subordinated securities issued by securitization vehicles (which are typically VIEs) in connection with secondary market-making activities.

The primary risks included in beneficial interests and other interests from the firm's continuing involvement with securitization vehicles are the performance of the underlying collateral, the position of the firm's investment in the capital structure of the securitization vehicle and the market yield for the security. Interests accounted for at fair value are primarily classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Interests not accounted for at fair value are carried at amounts that approximate fair value. See Note 4 for further information about fair value measurements.

The table below presents the amount of financial assets securitized and the cash flows received on retained interests in securitization entities in which the firm had continuing involvement as of the end of the period.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Residential mortgages	**$ 15,222**	$ 13,566
Commercial mortgages	**4,828**	5,645
Other financial assets	**–**	418
Total financial assets securitized	**$ 20,050**	$ 19,629
Retained interests cash flows	**$ 278**	$ 211

The firm securitized assets of $184 million during the three months ended March 2026 and $133 million during the three months ended March 2025, in a non-cash exchange for loans and investments.

The table below presents information about nonconsolidated securitization entities to which the firm sold assets and had continuing involvement as of the end of the period.

$ in millions	Outstanding Principal Amount	Retained Interests	Purchased Interests
As of March 2026			
U.S. government agency-issued CMOs	**$ 68,026**	**$ 3,599**	**$ –**
Other residential mortgage-backed	**40,339**	**1,715**	**54**
Other commercial mortgage-backed	**75,365**	**1,145**	**31**
Corporate debt and other asset-backed	**12,979**	**473**	**9**
Total	**$ 196,709**	**$ 6,932**	**$ 94**
As of December 2025			
U.S. government agency-issued CMOs	$ 62,433	$ 3,169	$ –
Other residential mortgage-backed	38,605	1,630	37
Other commercial mortgage-backed	77,967	1,148	39
Corporate debt and other asset-backed	13,904	511	14
Total	$ 192,909	$ 6,458	$ 90

In the table above:

- CMOs represents collateralized mortgage obligations.
- The outstanding principal amount is presented for the purpose of providing information about the size of the securitization entities and is not representative of the firm's risk of loss.
- The firm's risk of loss from retained or purchased interests is limited to the carrying value of these interests.
- Purchased interests represent senior and subordinated interests, purchased in connection with secondary market-making activities, in securitization entities in which the firm also holds retained interests.
- Substantially all of the total outstanding principal amount and total retained interests relate to securitizations during 2019 and thereafter.
- The fair value of retained interests was $6.81 billion as of March 2026 and $6.37 billion as of December 2025.

In addition to the interests in the table above, the firm had other continuing involvement in the form of derivative transactions and commitments with certain nonconsolidated VIEs. The carrying value of these derivatives and commitments was a net asset of $1.47 billion as of March 2026 and $1.48 billion as of December 2025, and the notional amount of these derivatives and commitments was $4.07 billion as of March 2026 and $4.13 billion as of December 2025. The notional amounts of these derivatives and commitments are included in maximum exposure to loss in the nonconsolidated VIEs table in Note 17. Additionally, the firm provided seller financing of $62 million (in connection with the sale of $77 million of loans) during the three months ended March 2026 and $340 million (in connection with the sale of $425 million of loans) during the three months ended March 2025. The principal and interest repayments received from the seller financings were $80 million for the three months ended March 2026 and $198 million for the three months ended March 2025. The total outstanding principal amount of seller financings was $1.18 billion as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

The table below presents information about the weighted average key economic assumptions used in measuring the fair value of mortgage-backed retained interests.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Fair value of retained interests	**$ 6,384**	$ 5,865
Weighted average life (years)	**5.8**	6.2
Constant prepayment rate	**13.4%**	12.4%
Impact of 10% adverse change	**$ (63)**	$ (53)
Impact of 20% adverse change	**$ (119)**	$ (102)
Discount rate	**7.7%**	8.6%
Impact of 10% adverse change	**$ (176)**	$ (171)
Impact of 20% adverse change	**$ (339)**	$ (331)

In the table above:

- Amounts do not reflect the benefit of other financial instruments that are held to mitigate risks inherent in these retained interests.
- Changes in fair value based on an adverse variation in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumptions to the change in fair value is not usually linear.
- The impact of a change in a particular assumption is calculated independently of changes in any other assumption. In practice, simultaneous changes in assumptions might magnify or counteract the sensitivities disclosed above.
- The constant prepayment rate is included only for positions for which it is a key assumption in the determination of fair value.
- The discount rate for retained interests that relate to U.S. government agency-issued CMOs does not include any credit loss. Expected credit loss assumptions are reflected in the discount rate for the remainder of retained interests.

The firm had other retained interests not reflected in the table above with a fair value of $428 million and a weighted average life of 4.1 years as of March 2026, and a fair value of $506 million and a weighted average life of 4.1 years as of December 2025. Due to the nature and fair value of certain of these retained interests, the weighted average assumptions for constant prepayment and discount rates and the related sensitivity to adverse changes were not meaningful as of both March 2026 and December 2025. The firm's maximum exposure to adverse changes in the value of these interests was the carrying value of $473 million as of March 2026 and $511 million as of December 2025.

Note 17.

Variable Interest Entities

A variable interest in a VIE is an investment (e.g., debt or equity) or other interest (e.g., derivatives or loans and lending commitments) that will absorb portions of the VIE's expected losses and/or receive portions of the VIE's expected residual returns.

The firm's variable interests in VIEs include senior and subordinated debt; loans and lending commitments; limited and general partnership interests; preferred and common equity; derivatives that may include foreign currency, equity and/or credit risk; guarantees; and certain of the fees the firm receives from investment funds. Certain interest rate, foreign currency and credit derivatives the firm enters into with VIEs are not variable interests because they create, rather than absorb, risk.

VIEs generally finance the purchase of assets by issuing debt and equity securities that are either collateralized by or indexed to the assets held by the VIE. The debt and equity securities issued by a VIE may include tranches of varying levels of subordination. The firm's involvement with VIEs includes securitization of financial assets, as described in Note 16, and investments in and loans to other types of VIEs, as described below. See Note 3 for the firm's consolidation policies, including the definition of a VIE.

VIE Consolidation Analysis

The enterprise with a controlling financial interest in a VIE is known as the primary beneficiary and consolidates the VIE. The firm determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE by performing an analysis that principally considers:

- Which variable interest holder has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance;
- Which variable interest holder has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE;
- The VIE's purpose and design, including the risks the VIE was designed to create and pass through to its variable interest holders;
- The VIE's capital structure;
- The terms between the VIE and its variable interest holders and other parties involved with the VIE; and
- Related-party relationships.

The firm reassesses its evaluation of whether an entity is a VIE when certain reconsideration events occur. The firm reassesses its determination of whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis based on current facts and circumstances.

VIE Activities

The firm is principally involved with VIEs through the following business activities:

Mortgage-Backed VIEs. The firm sells residential and commercial mortgage loans and securities to mortgage-backed VIEs and may retain beneficial interests in the assets sold to these VIEs. The firm purchases and sells beneficial interests issued by mortgage-backed VIEs in connection with market-making activities. In addition, the firm may enter into derivatives with certain of these VIEs, primarily interest rate swaps, which are typically not variable interests. The firm generally enters into derivatives with other counterparties to mitigate its risk.

Tax Credit, Credit-Related, Real Estate and Other Investing VIEs. The firm makes equity investments in VIEs that invest in qualified affordable housing and renewable energy projects designed to generate a return through the realization of tax credits and related tax benefits. The firm also purchases equity and debt securities issued by, and makes loans to, VIEs that hold real estate, performing and nonperforming debt, distressed loans and equity securities. In addition, the firm makes equity investments in certain investment fund VIEs it manages and is entitled to receive fees from these VIEs. The firm generally does not sell assets to, or enter into derivatives with, these VIEs.

Corporate Debt and Other Asset-Backed VIEs. The firm structures VIEs that issue notes to clients, purchases and sells beneficial interests issued by corporate debt and other asset-backed VIEs in connection with market-making activities, and makes loans to VIEs that warehouse corporate debt. Certain of these VIEs synthetically create the exposure for the beneficial interests they issue by entering into credit derivatives with the firm, rather than purchasing the underlying assets. In addition, the firm may enter into derivatives, such as total return swaps, with certain corporate debt and other asset-backed VIEs, under which the firm pays the VIE a return due to the beneficial interest holders and receives the return on the collateral owned by the VIE. The collateral owned by these VIEs is primarily other asset-backed loans and securities. The firm may be removed as the total return swap counterparty and may enter into derivatives with other counterparties to mitigate its risk related to these swaps. The firm may sell assets to the corporate debt and other asset-backed VIEs it structures.

Principal-Protected Note VIEs. The firm structures VIEs that issue principal-protected notes to clients. These VIEs own portfolios of assets, principally with exposure to hedge funds. The firm enters into total return swaps with these VIEs under which the firm pays the VIE the return due to the principal-protected note holders and receives the return on the assets owned by the VIE.

Nonconsolidated VIEs

The table below presents a summary of the nonconsolidated VIEs in which the firm holds variable interests.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Total nonconsolidated VIEs		
Assets in VIEs	**$ 279,910**	$ 271,331
Carrying value of variable interests — assets	**$ 18,933**	$ 17,746
Carrying value of variable interests — liabilities	**$ 3,032**	$ 3,016
Maximum exposure to loss:		
Retained interests	**$ 6,932**	$ 6,458
Purchased interests	**746**	681
Commitments and guarantees	**6,113**	6,239
Derivatives	**9,355**	9,445
Debt and equity	**7,061**	6,284
Total	**$ 30,207**	$ 29,107

In the table above:

- The nature of the firm's variable interests is described in the rows under maximum exposure to loss.
- The firm's exposure to the obligations of VIEs is generally limited to its interests in these entities. In certain instances, the firm provides guarantees, including derivative guarantees, to VIEs or holders of variable interests in VIEs.
- The maximum exposure to loss excludes the benefit of offsetting financial instruments that are held to mitigate the risks associated with these variable interests.
- The maximum exposure to loss from retained interests, purchased interests, and debt and equity is the carrying value of these interests.
- The maximum exposure to loss from commitments and guarantees, and derivatives is the notional amount, which does not represent anticipated losses and has not been reduced by unrealized losses. As a result, the maximum exposure to loss exceeds liabilities recorded for commitments and guarantees, and derivatives.

The table below presents information, by principal business activity, for nonconsolidated VIEs included in the summary table above.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Mortgage-backed		
Assets in VIEs	**$ 184,467**	$ 180,240
Carrying value of variable interests — assets	**$ 6,597**	$ 6,094
Maximum exposure to loss:		
Retained interests	**$ 6,459**	$ 5,947
Purchased interests	**137**	147
Derivatives	**1**	1
Total	**$ 6,597**	$ 6,095
Tax credit, credit-related, real estate and other investing		
Assets in VIEs	**$ 71,440**	$ 67,290
Carrying value of variable interests — assets	**$ 7,198**	$ 7,073
Carrying value of variable interests — liabilities	**$ 2,667**	$ 2,587
Maximum exposure to loss:		
Commitments and guarantees	**$ 5,252**	$ 5,376
Debt and equity	**4,699**	4,494
Total	**$ 9,951**	$ 9,870
Corporate debt and other asset-backed		
Assets in VIEs	**$ 24,003**	$ 23,801
Carrying value of variable interests — assets	**$ 5,138**	$ 4,579
Carrying value of variable interests — liabilities	**$ 365**	$ 429
Maximum exposure to loss:		
Retained interests	**$ 473**	$ 511
Purchased interests	**609**	534
Commitments and guarantees	**861**	863
Derivatives	**9,354**	9,444
Debt and equity	**2,362**	1,790
Total	**$ 13,659**	$ 13,142

As of both March 2026 and December 2025, the carrying values of the firm's variable interests in nonconsolidated VIEs are included in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

- Mortgage-backed: Assets primarily included in trading assets and loans.
- Tax credit, credit-related, real estate and other investing: Assets primarily included in investments and other assets, and liabilities included in trading liabilities and other liabilities.
- Corporate debt and other asset-backed: Assets included in loans and trading assets, and liabilities included in trading liabilities.

Tax Credit VIEs

The firm makes equity investments in nonconsolidated tax credit VIEs that invest in qualified affordable housing and renewable energy projects. These VIEs are generally organized as limited partnerships or similar entities and a third party is typically the general partner or the managing member. The firm invests in the entity as a limited partner and receives income tax credits and other income tax benefits for such investments. The firm has elected the proportional amortization method for qualified affordable housing and renewable energy projects that receive production tax credits. The investments that meet the criteria for the proportional amortization method of accounting are amortized in proportion to the income tax credits and other income tax benefits received on such investments. The amortization of investments and the related income tax credits and other income tax benefits are recorded as a component of the provision for taxes, and are included in other operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

The table below presents information about investments (included in miscellaneous receivables and other within other assets in the consolidated balance sheets) in qualified affordable housing and renewable energy projects that met the criteria of the proportional amortization method of accounting.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Carrying value of investments	**$ 4,060**	$ 4,123

In the table above, investments included $2.49 billion as of March 2026 and $2.57 billion as of December 2025 of accrued unfunded commitments. As of March 2026, a majority of such accrued unfunded commitments were expected to be funded by year-end 2028.

The table below presents information about the amortization and income tax credits and other income tax benefits related to investments in qualified affordable housing and renewable energy projects that met the criteria of the proportional amortization method of accounting.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Amortization	**$ 101**	$ 131
Tax credits and other benefits	**$ 130**	$ 168

Investments in qualified affordable housing projects that did not meet the criteria for the proportional amortization method of accounting were $116 million as of March 2026 and not material as of December 2025.

The firm's existing investments in renewable energy projects that receive production tax credits were not eligible for transition to the proportional amortization method of accounting upon adoption of ASU No. 2023-02. Such investments were $1.11 billion as of March 2026 and $1.17 billion as of December 2025, were included in investments in the consolidated balance sheets and were accounted for at fair value under the fair value option.

Consolidated VIEs

The table below presents a summary of the carrying value and balance sheet classification of assets and liabilities in consolidated VIEs.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Total consolidated VIEs		
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 72**	$ 49
Customer and other receivables	**1**	1
Trading assets	**92**	112
Investments	**629**	347
Other assets	**41**	71
Total	**$ 835**	$ 580
Liabilities		
Other secured financings	**$ 631**	$ 643
Customer and other payables	**7**	7
Unsecured short-term borrowings	**5**	5
Unsecured long-term borrowings	**13**	14
Other liabilities	**468**	212
Total	**$ 1,124**	$ 881

In the table above:

- Assets and liabilities are presented net of intercompany eliminations and exclude the benefit of offsetting financial instruments that are held to mitigate the risks associated with the firm's variable interests.
- VIEs in which the firm holds a majority voting interest are excluded if (i) the VIE meets the definition of a business and (ii) the VIE's assets can be used for purposes other than the settlement of its obligations.
- Substantially all assets can only be used to settle obligations of the VIE.

The table below presents information, by principal business activity, for consolidated VIEs included in the summary table above.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Assets		
Real estate and other investing	**$ 723**	$ 466
Corporate debt and other asset-backed	**40**	23
Principal-protected notes	**72**	91
Total	**$ 835**	$ 580
Liabilities		
Real estate and other investing	**$ 475**	$ 221
Corporate debt and other asset-backed	**294**	298
Principal-protected notes	**355**	362
Total	**$ 1,124**	$ 881

In the table above, creditors and beneficial interest holders of real estate and other investing VIEs do not have recourse to the general credit of the firm.

Note 18.

Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Commitments

The table below presents commitments by type.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Commitment Type		
Commercial lending:		
Investment-grade	**$ 185,178**	$ 154,598
Non-investment-grade	**92,087**	81,407
Warehouse financing	**18,145**	16,349
Credit cards	**73,380**	70,823
Total lending	**368,790**	323,177
Risk participations	**10,665**	8,435
Collateralized agreement	**157,793**	103,188
Collateralized financing	**69,014**	43,206
Investment	**7,911**	9,721
Other	**10,494**	9,392
Total commitments	**$ 624,667**	$ 497,119

The table below presents commitments by expiration.

	As of March 2026			
	Remainder of	**2027 -**	**2029 -**	**2031 -**
$ in millions	**2026**	**2028**	**2030**	**Thereafter**
Commitment Type				
Commercial lending:				
Investment-grade	**$ 13,766**	**$ 57,520**	**$ 89,676**	**$ 24,216**
Non-investment-grade	**5,663**	**34,136**	**31,955**	**20,333**
Warehouse financing	**1,460**	**7,019**	**5,940**	**3,726**
Credit cards	**73,380**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Total lending	**94,269**	**98,675**	**127,571**	**48,275**
Risk participations	**371**	**2,020**	**7,370**	**904**
Collateralized agreement	**154,876**	**2,000**	**917**	**–**
Collateralized financing	**67,428**	**1,586**	**–**	**–**
Investment	**3,864**	**1,052**	**169**	**2,826**
Other	**9,750**	**743**	**–**	**1**
Total commitments	**$ 330,558**	**$ 106,076**	**$ 136,027**	**$ 52,006**

Lending Commitments

The firm's commercial and warehouse financing lending commitments are agreements to lend with fixed termination dates and depend on the satisfaction of all contractual conditions to borrowing. These commitments are presented net of amounts syndicated to third parties. The total commitment amount does not necessarily reflect actual future cash flows because the firm may syndicate portions of these commitments. In addition, commitments can expire unused or be reduced or cancelled at the counterparty's request. The firm also provides credit to consumers by issuing credit card lines.

The table below presents information about lending commitments.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Held for investment	**$ 274,909**	$ 238,972
Held for sale	**91,368**	82,558
At fair value	**2,513**	1,647
Total	**$ 368,790**	$ 323,177

In the table above:

- Held for investment lending commitments are accounted for at amortized cost. The carrying value of lending commitments was a liability of $1.08 billion (including allowance for credit losses of $792 million) as of March 2026 and $1.04 billion (including allowance for credit losses of $731 million) as of December 2025. The estimated fair value of such lending commitments was a liability of $6.87 billion as of March 2026 and $6.03 billion as of December 2025. Had these lending commitments been carried at fair value and included in the fair value hierarchy, $3.78 billion as of March 2026 and $3.44 billion as of December 2025 would have been classified in level 2, and $3.09 billion as of March 2026 and $2.59 billion as of December 2025 would have been classified in level 3.
- Held for sale lending commitments are accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value. The carrying value of lending commitments held for sale was a liability of $158 million as of March 2026 and was not material as of December 2025. The estimated fair value of such lending commitments approximates the carrying value. Had these lending commitments been included in the fair value hierarchy, they would have been primarily classified in level 2 as of both March 2026 and December 2025.
- Gains or losses related to lending commitments at fair value, if any, are generally recorded net of any fees in other principal transactions.

Commercial Lending. The firm's commercial lending commitments were primarily extended to investment-grade corporate borrowers. Such commitments primarily related to relationship lending activities (principally used for operating and general corporate purposes) and other investment banking activities (generally extended for contingent acquisition financing and are often intended to be short-term in nature, as borrowers often seek to replace them with other funding sources). The firm also extends lending commitments in connection with commercial real estate financing and other collateralized lending. See Note 9 for further information about funded loans.

To mitigate the credit risk associated with the firm's commercial lending activities, the firm obtains credit protection on certain loans and lending commitments through credit default swaps, both single-name and index-based contracts, and through the issuance of credit-linked notes.

Warehouse Financing. The firm provides financing to clients who warehouse financial assets. These arrangements are collateralized by the warehoused assets, primarily consisting of residential real estate, consumer and corporate loans.

Credit Cards. The firm provides credit to consumers by issuing credit card lines. These credit card lines are cancellable by the firm and are classified as held for sale in connection with the planned transition of the Apple Card program.

Risk Participations

The firm also risk participates certain of its commercial lending commitments to other financial institutions. In the event of a risk participant's default, the firm will be responsible to fund the borrower.

Collateralized Agreement Commitments/ Collateralized Financing Commitments

Collateralized agreement commitments includes forward starting resale and securities borrowing agreements, and collateralized financing commitments includes forward starting repurchase and secured lending agreements that settle at a future date. Collateralized agreement commitments also includes transactions where the firm has entered into commitments to provide contingent financing to its clients and counterparties through resale agreements. The firm's funding of these commitments depends on the satisfaction of all contractual conditions to the resale agreement and these commitments can expire unused.

Investment Commitments

Investment commitments includes commitments to invest in private equity, real estate and other assets directly and through funds that the firm raises and manages. Investment commitments included $952 million as of March 2026 and $1.00 billion as of December 2025, related to commitments to invest in funds managed by the firm. If these commitments are called, they would be funded at market value on the date of investment.

As of March 2026, investment commitments also included the firm's commitment to acquire Innovator Capital Management. See Note 12 for further information about this acquisition.

In addition, as of December 2025, investment commitments included the firm's commitment to acquire Industry Ventures. This acquisition closed in January 2026. See Note 12 for further information about this acquisition.

Contingencies

Legal Proceedings. See Note 27 for information about legal proceedings.

Guarantees

The table below presents derivatives that meet the definition of a guarantee, securities lending and clearing guarantees and certain other financial guarantees.

$ in millions	Derivatives	Securities lending and clearing	Other financial guarantees
As of March 2026			
Carrying Value of Net Liability	**$ 2,285**	**$ –**	**$ 487**
Maximum Payout/Notional Amount by Period of Expiration			
Remainder of 2026	**$ 188,058**	**$ 157,473**	**$ 2,466**
2027 - 2028	**157,638**	**–**	**3,735**
2029 - 2030	**21,676**	**–**	**2,690**
2031 - thereafter	**32,903**	**–**	**493**
Total	**$ 400,275**	**$ 157,473**	**$ 9,384**
As of December 2025			
Carrying Value of Net Liability	$ 2,643	$ –	$ 485
Maximum Payout/Notional Amount by Period of Expiration			
2026	$ 219,426	$ 182,017	$ 2,435
2027 - 2028	111,873	–	3,709
2029 - 2030	17,321	–	2,195
2031 - thereafter	31,026	–	313
Total	$ 379,646	$ 182,017	$ 8,652

In the table above:

- The maximum payout is based on the notional amount of the contract and does not represent anticipated losses.
- Amounts exclude certain commitments to issue standby letters of credit that are included in lending commitments. See the tables in "Commitments" above for a summary of the firm's commitments.
- The carrying value for derivatives included derivative assets of $1.85 billion as of March 2026 and $765 million as of December 2025, and derivative liabilities of $4.13 billion as of March 2026 and $3.41 billion as of December 2025.

Derivative Guarantees. The firm enters into various derivatives that meet the definition of a guarantee under U.S. GAAP, including written equity and commodity put options, written currency contracts and interest rate caps, floors and swaptions. These derivatives are risk managed together with derivatives that do not meet the definition of a guarantee, and therefore the amounts in the table above do not reflect the firm's overall risk related to derivative activities. Disclosures about derivatives are not required if they may be cash settled and the firm has no basis to conclude it is probable that the counterparties held the underlying instruments at the inception of the contract. The firm has concluded that these conditions have been met for certain large, internationally active commercial and investment bank counterparties, central clearing counterparties, hedge funds and certain other counterparties. Accordingly, the firm has not included such contracts in the table above. See Note 7 for information about credit derivatives that meet the definition of a guarantee, which are not included in the table above.

Derivatives are accounted for at fair value and therefore the carrying value is considered the best indication of payment/performance risk for individual contracts. However, the carrying values in the table above exclude the effect of counterparty and cash collateral netting.

Securities Lending and Clearing Guarantees. Securities lending and clearing guarantees include the indemnifications and guarantees that the firm provides in its capacity as an agency lender and in its capacity as a sponsoring member of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation.

As an agency lender, the firm indemnifies most of its securities lending customers against losses incurred in the event that borrowers do not return securities and the collateral held is insufficient to cover the market value of the securities borrowed. The maximum payout of such indemnifications was $16.52 billion as of March 2026 and $15.58 billion as of December 2025. Collateral held by the lenders in connection with securities lending indemnifications was $17.26 billion as of March 2026 and $16.22 billion as of December 2025. Because the contractual nature of these arrangements requires the firm to obtain collateral with a market value that exceeds the value of the securities lent to the borrower, there is minimal performance risk associated with these indemnifications.

As a sponsoring member of the Government Securities Division of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, the firm guarantees the performance of its sponsored member clients to the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation in connection with certain resale and repurchase agreements. To minimize potential losses on such guarantees, the firm obtains a security interest in the collateral that the sponsored client placed with the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation. Therefore, the risk of loss on such guarantees is minimal. The maximum payout on this guarantee was $140.96 billion as of March 2026 and $166.44 billion as of December 2025. The related collateral held was $140.93 billion as of March 2026 and $166.25 billion as of December 2025.

Other Financial Guarantees. In the ordinary course of business, the firm provides other financial guarantees of the obligations of third parties (e.g., standby letters of credit and other guarantees to enable clients to complete transactions and fund-related guarantees). These guarantees represent obligations to make payments to beneficiaries if the guaranteed party fails to fulfill its obligation under a contractual arrangement with that beneficiary. Other financial guarantees also include a guarantee that the firm has provided to the Government of Malaysia that it would receive, by August 2025, at least $1.4 billion in assets and proceeds from assets seized by governmental authorities around the world related to 1Malaysia Development Berhad, a sovereign wealth fund in Malaysia (1MDB). The firm initiated arbitration against the Government of Malaysia in October 2023 concerning its approach to recovering and crediting assets under the guarantee and the arbitral process is ongoing. In August 2025, the Government of Malaysia made a demand for a final payment of approximately $1 billion towards the guarantee. The firm believes that the Government of Malaysia has recovered in excess of $1.4 billion in creditable assets and that no payment should be required. Final determinations on all issues, including whether any payment is required, will be made through the arbitral process. See Note 27 for further information about matters related to 1MDB.

Guarantees of Securities Issued by Trusts. The firm has established trusts, including Goldman Sachs Capital I, Goldman Sachs Capital II and Goldman Sachs Capital III (the Trusts), and other entities, for the limited purpose of issuing securities to third parties, lending the proceeds to the firm and entering into contractual arrangements with the firm and third parties related to this purpose. The firm does not consolidate these entities. See Notes 14 and 19 for further information about the transactions involving the Trusts.

The firm effectively provides for the full and unconditional guarantee of the securities issued by these entities. Timely payment by the firm of amounts due to these entities under the guarantee, borrowing, preferred stock and related contractual arrangements will be sufficient to cover payments due on the securities issued by these entities. No subsidiary of Group Inc. guarantees the securities of the Trusts.

Management believes that it is unlikely that any circumstances will occur, such as nonperformance on the part of paying agents or other service providers, that would make it necessary for the firm to make payments related to these entities other than those required under the terms of the guarantee, borrowing, preferred stock and related contractual arrangements and in connection with certain expenses incurred by these entities.

Indemnities and Guarantees of Service Providers. In the ordinary course of business, the firm indemnifies and guarantees certain service providers, such as clearing and custody agents, trustees and administrators, against specified potential losses in connection with their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the firm or its affiliates.

The firm may also be liable to some clients or other parties for losses arising from its custodial role or caused by acts or omissions of third-party service providers, including sub-custodians and third-party brokers. In certain cases, the firm has the right to seek indemnification from these third-party service providers for certain relevant losses incurred by the firm. In addition, the firm is a member of payment, clearing and settlement networks, as well as securities exchanges around the world that may require the firm to meet the obligations of such networks and exchanges in the event of member defaults and other loss scenarios.

In connection with the firm's prime brokerage and clearing businesses, the firm agrees to clear and settle transactions entered into by clients with other brokerage firms or central clearing parties. The firm's obligations in respect of such transactions are secured by the assets in the client's account, including margin and proceeds received from the transactions cleared and settled by the firm on behalf of the client. In connection with joint venture investments, the firm may issue loan guarantees under which it may be liable in the event of fraud, misappropriation, environmental liabilities and other matters involving the borrower.

The firm is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum payout under these guarantees and indemnifications as this depends upon the occurrence of future events, including an assessment of claims that have not yet occurred. However, management believes that it is unlikely the firm will have to make any material payments under these arrangements, and no material liabilities related to these guarantees and indemnifications have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

Other Representations, Warranties and Indemnifications. The firm provides representations and warranties to counterparties in connection with a variety of commercial transactions and occasionally indemnifies them against potential losses caused by the breach of those representations and warranties. The firm may also provide indemnifications protecting against changes in or adverse application of certain U.S. tax laws in connection with ordinary-course transactions, such as securities issuances, borrowings or derivatives.

In addition, the firm may provide indemnifications to some counterparties to protect them in the event additional taxes are owed or payments are withheld, due either to a change in or an adverse application of certain non-U.S. tax laws. These indemnifications, as well as indemnifications provided by the firm on other contractual or other obligations, generally are standard contractual terms and are entered into in the ordinary course of business. Generally, there are no stated or notional amounts included in these indemnifications, and the contingencies triggering the obligation to indemnify are not expected to occur. Future changes in tax laws and how such laws would apply to these indemnifications cannot be determined. Therefore, the firm is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum payout under these guarantees and indemnifications. However, management believes that it is unlikely the firm will have to make any material payments under these arrangements, and no material liabilities related to these arrangements have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as of both March 2026 and December 2025.

Guarantees of Subsidiaries. Group Inc. is the entity that fully and unconditionally guarantees the securities issued by GS Finance Corp., a wholly-owned finance subsidiary of the firm. Group Inc. has guaranteed the payment obligations of Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (GS&Co.), GS Bank USA and Goldman Sachs Paris Inc. et Cie, subject to certain exceptions. Group Inc. also guarantees many of the obligations of its other consolidated subsidiaries on a transaction-by-transaction basis, as negotiated with counterparties. In addition, Group Inc. has provided guarantees to Goldman Sachs International (GSI), GSBE and certain other consolidated subsidiaries related to agreements that each entity has entered into with certain of its counterparties. Given the obligations of the consolidated subsidiaries are recognized in the consolidated balance sheets or reflected as commitments, Group Inc.'s liabilities as guarantor are not separately disclosed.

Note 19.
Shareholders' Equity

Common Equity

As of both March 2026 and December 2025, the firm had 4.00 billion authorized shares of common stock and 200 million authorized shares of nonvoting common stock, each with a par value of $0.01 per share.

The firm's share repurchase program is intended to help maintain the appropriate level of common equity. The share repurchase program is effected primarily through regular open-market purchases (which may include repurchase plans designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1 and accelerated share repurchases), the amounts and timing of which are determined primarily by the firm's current and projected capital position, and capital deployment opportunities, but which may also be influenced by the evolution of current and future regulatory capital requirements, general market conditions and the prevailing price and trading volumes of the firm's common stock.

The table below presents information about common stock repurchases.

	Three Months Ended March	
in millions, except per share amounts	**2026**	2025
Common share repurchases	**5.4**	7.1
Average cost per share	**$ 923.49**	$ 610.57
Total cost of common share repurchases	**$ 5,000**	$ 4,360

Pursuant to the terms of certain share-based awards, employees may remit shares to the firm or the firm may cancel share-based awards to satisfy statutory employee tax withholding requirements. In connection with these awards, during the three months ended March 2026, 2,073 shares were remitted with a total value of $1.9 million and the firm cancelled 2.7 million share-based awards with a total value of $2.60 billion. The amount of cash used to settle share-based awards was not material for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025.

The table below presents common stock dividends declared.

	Three Months Ended March	
	2026	2025
Dividends declared per common share	**$ 4.50**	$ 3.00

On April 10, 2026, the Board of Directors of Group Inc. declared a dividend of $4.50 per common share to be paid on June 29, 2026 to common shareholders of record on June 1, 2026.

Preferred Equity

The tables below present information about the perpetual preferred stock issued and outstanding as of March 2026.

Series	Shares Authorized	Shares Issued	Shares Outstanding	Depositary Shares Per Share
A	50,000	30,000	29,999	1,000
C	25,000	8,000	8,000	1,000
D	60,000	54,000	53,999	1,000
E	17,500	7,667	7,667	N.A.
F	5,000	1,615	1,615	N.A.
O	26,000	26,000	26,000	25
T	27,000	27,000	27,000	25
U	30,000	30,000	30,000	25
V	30,000	30,000	30,000	25
W	60,000	60,000	60,000	25
X	90,000	90,000	90,000	25
Y	80,000	80,000	80,000	25
Z	76,000	76,000	76,000	25
Total	**576,500**	**520,282**	**520,280**	

Series	Earliest Redemption Date	Liquidation Preference	Redemption Value *($ in millions)*
A	Currently redeemable	$ 25,000	$ **750**
C	Currently redeemable	$ 25,000	**200**
D	Currently redeemable	$ 25,000	**1,350**
E	Currently redeemable	$ 100,000	**767**
F	Currently redeemable	$ 100,000	**161**
O	November 10, 2026	$ 25,000	**650**
T	May 10, 2026	$ 25,000	**675**
U	August 10, 2026	$ 25,000	**750**
V	November 10, 2026	$ 25,000	**750**
W	February 10, 2029	$ 25,000	**1,500**
X	May 10, 2029	$ 25,000	**2,250**
Y	November 10, 2034	$ 25,000	**2,000**
Z	February 10, 2030	$ 25,000	**1,900**
Total			$ **13,703**

In the tables above:

- All shares have a par value of $0.01 per share and, where applicable, each share is represented by the specified number of depositary shares.
- The earliest redemption date represents the date on which each share of non-cumulative preferred stock is redeemable at the firm's option.
- Prior to redeeming preferred stock, the firm must receive approval from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB).
- The redemption price per share for Series A through F and Series T through Z Preferred Stock is the liquidation preference plus declared and unpaid dividends. The redemption price per share for Series O Preferred Stock is the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends.
- All series of preferred stock are pari passu and have a preference over the firm's common stock on liquidation.
- The firm's ability to declare or pay dividends on, or purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire, its common stock is subject to certain restrictions in the event that the firm fails to pay or set aside full dividends on the preferred stock for the latest completed dividend period.
- Series E and Series F Preferred Stock are held by Goldman Sachs Capital II and Goldman Sachs Capital III, respectively. These trusts are Delaware statutory trusts sponsored by the firm and wholly-owned finance subsidiaries of the firm for regulatory and legal purposes but are not consolidated for accounting purposes.

In the first quarter of 2026, the firm redeemed all outstanding shares of its (i) Series Q 5.50% Fixed-Rate Reset Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock (Series Q Preferred Stock) with a redemption value of $500 million ($25,000 per share), plus declared and unpaid dividends, (ii) Series R 4.95% Fixed-Rate Reset Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock (Series R Preferred Stock) with a redemption value of $600 million ($25,000 per share), plus declared and unpaid dividends and (iii) Series S 4.40% Fixed-Rate Reset Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock (Series S Preferred Stock) with a redemption value of $350 million ($25,000 per share), plus declared and unpaid dividends. The difference between the redemption value and net carrying value at the time of these redemptions was $3 million, which was recorded as an addition to preferred stock dividends in the first quarter of 2026.

In April 2026, the firm announced that it will redeem all outstanding shares of its Series T 3.80% Fixed-Rate Reset Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock (Series T Preferred Stock) with a redemption value of $675 million ($25,000 per share), plus declared and unpaid dividends.

The preferred stock issuance costs in the consolidated statements of shareholders' equity reflects reclassifications of issuance costs to retained earnings on redemptions, net of issuance costs relating to new issuances.

The table below presents the dividend rates of perpetual preferred stock as of March 2026.

Series	Per Annum Dividend Rate
A	3 month term SOFR + 1.01161%, with floor of 3.75%, payable quarterly
C	3 month term SOFR + 1.01161%, with floor of 4.00%, payable quarterly
D	3 month term SOFR + 0.93161%, with floor of 4.00%, payable quarterly
E	3 month term SOFR + 1.02911%, with floor of 4.00%, payable quarterly
F	3 month term SOFR + 1.03161%, with floor of 4.00%, payable quarterly
O	5.30%, payable semi-annually, from issuance date to, but excluding, November 10, 2026; 3 month term SOFR + 4.09561%, payable quarterly, thereafter
T	3.80%, payable semi-annually, from issuance date to, but excluding, May 10, 2026; 5 year treasury rate + 2.969%, payable semi-annually, thereafter
U	3.65%, payable semi-annually, from issuance date to, but excluding, August 10, 2026; 5 year treasury rate + 2.915%, payable semi-annually, thereafter
V	4.125%, payable semi-annually, from issuance date to, but excluding, November 10, 2026; 5 year treasury rate + 2.949%, payable semi-annually, thereafter
W	7.50%, payable semi-annually, from issuance date to, but excluding, February 10, 2029; 5 year treasury rate + 3.156%, payable semi-annually, thereafter
X	7.50%, payable semi-annually, from issuance date to, but excluding, May 10, 2029; 5 year treasury rate + 2.809%, payable semi-annually, thereafter
Y	6.125%, payable semi-annually, from issuance date to, but excluding, November 10, 2034; 10 year treasury rate +2.40%, payable semi-annually, thereafter
Z	6.85%, payable semi-annually, from issuance date to, but excluding, February 10, 2030; 5 year treasury rate + 2.461%, payable semi-annually, thereafter

In the table above:

- Dividends on each series of preferred stock are payable in arrears for the periods specified.
- The treasury rate for Series T through Z is based on the most recent dividend determination date of the respective series.

The table below presents preferred stock dividends declared.

	2026		2025	
Series	***per share***	***$ in millions***	*per share*	*$ in millions*
Three Months Ended March				
A	**$ 311.56**	**$ 9**	$ 345.49	$ 10
C	**$ 311.56**	**2**	$ 345.49	3
D	**$ 306.45**	**17**	$ 340.49	18
E	**$ 1,218.76**	**9**	$ 1,397.48	11
F	**$ 1,219.39**	**2**	$ 1,398.11	2
Q	**$ 922.38**	**17**	$ 922.38	18
R	**$ 945.00**	**21**	$ 618.75	15
S	**$ 898.25**	**12**	$ 550.00	8
U	**$ 456.25**	**14**	$ 456.25	14
W	**$ 937.50**	**56**	$ 937.50	56
Z	**$ 856.25**	**65**	$ –	–
Total		**$ 224**		$ 155

On April 7, 2026, Group Inc. declared dividends of $290.72 per share of Series A Preferred Stock, $290.72 per share of Series C Preferred Stock, $285.72 per share of Series D Preferred Stock, $662.50 per share of Series O Preferred Stock, $475.00 per share of Series T Preferred Stock, $515.63 per share of Series V Preferred Stock, $937.50 per share of Series X Preferred Stock and $765.63 per share of Series Y Preferred Stock to be paid on May 11, 2026 to preferred shareholders of record on April 26, 2026 and declared dividends of $1,187.17 per share of Series E Preferred Stock and $1,187.80 per share of Series F Preferred Stock to be paid on June 1, 2026 to preferred shareholders of record on May 17, 2026. The aggregate amount of such preferred dividends was approximately $230 million.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)

The table below presents changes in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax, by type.

$ in millions	Beginning balance	Other comprehensive income/(loss) adjustments, net of tax	Ending balance
Three Months Ended March 2026			
Currency translation	**$ (804)**	**$ (27)**	**$ (831)**
Debt valuation adjustment	**(1,062)**	**1,148**	**86**
Pension and postretirement liabilities	**(496)**	**1**	**(495)**
Available-for-sale securities	**103**	**(753)**	**(650)**
Cash flow hedges	**(1)**	**(21)**	**(22)**
Total	**$ (2,260)**	**$ 348**	**$ (1,912)**
Three Months Ended March 2025			
Currency translation	$ (815)	$ (35)	$ (850)
Debt valuation adjustment	(386)	232	(154)
Pension and postretirement liabilities	(528)	10	(518)
Available-for-sale securities	(972)	420	(552)
Cash flow hedges	(1)	6	5
Total	$ (2,702)	$ 633	$ (2,069)

Note 20.

Regulation and Capital Adequacy

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

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

Capital Framework

The regulations under the Capital Framework are largely based on the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's (Basel Committee) capital framework for strengthening international capital standards (Basel III) and also implement certain provisions of the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Under the Capital Framework, the firm is an "Advanced approaches" banking organization and has been designated as a global systemically important bank (G-SIB).

The Capital Framework includes the minimum risk-based capital and the capital conservation buffer requirements. The buffer must consist entirely of capital that qualifies as Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital.

The firm calculates its CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital and Total capital ratios in accordance with both the Standardized and Advanced Capital Rules. Each of the ratios calculated under the Standardized and Advanced Capital Rules must meet its respective capital requirements.

Under the Capital Framework, the firm is also subject to leverage requirements which consist of a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio and a minimum supplementary leverage ratio (SLR), as well as the SLR buffer.

Consolidated Regulatory Capital Requirements

Risk-Based Capital Ratios. The table below presents the minimum, capital conservation buffer and total risk-based capital requirements.

	As of			
	March 2026	December 2025	**March 2026**	December 2025
	Standardized		Advanced	
Risk-based capital minimum requirements				
CET1 capital ratio	**4.5%**	4.5%	**4.5%**	4.5%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**6.0%**	6.0%	**6.0%**	6.0%
Total capital ratio	**8.0%**	8.0%	**8.0%**	8.0%
Capital conservation buffer requirements				
G-SIB surcharge (Method 2)	**3.5%**	3.0%	**3.5%**	3.0%
Stress capital buffer	**3.4%**	3.4%	**N/A**	N/A
Fixed buffer	**N/A**	N/A	**2.5%**	2.5%
Countercyclical capital buffer	**0.0%**	0.0%	**0.0%**	0.0%
Total	**6.9%**	6.4%	**6.0%**	5.5%
Total risk-based capital requirements				
CET1 capital ratio	**11.4%**	10.9%	**10.5%**	10.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**12.9%**	12.4%	**12.0%**	11.5%
Total capital ratio	**14.9%**	14.4%	**14.0%**	13.5%

In the table above:

- The total risk-based capital requirements for each of the capital ratios consist of the required risk-based capital minimum and the capital conservation buffer requirements.
- The G-SIB surcharge is calculated using two methodologies (Method 1 and Method 2), the higher of which is reflected in the firm's capital conservation buffer requirements. Method 1 relies upon measures of the size, interconnectedness, substitutability, complexity and cross-jurisdictional activities of each G-SIB. Method 2 uses similar inputs but includes a measure of reliance on short-term wholesale funding instead of substitutability. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, the G-SIB surcharge (Method 2) was higher and therefore was reflected in the capital conservation buffer requirements.
- Based on the firm's 2025 Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review submission, the FRB has set the stress capital buffer (SCB) for the firm at 3.4% starting October 1, 2025. In February 2026, the FRB announced that BHCs will continue to be subject to their current SCB requirements until they receive new SCB requirements in 2027. As a result, absent further action from the FRB, the 3.4% SCB will remain effective through September 30, 2027.

The table below presents information about risk-based capital ratios.

$ in millions	Standardized	Advanced
As of March 2026		
CET1 capital	**$ 101,800**	**$ 101,800**
Tier 1 capital	**$ 115,189**	**$ 115,189**
Tier 2 capital	**$ 14,256**	**$ 11,683**
Total capital	**$ 129,445**	**$ 126,872**
RWAs	**$ 815,106**	**$ 763,768**
CET1 capital ratio	**12.5%**	**13.3%**
Tier 1 capital ratio	**14.1%**	**15.1%**
Total capital ratio	**15.9%**	**16.6%**
As of December 2025		
CET1 capital	$ 104,297	$ 104,297
Tier 1 capital	$ 118,943	$ 118,943
Tier 2 capital	$ 11,722	$ 9,527
Total capital	$ 130,665	$ 128,470
RWAs	$ 727,338	$ 691,470
CET1 capital ratio	14.3%	15.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.4%	17.2%
Total capital ratio	18.0%	18.6%

In the table above, the Standardized risk-based capital ratios as of March 2026 decreased compared with December 2025, reflecting increases in both Credit and Market RWAs and a decrease in capital. The Advanced risk-based capital ratios as of March 2026 decreased compared with December 2025, reflecting increases in Credit, Market and Operational RWAs and a decrease in capital.

Leverage Ratios. The table below presents the leverage requirements.

	As of	
	March 2026	December 2025
Tier 1 leverage ratio	**4.0%**	4.0%
SLR	**3.75%**	5.0%

In the table above, the SLR requirement is calculated as the sum of (i) a 3% minimum as of both March 2026 and December 2025 and (ii) a buffer of 0.75% as of March 2026 and 2% as of December 2025.

On January 1, 2026, the firm early adopted the modified Enhanced Supplementary Leverage Ratio (eSLR) standards, which replaced the 2% buffer applicable to G-SIBs, with a buffer equal to 50% of the firm's G-SIB surcharge (Method 1).

The table below presents information about leverage ratios.

	For the Three Months Ended or as of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Tier 1 capital	**$ 115,189**	$ 118,943
Average adjusted total assets	**$ 1,953,422**	$ 1,810,007
Total leverage exposure	**$ 2,476,612**	$ 2,297,597
Tier 1 leverage ratio	**5.9%**	6.6%
SLR	**4.7%**	5.2%

In the table above:

- Average adjusted total assets represents the average daily assets for the quarter adjusted for deductions from Tier 1 capital.
- Total leverage exposure includes average adjusted total assets and the monthly average of off-balance sheet and other exposures, primarily consisting of derivatives, securities financing transactions, commitments and guarantees.
- Tier 1 leverage ratio is calculated as Tier 1 capital divided by average adjusted total assets.
- SLR is calculated as Tier 1 capital divided by total leverage exposure.

GS Bank USA

GS Bank USA is the firm's primary U.S. bank subsidiary. GS Bank USA is a New York State-chartered bank and a member of the Federal Reserve System, is supervised and regulated by the FRB, the FDIC, the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), and is subject to regulatory capital requirements that are calculated under the Capital Framework. GS Bank USA is an "Advanced approaches" banking organization under the Capital Framework. The deposits of GS Bank USA are insured by the FDIC to the extent provided by law.

The Capital Framework includes the minimum risk-based capital and the capital conservation buffer requirements (consisting of a 2.5% buffer and the countercyclical capital buffer). The buffer must consist entirely of capital that qualifies as CET1 capital. In addition, the Capital Framework includes the leverage ratio requirement. GS Bank USA is required to calculate the CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital and Total capital ratios in accordance with both the Standardized and Advanced Capital Rules. The lower of each risk-based capital ratio under the Standardized and Advanced Capital Rules is the ratio against which GS Bank USA's compliance with its risk-based capital requirements is assessed. In addition, under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action applicable to GS Bank USA, in order to meet the quantitative requirements for a "well-capitalized" depository institution, GS Bank USA must also meet the "well-capitalized" requirements in the table below. GS Bank USA's capital levels and prompt corrective action classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components of capital, risk weightings and other factors. Failure to comply with the capital requirements, including a breach of the buffers described below, would result in restrictions being imposed by the regulators.

The table below presents GS Bank USA's risk-based capital, leverage and "well-capitalized" requirements.

	As of			
	March 2026	December 2025	**March 2026**	December 2025
	Requirements		"Well-capitalized" Requirements	
Risk-based capital requirements				
CET1 capital ratio	**7.0%**	7.0%	**6.5%**	6.5%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**8.5%**	8.5%	**8.0%**	8.0%
Total capital ratio	**10.5%**	10.5%	**10.0%**	10.0%
Leverage requirements				
Tier 1 leverage ratio	**4.0%**	4.0%	**5.0%**	5.0%
SLR	**3.75%**	3.0%	**N/A**	6.0%

In the table above:

- The CET1 capital ratio requirement included a minimum of 4.5%, the Tier 1 capital ratio requirement included a minimum of 6.0% and the Total capital ratio requirement included a minimum of 8.0%. These requirements also included the capital conservation buffer requirements consisting of a 2.5% buffer and the countercyclical capital buffer, which the FRB has set to zero percent.
- The SLR requirement is calculated as the sum of (i) a 3% minimum as of both March 2026 and December 2025 and (ii) a 0.75% buffer as of March 2026. On January 1, 2026, GS Bank USA early adopted the modified eSLR standards, which replaced the SLR requirement for insured depository institution subsidiaries of G-SIBs to be well-capitalized with a new buffer requirement equal to 50% of their parents' G-SIB surcharge (Method 1), capped at 1%, in addition to the 3% SLR minimum.
- The "well-capitalized" requirement was the binding requirement for the Tier 1 leverage ratio as of both March 2026 and December 2025 and the "well-capitalized" requirement was the binding requirement for the SLR as of December 2025.

The table below presents information about GS Bank USA's risk-based capital ratios.

$ in millions	Standardized	Advanced
As of March 2026		
CET1 capital	**$ 62,646**	**$ 62,646**
Tier 1 capital	**$ 62,646**	**$ 62,646**
Tier 2 capital	**$ 2,201**	**$ 617**
Total capital	**$ 64,847**	**$ 63,263**
RWAs	**$ 445,853**	**$ 345,372**
CET1 capital ratio	**14.1%**	**18.1%**
Tier 1 capital ratio	**14.1%**	**18.1%**
Total capital ratio	**14.5%**	**18.3%**
As of December 2025		
CET1 capital	$ 64,071	$ 64,071
Tier 1 capital	$ 64,071	$ 64,071
Tier 2 capital	$ 2,052	$ 677
Total capital	$ 66,123	$ 64,748
RWAs	$ 409,796	$ 306,699
CET1 capital ratio	15.6%	20.9%
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.6%	20.9%
Total capital ratio	16.1%	21.1%

In the table above:

- The lower of the Standardized or Advanced ratio is the ratio against which GS Bank USA's compliance with the capital requirements is assessed under the risk-based Capital Rules, and therefore, the Standardized ratios applied to GS Bank USA as of both March 2026 and December 2025.
- The Standardized risk-based capital ratios as of March 2026 decreased compared with December 2025, reflecting increases in both Credit and Market RWAs and a decrease in capital. The Advanced risk-based capital ratios as of March 2026 decreased compared with December 2025, reflecting increases in Credit, Market and Operational RWAs and a decrease in capital.

The table below presents information about GS Bank USA's leverage ratios.

	For the Three Months Ended or as of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Tier 1 capital	**$ 62,646**	$ 64,071
Average adjusted total assets	**$ 713,766**	$ 656,463
Total leverage exposure	**$ 988,298**	$ 912,004
Tier 1 leverage ratio	**8.8%**	9.8%
SLR	**6.3%**	7.0%

In the table above:

- Average adjusted total assets represents the average daily assets for the quarter adjusted for deductions from Tier 1 capital.
- Total leverage exposure includes average adjusted total assets and the monthly average of off-balance sheet and other exposures, primarily consisting of derivatives, securities financing transactions, commitments and guarantees.
- Tier 1 leverage ratio is calculated as Tier 1 capital divided by average adjusted total assets.
- SLR is calculated as Tier 1 capital divided by total leverage exposure.

The FRB requires that GS Bank USA maintain cash reserves with the Federal Reserve. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, the reserve requirement ratio was zero percent. See Note 26 for further information about cash deposits held by the firm at the Federal Reserve.

GS Bank USA is a registered swap dealer with the CFTC and a registered security-based swap dealer with the SEC. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, GS Bank USA was subject to and in compliance with applicable capital requirements for swap dealers and security-based swap dealers.

Restrictions on Payments

Group Inc. may be limited in its ability to access capital held at certain subsidiaries as a result of regulatory, tax or other constraints. These limitations include provisions of applicable law and regulations and other regulatory restrictions that limit the ability of those subsidiaries to declare and pay dividends without prior regulatory approval. For example, the amount of dividends that may be paid by GS Bank USA are limited to the lesser of the amounts calculated under a recent earnings test and an undivided profits test.

In addition, subsidiaries not subject to separate regulatory capital requirements may hold capital to satisfy local tax and legal guidelines, rating agency requirements (for entities with assigned credit ratings) or internal policies, including policies concerning the minimum amount of capital a subsidiary should hold based on its underlying level of risk.

Group Inc.'s equity investment in subsidiaries was $145.52 billion as of March 2026 and $143.11 billion as of December 2025. The firm's regulated subsidiaries were required to hold minimum equity capital of $116.21 billion as of March 2026 and $109.48 billion as of December 2025 to satisfy regulatory requirements.

Group Inc.'s capital invested in certain non-U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries is exposed to foreign exchange risk, substantially all of which is managed through a combination of non-U.S. dollar-denominated debt and derivatives. See Note 7 for information about the firm's net investment hedges used to hedge this risk.

Note 21.

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share (EPS) is calculated by dividing net earnings to common by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and RSUs for which the delivery of the underlying common stock is not subject to satisfaction of future service, performance or market conditions (collectively, basic shares). Diluted EPS includes the determinants of basic EPS and, in addition, reflects the dilutive effect of the common stock deliverable for RSUs for which the delivery of the underlying common stock is subject to satisfaction of future service, performance or market conditions, and the dilutive effect of instruments that are convertible into common shares.

The table below presents information about basic and diluted EPS.

	Three Months Ended March	
in millions, except per share amounts	**2026**	2025
Net earnings to common	**$ 5,403**	$ 4,583
Net earnings attributable to convertible instruments	**1**	–
Net earnings to common for diluted EPS	**$ 5,404**	$ 4,583
Weighted average basic shares	**303.8**	320.8
Dilutive effect of RSUs	**3.8**	3.7
Dilutive effect of convertible instruments	**0.4**	–
Weighted average diluted shares	**308.0**	324.5
Basic EPS	**$ 17.74**	$ 14.25
Diluted EPS	**$ 17.55**	$ 14.12

In the table above:

- Net earnings to common represents net earnings applicable to common shareholders, which is calculated as net earnings less preferred stock dividends.
- Unvested share-based awards that have non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are treated as a separate class of securities under the two-class method. Distributed earnings allocated to these securities reduce net earnings to common to calculate EPS under this method. The impact of applying this methodology was a reduction in basic EPS of $0.04 for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025.
- Diluted EPS includes the effect of instruments that are convertible into common shares if such conversion would be dilutive. The inclusion of these convertible instruments reduced diluted EPS by $0.02 for the three months ended March 2026.
- Diluted EPS does not include antidilutive RSUs, including those that are subject to market or performance conditions, of 0.2 million for the three months ended March 2026 and 0.1 million for the three months ended March 2025.

Note 22.

Transactions with Affiliated Funds

The firm has formed nonconsolidated investment funds with third-party investors. As the firm generally acts as the investment manager for these funds, it is entitled to receive management fees and, in certain cases, incentive fees from these funds. Additionally, the firm invests alongside its clients in certain funds.

The tables below present information about affiliated funds.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Fees earned from funds	**$ 1,612**	$ 1,403

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Fees receivable from funds	**$ 1,631**	$ 1,586
Aggregate carrying value of interests in funds	**$ 3,321**	$ 3,362

In the ordinary course of business, the firm may choose to provide voluntary financial support to funds, although any such support is not expected to be material to the results of operations of the firm. The firm has waived or deferred collection of management fees and has deferred reimbursement of expenses, and in the future may waive or defer collection of management fees, from select funds. The impact of these voluntary waivers and deferrals to the firm's results of operations was approximately $90 million for the three months ended March 2026 and approximately $75 million for the three months ended March 2025. Except as noted above, the firm did not provide any additional voluntary financial support to its affiliated funds during either the three months ended March 2026 or March 2025.

In addition, in the ordinary course of business and subject to applicable regulatory requirements, the firm may also engage in other activities with its affiliated funds, including, among others, securities lending, trade execution, market-making, custody and warehousing. See Note 18 for information about the firm's investment commitments related to these funds.

Note 23.

Interest Income and Interest Expense

Interest is recorded over the life of the instrument on an accrual basis based on contractual interest rates.

The table below presents sources of interest income and interest expense.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Deposits with banks	**$ 1,224**	$ 1,475
Collateralized agreements	**4,650**	4,598
Trading assets	**4,788**	4,280
Investments	**2,068**	1,785
Loans	**3,379**	3,880
Other interest	**4,528**	3,365
Total interest income	**20,637**	19,383
Deposits	**4,674**	4,506
Collateralized financings	**4,511**	4,204
Trading liabilities	**1,190**	883
Short-term borrowings	**398**	446
Long-term borrowings	**2,453**	2,493
Other interest	**3,856**	3,956
Total interest expense	**17,082**	16,488
Net interest income	**$ 3,555**	$ 2,895

In the table above:

- Collateralized agreements includes rebates paid and interest income on securities borrowed.
- Loans excludes interest on loans held for sale that are accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value. Such interest is included within other interest.
- Other interest income includes interest income on customer debit balances, other interest-earning assets and loans held for sale that are accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value.
- Collateralized financings consists of repurchase agreements and securities loaned.
- Short- and long-term borrowings include both secured and unsecured borrowings.
- Other interest expense includes rebates received on other interest-bearing liabilities and interest expense on customer credit balances.

Note 24.

Income Taxes

Provision for Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided for using the asset and liability method under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. The firm reports interest expense related to income tax matters in provision for taxes and income tax penalties in other expenses.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. These temporary differences result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years and are measured using the tax rates and laws that will be in effect when such differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that more likely than not will be realized and primarily relate to the ability to utilize losses and tax credits in various tax jurisdictions. Tax assets are included in other assets and tax liabilities are included in other liabilities.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The firm recognizes tax positions in the consolidated financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on examination by the relevant taxing authority based on the technical merits of the position. A position that meets this standard is measured at the largest amount of benefit that will more likely than not be realized on settlement. A liability is established for differences between positions taken in a tax return and amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Regulatory Tax Examinations

The firm is subject to examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other taxing authorities in jurisdictions where the firm has significant business operations, such as the United Kingdom, Japan, Hong Kong and various states, such as New York. The tax years under examination vary by jurisdiction. The firm does not expect completion of these audits to have a material impact on the firm's financial condition, but it may be material to operating results for a particular period, depending, in part, on the operating results for that period.

The table below presents the earliest tax years that remain subject to examination by major jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	As of March 2026
U.S. Federal	**2011**
New York State and City	**2015**
United Kingdom	**2017**
Japan	**2019**
Hong Kong	**2019**

The firm has been accepted into the Compliance Assurance Process (CAP) program by the IRS for each of the tax years from 2013 through 2026. This program allows the firm to work with the IRS to identify and resolve potential U.S. federal tax issues before the filing of tax returns. All issues addressed through the CAP program through the 2018 tax year have been resolved and completion is pending final review by the Joint Committee on Taxation. All issues for the 2019 through 2022 tax years have been resolved and will be effectively settled pending administrative completion by the IRS. Final completion of tax years 2011 through 2022 will not have a material impact on the effective tax rate. The 2023 and 2024 tax years remain subject to post-filing review. New York State and City examinations of tax years 2015 through 2018 commenced during 2021.

All years, including and subsequent to the years in the table above, remain open to examination by the taxing authorities. The firm believes that the liability for unrecognized tax benefits it has established is adequate in relation to the potential for additional assessments.

Note 25.

Business Segments

The firm manages and reports its activities in three business segments: Global Banking & Markets, Asset & Wealth Management and Platform Solutions. These business segments are determined and organized based on products and services provided, and the types of customers and counterparties served. See Note 1 for a description of the firm's business segments.

The firm's chief operating decision maker (CODM) is its president and chief operating officer. The CODM makes operating decisions, assesses the performance of, and allocates resources to, the firm's operating segments principally based on the total net revenues of the segments, revenues net of provision for credit losses, total operating expenses, pre-tax earnings, net earnings applicable to common shareholders and the return on average common equity to assess the performance of the segments. The CODM evaluates segment operating performance against the firm's targets and industry metrics and considers the current and future business and operating environment.

The accounting policies used to prepare the operating results and other metrics for the segments are consistent with those described in Note 3. The following provides a description of the primary components of the firm's segment results disclosed in the table below.

- The firm fully allocates its revenues, expenses, assets and shareholders' equity to the firm's three business segments.
- Revenues and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining pre-tax earnings for the respective segment.
- Net revenues in the firm's segments include allocations of interest income and interest expense based on the funding generated by, or the funding and liquidity requirements of, the respective segments. Net interest is included in segment net revenues as it is consistent with how management assesses segment performance.
- Expenses not directly associated with specific segments are allocated among the business segments based on an estimate of support provided to each segment.
- Compensation and benefits expenses in the firm's segments reflect, among other factors, the overall performance of the firm, as well as the performance of individual businesses. Consequently, pre-tax margins in one segment of the firm's business may be significantly affected by the performance of the firm's other business segments.
- Certain assets (including allocations of global core liquid assets and cash, and secured client financing), not directly associated with specific segments are generally allocated among the business segments based on the funding and liquidity requirements of the segments.
- Common shareholders' equity and preferred stock dividends are allocated to each segment based on the estimated amount of equity required to support the activities of the segment under relevant regulatory capital requirements.
- Net earnings for each segment is calculated by applying the firmwide tax rate to each segment's pre-tax earnings.
- Management believes that this allocation provides a reasonable representation of each segment's contribution to consolidated net earnings to common, return on average common equity and total assets. Due to the integrated nature of these segments, estimates and judgments are made in allocating these assets, revenues and expenses. Transactions between segments are based on specific criteria or approximate third-party rates.

Segment Results

The table below presents a summary of the firm's segment results.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Global Banking & Markets		
Non-interest revenues	**$ 10,553**	$ 9,293
Net interest income	**2,185**	1,448
Total net revenues	**12,738**	10,741
Provision for credit losses	**248**	66
Compensation and benefits expenses	**3,424**	3,110
Other operating expenses	**3,585**	2,814
Total operating expenses	**7,009**	5,924
Pre-tax earnings	**$ 5,481**	$ 4,751
Net earnings	**$ 4,758**	$ 3,986
Net earnings to common	**$ 4,574**	$ 3,864
Average common equity	**$ 82,100**	$ 79,555
Return on average common equity	**22.3%**	19.4%
Asset & Wealth Management		
Non-interest revenues	**$ 3,374**	$ 2,966
Net interest income	**704**	745
Total net revenues	**4,078**	3,711
Provision for credit losses	**66**	18
Compensation and benefits expenses	**1,828**	1,643
Other operating expenses	**1,254**	1,213
Total operating expenses	**3,082**	2,856
Pre-tax earnings	**$ 930**	$ 837
Net earnings	**$ 807**	$ 702
Net earnings to common	**$ 770**	$ 674
Average common equity	**$ 23,061**	$ 24,634
Return on average common equity	**13.4%**	10.9%
Platform Solutions		
Non-interest revenues	**$ (255)**	$ (92)
Net interest income	**666**	702
Total net revenues	**411**	610
Provision for credit losses	**1**	203
Compensation and benefits expenses	**160**	123
Other operating expenses	**175**	225
Total operating expenses	**335**	348
Pre-tax earnings	**$ 75**	$ 59
Net earnings	**$ 65**	$ 50
Net earnings to common	**$ 59**	$ 45
Average common equity	**$ 3,743**	$ 4,487
Return on average common equity	**6.3%**	4.0%
Total		
Non-interest revenues	**$ 13,672**	$ 12,167
Net interest income	**3,555**	2,895
Total net revenues	**17,227**	15,062
Provision for credit losses	**315**	287
Compensation and benefits expenses	**5,412**	4,876
Other operating expenses	**5,014**	4,252
Total operating expenses	**10,426**	9,128
Pre-tax earnings	**$ 6,486**	$ 5,647
Net earnings	**$ 5,630**	$ 4,738
Net earnings to common	**$ 5,403**	$ 4,583
Average common equity	**$ 108,904**	$ 108,676
Return on average common equity	**19.8%**	16.9%

In the table above:

- Other operating expenses for Global Banking & Markets for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025 primarily included transaction based, communications and technology, and depreciation and amortization expenses.
- Other operating expenses for Asset & Wealth Management for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025 primarily included transaction based, depreciation and amortization, communications and technology, and professional fees expenses.
- Other operating expenses for Platform Solutions for both the three months ended March 2026 and March 2025 primarily included communications and technology, and professional fees expenses.

The table below presents depreciation and amortization expenses by segment.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Global Banking & Markets	**$ 291**	$ 288
Asset & Wealth Management	**185**	190
Platform Solutions	**19**	28
Total	**$ 495**	$ 506

Segment Assets

The table below presents assets by segment.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Global Banking & Markets	**$ 1,820,273**	$ 1,582,670
Asset & Wealth Management	**211,271**	198,570
Platform Solutions	**28,636**	28,080
Total	**$ 2,060,180**	$ 1,809,320

Geographic Information

Due to the highly integrated nature of international financial markets, the firm manages its businesses based on the profitability of the enterprise as a whole. Geographic results are generally allocated as follows:

- Global Banking & Markets: Investment banking fees and Other: location of the client and investment banking team; FICC intermediation and Equities intermediation: location of the market-making desk; FICC financing and Equities financing: location of the desk.
- Asset & Wealth Management (excluding direct-to-consumer business and Investments): location of the sales team; Direct-to-consumer business: location of the client; Investments: location of the investment or investment professional.
- Platform Solutions: location of the client.

The table below presents total net revenues and pre-tax earnings by geographic region.

$ in millions	2026		2025	
Three Months Ended March				
Americas	**$ 10,416**	**60%**	$ 9,866	66%
EMEA	**3,767**	**22%**	3,491	23%
Asia	**3,044**	**18%**	1,705	11%
Total net revenues	**$ 17,227**	**100%**	$ 15,062	100%
Americas	**$ 4,119**	**63%**	$ 3,725	66%
EMEA	**1,464**	**23%**	1,464	26%
Asia	**903**	**14%**	458	8%
Total pre-tax earnings	**$ 6,486**	**100%**	$ 5,647	100%

In the table above:

- Net revenues and pre-tax earnings are allocated to geographic regions based on a number of factors which include, among others, location of the client, location of the desk, sales teams, investment professionals and location of other teams providing services to clients. The methodology for allocating profitability to geographic regions is dependent on estimates and management judgment because a significant portion of the firm's activities require cross-border coordination to facilitate the needs of the firm's clients.
- Substantially all of the amounts in the Americas were attributable to the U.S.
- Asia includes Australia and New Zealand.

Note 26.

Credit Concentrations

The firm's concentrations of credit risk arise from its market-making, client facilitation, investing, underwriting, lending and collateralized transactions, and cash management activities, and may be impacted by changes in economic, industry or political factors. These activities expose the firm to many different industries and counterparties, and may also subject the firm to a concentration of credit risk to a particular central bank, counterparty, borrower or issuer, including sovereign issuers, or to a particular clearinghouse or exchange. The firm seeks to mitigate credit risk by actively monitoring exposures and obtaining collateral from counterparties as deemed appropriate.

The firm measures and monitors its credit exposure based on amounts owed to the firm after taking into account risk mitigants that the firm considers when determining credit risk. Such risk mitigants include netting and collateral arrangements and economic hedges, such as credit derivatives, futures and forward contracts. Netting and collateral agreements permit the firm to offset receivables and payables with such counterparties and/or enable the firm to obtain collateral on an upfront or contingent basis.

The table below presents the credit concentrations included in trading cash instruments and investments.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
U.S. government and agency obligations	**$ 445,599**	$ 391,750
Percentage of total assets	**21.6%**	21.7%
Non-U.S. government and agency obligations	**$ 152,163**	$ 112,031
Percentage of total assets	**7.4%**	6.2%

In addition, the firm had $141.47 billion as of March 2026 and $130.99 billion as of December 2025 of cash deposits held at central banks (included in cash and cash equivalents), of which $95.76 billion as of March 2026 and $86.09 billion as of December 2025 was held at the Federal Reserve.

As of both March 2026 and December 2025, the firm did not have credit exposure to any other counterparty that exceeded 2% of total assets.

Collateral obtained by the firm related to derivative assets is principally cash and is held by the firm or a third-party custodian. Collateral obtained by the firm related to resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions is primarily U.S. government and agency obligations, and non-U.S. government and agency obligations. See Note 11 for further information about collateralized agreements and financings.

The table below presents U.S. government and agency obligations, and non-U.S. government and agency obligations that collateralize resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
U.S. government and agency obligations	**$ 125,559**	$ 104,073
Non-U.S. government and agency obligations	**$ 67,883**	$ 54,213

In the table above:

- Non-U.S. government and agency obligations primarily consists of securities issued by the governments of the U.K., Japan, France and Germany.
- Given that the firm's primary credit exposure on such transactions is to the counterparty to the transaction, the firm would be exposed to the collateral issuer only in the event of counterparty default.

Note 27.

Legal Proceedings

The firm is involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings (including those described below) concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of the firm's businesses. Many of these proceedings are in early stages, and many of these cases seek an indeterminate amount of damages.

Under ASC 450, an event is "reasonably possible" if "the chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely" and an event is "remote" if "the chance of the future event or events occurring is slight." Thus, references to the upper end of the range of reasonably possible loss for cases in which the firm is able to estimate a range of reasonably possible loss mean the upper end of the range of loss for cases for which the firm believes the risk of loss is more than slight.

With respect to matters described below for which management has been able to estimate a range of reasonably possible loss where (i) actual or potential plaintiffs have claimed an amount of money damages, (ii) the firm is being, or threatened to be, sued by purchasers in a securities offering and is not being indemnified by a party that the firm believes will pay the full amount of any judgment, or (iii) the purchasers are demanding that the firm repurchase securities, management has estimated the upper end of the range of reasonably possible loss based on (a) in the case of (i), the amount of money damages claimed, (b) in the case of (ii), the difference between the initial sales price of the securities that the firm sold in such offering and the estimated lowest subsequent price of such securities prior to the action being commenced and (c) in the case of (iii), the price that purchasers paid for the securities less the estimated value, if any, as of March 2026 of the relevant securities, in each of cases (i), (ii) and (iii), taking into account any other factors believed to be relevant to the particular matter or matters of that type. As of the date hereof, the firm has estimated the upper end of the range of reasonably possible aggregate loss for such matters and for any other matters described below where management has been able to estimate a range of reasonably possible aggregate loss to be approximately $1.2 billion in excess of the aggregate reserves for such matters.

Management is generally unable to estimate a range of reasonably possible loss for matters other than those included in the estimate above, including where (i) actual or potential plaintiffs have not claimed an amount of money damages, except in those instances where management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount, (ii) matters are in early stages, (iii) matters relate to regulatory investigations or reviews, except in those instances where management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount, (iv) there is uncertainty as to the likelihood of a class being certified or the ultimate size of the class, (v) there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions, (vi) there are significant factual issues to be resolved, and/or (vii) there are novel legal issues presented. For example, the firm's potential liabilities with respect to the investigations and reviews described below in "Regulatory Investigations and Reviews and Related Litigation" generally are not included in management's estimate of reasonably possible loss. However, management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of such other matters will have a material adverse effect on the firm's financial condition, though the outcomes could be material to the firm's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period.

1MDB-Related Matters

Between 2012 and 2013, subsidiaries of the firm acted as arrangers or purchasers of approximately $6.5 billion of debt securities of 1MDB.

On November 1, 2018, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) unsealed a criminal information and guilty plea by Tim Leissner, a former participating managing director of the firm, and an indictment against Ng Chong Hwa, a former managing director of the firm. On August 28, 2018, Leissner was adjudicated guilty by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York of conspiring to launder money and to violate the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act's (FCPA) anti-bribery and internal accounting controls provisions. Ng was charged with conspiring to launder money and to violate the FCPA's anti-bribery and internal accounting controls provisions, and on April 8, 2022, Ng was found guilty on all counts following a trial.

On August 18, 2020, the firm announced that it entered into a settlement agreement with the Government of Malaysia to resolve the criminal and regulatory proceedings in Malaysia involving the firm, which includes a guarantee that the Government of Malaysia receives at least $1.4 billion in assets and proceeds from assets seized by governmental authorities around the world related to 1MDB. See Note 18 for further information about this guarantee, including related arbitration proceedings.

On October 22, 2020, the firm announced that it reached settlements of governmental and regulatory investigations relating to 1MDB with the DOJ, the SEC, the FRB, the NYDFS, the Financial Conduct Authority, the Prudential Regulation Authority, the Singapore Attorney General's Chambers, the Singapore Commercial Affairs Department, the Monetary Authority of Singapore and the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission. Group Inc. entered into a three-year deferred prosecution agreement with the DOJ, in which a charge against the firm, one count of conspiracy to violate the FCPA, was filed and was later dismissed on May 6, 2024 in accordance with the agreement. In addition, GS Malaysia pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to violate the FCPA, and was sentenced on June 9, 2021. In May 2021, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) granted the firm a five-year exemption to maintain its status as a qualified professional asset manager (QPAM). In August 2025, the firm submitted an application to the DOL to extend the exemption through June 2031, and, in April 2026, the DOL published for public comment a notice of proposed exemption. The firm expects to obtain the extension before the expiration of the existing five-year exemption period.

On December 20, 2018, a putative securities class action lawsuit was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Group Inc. and certain former officers of the firm alleging violations of the anti-fraud provisions of the Exchange Act with respect to Group Inc.'s disclosures and public statements concerning 1MDB and seeking unspecified damages. The plaintiff filed the second amended complaint on October 28, 2019. On June 28, 2021, the court dismissed the claims against one of the individual defendants but denied the defendants' motion to dismiss with respect to the firm and the remaining individual defendants. On August 4, 2023, the plaintiff filed a third amended complaint. On September 4, 2025, the court adopted the Magistrate Judge's report and recommendation granting the plaintiff's motion for class certification in part. On December 23, 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied the defendants' petition seeking interlocutory review of the district court's grant of class certification. On March 2, 2026, the defendants moved for summary judgment. On April 20, 2026, the parties informed the court that they had reached a settlement in principle, subject to final documentation and court approval, to resolve the action. The firm has reserved the full amount of its proposed contribution to the settlement.

Mortgage-Related Matters

Complaints were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on July 25, 2019 and May 29, 2020 against Goldman Sachs Mortgage Company and GS Mortgage Securities Corp. by U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee for two residential mortgage-backed securitization trusts that issued $1.7 billion of securities. The complaints generally allege that mortgage loans in the trusts failed to conform to applicable representations and warranties and seek specific performance or, alternatively, compensatory damages and other relief. On November 23, 2020, the court granted in part and denied in part defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint in the first action and denied defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint in the second action. On January 14, 2021, amended complaints were filed in both actions.

Currencies-Related Litigation

GS&Co. is among the defendants named in a putative class action filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on August 4, 2021. The amended complaint, filed on January 6, 2022, generally asserts claims under federal antitrust law and state common law in connection with an alleged conspiracy among the defendants to manipulate auctions for foreign exchange transactions on an electronic trading platform, as well as claims under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act. The complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as unspecified amounts of treble and other damages. On May 18, 2023, the court dismissed certain state common law claims, but denied dismissal of the remaining claims. On July 8, 2025, the plaintiffs filed a third amended complaint. On November 18, 2025, the plaintiffs moved for class certification.

Banco Espirito Santo S.A. and Oak Finance

In December 2014, September 2015 and December 2015, the Bank of Portugal (BoP) rendered decisions to reverse an earlier transfer to Novo Banco of an $835 million facility agreement (the Facility), structured by GSI, between Oak Finance Luxembourg S.A. (Oak Finance), a special purpose vehicle formed in connection with the Facility, and Banco Espirito Santo S.A. (BES) prior to the failure of BES. In response, GSI and, with respect to the BoP's December 2015 decision, GSIB commenced actions beginning in February 2015 against Novo Banco S.A. (Novo Banco) in the English Commercial Court and the BoP in the Portuguese Administrative Court. In July 2018, the English Supreme Court found that the English courts will not have jurisdiction over GSI's action unless and until the Portuguese Administrative Court finds against BoP in GSI's parallel action. In July 2018, the Liquidation Committee for BES issued a decision seeking to claw back from GSI $54 million paid to GSI and $50 million allegedly paid to Oak Finance in connection with the Facility, alleging that GSI acted in bad faith in extending the Facility, including because GSI allegedly knew that BES was at risk of imminent failure. In October 2018, GSI commenced an action in the Lisbon Commercial Court challenging the Liquidation Committee's decision and has since also issued a claim against the Portuguese State seeking compensation for losses of approximately $222 million related to the failure of BES, together with a contingent claim for the $104 million sought by the Liquidation Committee. On April 11, 2023, GSI commenced administrative proceedings against the BoP, seeking the nullification of the BoP's September 2015 and December 2015 decisions on new grounds.

Financial Advisory Services

Group Inc. and certain of its affiliates are from time to time parties to various civil litigation and arbitration proceedings and other disputes with clients and third parties relating to the firm's financial advisory activities. These claims generally seek, among other things, compensatory damages and, in some cases, punitive damages, and in certain cases allege that the firm did not appropriately disclose or deal with conflicts of interest.

Silicon Valley Bank Matters

GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on April 7, 2023 and consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California and an individual action filed on January 25, 2024 in the same court relating to SVB Financial Group's (SVBFG) January 2021 public offerings of $500 million principal amount of senior notes and $750 million of depositary shares representing interests in preferred stock, March 2021 public offering of approximately $1.2 billion of common stock, May 2021 public offerings of $1.0 billion of depositary shares representing interests in preferred stock and $500 million principal amount of senior notes, August 2021 public offering of approximately $1.3 billion of common stock, and April 2022 public offering of $800 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes, among other public offerings of securities. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include certain of SVBFG's officers and directors and its auditor. GS&Co. underwrote an aggregate of 831,250 depositary shares representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $831 million, an aggregate of 3,266,108 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $1.8 billion and senior notes representing an aggregate price to the public of approximately $727 million. The complaints generally assert claims under the federal securities laws and allege that the offering documents contained material misstatements and omissions. The complaints seek compensatory damages in unspecified amounts. On March 17, 2023, SVBFG filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. On January 16, 2024, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint in the putative class action, and on June 13, 2025, the court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. On January 9, 2026, the plaintiffs moved for class certification.

The firm is also cooperating with and providing information to various governmental bodies in connection with their investigations and inquiries regarding SVBFG and its affiliates (collectively SVB), including the firm's business with SVB in or around March 2023, when SVB engaged the firm to assist with a proposed capital raise and SVB sold the firm a portfolio of securities.

Underwriting Litigation

Firm affiliates are among the defendants in a number of proceedings in connection with securities offerings. In these proceedings, including those described below, the plaintiffs assert class action or individual claims under federal and state securities laws and, in some cases, other applicable laws, allege that the offering documents for the securities that they purchased contained material misstatements and omissions, and generally seek compensatory and rescissory damages in unspecified amounts, as well as rescission. Certain of these proceedings involve additional allegations.

Array Technologies, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on May 14, 2021 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York relating to Array Technologies, Inc.'s (Array) $1.2 billion October 2020 initial public offering of common stock, $1.3 billion December 2020 offering of common stock and $993 million March 2021 offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Array and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote an aggregate of 31,912,213 shares of common stock in the three offerings representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $877 million. On December 7, 2021, the plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated complaint, and on May 19, 2023, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the amended consolidated complaint. On July 5, 2023, the court denied the plaintiffs' request for leave to amend the amended consolidated complaint and dismissed the case with prejudice. On March 24, 2026, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal.

ContextLogic Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in putative securities class actions filed beginning on May 17, 2021 and consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, relating to ContextLogic Inc.'s (ContextLogic) $1.1 billion December 2020 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include ContextLogic and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 16,169,000 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $388 million. On July 15, 2022, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint, and on March 10, 2023, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint with leave to amend. On April 10, 2023, the plaintiffs filed a second consolidated amended complaint, and on December 22, 2023, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss the second consolidated amended complaint with leave to amend. On February 15, 2024, the plaintiffs filed a third consolidated amended complaint, and on August 22, 2024, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the third consolidated amended complaint without leave to amend. On February 12, 2025, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion to alter the judgment, and on March 13, 2025, the plaintiffs appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

DiDi Global Inc. Goldman Sachs (Asia) L.L.C. (GS Asia) is among the underwriters named as defendants in putative securities class actions filed beginning on July 6, 2021 in the U.S. District Courts for the Southern District of New York and the Central District of California and New York Supreme Court, County of New York, relating to DiDi Global Inc.'s (DiDi) $4.4 billion June 2021 initial public offering of American Depositary Shares (ADS). In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include DiDi and certain of its officers and directors. GS Asia underwrote 104,554,000 ADS representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $1.5 billion. On September 22, 2021, plaintiffs in the California action voluntarily dismissed their claims without prejudice. On May 5, 2022, plaintiffs in the consolidated federal action filed a second consolidated amended complaint. On March 14, 2024, the court denied the defendants' motions to dismiss the second consolidated amended complaint. On January 6, 2025, the plaintiffs moved for class certification, and on August 13, 2025, the court granted in part and denied in part the plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On December 15, 2025, the plaintiffs filed a settlement agreement, subject to court approval, to resolve the action, which will not require a contribution from GS Asia.

Zymergen Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on August 4, 2021 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California relating to Zymergen Inc.'s (Zymergen) $575 million April 2021 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Zymergen, certain of its officers and directors and certain of its shareholders. GS&Co. underwrote 5,750,345 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $178 million. On February 24, 2022, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and on November 29, 2022, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint, denying dismissal of the claims for violations of Section 11 of the Securities Act. On August 11, 2023, the court granted the plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On October 3, 2023, Zymergen and three affiliates filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. On March 4, 2024, the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint. On March 25, 2026, the plaintiffs moved for preliminary approval of a settlement. The firm has reserved the full amount of its proposed contribution to the settlement.

Rivian Automotive Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in putative securities class actions filed on March 7, 2022 and February 28, 2023 in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California and in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange, respectively, relating to Rivian Automotive Inc.'s (Rivian) approximately $13.7 billion November 2021 initial public offering. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Rivian and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 44,733,050 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $3.5 billion. On March 2, 2023, the plaintiffs in the federal court action filed an amended consolidated complaint, and on July 3, 2023, the court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss the amended consolidated complaint. On June 30, 2023, the court in the state court action granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint, and on April 23, 2025, the Fourth Appellate District affirmed the court's dismissal of the complaint. On July 17, 2024, the court in the federal court action granted the plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On December 18, 2025, the court preliminarily approved a settlement to resolve the federal court action, which will not require a contribution from GS&Co.

Natera Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in putative securities class actions in New York Supreme Court, County of New York and the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas filed on March 10, 2022 and October 7, 2022, respectively, relating to Natera Inc.'s (Natera) approximately $585 million July 2021 public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Natera and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 1,449,000 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $164 million. On July 15, 2022, the parties in the state court action filed a stipulation and proposed order approving the discontinuance of the action without prejudice. On September 11, 2023, the federal court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss. On May 9, 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted the defendants' petition seeking interlocutory review of the district court's March 21, 2025 grant of class certification. On March 4, 2026, the federal court preliminarily granted the plaintiffs' motion to voluntarily dismiss the remaining claims against the underwriter defendants, including GS&Co., without prejudice.

Robinhood Markets, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on December 17, 2021 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California relating to Robinhood Markets, Inc.'s (Robinhood) approximately $2.2 billion July 2021 initial public offering. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Robinhood and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 18,039,706 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $686 million. On February 10, 2023, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint with leave to amend, and on March 13, 2023, the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint. On January 24, 2024, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the second amended complaint without leave to amend. On August 29, 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed in part and vacated in part the district court's dismissal and remanded the case for further proceedings. On October 8, 2025, the defendants' petition for rehearing en banc with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit was denied. On February 5, 2026, the defendants filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court.

ON24, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on November 3, 2021 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California relating to ON24, Inc.'s (ON24) approximately $492 million February 2021 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include ON24 and certain of its officers and directors, including a director who was a Managing Director of GS&Co. at the time of the initial public offering. GS&Co. underwrote 3,616,785 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $181 million. On March 18, 2022, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint, and on July 7, 2023, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the consolidated complaint with leave to amend. On September 1, 2023, the plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated complaint, and on March 5, 2024, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the amended consolidated complaint with prejudice. On January 7, 2026, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part the district court's dismissal and remanded the case for further proceedings. On March 9, 2026, the defendants' petition for rehearing en banc with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit was denied. On April 6, 2026, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit granted the defendants' motion to stay the proceedings in the district court pending the filing and disposition of the defendants' anticipated petition for a writ of certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court.

Bright Health Group, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in an amended complaint for a putative securities class action filed on June 24, 2022 in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York relating to Bright Health Group, Inc.'s (Bright Health) approximately $924 million June 2021 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Bright Health and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 11,297,000 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $203 million. On September 30, 2024, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On November 13, 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated the district court's dismissal and remanded the case for further proceedings.

MINISO Group Holding Limited. GS Asia is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on August 17, 2022 in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California and transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on November 18, 2022 relating to MINISO Group Holding Limited's (MINISO) approximately $656 million October 2020 initial public offering of ADS. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include MINISO and certain of its officers and directors. GS Asia underwrote 16,408,093 ADS representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $328 million. On April 30, 2025, the plaintiffs filed a third amended complaint, and on March 31, 2026, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the third amended complaint without leave to amend.

Coupang, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on August 26, 2022 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York relating to Coupang, Inc.'s (Coupang) approximately $4.6 billion March 2021 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Coupang and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 42,900,000 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $1.5 billion. On May 24, 2023, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and on September 10, 2025, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint with prejudice. On October 10, 2025, the plaintiffs appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Rent the Runway, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on November 14, 2022 in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York relating to Rent the Runway, Inc.'s (Rent the Runway) $357 million October 2021 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Rent the Runway and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 5,254,304 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $110 million. On September 5, 2023, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and on September 25, 2024, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On September 12, 2025, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion for reconsideration of the court's order. On November 23, 2025, the defendants served a motion for judgment on the pleadings.

FIGS, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on December 8, 2022 in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California relating to FIGS, Inc.'s (FIGS) approximately $668 million May 2021 initial public offering and approximately $413 million September 2021 secondary equity offering. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include FIGS, certain of its officers and directors and certain of its shareholders. GS&Co. underwrote 9,545,073 shares of common stock in the May 2021 initial public offering representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $210 million and 3,179,047 shares of common stock in the September 2021 secondary equity offering representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $128 million. On April 10, 2023, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint, and on January 17, 2024, the court granted the defendants' motions to dismiss the consolidated complaint with leave to amend. On March 19, 2024, the plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint, and on January 10, 2025, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motions to dismiss the first amended complaint with leave to amend, resulting in the dismissal of all claims against the underwriter defendants, including GS&Co. On February 10, 2025, the plaintiffs appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Venture Global, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on April 15, 2025 in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia and transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York on June 2, 2025 relating to Venture Global, Inc.'s (Venture Global) approximately $1.8 billion January 2025 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Venture Global and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 15,875,728 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $397 million. GS&Co. is also among the underwriters named as defendants in related purported shareholder derivative actions filed beginning on May 7, 2025 in, or subsequently transferred to, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The derivative actions include allegations that the underwriters aided and abetted breaches of fiduciary duties by the director and officer defendants and seeks unspecified damages and injunctive relief. On July 23, 2025, the court stayed the derivative actions pending the resolution of the putative securities class action. On December 5, 2025, the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint in the putative securities class action, and on January 28, 2026, the defendants moved to dismiss the second amended complaint.

Ibotta, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in putative securities class actions filed beginning on April 17, 2025 and consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado relating to Ibotta, Inc.'s (Ibotta) approximately $664 million April 2024 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Ibotta and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 2,565,235 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $226 million. On October 15, 2025, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint, and on December 15, 2025, the defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint.

Silvergate Capital Corporation. GS&Co. is among the underwriters and sales agents named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on January 19, 2023 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California, as amended on May 11, 2023, relating to Silvergate Capital Corporation's (Silvergate) approximately $288 million January 2021 public offering of common stock, approximately $300 million "at-the-market" offering of common stock conducted from March through May 2021, approximately $200 million July 2021 public offering of depositary shares representing interests in preferred stock, and approximately $552 million December 2021 public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters and sales agents, the defendants include Silvergate and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 1,711,313 shares of common stock in the January 2021 public offering of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $108 million, acted as a sales agent with respect to up to a $300 million aggregate offering price of shares of common stock in the March through May 2021 "at-the-market" offering, underwrote 1,600,000 depositary shares in the July 2021 public offering representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $40 million, and underwrote 1,375,397 shares of common stock in the December 2021 public offering of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $199 million. On July 10, 2023, the defendants moved to dismiss the consolidated amended complaint. On September 17, 2024, Silvergate and two affiliates filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. On September 3, 2025, the district court approved the settlement, and on November 13, 2025, the bankruptcy court confirmed the Chapter 11 bankruptcy plan of Silvergate. On March 31, 2026, the settlement became effective upon the effectiveness of the Chapter 11 bankruptcy plan. The firm has paid the full amount of its contribution to the settlement.

F45 Training Holdings Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in an amended complaint for a putative securities class action filed on May 19, 2023 in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas relating to F45 Training Holdings Inc.'s (F45) approximately $350 million July 2021 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include F45, certain of its officers and directors and certain of its shareholders. GS&Co. acted as a qualified independent underwriter for the offering and underwrote 8,303,744 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $133 million. On January 25, 2024, the plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint, and on February 21, 2025, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss without prejudice, denying dismissal of the claims for violations of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act. On April 16, 2026, the court preliminarily approved a settlement, which will not require a contribution from GS&Co.

StubHub Holdings, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on November 24, 2025 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York relating to StubHub Holding, Inc.'s (StubHub) approximately $758 million September 2025 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include StubHub and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 10,680,176 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $251 million. On April 6, 2026, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint.

Klarna Group plc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on December 22, 2025 in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York relating to Klarna Group plc's (Klarna) approximately $1.6 billion September 2025 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Klarna and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 10,850,940 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $434 million.

Navan, Inc. GS&Co. is among the underwriters named as defendants in a putative securities class action filed on February 23, 2026 in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California relating to Navan, Inc.'s (Navan) approximately $923 million October 2025 initial public offering of common stock. In addition to the underwriters, the defendants include Navan and certain of its officers and directors. GS&Co. underwrote 12,923,543 shares of common stock representing an aggregate offering price of approximately $323 million.

Investment Management Services

Group Inc. and certain of its affiliates are parties to various civil litigation and arbitration proceedings and other disputes with clients relating to losses allegedly sustained as a result of the firm's investment management services. These claims generally seek, among other things, restitution or other compensatory damages and, in some cases, punitive damages.

Variable Rate Demand Obligations Antitrust Litigation

Group Inc. and GS&Co. were among the defendants named in a putative class action relating to variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), filed beginning in February 2019 under separate complaints and consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The consolidated amended complaint, filed on May 31, 2019, generally asserts claims under federal antitrust law and state common law in connection with an alleged conspiracy among the defendants to manipulate the market for VRDOs. The complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as unspecified amounts of compensatory, treble and other damages. Group Inc. was voluntarily dismissed from the putative class action on June 3, 2019. On November 2, 2020, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss, dismissing the state common law claims against GS&Co., but denying dismissal of the federal antitrust law claims.

GS&Co. is also among the defendants named in a related putative class action filed on June 2, 2021 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaint alleges the same conspiracy in the market for VRDOs as that alleged in the consolidated amended complaint filed on May 31, 2019, and asserts federal antitrust law, state law and state common law claims against the defendants. The complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as unspecified amounts of compensatory, treble and other damages. On August 6, 2021, plaintiffs in the May 31, 2019 action filed an amended complaint consolidating the June 2, 2021 action with the May 31, 2019 action. On September 14, 2021, defendants filed a joint partial motion to dismiss the August 6, 2021 amended consolidated complaint. On June 28, 2022, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss, dismissing the state breach of fiduciary duty claim against GS&Co., but declining to dismiss any portion of the federal antitrust law claims. On September 21, 2023, the court granted the plaintiffs' motion for class certification, and on August 1, 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the court's grant of class certification. On April 20, 2026, the defendants' petition for a writ of certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court was denied.

Interest Rate Swap Antitrust Litigation

Group Inc., GS&Co., GSI, GS Bank USA and Goldman Sachs Financial Markets, L.P. are among the defendants named in two antitrust actions relating to the trading of interest rate swaps, commenced in April 2016 and June 2018, respectively, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by three operators of swap execution facilities and certain of their affiliates. These actions have been consolidated for pretrial proceedings. The complaints generally assert claims under federal and state antitrust laws and state common law in connection with an alleged conspiracy among the defendants to preclude exchange trading of interest rate swaps. The complaints seek declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as treble damages in an unspecified amount. Defendants moved to dismiss the first action and the district court dismissed the state common law claims asserted by the plaintiffs in the first action and limited the antitrust claims to the period from 2013 to 2016. On November 20, 2018, the court granted in part and denied in part the defendants' motion to dismiss the second action, dismissing the state common law claims for unjust enrichment and tortious interference, but denying dismissal of the federal and state antitrust claims. On March 12, 2026, the defendants moved for summary judgment.

Credit Default Swap Antitrust Litigation

Group Inc., GS&Co. and GSI were among the defendants named in a putative antitrust class action relating to the settlement of credit default swaps, filed on June 30, 2021 in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico. The complaint generally asserts claims under federal antitrust law and the Commodity Exchange Act in connection with an alleged conspiracy among the defendants to manipulate the benchmark price used to value credit default swaps for settlement. The complaint also asserts a claim for unjust enrichment under state common law. The complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as unspecified amounts of treble and other damages. On November 15, 2021, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On February 4, 2022, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint and voluntarily dismissed Group Inc. from the action. On June 5, 2023, the court dismissed the claims against certain foreign defendants for lack of personal jurisdiction but denied the defendants' motion to dismiss with respect to GS&Co., GSI and the remaining defendants. On January 26, 2024, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York granted the defendants' motion to enforce a 2015 settlement and release among the parties and enjoined the plaintiffs from pursuing any claims against the defendants in the New Mexico action for any alleged violation of law based on conduct before June 30, 2014, and on May 20, 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit dismissed the plaintiffs' appeal of the district court's order for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. On October 10, 2025, the defendants filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings.

Regulatory Investigations and Reviews and Related Litigation

Group Inc. and certain of its affiliates are subject to a number of other investigations and reviews by, and, in some cases, have received subpoenas and requests for documents and information from, various governmental and regulatory bodies and self-regulatory organizations and litigation and shareholder requests relating to various matters relating to the firm's businesses and operations, including:

- The securities offering process and underwriting practices;
- The firm's investment management and financial advisory services;
- Conflicts of interest;
- Research practices, including research independence and interactions between research analysts and other firm personnel, including investment banking personnel, as well as third parties;
- Transactions involving government-related financings and other matters, municipal securities, including wall-cross procedures and conflict of interest disclosure with respect to state and municipal clients, the trading and structuring of municipal derivative instruments in connection with municipal offerings, political contribution rules, municipal advisory services and the possible impact of credit default swap transactions on municipal issuers;
- Consumer lending, as well as residential mortgage lending, servicing and securitization, and compliance with related consumer laws;
- The offering, auction, sales, trading and clearance of corporate and government securities, currencies, commodities and other financial products and related sales and other communications and activities, as well as the firm's supervision and controls relating to such activities, including compliance with applicable short sale rules, algorithmic, high-frequency and quantitative trading, the firm's U.S. alternative trading system (dark pool), futures trading, options trading, when-issued trading, transaction and regulatory reporting, technology systems and controls, communications recordkeeping and recording, securities lending practices, prime brokerage activities, trading and clearance of credit derivative instruments and interest rate swaps, commodities activities and metals storage, private placement practices, allocations of and trading in securities, and trading activities and communications in connection with the establishment of benchmark rates, such as currency rates;
- Compliance with the FCPA;
- The firm's hiring and compensation practices;
- The firm's system of risk management and controls; and
- Insider trading, the potential misuse and dissemination of material nonpublic information regarding corporate and governmental developments and the effectiveness of the firm's insider trading controls and information barriers.

The firm is cooperating with all such governmental and regulatory investigations and reviews.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Results of Review of Interim Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of March 31, 2026, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "interim financial statements"). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company as of December 31, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein), and in our report dated February 25, 2026, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
May 1, 2026

Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

The tables below present information about average balances, interest and average interest rates.

	Average Balance for the Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Assets		
U.S.	**$ 96,899**	$ 90,772
Non-U.S.	**64,729**	68,936
Deposits with banks	**161,628**	159,708
U.S.	**206,084**	228,656
Non-U.S.	**137,566**	149,490
Collateralized agreements	**343,650**	378,146
U.S.	**372,282**	329,088
Non-U.S.	**296,335**	214,867
Trading assets	**668,617**	543,955
U.S.	**203,281**	175,106
Non-U.S.	**20,573**	15,459
Investments	**223,854**	190,565
U.S.	**204,056**	180,727
Non-U.S.	**19,192**	17,576
Loans	**223,248**	198,303
U.S.	**131,940**	89,516
Non-U.S.	**79,837**	54,268
Other interest-earning assets	**211,777**	143,784
Interest-earning assets	**1,832,774**	1,614,461
Cash and due from banks	**5,092**	4,863
Other non-interest-earning assets	**122,930**	108,075
Assets	**$ 1,960,796**	$ 1,727,399
Liabilities		
U.S.	**$ 398,342**	$ 339,615
Non-U.S.	**118,654**	103,819
Interest-bearing deposits	**516,996**	443,434
U.S.	**178,132**	195,534
Non-U.S.	**123,251**	116,196
Collateralized financings	**301,383**	311,730
U.S.	**86,476**	68,254
Non-U.S.	**118,258**	77,898
Trading liabilities	**204,734**	146,152
U.S.	**50,269**	52,073
Non-U.S.	**42,818**	37,326
Short-term borrowings	**93,087**	89,399
U.S.	**235,595**	203,814
Non-U.S.	**83,073**	57,779
Long-term borrowings	**318,668**	261,593
U.S.	**143,444**	146,606
Non-U.S.	**111,777**	81,769
Other interest-bearing liabilities	**255,221**	228,375
Interest-bearing liabilities	**1,690,089**	1,480,683
Non-interest-bearing deposits	**6,217**	5,448
Other non-interest-bearing liabilities	**141,520**	117,914
Liabilities	**1,837,826**	1,604,045
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock	**14,066**	14,678
Common stock	**108,904**	108,676
Shareholders' equity	**122,970**	123,354
Liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 1,960,796**	$ 1,727,399
Percentage attributable to non-U.S. operations		
Interest-earning assets	**33.73%**	32.25%
Interest-bearing liabilities	**35.37%**	32.07%

	Interest for the Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Assets		
U.S.	**$ 856**	$ 995
Non-U.S.	**368**	480
Deposits with banks	**1,224**	1,475
U.S.	**3,131**	3,164
Non-U.S.	**1,519**	1,434
Collateralized agreements	**4,650**	4,598
U.S.	**3,069**	2,694
Non-U.S.	**1,719**	1,586
Trading assets	**4,788**	4,280
U.S.	**1,880**	1,640
Non-U.S.	**188**	145
Investments	**2,068**	1,785
U.S.	**3,126**	3,576
Non-U.S.	**253**	304
Loans	**3,379**	3,880
U.S.	**3,132**	2,125
Non-U.S.	**1,396**	1,240
Other interest-earning assets	**4,528**	3,365
Interest-earning assets	**$ 20,637**	$ 19,383
Liabilities		
U.S.	**$ 3,714**	$ 3,501
Non-U.S.	**960**	1,005
Interest-bearing deposits	**4,674**	4,506
U.S.	**3,007**	2,921
Non-U.S.	**1,504**	1,283
Collateralized financings	**4,511**	4,204
U.S.	**580**	453
Non-U.S.	**610**	430
Trading liabilities	**1,190**	883
U.S.	**314**	358
Non-U.S.	**84**	88
Short-term borrowings	**398**	446
U.S.	**2,373**	2,434
Non-U.S.	**80**	59
Long-term borrowings	**2,453**	2,493
U.S.	**2,168**	2,436
Non-U.S.	**1,688**	1,520
Other interest-bearing liabilities	**3,856**	3,956
Interest-bearing liabilities	**$ 17,082**	$ 16,488
Net interest income		
U.S.	**$ 3,038**	$ 2,091
Non-U.S.	**517**	804
Net interest income	**$ 3,555**	$ 2,895

	Annualized Annualized Average Rate for the the Three Months Ended March	
	2026	2025
Assets		
U.S.	**3.58%**	4.45%
Non-U.S.	**2.31%**	2.82%
Deposits with banks	**3.07%**	3.75%
U.S.	**6.16%**	5.61%
Non-U.S.	**4.48%**	3.89%
Collateralized agreements	**5.49%**	4.93%
U.S.	**3.34%**	3.32%
Non-U.S.	**2.35%**	2.99%
Trading assets	**2.90%**	3.19%
U.S.	**3.75%**	3.80%
Non-U.S.	**3.71%**	3.80%
Investments	**3.75%**	3.80%
U.S.	**6.21%**	8.02%
Non-U.S.	**5.35%**	7.01%
Loans	**6.14%**	7.94%
U.S.	**9.63%**	9.63%
Non-U.S.	**7.09%**	9.27%
Other interest-earning assets	**8.67%**	9.49%
Interest-earning assets	**4.57%**	4.87%
Liabilities		
U.S.	**3.78%**	4.18%
Non-U.S.	**3.28%**	3.93%
Interest-bearing deposits	**3.67%**	4.12%
U.S.	**6.85%**	6.06%
Non-U.S.	**4.95%**	4.48%
Collateralized financings	**6.07%**	5.47%
U.S.	**2.72%**	2.69%
Non-U.S.	**2.09%**	2.24%
Trading liabilities	**2.36%**	2.45%
U.S.	**2.53%**	2.79%
Non-U.S.	**0.80%**	0.96%
Short-term borrowings	**1.73%**	2.02%
U.S.	**4.08%**	4.84%
Non-U.S.	**0.39%**	0.41%
Long-term borrowings	**3.12%**	3.86%
U.S.	**6.13%**	6.74%
Non-U.S.	**6.12%**	7.54%
Other interest-bearing liabilities	**6.13%**	7.03%
Interest-bearing liabilities	**4.10%**	4.52%
Interest rate spread	**0.47%**	0.35%
U.S.	**1.01%**	0.78%
Non-U.S.	**0.34%**	0.63%
Net yield on interest-earning assets	**0.79%**	0.73%

In the tables above:

- Assets, liabilities and interest are classified as U.S. and non-U.S. based on the location of the legal entity in which the assets and liabilities are held.
- Derivative instruments and commodities are included in other non-interest-earning assets and other non-interest-bearing liabilities.
- Average collateralized agreements included $121.11 billion of resale agreements and $222.54 billion of securities borrowed for the three months ended March 2026, and $173.04 billion of resale agreements and $205.11 billion of securities borrowed for the three months ended March 2025.
- Other interest-earning assets primarily consists of certain receivables from customers and counterparties.
- Average collateralized financings included $246.58 billion of repurchase agreements and $54.80 billion of securities loaned for the three months ended March 2026, and $254.52 billion of repurchase agreements and $57.21 billion of securities loaned for the three months ended March 2025.
- Substantially all other interest-bearing liabilities consists of certain payables to customers and counterparties.
- Interest rates for borrowings include the effects of interest rate swaps accounted for as hedges.
- Loans exclude loans held for sale that are accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value. Such loans are included within other interest-earning assets.
- Short- and long-term borrowings include both secured and unsecured borrowings.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Introduction

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (Group Inc. or parent company), a Delaware corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, is a leading global financial institution that delivers a broad range of financial services to a large and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals. Founded in 1869, we are headquartered in New York and maintain offices in all major financial centers around the world. We manage and report our activities in three business segments: Global Banking & Markets, Asset & Wealth Management and Platform Solutions. See "Results of Operations" for further information about our business segments.

When we use the terms "we," "us" and "our," we mean Group Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. When we use the term "our subsidiaries," we mean the consolidated subsidiaries of Group Inc.

Group Inc. is a bank holding company and a financial holding company regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB).

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. References to "the 2025 Form 10-K" are to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. References to "this Form 10-Q" are to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2026. All references to "the consolidated financial statements" or "Statistical Disclosures" are to Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q. The consolidated financial statements are unaudited. All references to March 2026 and March 2025 refer to our periods ended, or the dates, as the context requires, March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. All references to December 2025 refer to the date December 31, 2025. Any reference to a future year refers to a year ending on December 31 of that year. Certain reclassifications have been made to previously reported amounts to conform to the current presentation.

Executive Overview

We generated net earnings of $5.63 billion for the first quarter of 2026, compared with $4.74 billion for the first quarter of 2025. Diluted earnings per common share (EPS) was $17.55 for the first quarter of 2026, compared with $14.12 for the first quarter of 2025. Annualized return on average common shareholders' equity (ROE) was 19.8% for the first quarter of 2026, compared with 16.9% for the first quarter of 2025. Book value per common share was $361.19 as of March 2026, 1.0% higher compared with December 2025.

Net revenues were $17.23 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 14% higher than the first quarter of 2025, primarily reflecting higher net revenues in Global Banking & Markets. The increase in net revenues in Global Banking & Markets primarily reflected significantly higher net revenues in Equities and Investment banking fees, partially offset by lower net revenues in Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities (FICC). Net revenues in Asset & Wealth Management were higher, primarily reflecting higher Management and other fees, partially offset by lower net revenues in Private banking and lending. Net revenues in Platform Solutions were significantly lower, primarily reflecting net markdowns recognized in net revenues related to the Apple Card loan portfolio, which was transferred to held for sale in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Provision for credit losses was $315 million for the first quarter of 2026, compared with $287 million for the first quarter of 2025. Provisions for the first quarter of 2026 primarily reflected growth and impairments related to wholesale loans. Provisions for the first quarter of 2025 primarily reflected net provisions related to the credit card portfolio, which was transferred to held for sale in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Operating expenses were $10.43 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 14% higher than the first quarter of 2025, primarily reflecting significantly higher transaction based expenses and higher compensation and benefits expenses (reflecting improved operating performance). Our efficiency ratio (total operating expenses divided by total net revenues) was 60.5% for the first quarter of 2026, compared with 60.6% for the first quarter of 2025.

During the first quarter of 2026, we returned a total of $6.38 billion of capital to common shareholders, including $5.00 billion of common share repurchases and $1.38 billion of common stock dividends. As of March 2026, our Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio was 12.5% under the Standardized Capital Rules and 13.3% under the Advanced Capital Rules. See Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our capital ratios.

Business Environment

During the first quarter of 2026, global economic activity was generally impacted by geopolitical concerns, the outlook for inflation, a focus on investments in artificial intelligence (AI) and uncertainty in international trade policies (including tariffs). In the latter part of the quarter, the conflict in the Middle East generated heightened uncertainty, quickly resulting in market volatility, increased energy prices, lower equity markets and elevated concerns about the outlook for economic growth. These factors also weighed on the actions taken by central banks globally towards policy interest rates, including the Federal Reserve holding rates steady during the quarter.

The economic outlook remains uncertain, reflecting concerns about the continuation or further escalation of the conflict in the Middle East, inflation, central bank policies and international trade policies (including tariffs). See "Results of Operations — Segment Assets and Operating Results — Segment Operating Results" for further information about the operating environment for each of our business segments.

Critical Accounting Policy

Fair Value

Fair Value Hierarchy. Trading assets and liabilities, certain investments and loans, and certain other financial assets and liabilities, are included in our consolidated balance sheets at fair value (i.e., marked-to-market), with related gains or losses generally recognized in our consolidated statements of earnings. The use of fair value to measure financial instruments is fundamental to our risk management practices.

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. We measure certain financial assets and liabilities as a portfolio (i.e., based on its net exposure to market and/or credit risks). In determining fair value, the hierarchy under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) gives (i) the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities (level 1 inputs), (ii) the next priority to inputs other than level 1 inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly (level 2 inputs), and (iii) the lowest priority to inputs that cannot be observed in market activity (level 3 inputs). In evaluating the significance of a valuation input, we consider, among other factors, a portfolio's net risk exposure to that input. Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to their fair value measurement.

The fair values for substantially all of our financial assets and liabilities are based on observable prices and inputs and are classified in levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Certain level 2 and level 3 financial assets and liabilities may require appropriate valuation adjustments that a market participant would require to arrive at fair value for factors, such as counterparty and our credit quality, funding risk, transfer restrictions, liquidity and bid/offer spreads.

Instruments classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are those which require one or more significant inputs that are not observable. Level 3 financial assets represented 1.0% as of March 2026 and 1.1% as of December 2025 of our total assets. See Notes 4 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about level 3 financial assets, including changes in level 3 financial assets and related fair value measurements. Absent evidence to the contrary, instruments classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are initially valued at transaction price, which is considered to be the best initial estimate of fair value. Subsequent to the transaction date, we use other methodologies to determine fair value, which vary based on the type of instrument. Estimating the fair value of level 3 financial instruments requires judgments to be made. These judgments include:

- Determining the appropriate valuation methodology and/or model for each type of level 3 financial instrument;
- Determining model inputs based on an evaluation of all relevant empirical market data, including prices evidenced by market transactions, interest rates, credit spreads, volatilities and correlations; and
- Determining appropriate valuation adjustments, including those related to illiquidity or counterparty credit quality.

Regardless of the methodology, valuation inputs and assumptions are only changed when corroborated by substantive evidence.

Controls Over Valuation of Financial Instruments. Market making and investment professionals in our revenue-producing units are responsible for pricing our financial instruments. Our control infrastructure is independent of the revenue-producing units and is fundamental to ensuring that all of our financial instruments are appropriately valued at market-clearing levels. In the event that there is a difference of opinion in situations where estimating the fair value of financial instruments requires judgment (e.g., calibration to market comparables or trade comparison, as described below), the final valuation decision is made by senior managers in our independent price verification function within Controllers. This independent price verification is critical to ensuring that our financial instruments are properly valued.

Price Verification. All financial instruments at fair value classified in levels 1, 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy are subject to our independent price verification process. The objective of price verification is to have an informed and independent opinion with regard to the valuation of financial instruments under review. Instruments that have one or more significant inputs which cannot be corroborated by external market data are classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Price verification strategies utilized by our independent price verification function within Controllers include:

- **Trade Comparison.** Analysis of trade data (both internal and external, where available) is used to determine the most relevant pricing inputs and valuations.
- **External Price Comparison.** Valuations and prices are compared to pricing data obtained from third parties (e.g., brokers or dealers, S&P Global Services, Bloomberg, ICE Data Services, Pricing Direct, TRACE). Data obtained from various sources is compared to ensure consistency and validity. When broker or dealer quotations or third-party pricing vendors are used for valuation or price verification, greater priority is generally given to executable quotations.
- **Calibration to Market Comparables.** Market-based transactions are used to corroborate the valuation of positions with similar characteristics, risks and components.
- **Relative Value Analyses.** Market-based transactions are analyzed to determine the similarity, measured in terms of risk, liquidity and return, of one instrument relative to another or, for a given instrument, of one maturity relative to another.
- **Collateral Analyses.** Margin calls on derivatives are analyzed to determine implied values, which are used to corroborate our valuations.
- **Execution of Trades.** Where appropriate, market-making desks are instructed to execute trades in order to provide evidence of market-clearing levels.
- **Backtesting.** Valuations are corroborated by comparison to values realized upon sales.

See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about fair value measurements.

Review of Net Revenues. We seek to ensure adherence to our pricing policy through a combination of daily procedures, including the explanation and attribution of net revenues based on the underlying factors. Through this process, we independently validate net revenues, identify and resolve potential fair value or trade booking issues on a timely basis and seek to ensure that risks are being properly categorized and quantified.

Review of Valuation Models. Our independent model risk management group (Model Risk), consisting of quantitative professionals who are separate from model developers, performs an independent model review and validation process of our valuation models. New or changed models are reviewed and approved prior to implementation. Models are reviewed annually to assess the impact of any changes in the product or market and any market developments in pricing theories. See "Risk Management — Model Risk Management" for further information about the review and validation of our valuation models.

Use of Estimates

U.S. GAAP requires us to make certain estimates and assumptions. In addition to the estimates we make in connection with fair value measurements, the use of estimates and assumptions is also important in determining the allowance for credit losses on loans and lending commitments held for investment and accounted for at amortized cost, discretionary compensation accruals, the accounting for goodwill and identifiable intangible assets, provisions for losses that may arise from litigation and regulatory proceedings (including governmental investigations), and accounting for income taxes.

Allowance for Credit Losses

We estimate and record an allowance for credit losses related to our loans held for investment that are accounted for at amortized cost. To determine the allowance for credit losses, we classify our loans accounted for at amortized cost into loan portfolios based on the level at which we have developed and documented our methodology to determine the allowance for credit losses. Following the transfer of the Apple Card loan portfolio to held for sale in December 2025, all of our loans and lending commitments subject to the allowance for credit losses are classified in the wholesale portfolio. The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective basis for loans that exhibit similar risk characteristics using a modeled approach and on an asset-specific basis for loans that do not share similar risk characteristics.

The allowance for credit losses takes into account the weighted average of a range of forecasts of future economic conditions over the expected life of the loans and lending commitments. The expected life of each loan or lending commitment is determined based on the contractual term adjusted for extension options or demand features. The forecasts include multiple economic scenarios over a three-year period. For loans with expected lives beyond three years, the model reverts to historical loss information based on a non-linear modeled approach. We apply judgment in weighting individual scenarios each quarter based on a variety of factors, including our internally derived economic outlook, market consensus, recent macroeconomic conditions and industry trends. The forecasted economic scenarios consider a number of risk factors relevant to the wholesale portfolio. Risk factors for wholesale loans include internal credit ratings, industry default and loss data, expected life, macroeconomic indicators (e.g., unemployment rates and GDP), the borrower's capacity to meet its financial obligations, the borrower's country of risk and industry, loan seniority and collateral type. In addition, for loans backed by real estate, risk factors include the loan-to-value ratio, debt service ratio and home price index. The allowance for loan losses for wholesale loans that do not share similar risk characteristics, such as nonaccrual loans, is calculated using the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the observable market price of the loan, or, in the case of collateral dependent loans, the fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell, if applicable.

The allowance for credit losses also includes qualitative components which allow management to reflect the uncertain nature of economic forecasting, capture uncertainty regarding model inputs, and account for model imprecision and concentration risk. The qualitative factors considered by management include, among others, changes and trends in loan portfolios, uncertainties associated with the macroeconomic and geopolitical environments, credit concentrations, changes in volume and severity of past due and criticized loans, idiosyncratic events and deterioration within an industry or region. Our estimate of credit losses entails judgment about collectability at the reporting dates, and there are uncertainties inherent in those judgments. The allowance for credit losses is subject to a governance process that involves senior management within Risk and Controllers. Personnel within Risk are responsible for forecasting the economic variables that underlie the economic scenarios that are used in the modeling of expected credit losses. While we use the best information available to determine this estimate, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary based on, among other things, changes in the economic environment or variances between actual results and the original assumptions used. Loans are charged off against the allowance for loan losses when deemed to be uncollectible.

We also record an allowance for credit losses on lending commitments which are held for investment that are accounted for at amortized cost. Such allowance is determined using the same methodology as the allowance for loan losses, while also taking into consideration the probability of drawdowns or funding, and whether such commitments are cancellable by us.

To estimate the potential impact of an adverse macroeconomic environment on our allowance for credit losses, we, among other things, compared the expected credit losses under the weighted average forecast used in the calculation of allowance for credit losses as of March 2026 (which was weighted towards the baseline and adverse economic scenarios) to the expected credit losses under a 100% weighted adverse economic scenario. The adverse economic scenario of the forecast model reflects a global recession in the first half of 2026 through the first half of 2027, resulting in an economic contraction and rising unemployment rates. A 100% weighting to the adverse economic scenario would have resulted in an approximate $0.6 billion increase in our allowance for credit losses as of March 2026. This hypothetical increase does not take into consideration any potential adjustments to qualitative reserves. The forecasts of macroeconomic conditions are inherently uncertain and do not take into account any other offsetting or correlated effects. The actual credit loss in an adverse macroeconomic environment may differ significantly from this estimate. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about the allowance for credit losses.

Discretionary Compensation

A substantial portion of our compensation and benefits represents discretionary compensation, which is finalized at year-end. We believe the most appropriate way to allocate estimated year-end discretionary compensation among interim periods is in proportion to the net revenues net of provision for credit losses earned in such periods. In addition to the level of net revenues net of provision for credit losses, our overall compensation expense in any given year is also influenced by, among other factors, overall financial performance, prevailing labor markets, business mix, the structure of our share-based compensation programs and the external environment.

Goodwill

Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually in the fourth quarter or more frequently if events occur or circumstances change that indicate an impairment may exist. When assessing goodwill for impairment, first, a qualitative assessment can be made to determine whether it is more likely than not that the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If the results of the qualitative assessment are not conclusive, a quantitative goodwill test is performed. Alternatively, a quantitative goodwill test can be performed without performing a qualitative assessment. Estimating the fair value of our reporting units requires judgment. Critical inputs to the fair value estimates include projected earnings, allocated equity, price-to-earnings multiples and price-to-book multiples. There is inherent uncertainty in the projected earnings. The carrying value of each reporting unit reflects an allocation of total shareholders' equity and represents the estimated amount of total shareholders' equity required to support the activities of the reporting unit under currently applicable regulatory capital requirements. See Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our annual assessment of goodwill for impairment. If we experience a prolonged or severe period of weakness in the business environment, financial markets, the performance of one or more of our reporting units or our common stock price, or additional increases in capital requirements, our goodwill could be impaired in the future.

Identifiable Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset's or asset group's carrying value may not be fully recoverable. Judgment is required to evaluate whether indications of potential impairment have occurred, and to test identifiable intangible assets for impairment, if required. An impairment is recognized if the estimated undiscounted cash flows relating to the asset or asset group is less than the corresponding carrying value. See Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about identifiable intangible assets.

Litigation and Regulatory Proceedings

We also estimate and provide for potential losses that may arise out of litigation and regulatory proceedings to the extent that such losses are probable and can be reasonably estimated. In addition, we estimate the upper end of the range of reasonably possible aggregate loss in excess of the related reserves for litigation and regulatory proceedings where we believe the risk of loss is more than slight. See Notes 18 and 27 to the consolidated financial statements for information about certain judicial, litigation and regulatory proceedings. Significant judgment is required in making these estimates and our final liabilities may ultimately be materially different. Our total estimated liability in respect of litigation and regulatory proceedings is determined on a case-by-case basis and represents an estimate of probable losses after considering, among other factors, the progress of each case, proceeding or investigation, our experience and the experience of others in similar cases, proceedings or investigations, and the opinions and views of legal counsel.

Income Taxes

In accounting for income taxes, we recognize tax positions in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on examination by the relevant taxing authority based on the technical merits of the position. We use estimates to recognize current and deferred income taxes in the U.S. federal, state and local and non-U.S. jurisdictions in which we operate. The income tax laws in these jurisdictions are complex and can be subject to different interpretations between taxpayers and taxing authorities. Disputes may arise over these interpretations and can be settled by audit, administrative appeals or judicial proceedings. We do not expect that the resolution of any such dispute will have a material impact on our financial condition, but it may be material to the operating results for a particular period, depending, in part, on the operating results for that period. Our interpretations are reevaluated quarterly based on guidance currently available, tax examination experience and the opinions of legal counsel, among other factors. We recognize deferred taxes based on the amount that will more likely than not be realized in the future based on enacted income tax laws. Our estimate for deferred taxes includes estimates for future taxable earnings, including the level and character of those earnings, and various tax planning strategies. See Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information about income taxes.

Recent Accounting Developments

See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for information about Recent Accounting Developments.

Results of Operations

The composition of our net revenues has varied over time as financial markets and the scope of our operations have changed. The composition of net revenues can also vary over the shorter term due to fluctuations in U.S. and global economic and market conditions. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information about the impact of economic and market conditions on our results of operations.

Financial Overview

The table below presents an overview of our financial results and selected financial ratios.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions, except per share amounts	**2026**	2025
Net revenues	**$ 17,227**	$ 15,062
Pre-tax earnings	**$ 6,486**	$ 5,647
Net earnings	**$ 5,630**	$ 4,738
Net earnings to common	**$ 5,403**	$ 4,583
Diluted EPS	**$ 17.55**	$ 14.12
ROE	**19.8%**	16.9%
ROTE	**21.3%**	18.0%
Net earnings to average assets	**1.1%**	1.1%
Return on shareholders' equity	**18.3%**	15.4%
Average equity to average assets	**6.3%**	7.1%
Dividend payout ratio	**25.6%**	21.2%

Our target (through-the-cycle) is to achieve ROE within a range of 14% to 16% and return on average tangible common shareholders' equity (ROTE) within a range of 15% to 17%.

In the table above:

- Net earnings to common represents net earnings applicable to common shareholders, which is calculated as net earnings less preferred stock dividends.
- ROE, ROTE, net earnings to average total assets and return on average shareholders' equity are annualized amounts.
- ROE is calculated by dividing annualized net earnings to common by average monthly common shareholders' equity.
- ROTE is calculated by dividing annualized net earnings to common by average monthly tangible common shareholders' equity. Tangible common shareholders' equity is calculated as total shareholders' equity less preferred stock, goodwill and identifiable intangible assets. We believe that tangible common shareholders' equity is meaningful because it is a measure that we and investors use to assess capital adequacy and that ROTE is meaningful because it measures the performance of businesses consistently, whether they were acquired or developed internally. Tangible common shareholders' equity and ROTE are non-GAAP measures and may not be comparable to similar non-GAAP measures used by other companies.

The table below presents our average equity and the reconciliation of average common shareholders' equity to average tangible common shareholders' equity.

	Average for the Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Total shareholders' equity	**$ 122,970**	$ 123,354
Preferred stock	**(14,066)**	(14,678)
Common shareholders' equity	**108,904**	108,676
Goodwill	**(6,441)**	(5,862)
Identifiable intangible assets	**(926)**	(845)
Tangible common shareholders' equity	**$ 101,537**	$ 101,969

- Net earnings to average assets is calculated by dividing annualized net earnings by average total assets.
- Return on shareholders' equity is calculated by dividing annualized net earnings by average shareholders' equity.
- Average equity to average assets is calculated by dividing average shareholders' equity by average total assets.
- Dividend payout ratio is calculated by dividing dividends declared per common share by diluted EPS.

Net Revenues

The table below presents our net revenues by line item.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Investment banking	**$ 2,844**	$ 1,916
Investment management	**3,179**	2,759
Commissions and fees	**1,326**	1,226
Market making	**5,461**	5,723
Other principal transactions	**862**	543
Total non-interest revenues	**13,672**	12,167
Interest income	**20,637**	19,383
Interest expense	**17,082**	16,488
Net interest income	**3,555**	2,895
Total net revenues	**$ 17,227**	$ 15,062

In the table above:

- Investment banking consists of revenues (excluding net interest) from financial advisory and underwriting assignments. These activities are included in Global Banking & Markets.
- Investment management consists of revenues (excluding net interest) from providing asset management and wealth advisory services. These activities are included in Asset & Wealth Management.
- Commissions and fees consists of revenues from executing and clearing client transactions on major stock, options and futures exchanges worldwide, as well as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Substantially all of these activities are included in Global Banking & Markets.

- Market making consists of revenues (excluding net interest) from client execution activities related to making markets in interest rate products, credit products, mortgages, currencies, commodities and equity products. These activities are included in Global Banking & Markets.
- Other principal transactions consists of revenues (excluding net interest) from our investing activities (primarily included in Asset & Wealth Management) and lending activities (primarily included in Global Banking & Markets).
- See Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about total non-interest revenues and net interest income.

Operating Environment. During the first quarter of 2026, the operating environment was generally characterized by elevated geopolitical tensions, the conflict in the Middle East, and continued broad macroeconomic concerns and uncertainties, including those about inflation, central bank policies and changes in international trade policies (including tariffs). Industry-wide investment banking volumes in completed mergers and acquisitions and debt underwriting increased compared with the fourth quarter of 2025, while equity underwriting volumes were essentially unchanged. In market making, activity levels increased compared with the prior quarter. Additionally, global equity prices generally decreased compared with the end of 2025. In the U.S., the rate of unemployment remained low and the pace of growth in consumer spending declined compared with the fourth quarter of 2025.

If uncertainty and concerns about geopolitical tensions, the conflict in the Middle East and the economic outlook remain elevated or increase, including those about inflation, central bank policies and changes in international trade policies, it may lead to a decline in asset prices, a decline in market-making activity levels, or a decline in investment banking activity levels, and net revenues and provision for credit losses would likely be negatively impacted. See "Segment Assets and Operating Results — Segment Operating Results" for information about the operating environment and material trends and uncertainties that may impact our results of operations.

Three Months Ended March 2026 versus March 2025

Net revenues in the consolidated statements of earnings were $17.23 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 14% higher than the first quarter of 2025, reflecting significantly higher investment banking revenues, net interest income and other principal transactions revenues, and higher investment management revenues, partially offset by lower market making revenues.

Non-Interest Revenues. Investment banking revenues in the consolidated statements of earnings were $2.84 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 48% higher than the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to significantly higher revenues in both advisory, reflecting a significant increase in completed mergers and acquisitions volumes, and in equity underwriting, primarily reflecting significantly higher net revenues from convertible offerings.

Investment management revenues in the consolidated statements of earnings were $3.18 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 15% higher than the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to higher management and other fees, primarily reflecting the impact of higher average assets under supervision (AUS).

Commissions and fees in the consolidated statements of earnings were $1.33 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 8% higher than the first quarter of 2025, reflecting higher commissions and fees in Equities, due to generally higher market volumes.

Market making revenues in the consolidated statements of earnings were $5.46 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 5% lower than the first quarter of 2025, reflecting significantly lower net revenues from intermediation activities, partially offset by significantly higher net revenues from financing activities. The decrease from intermediation activities primarily reflected significantly lower revenues in interest rate products and mortgages, partially offset by significantly higher revenues in commodities and currencies. The increase from financing activities reflected significantly higher revenues in equities financing.

Other principal transactions revenues in the consolidated statements of earnings were $862 million for the first quarter of 2026, 59% higher than the first quarter of 2025, primarily reflecting significantly higher net gains from direct investments related to our Global Banking & Markets activities.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income in the consolidated statements of earnings was $3.56 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 23% higher than the first quarter of 2025, reflecting an increase in interest income, partially offset by an increase in interest expense. The increase in interest income related to other interest-earning assets and trading assets (each reflecting the impact of higher average balances), partially offset by a decrease in interest income related to loans (reflecting the impact of lower average interest rates). The increase in interest expense related to collateralized financings (reflecting the impact of higher average gross balances) and trading liabilities (reflecting the impact of higher average balances), partially offset by a decrease in interest expense related to other interest-bearing liabilities (reflecting the impact of lower average interest rates, partially offset by higher average balances). See "Statistical Disclosures — Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity" for further information about our sources of net interest income.

Provision for Credit Losses

Provision for credit losses consists of provision for credit losses on financial assets and commitments accounted for at amortized cost, including loans and lending commitments held for investment. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about the provision for credit losses on loans and lending commitments.

The table below presents our provision for credit losses.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Provision for credit losses	**$ 315**	$ 287

Three Months Ended March 2026 versus March 2025. Provision for credit losses in the consolidated statements of earnings was $315 million for the first quarter of 2026, compared with $287 million for the first quarter of 2025. Provisions for the first quarter of 2026 primarily reflected growth and impairments related to wholesale loans. Provisions for the first quarter of 2025 primarily reflected net provisions related to the credit card portfolio, which was transferred to held for sale in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses are primarily influenced by compensation, headcount and levels of business activity. Compensation and benefits includes salaries, estimated year-end discretionary compensation, amortization of equity awards and other items, such as benefits. Discretionary compensation is significantly impacted by, among other factors, the level of net revenues, net of provision for credit losses, overall financial performance, prevailing labor markets, business mix, the structure of our share-based awards and the external environment.

The table below presents our operating expenses by line item and headcount.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Compensation and benefits	**$ 5,412**	$ 4,876
Transaction based	**2,515**	1,850
Market development	**186**	156
Communications and technology	**583**	506
Depreciation and amortization	**495**	506
Occupancy	**254**	233
Professional fees	**379**	424
Other expenses	**602**	577
Total operating expenses	**$ 10,426**	$ 9,128
Headcount at period-end	**47,000**	46,600

Three Months Ended March 2026 versus March 2025. Operating expenses in the consolidated statements of earnings were $10.43 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 14% higher than the first quarter of 2025. Our efficiency ratio was 60.5% for the first quarter of 2026, compared with 60.6% for the first quarter of 2025.

The increase in operating expenses, compared with the first quarter of 2025, primarily reflected significantly higher transaction based expenses and higher compensation and benefits expenses (reflecting improved operating performance). Net provisions for litigation and regulatory proceedings were $42 million for first quarter of 2026, compared with $(11) million for the first quarter of 2025.

As of March 2026, headcount was essentially unchanged compared with both December 2025 and March 2025.

Provision for Taxes

The effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2026 was 13.2%, down from the full year effective tax rate of 21.4% for 2025, primarily due to an increase in tax benefits on the settlement of employee share-based awards, partially offset by a decrease in other permanent tax benefits, for the first quarter of 2026 compared with the full year of 2025. The impact of tax benefits related to employee share-based awards was a reduction to provision for taxes for the first quarter of 2026 of approximately $895 million, which reduced our effective tax rate by 13.8 percentage points, and increased our diluted EPS by $2.91 and annualized ROE by 3.1 percentage points.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/G20 (OECD/G20) Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar II Model Rules) aim to ensure that multinationals with revenues in excess of EUR 750 million pay a minimum effective corporate tax rate of 15% (minimum tax) in each jurisdiction in which they operate. The U.K. and other non-U.S. jurisdictions in which we operate have enacted certain portions of the Pillar II Model Rules through domestic legislation (Pillar II legislation). In January 2026, the OECD/G20 released administrative guidance that allows multinationals with a U.S. parent to elect the side-by-side safe harbor. The safe harbor, once enacted by each jurisdiction, is expected to deem certain Pillar II minimum taxes to be zero for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. As of March 2026, certain jurisdictions have adopted the safe harbor; however, the majority of jurisdictions in which we operate that enacted Pillar II legislation will need to adopt the safe harbor into their local laws through legislation or administrative procedures. We expect the safe harbor to be enacted in various jurisdictions during 2026 and 2027. Domestic minimum top-up taxes still apply under the Pillar II legislation in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions in which we operate. The Pillar II legislation did not have a material impact on the effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2026 and, depending on the amount of our earnings and the geographic mix of our earnings, is not expected to have a material impact on our 2026 effective tax rate. Any domestic minimum top-up taxes under the Pillar II legislation will be recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

We expect our 2026 annual effective tax rate to be approximately 20%.

Segment Assets and Operating Results

Beginning with the fourth quarter of 2025, we made certain changes to our segments as we continued to narrow our strategic focus with respect to consumer-related activities within Platform Solutions. Prior periods are presented on a comparable basis. See "Business — Our Business Segments" in Part I, Item 1 of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information.

Segment Assets. The table below presents assets by segment.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Global Banking & Markets	**$ 1,820,273**	$ 1,582,670
Asset & Wealth Management	**211,271**	198,570
Platform Solutions	**28,636**	28,080
Total	**$ 2,060,180**	$ 1,809,320

The allocation process for segment assets is based on the activities of these segments. The allocation of assets includes allocation of global core liquid assets (GCLA) (which consists of unencumbered, highly liquid securities and cash), which is included within cash and cash equivalents, collateralized agreements, trading assets and investments on our balance sheet. Due to the integrated nature of these segments, estimates and judgments are made in allocating these assets. See "Risk Management — Liquidity Risk Management" for further information about our GCLA.

Segment Operating Results. The table below presents our segment operating results.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Global Banking & Markets		
Net revenues	**$ 12,738**	$ 10,741
Provision for credit losses	**248**	66
Operating expenses	**7,009**	5,924
Pre-tax earnings	**$ 5,481**	$ 4,751
Net earnings to common	**$ 4,574**	$ 3,864
Average common equity	**$ 82,100**	$ 79,555
Return on average common equity	**22.3%**	19.4%
Asset & Wealth Management		
Net revenues	**$ 4,078**	$ 3,711
Provision for credit losses	**66**	18
Operating expenses	**3,082**	2,856
Pre-tax earnings	**$ 930**	$ 837
Net earnings to common	**$ 770**	$ 674
Average common equity	**$ 23,061**	$ 24,634
Return on average common equity	**13.4%**	10.9%
Platform Solutions		
Net revenues	**$ 411**	$ 610
Provision for credit losses	**1**	203
Operating expenses	**335**	348
Pre-tax earnings	**$ 75**	$ 59
Net earnings to common	**$ 59**	$ 45
Average common equity	**$ 3,743**	$ 4,487
Return on average common equity	**6.3%**	4.0%
Total		
Net revenues	**$ 17,227**	$ 15,062
Provision for credit losses	**315**	287
Operating expenses	**10,426**	9,128
Pre-tax earnings	**$ 6,486**	$ 5,647
Net earnings to common	**$ 5,403**	$ 4,583
Average common equity	**$ 108,904**	$ 108,676
Return on average common equity	**19.8%**	16.9%

Net revenues in our segments include allocations of interest income and interest expense based on the funding generated by, or the funding and liquidity requirements of, the respective segments. See Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our business segments.

The allocation of common shareholders' equity and preferred stock dividends to each segment is based on the estimated amount of equity required to support the activities of the segment under relevant regulatory capital requirements. Net earnings for each segment is calculated by applying the firmwide tax rate to each segment's pre-tax earnings.

Compensation and benefits expenses within our segments reflect, among other factors, our overall performance, as well as the performance of individual businesses. Consequently, pre-tax margins in one segment of our business may be significantly affected by the performance of our other business segments. A description of segment operating results follows.

Global Banking & Markets

Global Banking & Markets generates revenues from the following:

Investment banking fees. We provide advisory and underwriting services and help companies raise capital to strengthen and grow their businesses. Investment banking fees includes the following:

- **Advisory.** Includes strategic advisory assignments with respect to mergers and acquisitions, divestitures, corporate defense activities, restructurings and spin-offs.
- **Underwriting.** Includes public offerings and private placements in both local and cross-border transactions of a wide range of securities and other financial instruments, including acquisition financing.

FICC. FICC generates revenues from intermediation and financing activities.

- **FICC intermediation.** Includes client execution activities related to making markets in both cash and derivative instruments, as detailed below.

  Interest Rate Products. Government bonds (including inflation-linked securities) across maturities, other government-backed securities, and interest rate swaps, options and other derivatives.

  Credit Products. Investment-grade and high-yield corporate securities, credit derivatives, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), bank and bridge loans, municipal securities, distressed debt and trade claims.

  Mortgages. Commercial mortgage-related securities, loans and derivatives, residential mortgage-related securities, loans and derivatives (including U.S. government agency-issued collateralized mortgage obligations and other securities and loans), and other asset-backed securities, loans and derivatives.

  Currencies. Currency options, spot/forwards and other derivatives on G-10 currencies and emerging-market products.

  Commodities. Commodity derivatives and, to a lesser extent, physical commodities, involving crude oil and petroleum products, natural gas, agricultural, base, precious and other metals, electricity, including renewable power, environmental products and other commodity products.
- **FICC financing.** Includes (i) secured lending to our clients through structured mortgage and other asset-backed lending, (ii) financing through securities purchased under agreements to resell (resale agreements) and (iii) other FICC financing (including commodity financing to clients through structured transactions, facilitating institutional primary loans for syndication and providing structured letters of credit to corporate clients).

Equities. Equities generates revenues from intermediation and financing activities.

- **Equities intermediation.** We make markets in equity and equity-related products, including ETFs, convertible securities, options, futures and OTC derivative instruments. We also structure and make markets in derivatives on indices, industry sectors, financial measures and individual company stocks. Our exchange-based market-making activities include making markets in stocks and ETFs, futures and options on major exchanges worldwide. In addition, we generate commissions and fees from executing and clearing institutional client transactions on major stock, options and futures exchanges worldwide, as well as OTC transactions.
- **Equities financing.** Includes prime financing, which provides financing to our clients for their securities trading activities through margin loans that are generally collateralized by securities or cash. Prime financing also includes services which involve lending securities to cover institutional clients' short sales and borrowing securities to cover our short sales and to make deliveries into the market. We are also an active participant in broker-to-broker securities lending and third-party agency lending activities. In addition, we execute swap transactions to provide our clients with exposure to securities and indices. Financing activities also include portfolio financing, which clients can utilize to manage their investment portfolios, and other equity financing activities, including securities-based loans to individuals.

Market-Making Activities

As a market maker, we facilitate transactions in both liquid and less liquid markets, primarily for institutional clients, such as corporations, financial institutions, investment funds and governments, to assist clients in meeting their investment objectives and in managing their risks. In this role, we seek to earn the difference between the price at which a market participant is willing to sell an instrument to us and the price at which another market participant is willing to buy it from us, and vice versa (i.e., bid/offer spread). In addition, we maintain (i) market-making positions, typically for a short period of time, in response to, or in anticipation of, client demand, and (ii) positions to actively manage our risk exposures that arise from these market-making activities (collectively, inventory). Our inventory is recorded in trading assets (long positions) or trading liabilities (short positions) in our consolidated balance sheets.

Our results are influenced by a combination of interconnected drivers, including (i) client activity levels and transactional bid/offer spreads (collectively, client activity), and (ii) changes in the fair value of our inventory and interest income and interest expense related to the holding, hedging and funding of our inventory (collectively, market-making inventory changes). Due to the integrated nature of our market-making activities, disaggregation of net revenues into client activity and market-making inventory changes is judgmental and has inherent complexities and limitations.

The amount and composition of our net revenues vary over time as these drivers are impacted by multiple interrelated factors affecting economic and market conditions, including volatility and liquidity in the market, changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, credit spreads, equity prices and commodity prices, investor confidence, and other macroeconomic concerns and uncertainties.

In general, assuming all other market-making conditions remain constant, increases in client activity levels or bid/offer spreads tend to result in increases in net revenues, and decreases tend to have the opposite effect. However, changes in market-making conditions can materially impact client activity levels and bid/offer spreads, as well as the fair value of our inventory. For example, a decrease in liquidity in the market could have the impact of (i) increasing our bid/offer spread, (ii) decreasing investor confidence and thereby decreasing client activity levels, and (iii) widening of credit spreads on our inventory positions.

Other. We lend to corporate clients, including through relationship lending and acquisition financing. The hedges related to this lending and financing activity are also reported as part of Other. Additionally, we provide transaction banking services, such as deposit taking, payments solutions and other cash management services, for corporate and institutional clients. Transaction banking revenues include net interest income attributed to transaction banking deposits. Other also includes investing activities related to our Global Banking & Markets activities.

The table below presents our Global Banking & Markets assets.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 142,941**	$ 131,809
Collateralized agreements	**369,420**	314,212
Customer and other receivables	**184,848**	163,150
Trading assets	**698,909**	610,513
Investments	**217,703**	174,052
Loans	**182,424**	167,629
Other assets	**24,028**	21,305
Total	**$ 1,820,273**	$ 1,582,670

The table below presents details about our Global Banking & Markets loans.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Corporate	**$ 33,005**	$ 25,337
Real estate	**51,560**	49,811
Securities-based	**6,340**	5,591
Other collateralized	**92,959**	88,205
Other	**126**	121
Loans, gross	**183,990**	169,065
Allowance for loan losses	**(1,566)**	(1,436)
Total loans	**$ 182,424**	$ 167,629

The table below presents our average Global Banking & Markets gross loans.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Loans	**$ 176,288**	$ 138,323

The table below presents our Global Banking & Markets operating results.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Advisory	**$ 1,494**	$ 792
Equity underwriting	**535**	370
Debt underwriting	**811**	752
Investment banking fees	**2,840**	1,914
FICC intermediation	**2,949**	3,390
FICC financing	**1,062**	1,045
FICC	**4,011**	4,435
Equities intermediation	**2,718**	2,547
Equities financing	**2,608**	1,645
Equities	**5,326**	4,192
Other	**561**	200
Net revenues	**12,738**	10,741
Provision for credit losses	**248**	66
Operating expenses	**7,009**	5,924
Pre-tax earnings	**5,481**	4,751
Provision for taxes	**723**	765
Net earnings	**4,758**	3,986
Preferred stock dividends	**184**	122
Net earnings to common	**$ 4,574**	$ 3,864
Average common equity	**$ 82,100**	$ 79,555
Return on average common equity	**22.3%**	19.4%

The table below presents our FICC and Equities net revenues by line item in the consolidated statements of earnings.

$ in millions	FICC	Equities
Three Months Ended March 2026		
Market making	**$ 1,844**	**$ 3,617**
Commissions and fees	**–**	**1,532**
Other principal transactions	**226**	**20**
Net interest income	**1,941**	**157**
Total	**$ 4,011**	**$ 5,326**
Three Months Ended March 2025		
Market making	$ 2,868	$ 2,855
Commissions and fees	–	1,245
Other principal transactions	231	7
Net interest income	1,336	85
Total	$ 4,435	$ 4,192

In the table above:

- See "Net Revenues" for information about market making revenues, commissions and fees, other principal transactions revenues and net interest income. See Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements for net interest income by segment.
- The primary driver of net revenues for FICC intermediation for all periods was client activity.
- The increase in net interest income across FICC and Equities for the first quarter of 2026 compared with the first quarter of 2025 reflected an increase in interest-earning assets and a decrease in funding costs. Due to the nature of activities within FICC and Equities and the composition of their associated balance sheet, we assess the performance of these businesses based on total net revenues, as offsets can occur across revenue line items. For example, cash instruments that generate interest income are, in some cases, hedged or funded by derivatives for which changes in fair value are reflected in market making revenues. Also, certain activities produce market making revenues but incur interest expense related to the funding of the related inventory.

The table below presents our financial advisory and underwriting transaction volumes.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in billions	**2026**	2025
Announced mergers and acquisitions	**$ 425**	$ 437
Completed mergers and acquisitions	**$ 440**	$ 244
Equity and equity-related offerings	**$ 24**	$ 19
Debt offerings	**$ 104**	$ 96

In the table above:

- Volumes are per Dealogic.
- Announced and completed mergers and acquisitions volumes are based on full credit to each of the advisors in a transaction. Equity and equity-related and debt offerings are based on full credit for single book managers and equal credit for joint book managers. Transaction volumes may not be indicative of net revenues in a given period. In addition, transaction volumes for prior periods may vary from amounts previously reported due to the subsequent withdrawal or a change in the value of a transaction.
- Equity and equity-related offerings includes Rule 144A and public common stock offerings, convertible offerings and rights offerings.
- Debt offerings includes non-convertible preferred stock, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and taxable municipal debt. It also includes publicly registered and Rule 144A issues and excludes leveraged loans.

Operating Environment. During the first quarter of 2026, Global Banking & Markets operated in an environment generally characterized by elevated geopolitical tensions and continued broad macroeconomic concerns and uncertainties, including those about inflation, central bank policies and changes in international trade policies (including tariffs).

In investment banking, industry-wide completed mergers and acquisitions volumes and industry-wide debt underwriting volumes both increased compared with the fourth quarter of 2025, while industry-wide equity underwriting volumes were essentially unchanged.

In interest rates, the yield on 10-year U.S. and U.K. government bonds increased during the quarter. In equities, the S&P 500 Index decreased by 5% and the MSCI World Index decreased by 4% compared with the end of 2025. Additionally, the price of crude oil per barrel (Brent) increased by 94% compared with the end of 2025.

In the future, if market and economic conditions deteriorate further, and market-making activity levels decline or investment banking activity levels decline, or credit spreads related to hedges on our relationship lending portfolio tighten, net revenues in Global Banking & Markets would likely be negatively impacted. In addition, if economic conditions deteriorate or if the creditworthiness of borrowers deteriorates, provision for credit losses would likely be negatively impacted.

Three Months Ended March 2026 versus March 2025. Net revenues in Global Banking & Markets were $12.74 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 19% higher than the first quarter of 2025.

Investment banking fees were $2.84 billion, 48% higher than the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to significantly higher net revenues in Advisory, reflecting a significant increase in completed mergers and acquisitions volumes. Net revenues in Equity underwriting were also significantly higher, primarily reflecting significantly higher net revenues from convertible offerings. Net revenues in Debt underwriting were higher, reflecting higher net revenues from investment-grade and asset-backed activity, partially offset by significantly lower net revenues from leveraged finance activity.

As of March 2026, our Investment banking fees backlog decreased slightly compared with the end of 2025, reflecting lower estimated net revenues from potential advisory transactions, partially offset by higher estimated net revenues from potential debt underwriting transactions.

Our backlog represents an estimate of our net revenues from future transactions where we believe that future revenue realization is more likely than not. We believe changes in our backlog may be a useful indicator of client activity levels which, over the long term, impact our net revenues. However, the time frame for completion and corresponding revenue recognition of transactions in our backlog varies based on the nature of the assignment, as certain transactions may remain in our backlog for longer periods of time. In addition, our backlog is subject to certain limitations, such as assumptions about the likelihood that individual client transactions will occur in the future. Transactions may be cancelled or modified, and transactions not included in the estimate may also occur.

Net revenues in FICC were $4.01 billion, 10% lower than the first quarter of 2025, reflecting lower net revenues in FICC intermediation, due to significantly lower net revenues in interest rate products and mortgages and lower net revenues in credit products, partially offset by significantly higher net revenues in commodities and currencies. Net revenues in FICC financing were slightly higher.

The decrease in FICC intermediation net revenues reflected the impact of less favorable market-making conditions on our inventory, partially offset by higher client activity. The following provides information about our FICC intermediation net revenues by business, compared with results for the first quarter of 2025:

- Net revenues in interest rate products, mortgages and credit products reflected the impact of less favorable market-making conditions on our inventory.
- Net revenues in commodities and currencies reflected the impact of improved market-making conditions on our inventory and higher client activity.

Net revenues in Equities were $5.33 billion, 27% higher than the first quarter of 2025, due to significantly higher net revenues in Equities financing, primarily driven by significantly higher net revenues in prime financing, and higher net revenues in Equities intermediation, primarily driven by higher net revenues in cash products.

Net revenues in Other were $561 million for the first quarter of 2026, compared with $200 million for the first quarter of 2025, with the increase primarily reflecting significantly higher net gains from direct investments.

Provision for credit losses was $248 million for the first quarter of 2026, compared with $66 million for the first quarter of 2025. Provisions for the first quarter of 2026 primarily reflected portfolio growth and impairments. Provisions for the first quarter of 2025 primarily reflected portfolio growth.

Operating expenses were $7.01 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 18% higher than the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to significantly higher transaction based expenses and higher compensation and benefits expenses (reflecting improved operating performance). Pre-tax earnings were $5.48 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 15% higher than the first quarter of 2025.

Asset & Wealth Management

Asset & Wealth Management provides investment services to help clients preserve and grow their financial assets and achieve their financial goals. We provide these services to our clients, both institutional and individuals, including investors who primarily access our products through a network of third-party distributors around the world.

We manage client assets across a broad range of investment strategies and asset classes, including equity, fixed income and alternative investments. We provide investment solutions, including those managed on a fiduciary basis by our portfolio managers, as well as those managed by third-party managers. We offer our investment solutions in a variety of structures, including separately managed accounts, mutual funds, ETFs, private partnerships and other commingled vehicles.

We also provide tailored wealth advisory services, primarily to ultra-high-net worth clients. We operate globally, serving individuals, families, family offices, and foundations and endowments. Our relationships are established directly or introduced through companies that sponsor financial wellness or financial planning programs for their employees, as well as through corporate referrals.

We offer personalized financial planning to individuals and also provide customized investment advisory solutions, and offer structuring and execution capabilities in securities and derivative products across all major global markets. In addition, we offer clients a full range of private banking services, including a variety of deposit alternatives and loans that our clients use to finance investments in both financial and nonfinancial assets, bridge cash flow timing gaps or provide liquidity and flexibility for other needs. We also raise deposits from consumers through *Marcus by Goldman Sachs* (Marcus).

We invest alongside our clients that invest in investment funds that we raise or manage. We also have investments in alternative assets across a range of asset classes. Our investing activities, which are typically longer-term, include investments in corporate equity, credit, real estate and infrastructure assets.

Asset & Wealth Management generates revenues from the following:

- **Management and other fees.** We receive fees related to managing assets for institutional and individual clients, providing investing and wealth advisory solutions, providing financial planning and counseling services, and executing brokerage transactions for wealth management clients. The vast majority of revenues in management and other fees consists of asset-based fees on client assets that we manage. For further information about assets under supervision, see "Assets Under Supervision" below. The fees that we charge vary by asset class, client channel and the types of services provided, and are affected by investment performance, as well as asset inflows and redemptions.
- **Incentive fees.** In certain circumstances, we also receive incentive fees based on a percentage of a fund's or a separately managed account's return, or when the return exceeds a specified benchmark or other performance targets. Such fees include carried interest, which consists of the increased share of the income and gains derived primarily from our private equity and credit funds when the return on a fund's investments over the life of the fund exceeds certain threshold returns.
- **Private banking and lending.** Our private banking and lending activities include issuing loans to our wealth management clients. Such loans are generally secured by commercial and residential real estate, securities or other assets. We also raise deposits from wealth management clients through our private bank and Marcus. Private banking and lending revenues include net interest income allocated to deposits and net interest income earned on loans to individual clients.
- **Investments.** Includes investments related to our asset management activities. These investments include public and private equity securities, debt securities and loans, related to corporate, real estate and infrastructure assets. We also make investments through consolidated investment entities (CIEs), substantially all of which are engaged in real estate investment activities.

We have announced the following targets relating to Asset & Wealth Management:

- Achieve ROE in the high-teens (approximately 17% to 19%) and pre-tax margin of approximately 30%, both within the medium term (three- to five-year time horizon from year-end 2025).
- Achieve annual long-term fee-based net inflows from the wealth management client channel of approximately 5% of the channel's long-term AUS.
- Grow our total alternative AUS to $750 billion by the end of 2030.
- Grow our total credit alternative assets to $300 billion by the end of 2028.
- Achieve an annual double-digit percentage growth rate for Management and other fees from alternatives.
- Raise between $75 billion and $100 billion of third-party commitments in our alternatives business annually.

The table below presents our Asset & Wealth Management assets.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 33,973**	$ 30,220
Collateralized agreements	**15,226**	18,459
Customer and other receivables	**24,572**	22,628
Trading assets	**54,432**	42,711
Investments	**19,812**	20,069
Loans	**51,309**	50,282
Other assets	**11,947**	14,201
Total	**$ 211,271**	$ 198,570

The table below presents details about our Asset & Wealth Management loans.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Corporate	**$ 5,138**	$ 5,322
Real estate	**20,057**	19,494
Securities-based	**12,252**	12,488
Other collateralized	**11,631**	10,791
Other	**3,007**	2,896
Loans, gross	**52,085**	50,991
Allowance for loan losses	**(776)**	(709)
Total loans	**$ 51,309**	$ 50,282

In the table above, gross loans included $46.18 billion of loans as of March 2026 and $44.70 billion of loans as of December 2025 that were related to Private banking and lending.

The table below presents our average Asset & Wealth Management gross loans.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Loans	**$ 51,594**	$ 47,227

The table below presents our Asset & Wealth Management operating results.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Management and other fees	**$ 3,077**	$ 2,701
Incentive fees	**183**	129
Private banking and lending	**638**	725
Investments	**180**	156
Net revenues	**4,078**	3,711
Provision for credit losses	**66**	18
Operating expenses	**3,082**	2,856
Pre-tax earnings	**930**	837
Provision for taxes	**123**	135
Net earnings	**807**	702
Preferred stock dividends	**37**	28
Net earnings to common	**$ 770**	$ 674
Average common equity	**$ 23,061**	$ 24,634
Return on average common equity	**13.4%**	10.9%

In the table above, Management and other fees included fees from alternatives of $597 million for the first quarter of 2026 and $527 million for the first quarter of 2025.

The table below presents our Asset management and Wealth management net revenues by line item in Asset & Wealth Management.

$ in millions	Asset management	Wealth management	Asset & Wealth Management
Three Months Ended March 2026			
Management and other fees	**$ 1,308**	**$ 1,769**	**$ 3,077**
Incentive fees	**183**	**–**	**183**
Private banking and lending	**–**	**638**	**638**
Investments	**182**	**(2)**	**180**
Total	**$ 1,673**	**$ 2,405**	**$ 4,078**
Three Months Ended March 2025			
Management and other fees	$ 1,190	$ 1,511	$ 2,701
Incentive fees	129	–	129
Private banking and lending	–	725	725
Investments	156	–	156
Total	$ 1,475	$ 2,236	$ 3,711

Operating Environment. During the first quarter of 2026, Asset & Wealth Management operated in an environment generally characterized by elevated geopolitical tensions and continued broad macroeconomic concerns and uncertainties, including those about changes in international trade policies (including tariffs). Global equity prices were generally lower compared with the end of 2025.

In the future, if market and economic conditions deteriorate further, it may lead to a further decline in asset prices, or investors transitioning to asset classes that typically generate lower fees or withdrawing their assets, and net revenues in Asset & Wealth Management would likely be negatively impacted.

Three Months Ended March 2026 versus March 2025. Net revenues in Asset & Wealth Management were $4.08 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 10% higher than the first quarter of 2025, primarily reflecting higher Management and other fees, partially offset by lower net revenues in Private banking and lending.

The increase in Management and other fees primarily reflected the impact of higher average assets under supervision. The decrease in Private banking and lending net revenues reflected the impact of lower deposit spreads related to Marcus deposits, partially offset by higher deposit balances. Incentive fees were higher, primarily driven by performance, and net revenues in Investments were also higher.

Provision for credit losses was $66 million for the first quarter of 2026, compared with $18 million for the first quarter of 2025. Provisions for the first quarter of 2026 primarily reflected impairments.

Operating expenses were $3.08 billion for the first quarter of 2026, 8% higher than the first quarter of 2025, primarily due to higher compensation and benefits expenses (reflecting improved operating performance). Pre-tax earnings were $930 million (pre-tax margin of 23%) for the first quarter of 2026, 11% higher than the first quarter of 2025.

Assets Under Supervision. AUS includes our institutional clients' assets, assets sourced through third-party distributors and high-net-worth clients' assets where we earn a fee for managing assets on a discretionary basis. This includes net assets in our mutual funds, ETFs, hedge funds, credit funds, private equity funds, real estate funds, and separately managed accounts for institutional and individual investors. AUS also includes client assets invested with third-party managers, private bank deposits and advisory relationships where we earn a fee for advisory and other services, but do not have investment discretion. AUS does not include the self-directed brokerage assets of our clients.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, we made certain changes to the classification of our AUS. See "Results of Operations — Asset & Wealth Management — Assets Under Supervision" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information about such changes.

The table below presents information about our period-end AUS by asset class, region and vehicle.

	As of March	
$ in billions	**2026**	2025
Asset Class		
Alternative investments	**$ 429**	$ 355
Equity	**954**	771
Fixed income	**1,341**	1,207
Total long-term AUS	**2,724**	2,333
Liquidity products	**926**	840
Total AUS	**$ 3,650**	$ 3,173
Region		
Americas	**$ 2,579**	$ 2,242
EMEA	**820**	705
Asia	**251**	226
Total AUS	**$ 3,650**	$ 3,173
Vehicle		
Separate accounts	**$ 1,983**	$ 1,705
Public funds	**1,120**	1,012
Private funds and other	**547**	456
Total AUS	**$ 3,650**	$ 3,173

In the table above:

- Liquidity products includes money market funds and private bank deposits.
- EMEA represents Europe, Middle East and Africa.

The table below presents our total long-term AUS by client channel.

	As of March	
$ in billions	**2026**	2025
Institutional	**$ 1,198**	$ 1,068
Wealth management	**950**	804
Third-party distributed	**576**	461
Total long-term AUS	**$ 2,724**	$ 2,333

Total wealth management client assets (consisting of AUS, brokerage assets and Marcus deposits) were approximately $1.8 trillion as of March 2026 and approximately $1.6 trillion as of March 2025.

The table below presents changes in our AUS.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in billions	**2026**	2025
Beginning balance	**$ 3,606**	$ 3,137
Net inflows/(outflows):		
Alternative investments	**11**	4
Equity	**24**	11
Fixed income	**27**	14
Total long-term AUS net inflows/(outflows)	**62**	29
Liquidity products	**25**	(5)
Total AUS net inflows/(outflows)	**87**	24
Net market appreciation/(depreciation)	**(43)**	12
Ending balance	**$ 3,650**	$ 3,173

In the table above:

- During the three months ended March 2026, our AUS increased $44 billion due to net inflows (across all asset classes), partially offset by net market depreciation (primarily in equity and fixed income).
- During the three months ended March 2025, our AUS increased $36 billion due to net inflows (primarily in fixed income and equity) and net market appreciation (reflecting net market appreciation in fixed income, partially offset by net market depreciation in equity).

The table below presents information about our total long-term AUS net inflows/(outflows) by client channel.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in billions	**2026**	2025
Institutional	**$ 18**	$ 1
Wealth management	**22**	16
Third-party distributed	**22**	12
Total long-term AUS net inflows/(outflows)	**$ 62**	$ 29

The table below presents information about our average monthly AUS by asset class.

	Average for the Three Months Ended March	
$ in billions	**2026**	2025
Asset Class		
Alternative investments	**$ 428**	$ 355
Equity	**974**	784
Fixed income	**1,349**	1,189
Total long-term AUS	**2,751**	2,328
Liquidity products	**920**	845
Total AUS	**$ 3,671**	$ 3,173

We earn management fees on client assets that we manage and also receive incentive fees based on a percentage of a fund's or a separately managed account's return, or when the return exceeds a specified benchmark or other performance targets. These incentive fees are recognized when it is probable that a significant reversal of such fees will not occur. Our estimated unrecognized incentive fees were $6.08 billion as of March 2026 and $5.24 billion as of December 2025. Such amounts are based on the completion of the funds' financial statements, which is generally one quarter in arrears. These fees will be recognized, assuming no decline in fair value, if and when it is probable that a significant reversal of such fees will not occur, which is generally when such fees are no longer subject to fluctuations in the market value of the assets.

The table below presents our average effective management fee (which excludes non-asset-based fees) earned on our AUS by asset class.

	Three Months Ended March	
Effective fees (bps)	**2026**	2025
Alternative investments	**58**	59
Equity	**52**	55
Fixed income	**17**	17
Liquidity products	**14**	14
Total average effective fee	**30**	31

The table below presents details about our monthly average AUS for alternative assets and the average effective management fee we earned on such assets.

	Funds & discretionary accounts			Advisory	Total
$ in billions	Direct strategies	Fund of funds	Total	& OCIO accounts	alternative AUS
Three Months Ended March 2026					
Average AUS					
Corporate equity	**$ 50**	**$ 78**	**$ 128**	**$ 38**	**$ 166**
Credit	**73**	**6**	**79**	**21**	**100**
Real estate	**21**	**7**	**28**	**16**	**44**
Hedge funds and other	**52**	**15**	**67**	**51**	**118**
Total	**$ 196**	**$ 106**	**$ 302**	**$ 126**	**$ 428**
Effective Fees (bps)					
Corporate equity	**120**	**64**	**89**	**19**	**71**
Credit	**72**	**42**	**71**	**10**	**53**
Real estate	**67**	**66**	**67**	**10**	**45**
Hedge funds and other	**66**	**71**	**67**	**18**	**46**
Total	**82**	**65**	**77**	**16**	**58**
Three Months Ended March 2025					
Average AUS					
Corporate equity	$ 37	$ 69	$ 106	$ 30	$ 136
Credit	57	4	61	22	83
Real estate	20	7	27	13	40
Hedge funds and other	44	12	56	40	96
Total	$ 158	$ 92	$ 250	$ 105	$ 355
Effective Fees (bps)					
Corporate equity	122	64	87	22	72
Credit	71	54	71	14	55
Real estate	63	67	64	14	47
Hedge funds and other	69	76	71	19	49
Total	82	66	76	18	59

In the table above, direct strategies primarily includes our private equity, growth equity, private credit, liquid alternatives and real estate strategies. Fund of funds primarily includes our business which invests in leading private equity, hedge fund, real estate and credit third-party managers as a limited partner, secondary-market investor, co-investor or management company partner.

In addition to our AUS, we have discretion over alternative investments where we currently do not earn management fees (non-fee-earning alternative assets).

The table below presents information about our period-end AUS for alternative assets, non-fee-earning alternative assets and total alternative assets.

	AUS			Total
$ in billions	Funds & discretionary	Advisory & OCIO	Total AUS	Non-fee-earning	alternative assets
As of March 2026					
Corporate equity	**$ 129**	**$ 38**	**$ 167**	**$ 98**	**$ 265**
Credit	**77**	**24**	**101**	**96**	**197**
Real estate	**28**	**15**	**43**	**20**	**63**
Hedge funds and other	**67**	**51**	**118**	**3**	**121**
Total	**$ 301**	**$ 128**	**$ 429**	**$ 217**	**$ 646**
As of March 2025					
Corporate equity	$ 107	$ 30	$ 137	$ 75	$ 212
Credit	62	22	84	80	164
Real estate	27	12	39	19	58
Hedge funds and other	55	40	95	4	99
Total	$ 251	$ 104	$ 355	$ 178	$ 533

In the table above:

- Substantially all non-fee-earning alternative assets consist of funds and discretionary accounts.
- Corporate equity primarily includes private equity.
- Total alternative assets included uncalled capital that is available for future investing of $83 billion as of March 2026 and $66 billion as of March 2025.
- Non-fee-earning alternative assets primarily includes investments that we hold on our balance sheet, our unfunded commitments, unfunded commitments of our clients (where we do not charge fees on commitments), credit facilities collateralized by fund assets and employee funds. Our calculation of non-fee-earning alternative assets may not be comparable to similar calculations used by other companies.
- Non-fee-earning alternative assets primarily includes our direct investing strategies, including private equity, growth equity, private credit and real estate strategies.

The table below presents information about third-party commitments raised in our alternatives business from the beginning of 2020 through the first quarter of 2026.

$ in billions	As of March 2026
Included in AUS	**$ 350**
Included in non-fee-earning alternative assets	**114**
Third-party commitments raised	**$ 464**

In the table above, commitments included in non-fee-earning alternative assets included approximately $89 billion, which will begin to earn fees (and become AUS) if and when the commitments are drawn and assets are invested. In the first quarter of 2026, we raised $26 billion in third-party commitments in our alternatives business, including $9 billion in corporate equity, $10 billion in credit, $2 billion in real estate and $5 billion in hedge funds and other. We have raised $464 billion of third-party commitments in our alternatives business since 2019.

The table below presents information about alternative investments that we hold on our balance sheet.

	As of	
$ in billions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Product		
Loans	**$ 5.2**	$ 5.7
Debt securities	**7.6**	8.1
Equity securities	**11.6**	11.2
Other	**1.9**	1.9
Total	**$ 26.3**	$ 26.9
Region		
Americas	**57%**	56%
EMEA	**30%**	33%
Asia	**13%**	11%
Total	**100%**	100%
Industry		
Consumer & Retail	**9%**	8%
Financial Institutions	**11%**	10%
Healthcare	**9%**	9%
Industrials	**10%**	11%
Natural Resources & Utilities	**8%**	8%
Real Estate	**15%**	15%
Technology, Media & Telecommunications	**31%**	30%
Other	**7%**	9%
Total	**100%**	100%

In the table above, other investments include tax credit investments (accounted for under the proportional amortization method of accounting) of $0.6 billion as of March 2026 and $0.7 billion as of December 2025. Additionally, other investments include CIEs, which held assets (generally accounted for at historical cost less depreciation) of $1.3 billion as of March 2026 and $1.2 billion as of December 2025, and were funded with liabilities of $0.7 billion as of March 2026 and $0.6 billion as of December 2025. Substantially all such liabilities were nonrecourse, thereby reducing our equity at risk.

Platform Solutions

Substantially all of the revenues in Platform Solutions are from activities related to issuing credit cards to and raising deposits from Apple Card customers and related to businesses that have been exited. In December 2025, we entered into an agreement to transition the Apple Card program to another issuer. The transition is expected to be completed in approximately 24 months from the date of the agreement.

The table below presents our Platform Solutions assets.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 2,616**	$ 2,230
Collateralized agreements	**1,312**	1,544
Customer and other receivables	**64**	64
Trading assets	**4,677**	3,572
Investments	**119**	141
Loans	**19,116**	19,823
Other assets	**732**	706
Total	**$ 28,636**	$ 28,080

In the table above, substantially all loans consisted of credit card loans.

The table below presents our average Platform Solutions gross loans.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Loans	**$ 19,190**	$ 20,740

The table below presents our Platform Solutions operating results.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Net revenues	**$ 411**	$ 610
Provision for credit losses	**1**	203
Operating expenses	**335**	348
Pre-tax earnings	**75**	59
Provision for taxes	**10**	9
Net earnings	**65**	50
Preferred stock dividends	**6**	5
Net earnings to common	**$ 59**	$ 45
Average common equity	**$ 3,743**	$ 4,487
Return on average common equity	**6.3%**	4.0%

Operating Environment. The operating environment for Platform Solutions is mainly impacted by the economic environment in the U.S., which, during the first quarter of 2026, was generally characterized by concerns about inflation and uncertainty related to changes in international trade policies (including tariffs), a continued low rate of unemployment and a decline in the pace of growth in consumer spending compared with the fourth quarter of 2025.

In the future, if economic conditions deteriorate further, it may lead to a further decrease in consumer spending or a deterioration in consumer credit, and net revenues in Platform Solutions would likely be negatively impacted.

Three Months Ended March 2026 versus March 2025. Net revenues in Platform Solutions were $411 million for the first quarter of 2026, 33% lower than the first quarter of 2025, primarily reflecting net markdowns recognized in net revenues related to the Apple Card loan portfolio, which was transferred to held for sale in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Provision for credit losses was $1 million for the first quarter of 2026, compared with $203 million for the first quarter of 2025. Provisions for the first quarter of 2025 reflected net provisions related to the credit card portfolio, which was transferred to held for sale in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Operating expenses were $335 million for the first quarter of 2026, 4% lower than the first quarter of 2025. Pre-tax earnings were $75 million for the first quarter of 2026, 27% higher than the first quarter of 2025.

Geographic Data

See Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements for a summary of our total net revenues and pre-tax earnings by geographic region.

Balance Sheet and Funding Sources

Balance Sheet Management

One of our risk management disciplines is our ability to manage the size and composition of our balance sheet. While our asset base changes due to client activity, market fluctuations and business opportunities, the size and composition of our balance sheet also reflects factors, including (i) our overall risk tolerance, (ii) the amount of capital we hold and (iii) our funding profile, among other factors. See "Capital Management and Regulatory Capital — Capital Management" for information about our capital management process.

Although our balance sheet fluctuates on a day-to-day basis, our total assets at quarter-end are generally not materially different from those occurring within our reporting periods.

In order to ensure appropriate risk management, we seek to maintain a sufficiently liquid balance sheet and have processes in place to dynamically manage our assets and liabilities, which include (i) balance sheet planning, (ii) setting balance sheet targets, (iii) monitoring of key metrics and (iv) scenario analyses.

Balance Sheet Planning. We prepare a balance sheet plan that combines our projected total assets and composition of assets with our expected funding sources over a three-year time horizon. This plan is reviewed quarterly and may be adjusted in response to changing business needs or market conditions. The objectives of this planning process are:

- To develop our balance sheet projections, taking into account the general state of the financial markets and expected business activity levels, as well as regulatory requirements;
- To allow Corporate Treasury to set balance sheet targets of our revenue-producing units and evaluate requests to change such targets in the context of our overall balance sheet constraints, including our liability profile and capital levels, and key metrics; and
- To inform the target amount, tenor and type of funding to raise, based on our projected assets and contractual maturities.

Corporate Treasury and Risk, along with our revenue-producing units, review current and prior period information and expectations for the year to prepare our balance sheet plan. The specific information reviewed includes asset and liability size and composition, target utilization, risk and performance measures, and capital usage.

Setting Balance Sheet Targets. We set balance sheet targets to align with our strategic objectives and in consideration of a number of factors, including our risk appetite, our funding plan, our and our subsidiaries' regulatory capital and liquidity requirements, as well as the broader operating environment. The Firmwide Asset Liability Committee has the responsibility to review and approve balance sheet targets at least quarterly. Our balance sheet targets are set at levels which are close to actual operating levels, rather than at levels which reflect our maximum risk appetite, in order to ensure prompt escalation and discussion among our revenue-producing units, Corporate Treasury and Risk. Requests for changes in targets are evaluated after giving consideration to their impact on our key metrics.

Monitoring of Key Metrics. We monitor key balance sheet metrics both by business and on a consolidated basis, including asset and liability size and composition, target utilization and risk measures. We attribute assets to businesses and review and analyze movements resulting from new business activity, as well as market fluctuations.

Scenario Analyses. We conduct various scenario analyses, including as part of preparing our balance sheet plan, Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR), U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act Stress Tests (DFAST) and our recovery and resolution planning. See "Capital Management and Regulatory Capital — Capital Management" for further information about these scenario analyses. These scenarios cover short- and long-term time horizons over a range of economic scenarios, using various macroeconomic and firm-specific assumptions, including those used in our liquidity stress tests. We use these analyses to assist us in developing our longer-term balance sheet management strategy, including the level and composition of assets, funding and capital. Additionally, these analyses help us develop approaches for maintaining appropriate funding, liquidity and capital across a variety of situations, including a severely stressed environment.

Balance Sheet Analysis and Metrics

As of March 2026, total assets in our consolidated balance sheets were $2.06 trillion, an increase of $250.86 billion from December 2025, primarily reflecting increases in trading assets of $101.22 billion (primarily due to increases in government and agency obligations, equity securities and corporate debt, reflecting the impact of our and our clients' activities), collateralized agreements of $51.74 billion (reflecting our and our clients' activities), investments of $43.37 billion (reflecting an increase in U.S. government obligations, primarily due to increases in securities accounted for as available-for-sale), customer and other receivables of $23.64 billion (reflecting our clients' activities), cash and cash equivalents of $15.27 billion (primarily reflecting our activities), and loans of $15.12 billion (primarily due to increases in corporate loans and other collateralized loans). See "Risk Management — Liquidity Risk Management — Cash Flows" for further information about cash and cash equivalents.

As of March 2026, total liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets were $1.94 trillion, an increase of $253.05 billion from December 2025, reflecting increases in customer and other payables of $61.17 billion (reflecting our clients' activities), deposits of $59.84 billion (reflecting increases across all sources, primarily in consumer deposit, other deposit and transaction banking deposit balances), trading liabilities of $49.67 billion (primarily due to increases government and agency obligations, equity securities, and corporate debt, reflecting the impact of our and our clients' activities), collateralized financings of $46.02 billion (reflecting the impact of our and our clients' activities) and unsecured borrowings of $40.35 billion (primarily driven by net issuances).

Our total securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements), accounted for as collateralized financings were 5% higher as of March 2026 and largely in line as of December 2025 as compared with the average daily amount of repurchase agreements over the respective quarters. As of March 2026, the increase in our repurchase agreements relative to the average daily amount of repurchase agreements during the quarter resulted from higher levels of our and our clients' activities at the end of the period.

The level of our repurchase agreements fluctuates between and within periods, primarily due to providing clients with access to highly liquid collateral, such as certain government and agency obligations, through collateralized financing activities.

The table below presents information about our balance sheet and leverage ratios.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Total assets	**$ 2,060,180**	$ 1,809,320
Unsecured long-term borrowings	**$ 315,426**	$ 285,500
Total shareholders' equity	**$ 122,782**	$ 124,972
Leverage ratio	**16.8x**	14.5x
Debt-to-equity ratio	**2.6x**	2.3x

In the table above:

- The leverage ratio equals total assets divided by total shareholders' equity and measures the proportion of equity and debt we use to finance assets. This ratio is different from the leverage ratios included in Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements.
- The debt-to-equity ratio equals unsecured long-term borrowings divided by total shareholders' equity.

The table below presents information about our shareholders' equity and book value per common share, including the reconciliation of common shareholders' equity to tangible common shareholders' equity.

	As of	
$ in millions, except per share amounts	**March 2026**	December 2025
Total shareholders' equity	**$ 122,782**	$ 124,972
Preferred stock	**(13,703)**	(15,153)
Common shareholders' equity	**109,079**	109,819
Goodwill	**(6,590)**	(5,949)
Identifiable intangible assets	**(932)**	(842)
Tangible common shareholders' equity	**$ 101,557**	$ 103,028
Book value per common share	**$ 361.19**	$ 357.60
Tangible book value per common share	**$ 336.28**	$ 335.49

In the table above:

- Tangible common shareholders' equity is calculated as total shareholders' equity less preferred stock, goodwill and identifiable intangible assets. We believe that tangible common shareholders' equity is meaningful because it is a measure that we and investors use to assess capital adequacy. Tangible common shareholders' equity is a non-GAAP measure and may not be comparable to similar non-GAAP measures used by other companies.
- Book value per common share and tangible book value per common share are based on (i) common shares outstanding and (ii) restricted stock units granted to employees and exchangeable instruments, which in both cases, are not subject to satisfaction of future service, performance or market conditions (collectively, basic shares) of 302.0 million as of March 2026 and 307.1 million as of December 2025. We believe that tangible book value per common share (tangible common shareholders' equity divided by basic shares) is meaningful because it is a measure that we and investors use to assess capital adequacy. Tangible book value per common share is a non-GAAP measure and may not be comparable to similar non-GAAP measures used by other companies.

Funding Sources

Our primary sources of funding are deposits, collateralized financings, unsecured short- and long-term borrowings, and shareholders' equity. We seek to maintain broad and diversified funding sources globally across products, programs, markets, currencies and creditors to avoid funding concentrations.

The table below presents information about our funding sources.

	As of			
$ in millions	**March 2026**		December 2025	
Deposits	**$ 561,263**	**39%**	$ 501,422	39%
Collateralized financings	**351,066**	**25%**	305,049	24%
Unsecured short-term borrowings	**80,878**	**6%**	70,459	5%
Unsecured long-term borrowings	**315,426**	**22%**	285,500	22%
Total shareholders' equity	**122,782**	**8%**	124,972	10%
Total	**$ 1,431,415**	**100%**	$ 1,287,402	100%

Our funding is primarily raised in U.S. dollar, Euro, British pound and Japanese yen. We generally distribute our funding products through our own sales force and third-party distributors to a large, diverse creditor base in a variety of markets in the Americas, Europe and Asia. We believe that our relationships with our creditors are critical to our liquidity. Our creditors include banks, governments, securities lenders, corporations, pension funds, insurance companies, mutual funds and individuals. We have imposed various internal guidelines to monitor creditor concentration across our funding programs.

Deposits. We raise deposits, including savings, demand and time deposits, from consumers, private bank clients, through internal and third-party broker-dealers, transaction banking clients and other institutional clients. Substantially all of our deposits are raised through Goldman Sachs Bank USA (GS Bank USA), Goldman Sachs International Bank (GSIB) and Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE (GSBE).

The table below presents the types and sources of deposits.

$ in millions	Savings and Demand	Time	Total
As of March 2026			
Consumer	**$ 146,382**	**$ 82,744**	**$ 229,126**
Private bank	**88,139**	**16,313**	**104,452**
Brokered certificates of deposit	**–**	**50,570**	**50,570**
Deposit sweep programs	**40,111**	**–**	**40,111**
Transaction banking	**76,487**	**3,642**	**80,129**
Other	**1,469**	**55,406**	**56,875**
Total	**$ 352,588**	**$ 208,675**	**$ 561,263**
As of December 2025			
Consumer	$ 128,214	$ 79,688	$ 207,902
Private bank	83,323	17,447	100,770
Brokered certificates of deposit	–	47,288	47,288
Deposit sweep programs	34,363	–	34,363
Transaction banking	68,788	976	69,764
Other	1,464	39,871	41,335
Total	$ 316,152	$ 185,270	$ 501,422

In the table above:

- Savings and demand accounts consist of money market deposit accounts, negotiable order of withdrawal accounts and demand deposit accounts that have no stated maturity or expiration date.
- Time deposits had a weighted average maturity of approximately 0.7 years as of both March 2026 and December 2025.
- Consumer deposits consist of deposits from both Marcus and Apple Card customers.
- Deposit sweep programs include contractual agreements primarily with U.S. broker-dealers who sweep client cash to FDIC-insured deposits.
- Transaction banking deposits consist of deposits that we raised through our cash management services business for corporate and other institutional clients.
- Other deposits are substantially all from institutional clients.
- Deposits insured by the FDIC were $299.67 billion as of March 2026 and $269.63 billion as of December 2025.
- Deposits insured by non-U.S. insurance programs were $33.12 billion as of March 2026 and $31.70 billion as of December 2025.

See Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our deposits, including a maturity profile of our time deposits.

Secured Funding. We fund a significant amount of inventory and a portion of investments on a secured basis. Secured funding includes collateralized financings in the consolidated balance sheets. See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our collateralized financings, including its maturity profile. We may also pledge our inventory and investments as collateral for securities borrowed under a securities lending agreement. We also use our own inventory and investments to cover transactions in which we or our clients have sold securities that have not yet been purchased. Secured funding is less sensitive to changes in our credit quality than unsecured funding, due to our posting of collateral to our lenders. Nonetheless, we analyze the refinancing risk of our secured funding activities, taking into account trade tenors, maturity profiles, counterparty concentrations, collateral eligibility and counterparty rollover probabilities. We seek to mitigate our refinancing risk by executing term trades with staggered maturities, diversifying counterparties, raising excess secured funding and pre-funding residual risk through our GCLA.

We seek to raise secured funding with a term appropriate for the liquidity of the assets that are being financed, and we seek longer maturities for secured funding collateralized by asset classes that may be harder to fund on a secured basis, especially during times of market stress. Our secured funding, excluding funding collateralized by liquid government and agency obligations, is primarily executed for tenors of one month or greater and is primarily executed through term repurchase agreements and securities loaned contracts.

Assets that may be harder to fund on a secured basis during times of market stress include, among other things, mortgage- and other asset-backed loans and securities, non-investment-grade corporate debt securities, equity securities and emerging market securities.

We also have access to and may raise collateralized financings through the Federal Reserve's standing repurchase agreement operations and the Federal Reserve discount window. In addition, GS Bank USA has access to funding from the Federal Home Loan Bank. See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Unsecured Short-Term Borrowings. A significant portion of our unsecured short-term borrowings was originally long-term debt that is scheduled to mature within one year of the reporting date. We use unsecured short-term borrowings, including U.S. and non-U.S. hybrid financial instruments and commercial paper, to finance liquid assets and for other cash management purposes. In accordance with regulatory requirements, Group Inc. does not issue debt with an original maturity of less than one year, other than to its subsidiaries. See Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our unsecured short-term borrowings.

Unsecured Long-Term Borrowings. Unsecured long-term borrowings, including structured notes, are raised through syndicated U.S. registered offerings, U.S. registered and Rule 144A medium-term note programs, offshore medium-term note offerings and other debt offerings. We issue in different tenors, currencies and products to maximize the diversification of our investor base.

The table below presents our quarterly unsecured long-term borrowings maturity profile.

$ in millions	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
As of March 2026					
2027	$ –	$ 15,279	$ 9,323	$ 11,893	$ 36,495
2028	$ 15,519	$ 12,007	$ 5,383	$ 6,800	39,709
2029	$ 16,058	$ 10,482	$ 7,447	$ 10,823	44,810
2030	$ 9,154	$ 10,109	$ 5,985	$ 6,622	31,870
2031	$ 13,447	$ 11,484	$ 1,392	$ 4,972	31,295
2032 - thereafter					131,247
Total					$ 315,426

The weighted average maturity of our unsecured long-term borrowings as of March 2026 was approximately seven years. To mitigate refinancing risk, we seek to limit the principal amount of debt maturing over the course of any monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual time horizon. We enter into interest rate swaps to convert a portion of our unsecured long-term borrowings into floating-rate obligations to manage our exposure to interest rates. See Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our unsecured long-term borrowings.

Shareholders' Equity. Shareholders' equity is a stable and perpetual source of funding. See Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our shareholders' equity.

Capital Management and Regulatory Capital

Capital adequacy is of critical importance to us. We have in place a comprehensive capital management policy that provides a framework, defines objectives and establishes guidelines to assist us in maintaining the appropriate level and composition of capital in both business-as-usual and stressed conditions.

Capital Management

We determine the appropriate amount and composition of our capital by considering multiple factors, including our current and future regulatory capital requirements, the results of our capital planning and stress testing process, the results of resolution capital models and other factors, such as rating agency guidelines, subsidiary capital requirements, the business environment and conditions in the financial markets.

We manage our capital requirements and the levels of our capital usage principally by setting targets on our balance sheet and risk-weighted assets (RWAs), in each case at both the firmwide and business levels.

We principally manage the level and composition of our capital through issuances and repurchases of our common stock.

We may issue, redeem or repurchase our preferred stock and subordinated debt or other forms of capital as regulatory requirements change and business conditions warrant. Prior to such redemptions or repurchases, we must receive approval from the FRB. See Notes 14 and 19 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our subordinated debt and preferred stock.

Capital Planning and Stress Testing Process. As part of capital planning, we project sources and uses of capital given a range of business environments, including stressed conditions. Our stress testing process is designed to identify and measure material risks associated with our business activities, including market risk, credit risk, operational risk and liquidity risk, as well as our ability to generate revenues.

Our capital planning process incorporates an internal capital adequacy assessment with the objective of ensuring that we are appropriately capitalized relative to the risks in our businesses. We incorporate stress scenarios into our capital planning process with a goal of holding sufficient capital to ensure we remain adequately capitalized after experiencing a severe stress event. Our assessment of capital adequacy is viewed in tandem with our assessment of liquidity adequacy and is integrated into our overall risk management structure, governance and policy framework.

Our stress tests incorporate our internally designed stress scenarios, including our internally developed severely adverse scenario, and those required by the FRB, and are designed to capture our specific vulnerabilities and risks. We provide further information about our stress test processes and a summary of the results on our website as described in "Available Information."

As required by the FRB's CCAR rules, we submit an annual capital plan for review by the FRB. The purpose of the FRB's review is to ensure that we have a robust, forward-looking capital planning process that accounts for our unique risks and that permits continued operation during times of economic and financial stress.

The FRB evaluates us based, in part, on whether we have the capital necessary to continue operating under the baseline and severely adverse scenarios provided by the FRB and those developed internally. This evaluation also takes into account our process for identifying risk, our controls and governance for capital planning, and our guidelines for making capital planning decisions. In addition, the FRB evaluates our plan to make capital distributions (i.e., dividend payments and repurchases of common stock or redemptions of preferred stock, subordinated debt or other capital securities) and issue capital, across the range of macroeconomic scenarios and firm-specific assumptions. The FRB determines the stress capital buffer (SCB) applicable to us based on its own annual stress test. The SCB under the Standardized approach is calculated as (i) the difference between our starting and minimum projected CET1 capital ratios under the supervisory severely adverse scenario and (ii) our planned common stock dividends for each of the fourth through seventh quarters of the planning horizon, expressed as a percentage of RWAs.

See Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements for information about our 2025 CCAR results. See "Share Repurchase Program" for further information about common stock repurchases and dividends. We submitted our 2026 CCAR capital plan to the FRB in April 2026 and expect to publish a summary of our annual DFAST results in June 2026. See "Available Information."

GS Bank USA is required to conduct stress tests on an annual basis and publish a summary of certain results. GS Bank USA submitted its 2026 DFAST capital plan in April 2026 and expects to publish a summary of its annual DFAST results in June 2026. See "Available Information."

Goldman Sachs International (GSI), GSIB and GSBE also have their own capital planning and stress testing processes, which incorporate internally designed stress tests developed in accordance with the guidelines of their respective regulators.

Contingency Capital Plan. As part of our comprehensive capital management policy, we maintain a contingency capital plan. Our contingency capital plan provides a framework for analyzing and responding to a perceived or actual capital deficiency, including, but not limited to, identification of drivers of a capital deficiency, as well as mitigants and potential actions. It outlines the appropriate communication procedures to follow during a crisis period, including internal dissemination of information, as well as timely communication with external stakeholders.

Capital Attribution. We assess the capital usage of each of our businesses based on our attributed equity framework. This framework considers many factors, including our internal assessment of risks, as well as the regulatory capital requirements related to our business activities.

We review and make any necessary adjustments to our attributed equity in January each year, to reflect, among other things, our most recent stress test results and changes to our regulatory capital requirements. On January 1, 2026, our allocation of attributed equity changed (relative to the allocation as of December 2025) as follows: attributed equity decreased by approximately $0.5 billion for Asset & Wealth Management, while attributed equity increased by approximately $0.4 billion for Global Banking & Markets and approximately $0.1 billion for Platform Solutions. See "Results of Operations — Segment Assets and Operating Results — Segment Operating Results" for information about our average quarterly attributed equity by segment.

Share Repurchase Program. We use our share repurchase program to help maintain the appropriate level of common equity. On an annual basis, we submit a Board of Directors of Group Inc. (Board) approved capital plan to the FRB, which includes planned share repurchases for each quarter. The share repurchases are effected primarily through regular open-market purchases (which may include repurchase plans designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1 and accelerated share repurchases), the amounts and timing of which are determined primarily by our current and projected capital position, and capital deployment opportunities, but which may also be influenced by general market conditions and the prevailing price and trading volumes of our common stock.

In 2025, the Board approved a share repurchase program authorizing repurchases of up to $40 billion of our common stock. The program has no set expiration or termination date. See "Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds" in Part II, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q and Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our share repurchase program, and see above for information about our capital planning and stress testing process.

During the first quarter of 2026, we returned a total of $6.38 billion of capital to common shareholders, including $5.00 billion of common share repurchases and $1.38 billion of common stock dividends. The Board approved an increase in our quarterly common stock dividend from $4.00 to $4.50 per share beginning in the first quarter of 2026. Consistent with our capital management philosophy, we will continue prioritizing deployment of capital for our clients where returns are attractive and distribute any excess capital to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases, while targeting a 50 to 100 basis point buffer above our capital requirement.

We are subject to a one percent non-deductible federal excise tax (buyback tax) that is applicable to the fair market value of certain corporate share repurchases. The fair market value of share repurchases subject to the tax is reduced by the fair market value of any applicable stock issued during the calendar year, including stock issued to employees.

Resolution Capital Models. In connection with our resolution planning efforts, we have established a Resolution Capital Adequacy and Positioning framework, which is designed to ensure that our major subsidiaries (GS Bank USA, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (GS&Co.), GSI, GSIB, GSBE, Goldman Sachs Japan Co., Ltd. (GSJCL), Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Goldman Sachs Asset Management International) have access to sufficient loss-absorbing capacity (in the form of equity, subordinated debt and unsecured senior debt) so that they are able to wind down following a Group Inc. bankruptcy filing in accordance with our preferred resolution strategy.

In addition, we have established a triggers and alerts framework, which is designed to provide the Board with information needed to make an informed decision on whether and when to commence bankruptcy proceedings for Group Inc.

Rating Agency Guidelines

The credit rating agencies assign credit ratings to the obligations of Group Inc., which directly issues or guarantees the vast majority of our senior unsecured debt obligations. GS&Co. and GSI have been assigned long- and short-term issuer ratings by certain credit rating agencies. GS Bank USA, GSIB and GSBE have also been assigned long- and short-term issuer ratings, as well as ratings on their long- and short-term bank deposits. In addition, credit rating agencies have assigned ratings to debt obligations of certain other subsidiaries of Group Inc.

The level and composition of our capital are among the many factors considered in determining our credit ratings. Each agency has its own definition of eligible capital and methodology for evaluating capital adequacy, and assessments are generally based on a combination of factors rather than a single calculation. See "Risk Management — Liquidity Risk Management — Credit Ratings" for further information about credit ratings of Group Inc., GS Bank USA, GSIB, GSBE, GS&Co. and GSI.

Consolidated Regulatory Capital

We are subject to consolidated regulatory capital requirements which are calculated in accordance with the regulations of the FRB (Capital Framework). Under the Capital Framework, we are an "Advanced approaches" banking organization and have been designated as a global systemically important bank (G-SIB). In managing our capital, we consider a number of different capital requirements, the most binding of which can vary over time.

See Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our risk-based capital and leverage ratios and the related requirements, and see below for further information about our risk-based capital and RWAs. Our target is to maintain capital ratios with a buffer of 50 to 100 basis points above applicable regulatory requirements.

G-SIB Surcharge. The capital requirements calculated under the Capital Framework (for both the Standardized and Advanced Rules) include minimum risk-based capital requirements and capital conservation buffer requirements, including the G-SIB surcharge. The G-SIB surcharge is updated annually based on financial data from the prior year and is generally applicable for the following year.

Our G-SIB surcharge (Method 2) is 3.5% for 2026 and 2027. We expect that our surcharge will be 4.0% beginning in 2028. Based on financial data for the three months ended March 2026, our current estimate is that we are within the 4.5% G-SIB surcharge range. The earliest this surcharge could be effective is January 2029. Our G-SIB surcharge may be subject to further changes pending the finalization of the FRB's outstanding proposal on the G-SIB surcharge. See "Regulatory and Other Matters — Regulatory Matters" for further information about the FRB's proposal on the G-SIB surcharge.

Risk-Based Capital. The table below presents information about our risk-based capital.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Common shareholders' equity	**$ 109,079**	$ 109,819
Deduction for goodwill	**(5,886)**	(5,244)
Deduction for identifiable intangible assets	**(737)**	(642)
Other adjustments	**(656)**	364
CET1 capital	**101,800**	104,297
Preferred stock	**13,703**	15,153
Deduction for investments in covered funds	**(311)**	(504)
Other adjustments	**(3)**	(3)
Tier 1 capital	**$ 115,189**	$ 118,943
Standardized Tier 2 and Total capital		
Tier 1 capital	**$ 115,189**	$ 118,943
Qualifying subordinated debt	**11,155**	8,856
Allowance for credit losses	**3,137**	2,879
Other adjustments	**(36)**	(13)
Standardized Tier 2 capital	**14,256**	11,722
Standardized Total capital	**$ 129,445**	$ 130,665
Advanced Tier 2 and Total capital		
Tier 1 capital	**$ 115,189**	$ 118,943
Standardized Tier 2 capital	**14,256**	11,722
Allowance for credit losses	**(3,137)**	(2,879)
Other adjustments	**564**	684
Advanced Tier 2 capital	**11,683**	9,527
Advanced Total capital	**$ 126,872**	$ 128,470

In the table above:

- Deduction for goodwill was net of deferred tax liabilities of $704 million as of March 2026 and $705 million as of December 2025.
- Deduction for identifiable intangible assets was net of deferred tax liabilities of $195 million as of March 2026 and $200 million as of December 2025.
- Deduction for investments in covered funds represents our aggregate investments in applicable covered funds as defined in the Volcker Rule.
- Other adjustments within CET1 capital and Tier 1 capital primarily include credit valuation adjustments (CVAs) on derivative liabilities, the overfunded portion of our defined benefit pension plan obligation net of associated deferred tax liabilities, disallowed deferred tax assets, debt valuation adjustments and other required credit risk-based deductions. Other adjustments within Advanced Tier 2 capital include eligible credit reserves.
- Qualifying subordinated debt is subordinated debt issued by Group Inc. with an original maturity of five years or greater. The outstanding amount of subordinated debt qualifying for Tier 2 capital is reduced upon reaching a remaining maturity of five years. See Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about our subordinated debt.

The table below presents changes in CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital.

$ in millions	Standardized	Advanced
Three Months Ended March 2026		
CET1 capital		
Beginning balance	**$ 104,297**	**$ 104,297**
Change in:		
Common shareholders' equity	**(740)**	**(740)**
Deduction for goodwill	**(642)**	**(642)**
Deduction for identifiable intangible assets	**(95)**	**(95)**
Other adjustments	**(1,020)**	**(1,020)**
Ending balance	**$ 101,800**	**$ 101,800**
Tier 1 capital		
Beginning balance	**$ 118,943**	**$ 118,943**
Change in:		
CET1 capital	**(2,497)**	**(2,497)**
Preferred stock	**(1,450)**	**(1,450)**
Deduction for investments in covered funds	**193**	**193**
Ending balance	**115,189**	**115,189**
Tier 2 capital		
Beginning balance	**11,722**	**9,527**
Change in:		
Qualifying subordinated debt	**2,299**	**2,299**
Allowance for credit losses	**258**	**–**
Other adjustments	**(23)**	**(143)**
Ending balance	**14,256**	**11,683**
Total capital	**$ 129,445**	**$ 126,872**

RWAs. RWAs are calculated in accordance with both the Standardized and Advanced Capital Rules.

Credit Risk

Credit RWAs are calculated based on measures of exposure, which are then risk weighted under the Standardized and Advanced Capital Rules:

- The Standardized Capital Rules apply prescribed risk-weights, which depend largely on the type of counterparty. The exposure measures for derivatives and securities financing transactions are based on specific formulas which take certain factors into consideration.
- Under the Advanced Capital Rules, we compute risk-weights for wholesale and retail credit exposures in accordance with the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based approach. The exposure measures for derivatives and securities financing transactions are computed utilizing internal models.
- For both Standardized and Advanced credit RWAs, the risk-weights for securitizations and equities are based on specific required formulaic approaches.

Market Risk

RWAs for market risk in accordance with the Standardized and Advanced Capital Rules are generally consistent. Market RWAs are calculated based on measures of exposure which include the following:

- Value-at-Risk (VaR) is the potential loss in value of trading assets and liabilities, as well as certain investments, loans, and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level.

  For both risk management purposes and regulatory capital calculations, we use a single VaR model which captures risks, including those related to interest rates, equity prices, currency rates and commodity prices. However, VaR used for risk management purposes differs from VaR used for regulatory capital requirements (regulatory VaR) due to differences in time horizons, confidence levels and the scope of positions on which VaR is calculated. For risk management purposes, a 95% one-day VaR is used, whereas for regulatory capital requirements, a 99% 10-day VaR is used to determine Market RWAs and a 99% one-day VaR is used to determine regulatory VaR exceptions. In addition, the daily net revenues used to determine risk management VaR exceptions (i.e., comparing the daily net revenues to the VaR measure calculated as of the end of the prior business day) include intraday activity, whereas the Capital Framework requires that intraday activity be excluded from daily net revenues when calculating regulatory VaR exceptions. Intraday activity includes bid/offer net revenues, which are more likely than not to be positive by their nature. As a result, there may be differences in the number of VaR exceptions and the amount of daily net revenues calculated for regulatory VaR compared to the amounts calculated for risk management VaR.

  We had three regulatory VaR exceptions during the three months ended March 2026. A VaR multiplier is used to determine Market RWAs relating to regulatory VaR. The VaR multiplier is determined by, among other things, the number of VaR exceptions observed over the preceding 250 business days. As of March 2026, we had six VaR exceptions over the preceding 250 business days and, therefore, the VaR multiplier increased from 3.0 to 3.5;

- Stressed VaR is the potential loss in value of trading assets and liabilities, as well as certain investments, loans, and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, during a period of significant market stress;

- Incremental risk is the potential loss in value of non-securitized positions due to the default or credit migration of issuers of financial instruments over a one-year time horizon;

- Comprehensive risk is the potential loss in value, due to price risk and defaults, within our credit correlation positions; and

- Specific risk is the risk of loss on a position that could result from factors other than broad market movements, including event risk, default risk and idiosyncratic risk. The standardized measurement method is used to determine specific risk RWAs, by applying supervisory defined risk-weighting factors after applicable netting is performed.

Operational Risk

Operational RWAs are only required to be included under the Advanced Capital Rules. We utilize an internal risk-based model to quantify Operational RWAs.

The table below presents information about RWAs.

$ in millions	Standardized	Advanced
As of March 2026		
Credit RWAs		
Derivatives	**$ 161,763**	**$ 117,601**
Commitments, guarantees and loans	**308,607**	**244,834**
Securities financing transactions	**118,330**	**25,760**
Equity investments	**29,577**	**30,707**
Other	**84,425**	**114,524**
Total Credit RWAs	**702,702**	**533,426**
Market RWAs		
Regulatory VaR	**23,947**	**23,947**
Stressed VaR	**57,955**	**57,955**
Incremental risk	**7,949**	**7,949**
Comprehensive risk	**4,561**	**4,561**
Specific risk	**17,992**	**17,992**
Total Market RWAs	**112,404**	**112,404**
Total Operational RWAs	**–**	**117,938**
Total RWAs	**$ 815,106**	**$ 763,768**
As of December 2025		
Credit RWAs		
Derivatives	$ 153,827	$ 111,863
Commitments, guarantees and loans	278,715	221,325
Securities financing transactions	107,272	29,471
Equity investments	28,112	30,988
Other	74,893	100,484
Total Credit RWAs	642,819	494,131
Market RWAs		
Regulatory VaR	14,716	14,716
Stressed VaR	43,189	43,189
Incremental risk	5,117	5,117
Comprehensive risk	2,196	2,196
Specific risk	19,301	19,301
Total Market RWAs	84,519	84,519
Total Operational RWAs	–	112,820
Total RWAs	$ 727,338	$ 691,470

In the table above:

- Securities financing transactions represents resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowed and loaned transactions.
- Other includes receivables, certain debt securities, cash and cash equivalents, and other assets.

The table below presents changes in RWAs.

$ in millions	Standardized	Advanced
Three Months Ended March 2026		
RWAs		
Beginning balance	**$ 727,338**	**$ 691,470**
Credit RWAs		
Change in:		
Derivatives	**7,936**	**5,738**
Commitments, guarantees and loans	**29,892**	**23,509**
Securities financing transactions	**11,058**	**(3,711)**
Equity investments	**1,465**	**(281)**
Other	**9,532**	**14,040**
Change in Credit RWAs	**59,883**	**39,295**
Market RWAs		
Change in:		
Regulatory VaR	**9,231**	**9,231**
Stressed VaR	**14,766**	**14,766**
Incremental risk	**2,832**	**2,832**
Comprehensive risk	**2,365**	**2,365**
Specific risk	**(1,309)**	**(1,309)**
Change in Market RWAs	**27,885**	**27,885**
Change in Operational RWAs	**–**	**5,118**
Ending balance	**$ 815,106**	**$ 763,768**

RWAs Rollforward Commentary

Three Months Ended March 2026. Standardized Credit RWAs as of March 2026 increased by $59.88 billion compared with December 2025, primarily reflecting an increase in commitments, guarantees and loans (principally due to increased lending exposures), an increase in securities financing transactions (principally due to increased funding exposures), an increase in other credit RWAs (principally due to increases in customer and other receivables and other assets) and an increase in derivatives (principally due to increased exposures). Standardized Market RWAs as of March 2026 increased by $27.89 billion compared with December 2025, primarily reflecting an increase in stressed VaR (principally due to an increase in the VaR multiplier and increased exposures to interest rates) and an increase in regulatory VaR (principally due to higher levels of market volatility and an increase in the VaR multiplier).

Advanced Credit RWAs as of March 2026 increased by $39.30 billion compared with December 2025, reflecting an increase in commitments, guarantees and loans (principally due to increased lending exposures), an increase in other credit RWAs (principally due to increases in customer and other receivables, certain debt securities, and other assets) and an increase in derivatives (principally due to increased exposures). Advanced Market RWAs as of March 2026 increased by $27.89 billion compared with December 2025, primarily reflecting an increase in stressed VaR (principally due to an increase in the VaR multiplier and increased exposures to interest rates) and an increase in regulatory VaR (principally due to higher levels of market volatility and an increase in the VaR multiplier). Advanced Operational RWAs as of March 2026 increased by $5.12 billion compared with December 2025, primarily reflecting increased severity of loss events estimated by our risk-based model.

Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (TLAC)

We are also subject to the FRB's TLAC and related requirements. Failure to comply with the TLAC and related requirements would result in restrictions being imposed by the FRB and could limit our ability to repurchase shares, pay dividends and make certain discretionary compensation payments. On January 1, 2026, we early adopted the modified Enhanced Supplementary Leverage Ratio standards which amended the buffer requirements for our TLAC to total leverage exposure and our external long-term debt to total leverage exposure. See "Business — Regulation" in Part I, Item 1 of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information about these standards.

The table below presents TLAC and external long-term debt requirements.

	As of	
	March 2026	December 2025
TLAC to RWAs	**22.0%**	22.0%
TLAC to total leverage exposure	**8.25%**	9.5%
External long-term debt to RWAs	**9.5%**	9.0%
External long-term debt to total leverage exposure	**3.25%**	4.5%

In the table above:

- As of both March 2026 and December 2025, the TLAC to RWAs requirement is calculated as the sum of (i) an 18% minimum, (ii) a 2.5% buffer, (iii) a countercyclical capital buffer, which the FRB has set to zero percent and (iv) a 1.5% G-SIB surcharge (Method 1).
- The TLAC to total leverage exposure requirement is calculated as the sum of (i) a 7.5% minimum as of both March 2026 and December 2025 and (ii) a total leverage exposure buffer of 0.75% as of March 2026 and 2.0% as of December 2025.
- The external long-term debt to RWAs requirement is calculated as the sum of (i) 6% as of both March 2026 and December 2025 and (ii) a G-SIB surcharge (Method 2) of 3.5% as of March 2026 and 3.0% as of December 2025.
- The external long-term debt to total leverage exposure is calculated as the sum of (i) 2.5% as of March 2026 and 4.5% as of December 2025 and (ii) a total leverage exposure buffer of 0.75% as of March 2026.

The table below presents information about our TLAC and external long-term debt ratios.

	For the Three Months Ended or as of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
TLAC	**$ 319,431**	$ 300,481
External long-term debt	**$ 191,946**	$ 170,347
RWAs	**$ 815,106**	$ 727,338
Total leverage exposure	**$ 2,476,612**	$ 2,297,597
TLAC to RWAs	**39.2%**	41.3%
TLAC to total leverage exposure	**12.9%**	13.1%
External long-term debt to RWAs	**23.5%**	23.4%
External long-term debt to total leverage exposure	**7.8%**	7.4%

In the table above:

- TLAC includes common and preferred stock, and eligible long-term debt issued by Group Inc. Eligible long-term debt represents unsecured debt, which has a remaining maturity of at least one year and satisfies additional requirements.
- External long-term debt consists of eligible long-term debt subject to a haircut if it is due to be paid between one and two years.
- In accordance with the TLAC rules, the higher of Standardized or Advanced RWAs are used in the calculation of TLAC and external long-term debt ratios and applicable requirements. RWAs represent Standardized RWAs as of both March 2026 and December 2025.
- Total leverage exposure includes average adjusted total assets and the monthly average of off-balance sheet and other exposures, primarily consisting of derivatives, securities financing transactions, commitments and guarantees.

See "Business — Regulation" in Part I, Item 1 of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information about TLAC.

Subsidiary Capital Requirements

Many of our subsidiaries, including our bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to separate regulation and capital requirements of the jurisdictions in which they operate.

Bank Subsidiaries. GS Bank USA is our primary U.S. banking subsidiary and GSIB and GSBE are our primary non-U.S. banking subsidiaries. These entities are subject to regulatory capital requirements. See Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about the regulatory capital requirements for GS Bank USA.

GSIB. GSIB is our U.K. bank subsidiary regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). GSIB is subject to the U.K. capital framework, which is largely based on the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's (Basel Committee) capital framework for strengthening international capital standards (Basel III). The eligible retail deposits of GSIB are covered by the U.K. Financial Services Compensation Scheme to the extent provided by law.

The table below presents GSIB's risk-based capital requirements.

	As of	
	March 2026	December 2025
CET1 capital ratio	**12.0%**	12.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**14.8%**	14.8%
Total capital ratio	**18.5%**	18.5%

The table below presents information about GSIB's risk-based capital ratios.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
CET1 capital	**$ 4,98$**	4,947
Tier 1 capital	**$ 4,98$**	4,947
Tier 2 capital	**$ 84**	$ 826
Total capital	**$ 5,83$**	5,773
RWAs	**$ 21,05$**	19,936
CET1 capital ratio	**23%**	24%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**23%**	24%
Total capital ratio	**27%**	29%

In the table above, the risk-based capital ratios as of March 2026 included profits that are still subject to annual audit by GSIB's external auditors for inclusion in risk-based capital. These profits contributed 43 basis points to the CET1 capital ratio as of March 2026.

The table below presents GSIB's leverage ratio requirement and leverage ratio.

	As of	
	March 2026	December 2025
Leverage ratio requirement	**3.7%**	3.7%
Leverage ratio	**5.6%**	8.4%

In the table above, the leverage ratio as of March 2026 included profits that are still subject to annual audit by GSIB's external auditors for inclusion in risk-based capital. These profits contributed 10 basis points to the leverage ratio as of March 2026.

GSIB is subject to minimum reserve requirements at central banks in certain of the jurisdictions in which it operates. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, GSIB was in compliance with these requirements.

GSBE. GSBE is our German bank subsidiary supervised by the European Central Bank, BaFin and Deutsche Bundesbank. GSBE is a non-U.S. banking subsidiary of GS Bank USA and is also subject to standalone regulatory capital requirements noted below. GSBE is subject to the capital requirements prescribed in the E.U. Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and E.U. Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), both of which are largely based on Basel III, and the finalized revisions to the Basel III Capital Requirements set by the Basel Committee (Basel III Revisions), which became effective on January 1, 2025. The deposits of GSBE are covered by the German statutory deposit protection program to the extent provided by law. In addition, GSBE has elected to participate in the German voluntary deposit protection program which provides further insurance for certain eligible deposits beyond the coverage of the German statutory deposit program.

The table below presents GSBE's risk-based capital requirements.

	As of	
	March 2026	December 2025
CET1 capital ratio	**10.4%**	10.4%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**12.4%**	12.4%
Total capital ratio	**15.0%**	15.0%

The table below presents information about GSBE's risk-based capital ratios.

	As of			
$ in millions		**March 2026**		December 2025
CET1 capital	**$**	**16,197**	$	16,405
Tier 1 capital	**$**	**16,197**	$	16,405
Tier 2 capital	**$**	**23**	$	23
Total capital	**$**	**16,220**	$	16,428
RWAs	**$**	**69,501**	$	70,521
CET1 capital ratio		**23.3%**		23.3%
Tier 1 capital ratio		**23.3%**		23.3%
Total capital ratio		**23.3%**		23.3%

In the table above, the risk-based capital ratios as of March 2026 included profits that are still subject to annual audit by GSBE's external auditors and approval by GSBE's shareholder (GS Bank USA) for inclusion in risk-based capital. These profits contributed 125 basis points to the CET1 capital ratio as of March 2026.

The table below presents GSBE's leverage ratio requirement and leverage ratio.

	As of	
	March 2026	December 2025
Leverage ratio requirement	**3.2%**	3.2%
Leverage ratio	**7.6%**	9.3%

In the table above, the leverage ratio as of March 2026 included profits that are still subject to annual audit by GSBE's external auditors and approval by GSBE's shareholder (GS Bank USA) for inclusion in risk-based capital. These profits contributed 41 basis points to the leverage ratio as of March 2026.

GSBE is subject to minimum reserve requirements at central banks in certain of the jurisdictions in which it operates. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, GSBE was in compliance with these requirements.

GSBE is a registered swap dealer with the CFTC and a registered security-based swap dealer with the SEC. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, GSBE was subject to and in compliance with applicable capital requirements for swap dealers and security-based swap dealers.

U.S. Regulated Broker-Dealer Subsidiaries. GS&Co., our primary U.S. regulated broker-dealer subsidiary, is also a registered futures commission merchant and a registered swap dealer with the CFTC, and a registered security-based swap dealer with the SEC, and therefore is subject to regulatory capital requirements imposed by the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., the CFTC, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the National Futures Association. Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC and Rules 1.17 and Part 23 Subpart E of the CFTC specify uniform minimum net capital requirements, as defined, for their registrants, and also effectively require that a significant part of the registrants' assets be kept in relatively liquid form. GS&Co. has elected to calculate its SEC minimum capital requirements in accordance with the "Alternative Net Capital Requirement" as permitted by Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC.

GS&Co. had regulatory net capital, as defined by Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC, of $20.46 billion as of March 2026 and $23.10 billion as of December 2025, which exceeded the greater of the minimum amounts required under Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC and Rules 1.17 and Part 23 Subpart E of the CFTC by $13.96 billion as of March 2026 and $16.93 billion as of December 2025. In addition to its alternative minimum net capital requirements, GS&Co. is also required to hold tentative net capital in excess of $5 billion and net capital in excess of $1 billion in accordance with Rule 15c3-1. GS&Co. is also required to notify the SEC in the event that its tentative net capital is less than $6 billion. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, GS&Co. had tentative net capital and net capital in excess of both the minimum and the notification requirements.

Non-U.S. Regulated Broker-Dealer Subsidiaries. Our principal non-U.S. regulated broker-dealer subsidiaries include GSI and GSJCL.

GSI, our U.K. broker-dealer, is regulated by the PRA and the FCA. GSI is subject to the U.K. capital framework, which is largely based on Basel III.

The table below presents GSI's risk-based capital requirements.

	As of	
	March 2026	December 2025
CET1 capital ratio	**9.0%**	9.0%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**11.0%**	10.9%
Total capital ratio	**13.6%**	13.5%

The table below presents information about GSI's risk-based capital ratios.

	As of	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
CET1 capital	**$ 35,042**	$ 34,442
Tier 1 capital	**$ 41,542**	$ 39,942
Tier 2 capital	**$ 8,650**	$ 8,477
Total capital	**$ 50,192**	$ 48,419
RWAs	**$ 294,064**	$ 302,962
CET1 capital ratio	**11.9%**	11.4%
Tier 1 capital ratio	**14.1%**	13.2%
Total capital ratio	**17.1%**	16.0%

In the table above, the risk-based capital ratios as of March 2026 included GSI's profits after foreseeable charges for the first quarter of 2026, which contributed 34 basis points to the CET1 capital ratio. These profits, net of any future dividends declared, will be included in risk-based capital after verification by GSI's external auditors.

The table below presents GSI's leverage ratio requirement and leverage ratio.

	As of	
	March 2026	December 2025
Leverage ratio requirement	**3.5%**	3.5%
Leverage ratio	**4.2%**	4.5%

In the table above, the leverage ratio as of March 2026 included GSI's profits after foreseeable charges for the first quarter of 2026, which contributed 10 basis points to the leverage ratio. These profits, net of any future dividends declared, will be included in risk-based capital after verification by GSI's external auditors.

GSI is a registered swap dealer with the CFTC and a registered security-based swap dealer with the SEC. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, GSI was subject to and in compliance with applicable capital requirements for swap dealers and security-based swap dealers.

GSJCL, our Japanese broker-dealer, is regulated by Japan's Financial Services Agency. GSJCL and certain other non-U.S. subsidiaries are also subject to capital requirements promulgated by authorities of the countries in which they operate. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, these subsidiaries were in compliance with their local capital requirements.

Regulatory and Other Matters

Regulatory Matters

Our businesses are subject to extensive regulation and supervision worldwide. Regulations have been adopted or are being considered by regulators and policy makers worldwide. Given that many of the new and proposed rules are highly complex, the full impact of regulatory reform will not be known until the rules are implemented and market practices develop under the final regulations.

See "Business — Regulation" in Part I, Item 1 of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information about the laws, rules and regulations and proposed laws, rules and regulations that apply to us and our operations.

Basel III and G-SIB Surcharge Reforms. In March 2026, the U.S. bank regulatory agencies issued new Basel III and G-SIB surcharge notices of proposed rulemaking. The new Basel III proposal includes removal of the Standardized and Advanced capital requirements and replaces these requirements with a single risk-based approach (the Expanded Risk-Based Approach), thereby eliminating the use of internal models to calculate RWAs for credit and operational risk. The proposal replaces the existing market risk framework with the new Fundamental Review of the Trading Book framework, improves risk sensitivity in the calculation of credit risk, and introduces a new calculation for CVA risk and a standardized method to calculate operational risk. The G-SIB surcharge proposal recalibrates coefficients used in the calculation of the Method 2 surcharge and proposes annual adjustments to those coefficients based on nominal GDP growth. It also proposes using averages over the prior four quarters, rather than a point in time calculation. We are currently evaluating the impact of the proposed rules, but expect that these rules, if both adopted as proposed, would not materially change our regulatory capital requirements.

Other Matters

Conflict in the Middle East. The Iranian conflict that began in February 2026 has had significant implications for the global economy, including a disruption in the supply of oil and sharply higher oil prices, more volatile equity prices, greater uncertainty regarding the direction of interest rates and heightened risk of recession. The future course of the conflict remains uncertain, and continued conflict or further escalation could lead to a continued increase in oil prices and a surge in inflation, a global recession, stagflation, and more heightened volatility across financial markets. If the adverse economic consequences from the conflict were to persist or worsen, our results of operations could be negatively impacted.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into various types of off-balance sheet arrangements, including providing guarantees, indemnifications, commitments, letters of credit and representations and warranties, holding variable interests in non-consolidated entities, purchasing or retaining interests in securitization vehicles and entering into derivatives.

We enter into these arrangements for a variety of business purposes, including those that are critical to the functioning of several significant investor markets, including the mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities markets.

The table below presents where information about our various off-balance sheet arrangements may be found in this Form 10-Q. In addition, see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for information about our consolidation policies.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement	Disclosure in Form 10-Q
Variable interests in nonconsolidated variable interest entities	See Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.
Guarantees, and lending and other commitments	See Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements.
Derivatives	See Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

Risk Management

Risks are inherent in our businesses and include liquidity, market, credit, operational, cybersecurity, model, legal, compliance, conduct, regulatory and reputational risks. For further information about our risk management processes, see "Overview and Structure of Risk Management," and for information about our areas of risk, see "Liquidity Risk Management," "Market Risk Management," "Credit Risk Management," "Operational Risk Management," "Cybersecurity Risk Management," "Model Risk Management" and "Other Risk Management," as well as "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the 2025 Form 10-K.

Overview and Structure of Risk Management

Overview

Effective risk management is critical to our success. Accordingly, we have established an enterprise risk management framework that employs a comprehensive, integrated approach to risk management and is designed to enable comprehensive risk management processes through which we identify, assess, monitor and manage the risks we assume in conducting our activities. Our risk management structure is built around three core components: governance, processes and people.

Governance. Our Board is responsible for overseeing our approach to managing our most significant risks, both directly and through its committees, including its Risk Committee. As part of this oversight, the Board reviews our enterprise risk management framework, as well as our risk appetite statement. The risk appetite statement describes the levels and types of risk we are willing to accept or to avoid in order to achieve our objectives included in our strategy and business plan, while remaining in compliance with regulatory requirements. In addition, the Board reviews our strategy and business plan and is ultimately responsible for overseeing and providing direction about our strategy.

The Board, including through its committees, receives regular briefings on firmwide risks, including liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, operational risk, model risk and climate risk, from our chief risk officer, on cybersecurity threats and risks from our chief information security officer (CISO), on compliance risk and conduct risk from our chief compliance officer, and on legal and regulatory enforcement matters and other matters impacting our reputation from our chief legal officer, as well as other members of senior management.

The chief risk officer reports to our chief executive officer and to the Risk Committee of the Board. As part of the review of the firmwide risk portfolio, the chief risk officer regularly advises the Risk Committee of the Board of relevant risk metrics and material exposures, including risk limits and thresholds established in our risk appetite statement.

Enterprise Risk, which reports to our chief risk officer, is responsible for ensuring that our enterprise risk management framework provides the Board and its committees, our risk committees and senior management with a consistent and integrated approach to managing our various risks in a manner consistent with our risk appetite.

Our first line of defense consists of our revenue-producing units, Conflicts Resolution, Controllers, Engineering, Corporate Treasury and certain other corporate functions. The first line of defense is responsible for its risk-generating activities, as well as for the design and execution of controls to mitigate such risks.

Our Risk and Compliance functions are considered our second line of defense and provide independent assessment, review and challenge of the risks taken by our first line of defense, as well as lead and participate in firmwide risk committees.

Internal Audit is considered our third line of defense, and our director of Internal Audit reports to the Audit Committee of the Board and administratively to our chief executive officer. Internal Audit includes professionals with a broad range of audit and industry experience, including risk management expertise. Internal Audit is responsible for independently assessing and validating the effectiveness of key controls, including those within the risk management framework, and providing timely reporting to the Audit Committee of the Board, senior management and regulators.

The three lines of defense structure promotes the accountability of first line risk takers, provides a framework for effective challenge by the second line and empowers independent review from the third line.

Processes. We maintain various processes that are critical components of our risk management framework, including (i) risk identification and assessment, (ii) risk appetite, limits, thresholds and alerts, (iii) control monitoring and testing, and (iv) risk reporting.

- **Risk Identification and Assessment.** We believe the identification and assessment of our risks is a critical step in providing our Board and senior management transparency and insight into the range and materiality of our risks. We have a comprehensive data collection process, including firmwide policies and procedures that require all employees to report and escalate risk events. Our approach for risk identification and assessment is comprehensive across all risk types, is dynamic and forward-looking to reflect and adapt to our changing risk profile and business environment, leverages subject matter expertise, and allows for prioritization of our most critical risks. We perform risk assessments periodically with the aim of ensuring that our material financial and nonfinancial risks are mitigated through controls to an acceptable tolerance level in accordance with our risk appetite. Our risk assessments include, among other things, the use of stress testing, as well as an assessment of our internal control processes designed to mitigate such risks.

  Firmwide stress testing is an important part of our risk management process. It allows us to quantify our exposure to tail risks, highlight potential loss concentrations, undertake risk/reward analysis, and assess and mitigate our risk positions. Firmwide stress tests are performed on a regular basis and are designed to ensure a comprehensive analysis of our vulnerabilities and idiosyncratic risks combining financial and nonfinancial risks, including, but not limited to, credit, market, liquidity and funding, operational and compliance, strategic, systemic and emerging risks into our stress scenarios. We also perform ad hoc stress tests in anticipation of market events or conditions. Stress tests are also used to assess capital adequacy as part of our capital planning and stress testing process. See "Capital Management and Regulatory Capital — Capital Management" for further information.

  We maintain a daily discipline of marking substantially all of our inventory to current market levels. We carry our inventory at fair value, with changes in valuation reflected immediately in our risk management systems and in net revenues. We do so because we believe this discipline is one of the most effective tools for assessing and managing risk and that it provides transparent and realistic insight into our inventory exposures.

- **Risk Appetite, Limits, Thresholds and Alerts.** We apply risk limits, thresholds and alerts to control and monitor risk across transactions, products, businesses and markets. The Board, directly or indirectly through its Risk Committee, approves limits, thresholds and alerts included in our risk appetite statement at firmwide, business and product levels. In addition, the Firmwide Risk Appetite Committee, through delegated authority from the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee, is responsible for approving and monitoring our risk limits, thresholds and alerts, subject to the overall limits directly or indirectly approved by the Board.

  The Firmwide Risk Appetite Committee is responsible for approving and monitoring limits at firmwide, business and product levels. Certain limits may be set at levels that will require periodic adjustment, rather than at levels that reflect our maximum risk appetite. This fosters an ongoing dialogue about risk among our first and second lines of defense, committees and senior management, as well as rapid escalation of risk-related matters. The Firmwide Risk Appetite Committee also authorizes Risk to set limits and thresholds to support monitoring and oversight at a more granular level. For example, Market Risk sets limits at certain product and desk levels, and Credit Risk sets limits for individual counterparties and their subsidiaries, industries and countries. Limits are reviewed regularly and amended on a permanent or temporary basis to reflect changes to our strategic business plan, as well as changing market conditions, business conditions or risk tolerance. Risks limits are monitored by the respective Risk functions.

- **Control Monitoring and Testing.** We perform control monitoring and testing to measure the effectiveness of our key controls and to ensure that we are in compliance with policies, codes of conduct, control standards and regulatory requirements. Monitoring and testing is performed by dedicated teams within the first and second lines of defense. These teams establish procedures, develop risk-based annual plans, perform control testing and escalate identified issues.

  Issues identified by the dedicated teams, as well as self-identified issues by our employees, are assessed for appropriate escalation and resolution. Where material or thematic issues exist, we develop a plan to remediate them, as appropriate, and monitor the remediation activities.

- **Risk Reporting.** Effective risk reporting depends on our ability to get the right information to the right people at the right time. Risk reporting is designed to be both forward- and backward-looking and consider detailed information on existing and emerging risk exposures. Risk reporting may include stress testing and scenario analysis, information about the risk profiles for financial and nonfinancial risks, utilization of risk limits and thresholds, details of new and emerging risks identified through our risk identification processes, details of issues, significant internal and external events, and information related to the effectiveness of our controls and remediation plans. As such, we focus on the rigor and effectiveness of our risk systems, with the objective of ensuring that our risk management technology systems provide us with complete, accurate and timely information. Our risk reporting process is designed to take into account information about both existing and emerging risks, thereby enabling our risk committees and senior management to perform their responsibilities with the appropriate level of insight into risk exposures.

We make extensive use of risk committees and councils that meet regularly and serve as an important means to facilitate and foster ongoing discussions to manage and mitigate risks.

We maintain strong and proactive communication about risk and we have a culture of collaboration in decision-making among our first and second lines of defense, committees and senior management. While our first line of defense is accountable and responsible for management of their risk, we dedicate extensive resources to our second line of defense in order to reinforce the importance of having effective oversight and challenge, and a strong culture of escalation and accountability across all functions.

People. Even the best technology serves only as a tool for helping to make informed decisions in real time about the risks we are taking. Ultimately, effective risk management requires our people to interpret our risk data on an ongoing and timely basis and adjust risk positions accordingly. The experience of our professionals, and their understanding of the nuances and limitations of each risk measure, guides us in assessing exposures and maintaining them within prudent levels.

We reinforce a culture of effective risk management, consistent with our risk appetite, in our training and development programs, as well as in the way we evaluate performance, and recognize and reward our people. Our training and development programs, including certain sessions led by our most senior leaders, are focused on the importance of risk management, client relationships and reputational excellence. As part of our performance review process, we assess reputational excellence, including how an employee exercises good risk management and reputational judgment, and adheres to our code of conduct and compliance policies. Our review and reward processes are designed to communicate and reinforce to our professionals the link between behavior and how people are recognized, the need to focus on our clients and our reputation, and the need to always act in accordance with our highest standards.

Structure

Ultimate oversight of risk is the responsibility of our Board. The Board oversees risk both directly and through its committees, including its Risk Committee. We also have a series of committees that generally consist of senior managers, including from both our first and second lines of defense, with specific risk management mandates that have oversight or decision-making responsibilities for risk management activities. We have an established policy for these committees so that appropriate information barriers are in place. Our primary risk committees, most of which also have additional sub-committees, councils or working groups, are described below. In addition to these committees, we have other risk committees that provide oversight for different businesses, activities, products, regions and entities. All of our committees have responsibility for considering the impact on our reputation of the transactions and activities that they oversee.

Membership of our risk committees is reviewed regularly and updated to reflect changes in the responsibilities of the committee members. Accordingly, the length of time that members serve on the respective committees varies as determined by the committee chairs and based on the responsibilities of the members.

The chart below presents an overview of our risk management governance structure.

Management Committee. The Management Committee oversees our global activities. It provides this oversight directly and through delegated authority. This committee consists of our most senior leaders, and is chaired by our chief executive officer. Most members of the Management Committee are also members of other committees. The following are the committees that are principally involved in firmwide risk management.

Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee. The Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing all of our financial and nonfinancial risks. As part of such oversight, the committee is responsible for the ongoing review, approval and monitoring of our enterprise risk management framework, as well as our risk limits, and thresholds and alerts policy, through delegated authority to the Firmwide Risk Appetite Committee. The Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee also reviews new significant strategic business initiatives to determine whether they are consistent with our risk appetite and risk management capabilities and assesses reputational risks arising from new and ongoing business opportunities. Additionally, the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee performs enhanced reviews of significant risk events, the top residual and emerging risks, and the overall risk and control environment in each of our business units in order to propose uplifts, identify elements that are common to all business units and analyze the consolidated residual risks that we face. This committee, which reports to the Management Committee, is co-chaired by our president and chief operating officer and our chief risk officer, who are appointed as chairs by our chief executive officer, and the vice-chair is our chief financial officer, who is appointed as vice-chair by the chairs of the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee. The following are the primary committees that report to the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee:

- **Firmwide New Activity Committee.** The Firmwide New Activity Committee is responsible for reviewing new activities and, upon referral by the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee, significant strategic business initiatives. Additionally, the Firmwide New Activity Committee may review previously approved activities that are significant and/or that have changed in complexity and/or structure or present different reputational and suitability concerns over time to consider whether these activities remain appropriate. This committee is co-chaired by the head of Finance Risk and a managing director within Controllers, who are appointed as chairs by the chairs of the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee.

- **Firmwide Technology Risk Committee.** The Firmwide Technology Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing matters related to the design, development, deployment and use of technology. This committee oversees cybersecurity matters, as well as technology risk management frameworks and methodologies, and monitors their effectiveness. This committee is co-chaired by our CISO and our chief technology officer, who are appointed as chairs by the chairs of the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee. To assist the Firmwide Technology Risk Committee in carrying out its mandate, the Firmwide Artificial Intelligence Risk and Controls Committee, which oversees risks associated with the use of AI, reports to the Firmwide Technology Risk Committee.
- **Firmwide Compliance and Operational Risk Committee.** The Firmwide Compliance and Operational Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing compliance and operational risk. This committee is co-chaired by our chief operating officer of Engineering, our head of Operational Risk, and our chief compliance officer, who are appointed as chairs by the chairs of the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee.
- **Firmwide Risk Appetite Committee.** The Firmwide Risk Appetite Committee (through delegated authority from the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee) is responsible for the ongoing approval and monitoring of risk frameworks, policies and parameters related to our risk management processes, as well as limits, thresholds and alerts, at firmwide, business and product levels. In addition, this committee is responsible for overseeing our financial and model risks and reviews the results of stress tests and scenario analyses. To assist the Firmwide Risk Appetite Committee in carrying out its mandate, a number of other risk committees with dedicated oversight for stress testing, model risks, Volcker Rule compliance, as well as our investments or other capital commitments that may give rise to financial risk, report into the Firmwide Risk Appetite Committee. This committee is chaired by our chief risk officer, who is appointed as chair by the chairs of the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee. The Firmwide Capital Committee and Firmwide Commitments Committee report to the Firmwide Risk Appetite Committee.
- **Firmwide Data Governance Committee.** The Firmwide Data Governance Committee is responsible for overseeing the firmwide data governance framework, and its implementation, to help ensure that data governance and data quality are appropriate. This committee is co-chaired by our chief information officer and an advisory director, who are appointed as chairs by the chairs of the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee.

Firmwide Asset Liability Committee. The Firmwide Asset Liability Committee is responsible for the strategic direction of our financial resources, including capital, liquidity, funding and balance sheet. This committee has oversight responsibility for asset-liability management, including interest rate and currency risk, funds transfer pricing, capital allocation and incentives, and credit ratings. This committee is co-chaired by our chief financial officer and our global treasurer, who are appointed as chairs by our chief executive officer, and reports to the Management Committee.

Liquidity Risk Management

Overview

Liquidity risk is the risk that we will be unable to fund ourselves or meet our liquidity needs in the event of firm-specific, broader industry or market liquidity stress events. We have in place a comprehensive and conservative set of liquidity and funding policies. Our principal objective is to be able to fund ourselves and to enable our core businesses to continue to serve clients and generate revenues, even under adverse circumstances.

Corporate Treasury is responsible for our liquidity and its related risks, including developing and executing our liquidity and funding strategy and policies.

Liquidity Risk, which is part of our second line of defense and reports to our chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing our liquidity risk by providing firmwide review and challenge across our global businesses.

Liquidity Risk Management Principles

We manage liquidity risk according to three principles: (i) hold sufficient excess liquidity in the form of GCLA to cover outflows during a stressed period, (ii) maintain appropriate Asset-Liability Management and (iii) maintain a viable Contingency Funding Plan.

GCLA. GCLA is liquidity that we maintain to meet a broad range of potential cash outflows and collateral needs in a stressed environment. A primary liquidity principle is to pre-fund our estimated potential cash and collateral needs during a liquidity crisis and hold this liquidity in the form of unencumbered, highly liquid securities and cash. We believe that the securities held in our GCLA would be readily convertible to cash in a matter of days, through liquidation, by entering into collateralized financings or from maturities of collateralized agreements, and that this cash would allow us to meet immediate obligations without needing to sell other assets or depend on additional funding from credit-sensitive markets.

Our GCLA reflects the following principles:

- The first days or weeks of a liquidity crisis are the most critical to a company's survival;
- Focus must be maintained on all potential cash and collateral outflows, not just disruptions to financing flows. Our businesses are diverse, and our liquidity needs are determined by many factors, including market movements, collateral requirements and client commitments, all of which can change dramatically in a difficult funding environment;
- During a liquidity crisis, credit-sensitive funding, including unsecured debt, certain deposits and some types of secured financing agreements, may be unavailable, and the terms (e.g., interest rates, collateral provisions and tenor) or availability of other types of secured financing may change and certain deposits may be withdrawn; and
- As a result of our policy to pre-fund liquidity that we estimate may be needed in a crisis, we hold more unencumbered securities and have larger funding balances than our businesses would otherwise require. We believe that our liquidity is stronger with greater balances of highly liquid unencumbered securities, even though it increases our total assets and our funding costs.

We maintain our GCLA across Group Inc., Goldman Sachs Funding LLC (Funding IHC) and Group Inc.'s major broker-dealer and bank subsidiaries, asset types and clearing agents with the goal of providing us with sufficient operating liquidity to ensure timely settlement in all major markets, even in a difficult funding environment. In addition to the GCLA, we maintain cash balances and securities in several of our other entities, primarily for use in specific currencies, entities or jurisdictions where we do not have immediate access to parent company liquidity.

Asset-Liability Management. Our liquidity risk management policies are designed to ensure we have a sufficient amount of financing, even when funding markets experience persistent stress. We manage the maturities and diversity of our funding across markets, products and counterparties, and seek to maintain a diversified funding profile with an appropriate tenor, taking into consideration the characteristics and liquidity profile of our assets.

Our approach to asset-liability management includes:

- Conservatively managing the overall characteristics of our funding book, with a focus on maintaining long-term, diversified sources of funding in excess of our current requirements. See "Balance Sheet and Funding Sources — Funding Sources" for further information;
- Actively managing and monitoring our asset base, with particular focus on the liquidity, holding period and ability to fund assets on a secured basis. We assess our funding requirements and our ability to liquidate assets in a stressed environment while appropriately managing risk. This enables us to determine the most appropriate funding products and tenors. See "Balance Sheet and Funding Sources — Balance Sheet Management" for further information about our balance sheet management process and "— Funding Sources — Secured Funding" for further information about asset classes that may be harder to fund on a secured basis; and
- Raising secured and unsecured financing that has a long tenor relative to the liquidity profile of our assets. This reduces the risk that our liabilities will come due in advance of our ability to generate liquidity from the sale of our assets. Because we maintain a highly liquid balance sheet, the holding period of certain of our assets may be materially shorter than their contractual maturity dates.

Our goal is to ensure that we maintain sufficient liquidity to fund our assets and meet our contractual and contingent obligations in normal times, as well as during periods of market stress. Through our dynamic balance sheet management process, we use actual and projected asset balances to determine secured and unsecured funding requirements. Risk and the Firmwide Asset Liability Committee review our total unsecured long-term borrowings and total shareholders' equity to help ensure that we maintain a level of long-term funding that is sufficient to meet our long-term financing requirements. In a liquidity crisis, we would begin by liquidating and monetizing our GCLA before selling other assets. However, we recognize that orderly asset sales may be prudent or necessary in a severe or persistent liquidity crisis.

Subsidiary Funding Policies

The majority of our unsecured borrowings is raised by Group Inc., which provides the necessary funds to Funding IHC and other subsidiaries, some of which are regulated, to meet their asset financing, liquidity and capital requirements. In addition, Group Inc. provides its regulated subsidiaries with the necessary capital to meet their regulatory requirements. The benefits of this approach to subsidiary funding are enhanced control and greater flexibility to meet the funding requirements of our subsidiaries. Funding is also raised at the subsidiary level through a variety of products, including deposits, secured funding and unsecured borrowings.

Our intercompany funding policies assume that a subsidiary's funds or securities are not freely available to its parent, Funding IHC or other subsidiaries unless (i) legally provided for and (ii) there are no additional regulatory, tax or other restrictions. In particular, many of our subsidiaries are subject to laws that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds from those subsidiaries to Group Inc. or Funding IHC. Regulatory action of that kind could impede access to funds that Group Inc. needs to make payments on its obligations. Accordingly, we assume that the capital provided to our regulated subsidiaries is not available to Group Inc. or other subsidiaries and any other financing provided to our regulated subsidiaries is not available to Group Inc. or Funding IHC until the maturity of such financing.

Group Inc. has provided substantial amounts of equity and subordinated indebtedness, directly or indirectly, to its regulated subsidiaries. For example, as of March 2026, Group Inc. had $40.76 billion of equity and subordinated indebtedness invested in GS&Co., its principal U.S. registered broker-dealer; $52.01 billion invested in GSI, a regulated U.K. broker-dealer; $2.32 billion invested in GSJCL, a regulated Japanese broker-dealer; $63.83 billion invested in GS Bank USA, a regulated New York State-chartered bank; and $5.95 billion invested in GSIB, a regulated U.K. bank. Group Inc. also provides financing, directly or indirectly, in the form of: $178.34 billion of unsubordinated loans (including secured loans of $56.04 billion) and $35.15 billion of collateral and cash deposits to these entities as of March 2026. In addition, as of March 2026, Group Inc. had significant amounts of capital invested in and loans to its other regulated subsidiaries.

Contingency Funding Plan. We maintain a contingency funding plan to provide a framework for analyzing and responding to a liquidity crisis situation or periods of market stress. Our contingency funding plan outlines a list of potential risk factors, key reports and metrics that are reviewed on an ongoing basis to assist in assessing the severity of, and managing through, a liquidity crisis and/or market dislocation. The contingency funding plan also describes in detail our potential responses if our assessments indicate that we have entered a liquidity crisis, which include pre-funding for what we estimate will be our potential cash and collateral needs, as well as utilizing secondary sources of liquidity. Mitigants and action items to address specific risks which may arise are also described and assigned to individuals responsible for execution.

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

Stress Tests

In order to determine the appropriate size of our GCLA, we model liquidity outflows over a range of scenarios and time horizons. One of our primary internal liquidity risk models, referred to as the Modeled Liquidity Outflow, quantifies our liquidity risks over a 30-day stress scenario. We also consider other factors, including, but not limited to, an assessment of our potential intraday liquidity needs through an additional internal liquidity risk model, referred to as the Intraday Liquidity Model, the results of our long-term stress testing models, our resolution liquidity models and other applicable regulatory requirements and a qualitative assessment of our condition, as well as the financial markets. The results of the Modeled Liquidity Outflow, the Intraday Liquidity Model, the long-term stress testing models and the resolution liquidity models are reported to senior management on a regular basis. We also perform firmwide stress tests. See "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" for information about firmwide stress tests.

Modeled Liquidity Outflow. Our Modeled Liquidity Outflow is based on conducting multiple scenarios that include combinations of market-wide and firm-specific stress. These scenarios are characterized by the following qualitative elements:

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

The following are key modeling elements of our Modeled Liquidity Outflow:

- Liquidity needs over a 30-day scenario;
- A two-notch downgrade of our long-term senior unsecured credit ratings;
- Changing conditions in funding markets, which limit our access to unsecured and secured funding;
- No support from additional government funding facilities. Although we have access to various central bank funding programs, we do not assume reliance on additional sources of funding in a liquidity crisis; and
- A combination of contractual outflows and contingent outflows arising from both our on- and off-balance sheet arrangements. Contractual outflows include, among other things, upcoming maturities of unsecured debt, term deposits and secured funding. Contingent outflows include, among other things, the withdrawal of customer credit balances in our prime brokerage business, increase in variation margin requirements due to adverse changes in the value of our exchange-traded and OTC-cleared derivatives, draws on unfunded commitments and withdrawals of deposits that have no contractual maturity. See notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information about contractual outflows, including Note 11 for collateralized financings, Note 13 for deposits, Note 14 for unsecured long-term borrowings and Note 15 for operating lease payments, and "Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements" for further information about our various types of off-balance sheet arrangements.

Intraday Liquidity Model. Our Intraday Liquidity Model measures our intraday liquidity needs in a scenario where access to sources of intraday liquidity may become constrained. The intraday liquidity model considers a variety of factors, including historical settlement activity.

Long-Term Stress Testing. We utilize longer-term stress tests to take a forward view on our liquidity position through prolonged stress periods in which we experience a severe liquidity stress and recover in an environment that continues to be challenging. We are focused on ensuring conservative asset-liability management to prepare for a prolonged period of potential stress, seeking to maintain a diversified funding profile with an appropriate tenor, taking into consideration the characteristics and liquidity profile of our assets.

Resolution Liquidity Models. In connection with our resolution planning efforts, we have established our Resolution Liquidity Adequacy and Positioning framework, which estimates liquidity needs of our major subsidiaries in a stressed environment. The liquidity needs are measured using our Modeled Liquidity Outflow assumptions and include certain additional inter-affiliate exposures. We have also established our Resolution Liquidity Execution Need framework, which measures the liquidity needs of our major subsidiaries to stabilize and wind down following a Group Inc. bankruptcy filing in accordance with our preferred resolution strategy.

In addition, we have established a triggers and alerts framework, which is designed to provide the Board with information needed to make an informed decision on whether and when to commence bankruptcy proceedings for Group Inc.

Limits

We use liquidity risk limits at various levels and across liquidity risk types to manage the size of our liquidity exposures. Limits are measured relative to acceptable levels of risk given our liquidity risk tolerance. See "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" for information about the limit approval process.

Limits are monitored by Corporate Treasury and Liquidity Risk. Liquidity Risk is responsible for identifying and escalating to senior management and/or the appropriate risk committee, on a timely basis, instances where limits have been exceeded.

GCLA and Unencumbered Metrics

GCLA. Based on the results of our internal liquidity risk models, described above, as well as our consideration of other factors, including, but not limited to, a qualitative assessment of our condition, as well as the financial markets, we believe our liquidity position as of both March 2026 and December 2025 was appropriate. We strictly limit our GCLA to a narrowly defined list of securities and cash because they are highly liquid, even in a difficult funding environment. We do not include other potential sources of excess liquidity in our GCLA, such as less liquid unencumbered securities or committed credit facilities.

The table below presents information about our GCLA.

	Average for the Three Months Ended	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Denomination		
U.S. dollar	**$ 369,371**	$ 358,587
Non-U.S. dollar	**124,822**	120,812
Total	**$ 494,193**	$ 479,399
Asset Class		
Overnight cash deposits	**$ 137,333**	$ 141,601
U.S. government obligations	**246,817**	224,697
U.S. agency obligations	**33,031**	38,791
Non-U.S. government obligations	**77,012**	74,310
Total	**$ 494,193**	$ 479,399
Entity Type		
Group Inc. and Funding IHC	**$ 77,691**	$ 74,248
Major broker-dealer subsidiaries	**137,417**	134,699
Major bank subsidiaries	**279,085**	270,452
Total	**$ 494,193**	$ 479,399

In the table above:

- The U.S. dollar-denominated GCLA consists of (i) unencumbered U.S. government and agency obligations (including highly liquid U.S. agency mortgage-backed obligations), all of which are eligible as collateral in Federal Reserve open market operations and (ii) certain overnight U.S. dollar cash deposits.
- The non-U.S. dollar-denominated GCLA consists of non-U.S. government obligations (only unencumbered German, French, Japanese and U.K. government obligations) and certain overnight cash deposits in highly liquid currencies.

We maintain our GCLA to enable us to meet current and potential liquidity requirements of our parent company, Group Inc., and its subsidiaries. Our Modeled Liquidity Outflow and Intraday Liquidity Model incorporate a requirement for Group Inc., as well as a standalone requirement for each of our major broker-dealer and bank subsidiaries. Funding IHC is required to provide the necessary liquidity to Group Inc. during the ordinary course of business, and is also obligated to provide capital and liquidity support to major subsidiaries in the event of our material financial distress or failure. Liquidity held directly in each of our major broker-dealer and bank subsidiaries is intended for use only by that subsidiary to meet its liquidity requirements and is assumed not to be available to Group Inc. or Funding IHC unless (i) legally provided for and (ii) there are no additional regulatory, tax or other restrictions. In addition, the Modeled Liquidity Outflow and Intraday Liquidity Model also incorporate a broader assessment of standalone liquidity requirements for other subsidiaries and we hold a portion of our GCLA directly at Group Inc. or Funding IHC to support such requirements.

Other Unencumbered Assets. In addition to our GCLA, we have a significant amount of other unencumbered cash and financial instruments, including other government obligations, high-grade money market securities, corporate obligations, marginable equities, loans and cash deposits not included in our GCLA. The fair value of our unencumbered assets averaged $359.73 billion for the three months ended March 2026 and $343.36 billion for the three months ended December 2025. We do not consider these assets liquid enough to be eligible for our GCLA.

Liquidity Regulatory Framework

We are subject to a minimum Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) under the LCR rule approved by the U.S. federal bank regulatory agencies. The LCR rule requires organizations to maintain an adequate ratio of eligible high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to expected net cash outflows under an acute, short-term liquidity stress scenario. Eligible HQLA excludes HQLA held by subsidiaries that is in excess of their minimum requirement and is subject to transfer restrictions. We are required to maintain a minimum LCR of 100%. We expect that fluctuations in client activity, business mix and the market environment will impact our LCR.

The table below presents information about our average daily LCR.

	Average for the Three Months Ended	
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025
Total HQLA	**$ 482,450**	$ 463,977
Eligible HQLA	**$ 406,871**	$ 396,788
Net cash outflows	**$ 331,364**	$ 322,793
LCR	**123%**	123%

In the table above, our average quarterly LCR represents the average of our daily LCRs during the quarter.

We are also subject to a minimum Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) under the NSFR rule approved by the U.S. federal bank regulatory agencies. The NSFR rule requires large U.S. banking organizations to maintain available stable funding (ASF) above their required stable funding (RSF) over a one-year time horizon. Total ASF excludes ASF held by subsidiaries that is in excess of their minimum requirement and is subject to transfer restrictions. We are required to maintain a minimum NSFR of 100%. We expect that fluctuations in client activity, business mix and the market environment will impact our NSFR.

The table below presents information about our average daily NSFR.

	Average for the Three Months Ended	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Total ASF	**$ 842,245**	$ 786,243
Total RSF	**$ 733,885**	$ 678,424
NSFR	**115%**	116%

In the table above, our average quarterly NSFR represents the average of our daily NSFRs during the quarter.

GS Bank USA, GSI, GSIB and GSBE are also subject to minimum LCR and NSFR requirements as set by their respective regulators. As of March 2026, both the LCR and NSFR for each of these subsidiaries exceeded the minimum requirements.

We monitor local regulatory liquidity requirements of our other subsidiaries to ensure compliance. For many of our subsidiaries, these requirements either have changed or are likely to change in the future due to the implementation of the Basel Committee's framework for liquidity risk measurement, standards and monitoring, as well as other regulatory developments.

The implementation of these rules and any amendments adopted by the regulatory authorities could impact our liquidity and funding requirements and practices in the future.

Credit Ratings

We rely on the short- and long-term debt capital markets to fund a significant portion of our day-to-day operations, and the cost and availability of debt financing is influenced by our credit ratings. Credit ratings are also important when we are competing in certain markets, such as OTC derivatives, and when we seek to engage in longer-term transactions. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the 2025 Form 10-K for information about the risks associated with a reduction in our credit ratings.

The table below presents the unsecured credit ratings and outlook of Group Inc.

	As of March 2026				
	DBRS	**Fitch**	**Moody's**	**R&I**	**S&P**
Short-term debt	**R-1 (middle)**	**F1**	**P-1**	**a-1**	**A-2**
Long-term debt	**A (high)**	**A**	**A2**	**A**	**BBB+**
Subordinated debt	**A**	**BBB+**	**Baa2**	**A-**	**BBB**
Trust preferred	**A**	**BBB-**	**Baa3**	**N/A**	**BB+**
Preferred stock	**BBB (high)**	**BBB-**	**Ba1**	**N/A**	**BB+**
Ratings outlook	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**

In the table above:

- The ratings and outlook are by DBRS, Inc. (DBRS), Fitch, Inc. (Fitch), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I), and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P).
- The ratings for trust preferred relate to the guaranteed preferred beneficial interests issued by Goldman Sachs Capital I.
- The DBRS, Fitch, Moody's and S&P ratings for preferred stock include the APEX issued by Goldman Sachs Capital II and Goldman Sachs Capital III.

The table below presents the unsecured credit ratings and outlook of GS Bank USA, GSIB, GSBE, GS&Co. and GSI.

	As of March 2026		
	Fitch	**Moody's**	**S&P**
GS Bank USA			
Short-term debt	**F1**	**P-1**	**A-1**
Long-term debt	**A+**	**A1**	**A+**
Short-term bank deposits	**F1+**	**P-1**	**N/A**
Long-term bank deposits	**AA-**	**A1**	**N/A**
Ratings outlook	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**
GSIB			
Short-term debt	**F1**	**P-1**	**A-1**
Long-term debt	**A+**	**A1**	**A+**
Short-term bank deposits	**F1**	**P-1**	**N/A**
Long-term bank deposits	**A+**	**A1**	**N/A**
Ratings outlook	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**
GSBE			
Short-term debt	**F1**	**P-1**	**A-1**
Long-term debt	**A+**	**A1**	**A+**
Short-term bank deposits	**N/A**	**P-1**	**N/A**
Long-term bank deposits	**N/A**	**A1**	**N/A**
Ratings outlook	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**
GS&Co.			
Short-term debt	**F1**	**N/A**	**A-1**
Long-term debt	**A+**	**A1**	**A+**
Ratings outlook	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**
GSI			
Short-term debt	**F1**	**P-1**	**A-1**
Long-term debt	**A+**	**A1**	**A+**
Ratings outlook	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**

We believe our credit ratings are primarily based on the credit rating agencies' assessment of:

- Our liquidity, market, credit and operational risk management practices;
- Our level and variability of earnings;
- Our capital base;
- Our franchise, reputation and management;
- Our corporate governance; and
- The external operating and economic environment, including, in some cases, the assumed level of government support or other systemic considerations, such as potential resolution.

Certain of our derivatives have been transacted under bilateral agreements with counterparties who may require us to post collateral or terminate the transactions based on changes in our credit ratings. We manage our GCLA to ensure we would, among other potential requirements, be able to make the additional collateral or termination payments that may be required in the event of a two-notch reduction in our long-term credit ratings, as well as collateral that has not been called by counterparties, but is available to them. See Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about derivatives with credit-related contingent features and the additional collateral or termination payments related to our net derivative liabilities under bilateral agreements that could have been called by counterparties in the event of a one- or two-notch downgrade in our credit ratings.

Cash Flows

As a global financial institution, our cash flows are complex and bear little relation to our net earnings and net assets. Consequently, we believe that traditional cash flow analysis is less meaningful in evaluating our liquidity position than the liquidity and asset-liability management policies described above. Cash flow analysis may, however, be helpful in highlighting certain macro trends and strategic initiatives in our businesses.

Three Months Ended March 2026. Our cash and cash equivalents increased by $15.27 billion to $179.53 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2026, primarily due to net cash provided by financing activities, partially offset by net cash used for investing and operating activities. The net cash provided by financing activities primarily reflected cash inflows from deposits (reflecting increases across all sources, primarily in consumer deposit, other deposit and transaction banking deposit balances) and net issuances of unsecured borrowings. The net cash used for investing activities primarily reflected net purchases of U.S. government obligations accounted for as available-for-sale securities and an increase in net lending activities (reflecting increases in corporate loans and other collateralized loans). The net cash used for operating activities reflected cash outflows from trading assets, partially offset by cash inflows from trading liabilities and customer and other receivables and payables, net (reflecting an increase in customer and other payables, partially offset by an increase in customer and other receivables).

Three Months Ended March 2025. Our cash and cash equivalents decreased by $14.68 billion to $167.41 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2025, due to net cash used for operating activities and investing activities, partially offset by net cash provided by financing activities and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents. The net cash used for operating activities primarily reflected cash outflows from collateralized transactions (reflecting both a decrease in collateralized financings and an increase in collateralized agreements) and trading assets, partially offset by cash inflows from trading liabilities. The net cash used for investing activities primarily reflected an increase in net lending activities (reflecting increases in other collateralized loans) and net purchases of U.S. government obligations accounted for as available-for-sale securities. The net cash provided by financing activities primarily reflected cash inflows from deposits (reflecting increases in other deposits, consumer deposits and brokered certificates of deposit) and net issuances of unsecured long-term borrowings, partially offset by common stock repurchases. The increase in cash and cash equivalents as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates was due to the U.S. dollar weakening during the quarter.

Market Risk Management

Overview

Market risk is the risk of an adverse impact to our earnings due to changes in market conditions. Our assets and liabilities that give rise to market risk primarily include positions held for market making for our clients and for our investing and financing activities, and these positions change based on client demands and our investment opportunities. We employ a variety of risk measures, each described in the respective sections below, to monitor market risk. Categories of market risk include the following:

- Interest rate risk: results from exposures to changes in the level, slope and curvature of yield curves, the volatilities of interest rates, prepayment speeds and credit spreads;
- Equity price risk: results from exposures to changes in prices and volatilities of individual equities, baskets of equities and equity indices;
- Currency rate risk: results from exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices and volatilities of currency rates; and
- Commodity price risk: results from exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices and volatilities of commodities, such as crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, electricity, and precious and base metals.

Market Risk, which is part of our second line of defense and reports to our chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing our market risk by providing firmwide review and challenge across our global businesses.

Managers in revenue-producing units, Corporate Treasury and Market Risk discuss market information, positions and estimated loss scenarios on an ongoing basis. Managers in revenue-producing units and Corporate Treasury are accountable for managing risk within prescribed limits. These managers have in-depth knowledge of their positions, markets and the instruments available to hedge their exposures.

Market Risk Management Process

Our process for managing market risk includes the critical components of our risk management framework described in the "Overview and Structure of Risk Management," as well as the following:

- Monitoring compliance with established market risk limits and reporting our exposures;
- Diversifying exposures;
- Controlling position sizes; and
- Evaluating mitigants, such as economic hedges in related securities or derivatives.

Our market risk management systems enable us to perform an independent calculation of VaR, Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) and other stress measures, capture risk measures at individual position levels, attribute risk measures to individual risk factors of each position, report many different views of the risk measures (e.g., by desk, business, product type or entity) and produce ad hoc analyses in a timely manner.

Risk Measures

We produce risk measures and monitor them against established market risk limits. These measures reflect an extensive range of scenarios and the results are aggregated at firmwide, business and product levels.

We use a variety of risk measures to estimate the size of potential losses for small, moderate and more extreme market moves over both short- and long-term time horizons. Our primary risk measures are VaR, EaR and other stress tests.

Our risk reports detail key risks, drivers and changes for each desk and business, and are distributed daily to senior management of both our revenue-producing units and Risk.

Value-at-Risk. VaR is the potential loss in value due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. For assets and liabilities included in VaR, see "Financial Statement Linkages to Market Risk Measures." We typically employ a one-day time horizon with a 95% confidence level. We use a single VaR model, which captures risks, including those related to interest rates, equity prices, currency rates and commodity prices. As such, VaR facilitates comparison across portfolios of different risk characteristics. VaR also captures the diversification of aggregated risk at the firmwide level.

We are aware of the inherent limitations to VaR and therefore use a variety of risk measures in our market risk management process. Inherent limitations to VaR include:

- VaR does not estimate potential losses over longer time horizons where moves may be extreme;
- VaR does not take account of the relative liquidity of different risk positions; and
- Previous moves in market risk factors may not produce accurate predictions of all future market moves.

To comprehensively capture our exposures and relevant risks in our VaR calculation, we use historical simulations with full valuation of market factors at the position level by simultaneously shocking the relevant market factors for that position. These market factors include spot prices, credit spreads, funding spreads, yield curves, volatility and correlation, and are updated periodically based on changes in the composition of positions, as well as variations in market conditions. We sample from five years of historical data to generate the scenarios for our VaR calculation. The historical data is weighted so that the relative importance of the data reduces over time. This gives greater importance to more recent observations and reflects current asset volatilities, which improves the accuracy of our estimates of potential loss. As a result, even if our positions included in VaR were unchanged, our VaR would increase with increasing market volatility and vice versa.

Given its reliance on historical data, VaR is most effective in estimating risk exposures in markets in which there are no sudden fundamental changes or shifts in market conditions.

Our VaR measure does not include:

- Positions that are not accounted for at fair value, such as held-to-maturity securities and loans, deposits and unsecured borrowings that are accounted for at amortized cost;
- Available-for-sale securities for which the related unrealized fair value gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss);
- Positions that are best measured and monitored using sensitivity measures; and
- The impact of changes in counterparty and our own credit spreads on derivatives, as well as changes in our own credit spreads on financial liabilities for which the fair value option was elected.

We perform daily backtesting of our VaR model (i.e., comparing daily net revenues for positions included in VaR to the VaR measure calculated as of the prior business day) at the firmwide level and for each of our businesses and major regulated subsidiaries.

Earnings-at-Risk. We manage our interest rate risk using the EaR metric. EaR measures the estimated impact of changes in interest rates to our net revenues and preferred stock dividends over a defined time horizon. EaR complements the VaR metric, which measures the impact of interest rate changes that have an immediate impact on the fair values of our assets and liabilities (i.e., mark-to-market changes). Our exposure to interest rate risk occurs due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to:

- Differences in maturity or repricing dates of assets, liabilities, preferred stock and certain off-balance sheet instruments.
- Differences in the amounts of assets, liabilities, preferred stock and certain off-balance sheet instruments with the same maturity or repricing dates.
- Certain interest rate sensitive fees.

Corporate Treasury manages the interest rate risk from all businesses using both cash and derivative instruments, including available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities and interest rate derivatives. We measure EaR over a one-year time horizon, including a 100- and 200-basis point instantaneous parallel shock in both short- and long-term interest rates. This sensitivity is calculated relative to a baseline market scenario, which takes into consideration, among other things, the market's expectation of forward rates, as well as our expectation of future business activity. These scenarios include contractual elements of assets, liabilities, preferred stock, and certain off-balance sheet instruments, such as rates of interest, principal repayment schedules, maturity and reset dates, and any interest rate ceilings or floors, as well as assumptions with respect to our balance sheet size and composition, prepayment behavior and deposit repricing. Deposit repricing is captured by evaluating the change in deposit rate paid relative to the change in market rates (deposit beta) and we calibrate the deposit betas used in our models by using a number of factors, including observed historical behavior, future expectations, funding needs and the competitive landscape. We continuously monitor the performance of our key assumptions against observed behavior and regularly review their sensitivity on our risk metrics.

We manage EaR with a goal to reduce potential volatility resulting from changes in interest rates so it remains within our EaR risk appetite. Our EaR scenario is regularly evaluated and updated, if necessary, to reflect changes in our business plans, market conditions and other macroeconomic factors. While management uses the best information available to estimate EaR, actual results may differ materially as a result of, among other things, changes in the economic environment or assumptions used in the process. We also measure the sensitivity of the economic value of our equity (EVE) to changes in interest rates. Compared to EaR, EVE provides a longer-term measurement of the interest rate risk exposure, primarily on non-trading assets and liabilities, by capturing the net impact of changes in interest rates to the present value of their cash flows.

Corporate Treasury is responsible for our interest rate risk, including assessing, monitoring and managing our EaR and EVE sensitivity, and interest rate risk stress tests and assumptions.

Risk, which is part of our second line of defense and reports to our chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing our interest rate risk (including EaR and EVE sensitivity) by providing firmwide review and challenge across our global businesses.

Stress Testing. Stress testing is a method of determining the effect of various hypothetical stress scenarios. We use stress tests to examine risks of specific portfolios, as well as the potential impact of our significant risk exposures. We use a variety of stress testing techniques to calculate the potential loss from a wide range of market moves on our portfolios, including firmwide stress tests, sensitivity analysis and scenario analysis. The results of our various stress tests are analyzed together for risk management purposes. See "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" for information about firmwide stress tests.

Sensitivity analysis is used to quantify the impact of a market move in a single risk factor across all positions (e.g., equity prices or credit spreads) using a variety of defined market shocks, ranging from those that could be expected over a one-day time horizon up to those that could take many months to occur. We also use sensitivity analysis to quantify the impact of the default of any single entity, which captures the risk of large or concentrated exposures.

Scenario analysis is used to quantify the impact of a specified event, including how the event impacts multiple risk factors simultaneously. For example, for sovereign stress testing we calculate potential direct exposure associated with our sovereign positions, as well as the corresponding debt, equity and currency exposures associated with our non-sovereign positions that may be impacted by the sovereign distress. When conducting scenario analysis, we often consider a number of possible outcomes for each scenario, ranging from moderate to severely adverse market impacts. In addition, these stress tests are constructed using both historical events and forward-looking hypothetical scenarios.

Unlike VaR measures, which have an implied probability because they are calculated at a specified confidence level, there may not be an implied probability that our stress testing scenarios will occur. Instead, stress testing is used to model both moderate and more extreme moves in underlying market factors. When estimating potential loss, we generally assume that our positions cannot be reduced or hedged (although experience demonstrates that we are generally able to do so).

Limits

We use market risk limits at various levels to manage the size of our market exposures. These limits are set based on VaR, EaR and on a range of stress tests relevant to our exposures. See "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" for information about the limit approval process.

Limits are monitored by Corporate Treasury and Risk. Risk is responsible for identifying and escalating to senior management and/or the appropriate risk committee, on a timely basis, instances where limits have been exceeded (e.g., due to positional changes or changes in market conditions, such as increased volatilities or changes in correlations). Such instances are remediated by a reduction in the positions we hold and/or a temporary or permanent increase to the limit, if warranted.

Metrics

We analyze VaR at the firmwide level and a variety of more detailed levels, including by risk category, business and region. Diversification effect in the tables below represents the difference between total VaR and the sum of the VaR for the four risk categories. This effect arises because the four market risk categories are not perfectly correlated. Substantially all positions in VaR are included within Global Banking & Markets.

The table below presents our average daily VaR.

	Three Months Ended		
	March	December	March
$ in millions	**2026**	2025	2025
Categories			
Interest rates	**$ 85**	$ 60	$ 70
Equity prices	**55**	48	42
Currency rates	**15**	17	36
Commodity prices	**31**	18	15
Diversification effect	**(74)**	(63)	(72)
Total	**$ 112**	$ 80	$ 91

Our average daily VaR increased to $112 million for the three months ended March 2026 from $80 million for the three months ended December 2025, due to increased exposures and higher levels of volatility. The total increase was primarily driven by increases in the interest rates, commodity prices and equity prices categories, partially offset by an increase in the diversification effect.

Our average daily VaR increased to $112 million for the three months ended March 2026 from $91 million for the three months ended March 2025, primarily due to increased exposures. The total increase was primarily driven by increases in the commodity prices, interest rates and equity prices categories, partially offset by a decrease in the currency rates category.

The table below presents our period-end VaR.

	As of		
	March	December	March
$ in millions	**2026**	2025	2025
Categories			
Interest rates	**$ 104**	$ 59	$ 65
Equity prices	**57**	45	40
Currency rates	**17**	17	21
Commodity prices	**49**	18	17
Diversification effect	**(90)**	(60)	(59)
Total	**$ 137**	$ 79	$ 84

Our period-end VaR increased to $137 million as of March 2026 from $79 million as of December 2025, primarily due to higher levels of volatility. The total increase was driven by increases in the interest rates, commodity prices and equity prices categories, partially offset by an increase in the diversification effect.

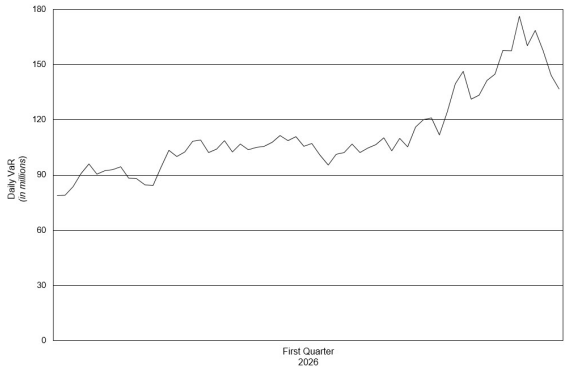
Our period-end VaR increased to $137 million as of March 2026 from $84 million as of March 2025, due to higher levels of volatility and increased exposures. The total increase was primarily driven by increases in the interest rates, commodity prices and equity prices categories, partially offset by an increase in the diversification effect.

During the three months ended March 2026, the firmwide VaR risk limit was exceeded on one occasion and there were no permanent changes to the firmwide VaR risk limit. The firmwide VaR risk limit was temporarily raised on two occasions primarily due to higher levels of volatility, generally resulting from broad macroeconomic and geopolitical concerns. During 2025, the firmwide VaR risk limit was not exceeded, raised or reduced, and there were no permanent or temporary changes to the firmwide VaR risk limit.

The table below presents our high and low VaR.

	Three Months Ended					
	March 2026		December 2025		March 2025	
$ in millions	**High**	**Low**	High	Low	High	Low
Categories						
Interest rates	**$ 163**	**$ 58**	$ 66	$ 54	$ 92	$ 61
Equity prices	**$ 68**	**$ 45**	$ 59	$ 38	$ 58	$ 36
Currency rates	**$ 25**	**$ 9**	$ 24	$ 11	$ 55	$ 20
Commodity prices	**$ 64**	**$ 18**	$ 23	$ 15	$ 20	$ 11
Firmwide						
VaR	**$ 176**	**$ 79**	$ 93	$ 69	$ 108	$ 81

The chart below presents our daily VaR for the three months ended March 2026.



The table below presents, by number of business days, the frequency distribution of our daily net revenues for positions included in VaR.

	Three Months Ended March	
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
>$100	**34**	31
$75 – $100	**7**	8
$50 – $75	**8**	7
$25 – $50	**3**	7
$0 – $25	**3**	4
$(25) – $0	**1**	3
$(50) – $(25)	**–**	1
$(75) – $(50)	**2**	–
$(100) – $(75)	**2**	–
<$(100)	**1**	–
Total	**61**	61

Daily net revenues for positions included in VaR are compared with VaR calculated as of the end of the prior business day. Net losses incurred on a single day for such positions exceeded our 95% one-day VaR (i.e., a VaR exception) on one occasion during the three months ended March 2026. There were no VaR exceptions during the three months ended March 2025.

During periods in which we have significantly more positive net revenue days than net revenue loss days, we expect to have fewer VaR exceptions because, under normal conditions, our business model generally produces positive net revenues. In periods in which our franchise revenues are adversely affected, we generally have more loss days, resulting in more VaR exceptions. The daily net revenues for positions included in VaR used to determine VaR exceptions reflect the impact of any intraday activity, including bid/offer net revenues, which are more likely than not to be positive by their nature.

Sensitivity Measures

Certain portfolios and individual positions are not included in VaR because VaR is not the most appropriate risk measure. Other sensitivity measures we use to analyze market risk are described below.

10% Sensitivity Measures. The table below presents our market risk by asset category for positions accounted for at fair value or accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value, that are not included in VaR.

	As of		
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025	March 2025
Equity	**$ 1,736**	$ 1,886	$ 1,572
Debt	**3,336**	3,798	1,802
Total	**$ 5,072**	$ 5,684	$ 3,374

In the table above:

- The market risk of these positions is determined by estimating the potential reduction in net revenues of a 10% decline in the value of the underlying positions.
- Equity positions relate to private and public equity securities, which primarily include investments in corporate, real estate and infrastructure assets. The vast majority of such equity positions are included within Asset & Wealth Management.
- Debt positions include mezzanine and senior debt, and corporate and real estate loans, substantially all of which are included within Asset & Wealth Management. Debt positions also included $19.1 billion as of March 2026 and $19.7 billion as of December 2025 of the Apple Card loan portfolio within Platform Solutions that were classified as held for sale.
- Funded equity and debt positions are included in our consolidated balance sheets in investments and loans, and the related hedges are included in our consolidated balance sheets in derivatives. See Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about investments, Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about loans and Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about derivatives.
- These measures do not reflect the diversification effect across asset categories or across other market risk measures.

Credit and Funding Spread Sensitivity on Derivatives and Financial Liabilities. VaR excludes the impact of changes in counterparty credit spreads, our own credit spreads and unsecured funding spreads on derivatives, as well as changes in our own credit spreads (debt valuation adjustment) on financial liabilities for which the fair value option was elected. The estimated sensitivity to a one basis point increase in credit spreads (counterparty and our own) and unsecured funding spreads on derivatives (including hedges) was a loss of $3 million as of March 2026 and $1 million as of December 2025. In addition, the estimated sensitivity to a one basis point increase in our own credit spreads on financial liabilities for which the fair value option was elected was a gain of $62 million as of March 2026 and $53 million as of December 2025. However, the actual net impact of a change in our own credit spreads is also affected by the liquidity, duration and convexity (as the sensitivity is not linear to changes in yields) of those financial liabilities for which the fair value option was elected, as well as the relative performance of any hedges undertaken.

Earnings-at-Risk. The table below presents the impact of a parallel shift in rates on our net revenues and preferred stock dividends over the next 12 months relative to the baseline scenario.

	As of		
$ in millions	**March 2026**	December 2025	March 2025
+100 basis points parallel shift in rates	**$ 21**	$ 154	$ 94
-100 basis points parallel shift in rates	**$ (234)**	$ (273)	$ (232)
+200 basis points parallel shift in rates	**$ 40**	$ 215	$ 122
-200 basis points parallel shift in rates	**$ (489)**	$ (485)	$ (437)

In the table above, the EaR metric utilized various assumptions, including, among other things, balance sheet size and composition, prepayment behavior and deposit repricing, all of which have inherent uncertainties. The EaR metric does not represent a forecast of our net revenues and preferred stock dividends.

Other Market Risk Considerations

We make investments in securities that are accounted for as available-for-sale, held-to-maturity or under the equity method which are included in investments in the consolidated balance sheets. See Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

Direct investments in real estate are accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation. See Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about other assets.

Financial Statement Linkages to Market Risk Measures

We employ a variety of risk measures, each described in the respective sections above, to monitor market risk across the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of earnings. The related gains and losses on these positions are included in market making, other principal transactions, interest income and interest expense in the consolidated statements of earnings, and debt valuation adjustment and unrealized gains/(losses) on available-for-sale securities in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The table below presents certain assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value or accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value in our consolidated balance sheets and the market risk measures used to assess those assets and liabilities.

Assets or Liabilities	Market Risk Measures
Collateralized agreements and financings	VaR
Customer and other receivables	10% Sensitivity Measures
Trading assets and liabilities	VaR Credit Spread Sensitivity 10% Sensitivity Measures
Investments	VaR 10% Sensitivity Measures
Loans	VaR 10% Sensitivity Measures
Other assets and liabilities	VaR
Deposits	VaR Credit Spread Sensitivity
Unsecured borrowings	VaR Credit Spread Sensitivity

In addition to the above, we measure the interest rate risk for all positions within our consolidated balance sheets using the EaR metric.

Credit Risk Management

Overview

Credit risk represents the potential for loss due to the default or deterioration in credit quality of a counterparty (e.g., an OTC derivatives counterparty or a borrower) or an issuer of securities or other instruments we hold. Our exposure to credit risk comes mostly from client transactions in OTC derivatives and loans and lending commitments. Credit risk also comes from cash placed with banks, securities financing transactions (i.e., resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and lending activities) and customer and other receivables.

Credit Risk, which is part of our second line of defense and reports to our chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing our credit risk by providing firmwide review and challenge across our global businesses. In addition, we hold other positions that give rise to credit risk (e.g., bonds and secondary bank loans). These credit risks are captured as a component of market risk measures, which are monitored and managed by Market Risk. We also enter into derivatives to manage market risk exposures. Such derivatives also give rise to credit risk, which is monitored and managed by Credit Risk.

Credit Risk Management Process

Our process for managing credit risk includes the critical components of our risk management framework described in the "Overview and Structure of Risk Management," as well as the following:

- Monitoring compliance with established credit risk limits and reporting our credit exposures and credit concentrations;
- Establishing or approving underwriting standards;
- Assessing the likelihood that a counterparty will default on its payment obligations;
- Measuring our current and potential credit exposure and losses resulting from a counterparty default;
- Using credit risk mitigants, including collateral and hedging; and
- Maximizing recovery through active workout and restructuring of claims.

We also perform credit analyses, which incorporate initial and ongoing evaluations of the capacity and willingness of a counterparty to meet its financial obligations. For substantially all of our credit exposures, the core of our process is an annual counterparty credit evaluation or more frequently if deemed necessary as a result of events or changes in circumstances. We determine an internal credit rating for the counterparty by considering the results of the credit evaluations and assumptions with respect to the nature of and outlook for the counterparty's industry and the economic environment. For collateralized loans, we also take into consideration collateral received or other credit support arrangements when determining an internal credit rating. Senior personnel, with expertise in specific industries, inspect and approve credit reviews and internal credit ratings.

Our risk assessment process may also include, where applicable, reviewing certain key metrics, including, but not limited to, delinquency status, collateral value, Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) credit scores and other risk factors.

Our credit risk management systems capture credit exposure to individual counterparties and on an aggregate basis to counterparties and their subsidiaries. These systems also provide management with comprehensive information about our aggregate credit risk by product, internal credit rating, industry, country and region.

Risk Measures

We measure our credit risk based on the potential loss in the event of non-payment by a counterparty using current and potential exposure. For derivatives and securities financing transactions, current exposure represents the amount presently owed to us after taking into account applicable netting and collateral arrangements, while potential exposure represents our estimate of the future exposure that could arise over the life of a transaction based on market movements within a specified confidence level. Potential exposure also takes into account netting and collateral arrangements. For loans and lending commitments, the primary measure is a function of the notional amount of the position.

Stress Tests

We conduct regular stress tests to calculate the credit exposures, including potential concentrations that would result from applying shocks to counterparty credit ratings or credit risk factors (e.g., currency rates, interest rates, equity prices). These shocks cover a wide range of moderate and more extreme market movements, including shocks to multiple risk factors, consistent with the occurrence of a severe market or economic event. In the case of sovereign default, we estimate the direct impact of the default on our sovereign credit exposures, changes to our credit exposures arising from potential market moves in response to the default, and the impact of credit market deterioration on corporate borrowers and counterparties that may result from the sovereign default. Unlike potential exposure, which is calculated within a specified confidence level, stress testing does not generally assume a probability of these events occurring. We also perform firmwide stress tests. See "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" for information about firmwide stress tests.

To supplement these regular stress tests, as described above, we also conduct tailored stress tests on an ad hoc basis in response to specific events that we deem significant. We also utilize these stress tests to estimate the indirect impact of certain hypothetical events on our country exposures, such as the impact of credit market deterioration on corporate borrowers and counterparties along with the shocks to the risk factors described above. The parameters of these shocks vary based on the scenario reflected in each stress test. We review estimated losses produced by the stress tests in order to understand their magnitude, highlight potential loss concentrations, and assess and seek to mitigate our exposures, where necessary.

Limits

We use credit risk limits at various levels, as well as underwriting standards to manage the size and nature of our credit exposures. Limits for industries and countries are based on our risk appetite and are designed to allow for regular monitoring, review, escalation and management of credit risk concentrations. See "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" for information about the limit approval process.

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

Risk Mitigants

To reduce our credit exposures on derivatives and securities financing transactions, we may enter into netting agreements with counterparties that permit us to offset receivables and payables with such counterparties. We may also reduce credit risk with counterparties by entering into agreements that enable us to obtain collateral from them on an upfront or contingent basis and/or to terminate transactions if the counterparty's credit rating falls below a specified level. We monitor the fair value of the collateral to ensure that our credit exposures are appropriately collateralized. We seek to minimize exposures where there is a significant positive correlation between the creditworthiness of our counterparties and the market value of collateral we receive.

For loans and lending commitments, depending on the credit quality of the borrower and other characteristics of the transaction, we employ a variety of potential risk mitigants. Risk mitigants include collateral provisions, guarantees, covenants, structural seniority of the bank loan claims and, for certain lending commitments, provisions in the legal documentation that allow us to adjust loan amounts, pricing, structure and other terms as market conditions change. The type and structure of risk mitigants employed can significantly influence the degree of credit risk involved in a loan or lending commitment.

When we do not have sufficient visibility into a counterparty's financial strength or when we believe a counterparty requires support from its parent, we may obtain third-party guarantees of the counterparty's obligations. We may also seek to mitigate our credit risk using credit derivatives or participation agreements.

Credit Exposures

As of March 2026, our aggregate credit exposure increased compared with December 2025, primarily reflecting increases in loans and lending commitments and cash deposits with central banks. The percentage of our credit exposures arising from non-investment-grade counterparties (based on our internally determined public rating agency equivalents) was essentially unchanged compared with December 2025. Our credit exposures are described further below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Our credit exposure on cash and cash equivalents arises from our unrestricted cash, and includes both interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing deposits. We seek to mitigate the risk of credit loss, by placing substantially all of our deposits with highly rated banks and central banks.

The table below presents our credit exposure from unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, and the concentration by industry, region and internally determined public rating agency equivalents.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$163,774**	$149,456
Industry		
Financial Institutions	**12%**	11%
Sovereign	**88%**	89%
Total	**100%**	100%
Region		
Americas	**67%**	65%
EMEA	**21%**	21%
Asia	**12%**	14%
Total	**100%**	100%
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)		
AAA	**77%**	77%
AA	**7%**	5%
A	**15%**	16%
BBB	**1%**	1%
BB or lower	**–**	1%
Total	**100%**	100%

The table above excludes cash segregated for regulatory and other purposes of $15.76 billion as of March 2026 and $14.80 billion as of December 2025.

OTC Derivatives. Our credit exposure on OTC derivatives arises primarily from our market-making activities. As a market maker, we enter into derivative transactions to provide liquidity to clients and to facilitate the transfer and hedging of their risks. We also enter into derivatives to manage market risk exposures. We manage our credit exposure on OTC derivatives using the credit risk process, measures, limits and risk mitigants described above.

We generally enter into OTC derivatives transactions under bilateral collateral arrangements that require the daily exchange of collateral. As credit risk is an essential component of fair value, we include a CVA in the fair value of derivatives to reflect counterparty credit risk, as described in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements. CVA is a function of the present value of expected exposure, the probability of counterparty default and the assumed recovery upon default.

The table below presents our net credit exposure from OTC derivatives and the concentration by industry and region.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Gross fair value	**$ 345,661**	$ 294,817
Netting	**(311,136)**	(269,833)
Net credit exposure	**$ 34,525**	$ 24,984
Industry		
Consumer & Retail	**3%**	5%
Diversified Industrials	**5%**	8%
Financial Institutions	**19%**	21%
Funds	**30%**	24%
Healthcare	**2%**	3%
Municipalities & Nonprofit	**3%**	4%
Natural Resources & Utilities	**22%**	16%
Sovereign	**6%**	5%
Technology, Media & Telecommunications	**7%**	10%
Other (including Special Purpose Vehicles)	**3%**	4%
Total	**100%**	100%
Region		
Americas	**42%**	44%
EMEA	**47%**	46%
Asia	**11%**	10%
Total	**100%**	100%

Our credit exposure (before any potential recoveries) to OTC derivative counterparties that defaulted during the three months ended March 2026 remained low, representing less than 2% of our total credit exposure from OTC derivatives.

In the table above:

- Gross fair value excludes the effects of both counterparty netting and collateral, and therefore is not representative of our exposure.
- Netting represents counterparty and collateral netting offset within the consolidated balance sheets, as well as cash collateral and the fair value of securities collateral, primarily U.S. and non-U.S. government and agency obligations, received under credit support agreements, that we consider when determining credit risk, but such collateral is not eligible for netting under U.S. GAAP.

The tables below present the distribution of our OTC derivative assets by tenor and internally determined public rating agency equivalents.

$ in millions	Investment-Grade	Non-Investment-Grade / Unrated	Total
As of March 2026			
Less than 1 year	**$ 79,864**	**$ 19,041**	**$ 98,905**
1 – 5 years	**73,680**	**21,017**	**94,697**
Greater than 5 years	**142,437**	**9,622**	**152,059**
Gross fair value	**295,981**	**49,680**	**345,661**
Netting	**(273,099)**	**(38,037)**	**(311,136)**
Net credit exposure	**$ 22,882**	**$ 11,643**	**$ 34,525**
As of December 2025			
Less than 1 year	$ 59,208	$ 12,431	$ 71,639
1 – 5 years	65,530	16,536	82,066
Greater than 5 years	133,259	7,853	141,112
Gross fair value	257,997	36,820	294,817
Netting	(243,019)	(26,814)	(269,833)
Net credit exposure	$ 14,978	$ 10,006	$ 24,984

	Investment-Grade				
$ in millions	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Total
As of March 2026					
Less than 1 year	**$ 2,320**	**$ 20,611**	**$ 40,313**	**$ 16,620**	**$ 79,864**
1 – 5 years	**1,176**	**18,226**	**36,751**	**17,527**	**73,680**
Greater than 5 years	**7,986**	**37,732**	**63,351**	**33,368**	**142,437**
Gross fair value	**11,482**	**76,569**	**140,415**	**67,515**	**295,981**
Netting	**(7,996)**	**(73,748)**	**(133,100)**	**(58,255)**	**(273,099)**
Net credit exposure	**$ 3,486**	**$ 2,821**	**$ 7,315**	**$ 9,260**	**$ 22,882**
As of December 2025					
Less than 1 year	$ 1,068	$ 10,157	$ 35,745	$ 12,238	$ 59,208
1 – 5 years	1,197	12,835	35,505	15,993	65,530
Greater than 5 years	7,623	28,728	66,808	30,100	133,259
Gross fair value	9,888	51,720	138,058	58,331	257,997
Netting	(6,797)	(50,689)	(133,141)	(52,392)	(243,019)
Net credit exposure	$ 3,091	$ 1,031	$ 4,917	$ 5,939	$ 14,978

	Non-Investment-Grade / Unrated		
$ in millions	≤ BB	Unrated	Total
As of March 2026			
Less than 1 year	**$ 18,897**	**$ 144**	**$ 19,041**
1 – 5 years	**20,931**	**86**	**21,017**
Greater than 5 years	**9,564**	**58**	**9,622**
Gross fair value	**49,392**	**288**	**49,680**
Netting	**(37,912)**	**(125)**	**(38,037)**
Net credit exposure	**$ 11,480**	**$ 163**	**$ 11,643**
As of December 2025			
Less than 1 year	$ 12,049	$ 382	$ 12,431
1 – 5 years	16,440	96	16,536
Greater than 5 years	7,789	64	7,853
Gross fair value	36,278	542	36,820
Netting	(26,691)	(123)	(26,814)
Net credit exposure	$ 9,587	$ 419	$ 10,006

In the tables above:

- Tenor is based on remaining contractual maturity for OTC derivative assets.
- Netting includes counterparty netting and collateral that we consider when determining credit risk (including collateral that is not eligible for netting under U.S. GAAP).

Lending Activities. We manage our lending activities using the credit risk process, measures, limits and risk mitigants described above. Other lending positions, including secondary trading positions, are risk-managed as a component of market risk.

The table below presents our loans and lending commitments.

$ in millions	Loans	Lending Commitments	Total
As of March 2026			
Corporate	**$ 38,156**	**$ 214,938**	**$ 253,094**
Commercial real estate	**38,779**	**12,376**	**51,155**
Residential real estate	**32,885**	**3,825**	**36,710**
Securities-based	**18,592**	**896**	**19,488**
Other collateralized	**104,592**	**62,106**	**166,698**
Credit cards	**19,055**	**73,380**	**92,435**
Other	**3,135**	**1,269**	**4,404**
Total	**$ 255,194**	**$ 368,790**	**$ 623,984**
Allowance for loan losses	**$ (2,345)**	**$ (792)**	**$ (3,137)**
As of December 2025			
Corporate	$ 30,676	$ 188,698	$ 219,374
Commercial real estate	37,409	7,185	44,594
Residential real estate	31,957	3,171	35,128
Securities-based	18,079	784	18,863
Other collateralized	98,999	51,336	150,335
Credit cards	19,742	70,823	90,565
Other	3,020	1,180	4,200
Total	$ 239,882	$ 323,177	$ 563,059
Allowance for loan losses	$ (2,148)	$ (731)	$ (2,879)

In the table above, lending commitments excluded $6.52 billion as of March 2026 and $6.27 billion as of December 2025 related to issued letters of credit which are classified as guarantees in our consolidated financial statements. See Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements for further information about guarantees.

See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for information about net charge-offs on wholesale and consumer loans, as well as past due and nonaccrual loans accounted for at amortized cost.

Corporate. Corporate loans and lending commitments include term loans, revolving lines of credit, letter of credit facilities and bridge loans, and are principally used for operating and general corporate purposes, or in connection with acquisitions. Corporate loans are secured (typically by a senior lien on the assets of the borrower) or unsecured, depending on the loan purpose, the risk profile of the borrower and other factors.

The table below presents our credit exposure from corporate loans and lending commitments, and the concentration by industry, region, internally determined public rating agency equivalents and other credit metrics.

$ in millions	Loans	Lending Commitments	Total
As of March 2026			
Corporate	**$38,156**	**$214,938**	**$253,094**
Industry			
Consumer & Retail	**9%**	**18%**	**17%**
Diversified Industrials	**17%**	**23%**	**22%**
Financial Institutions	**8%**	**8%**	**8%**
Funds	**4%**	**3%**	**3%**
Healthcare	**5%**	**10%**	**9%**
Natural Resources & Utilities	**8%**	**15%**	**14%**
Real Estate	**13%**	**5%**	**6%**
Technology, Media & Telecommunications	**33%**	**17%**	**20%**
Other (including Special Purpose Vehicles)	**3%**	**1%**	**1%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Region			
Americas	**69%**	**72%**	**72%**
EMEA	**22%**	**21%**	**21%**
Asia	**9%**	**7%**	**7%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
AAA	**–**	**1%**	**1%**
AA	**2%**	**4%**	**4%**
A	**6%**	**15%**	**13%**
BBB	**22%**	**46%**	**42%**
BB or lower	**70%**	**34%**	**40%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
As of December 2025			
Corporate	$30,676	$188,698	$219,374
Industry			
Consumer & Retail	10%	13%	12%
Diversified Industrials	18%	19%	19%
Financial Institutions	8%	8%	9%
Funds	5%	3%	3%
Healthcare	7%	10%	9%
Natural Resources & Utilities	7%	19%	18%
Real Estate	16%	5%	6%
Technology, Media & Telecommunications	26%	22%	23%
Other (including Special Purpose Vehicles)	3%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Region			
Americas	66%	77%	75%
EMEA	25%	22%	22%
Asia	9%	1%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
AAA	–	1%	1%
AA	1%	4%	4%
A	7%	15%	14%
BBB	22%	44%	41%
BB or lower	70%	36%	40%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Commercial Real Estate. Commercial real estate includes originated loans and lending commitments that are directly or indirectly secured by hotels, retail stores, multifamily housing complexes and commercial and industrial properties. Commercial real estate also includes loans and lending commitments extended to clients who warehouse assets that are directly or indirectly backed by commercial real estate. In addition, commercial real estate includes loans purchased by us.

The table below presents our credit exposure from commercial real estate loans and lending commitments, and the concentration by region, internally determined public rating agency equivalents and other credit metrics.

$ in millions	Loans	Lending Commitments	Total
As of March 2026			
Commercial Real Estate	**$38,779**	**$12,376**	**$51,155**
Region			
Americas	**78%**	**83%**	**79%**
EMEA	**18%**	**12%**	**17%**
Asia	**4%**	**5%**	**4%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	**71%**	**45%**	**64%**
Non-investment-grade	**29%**	**54%**	**35%**
Unrated	**–**	**1%**	**1%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
As of December 2025			
Commercial Real Estate	$37,409	$7,185	$44,594
Region			
Americas	76%	75%	76%
EMEA	20%	17%	19%
Asia	4%	8%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	68%	62%	67%
Non-investment-grade	32%	38%	33%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In the table above, the concentration of loans and lending commitments by asset class as of March 2026 was 48% for warehouse and other indirect, 15% for multifamily, 6% for industrials, 5% for hospitality, 5% for office, 2% for mixed use and 19% for other asset classes. The concentration of loans and lending commitments by asset class as of December 2025 was 51% for warehouse and other indirect, 13% for multifamily, 7% for industrials, 7% for hospitality, 4% for office, 1% for mixed use and 17% for other asset classes.

In addition, we also have credit exposure to commercial real estate loans held for securitization of $441 million as of March 2026 and $590 million as of December 2025. Such loans are included in trading assets in our consolidated balance sheets.

Residential Real Estate. Residential real estate loans and lending commitments are primarily extended to wealth management clients and to clients who warehouse assets that are directly or indirectly secured by residential real estate. In addition, residential real estate includes loans purchased by us.

The table below presents our credit exposure from residential real estate loans and lending commitments, and the concentration by region, internally determined public rating agency equivalents and other credit metrics.

$ in millions	Loans	Lending Commitments	Total
As of March 2026			
Residential Real Estate	**$32,885**	**$3,825**	**$36,710**
Region			
Americas	**92%**	**76%**	**91%**
EMEA	**6%**	**24%**	**8%**
Asia	**2%**	**–**	**1%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	**49%**	**36%**	**48%**
Non-investment-grade	**9%**	**24%**	**11%**
Other metrics	**42%**	**40%**	**41%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
As of December 2025			
Residential Real Estate	$31,957	$3,171	$35,128
Region			
Americas	92%	69%	90%
EMEA	7%	31%	9%
Asia	1%	–	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	51%	34%	49%
Non-investment-grade	7%	33%	10%
Other metrics	42%	33%	41%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In the table above:

- Credit exposure included loans and lending commitments of $19.16 billion as of March 2026 and $18.40 billion as of December 2025 which are extended to clients who warehouse assets that are directly or indirectly secured by residential real estate.
- Substantially all residential real estate loans included in the other metrics category consists of loans extended to wealth management clients. As of both March 2026 and December 2025, substantially all such loans had a loan-to-value ratio of less than 80% and were performing in accordance with the contractual terms. Additionally, as of both March 2026 and December 2025, the vast majority of such loans had a FICO credit score of greater than 740.

In addition, we also have credit exposure to residential real estate loans held for securitization of $9.28 billion as of March 2026 and $11.62 billion as of December 2025. Such loans are included in trading assets in our consolidated balance sheets.

Securities-Based. Securities-based includes loans and lending commitments that are secured by stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and exchange-traded funds. These loans and commitments are primarily extended to our wealth management clients and used for purposes other than purchasing, carrying or trading margin stocks. Securities-based loans require borrowers to post additional collateral on a daily basis (daily margin requirement) based on changes in the underlying collateral's fair value.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2026, we began to assess the credit quality of all securities-based loans extended to *Goldman Sachs Private Bank Select* clients using an internal credit rating, as we believe that this metric better reflects the credit quality of such loans. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

The table below presents our credit exposure from securities-based loans and lending commitments, and the concentration by region, internally determined public rating agency equivalents and other credit metrics.

$ in millions	Loans	Lending Commitments	Total
As of March 2026			
Securities-based	**$18,592**	**$896**	**$19,488**
Region			
Americas	**80%**	**96%**	**81%**
EMEA	**20%**	**4%**	**19%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	**95%**	**100%**	**96%**
Non-investment-grade	**5%**	–	**4%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
As of December 2025			
Securities-based	$18,079	$784	$18,863
Region			
Americas	78%	100%	79%
EMEA	22%	–	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	73%	17%	70%
Non-investment-grade	2%	–	2%
Other metrics	25%	83%	28%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In the table above, the vast majority of securities-based loans included in the other metrics category as of December 2025 had a loan-to-value ratio of less than 80% and were performing in accordance with the contractual terms.

Other Collateralized. Other collateralized includes loans and lending commitments that are backed by specific collateral (other than securities-based loans where there is a daily margin requirement and real estate loans). Such loans and lending commitments include loans to investment funds (managed by third parties) that are collateralized by capital commitments of the funds' investors or assets held by the fund. Other collateralized also includes loans and lending commitments extended to clients who warehouse assets (that are directly or indirectly secured by corporate loans, consumer loans and other assets), as well as other secured loans and lending commitments extended to our wealth management and corporate clients.

The table below presents our credit exposure from other collateralized loans and lending commitments, and the concentration by region, internally determined public rating agency equivalents and other credit metrics.

$ in millions	Loans	Lending Commitments	Total
As of March 2026			
Other Collateralized	**$104,592**	**$62,106**	**$166,698**
Region			
Americas	**81%**	**81%**	**81%**
EMEA	**18%**	**17%**	**17%**
Asia	**1%**	**2%**	**2%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	**86%**	**83%**	**84%**
Non-investment-grade	**14%**	**16%**	**15%**
Unrated	**–**	**1%**	**1%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
As of December 2025			
Other Collateralized	$98,999	$51,336	$150,335
Region			
Americas	80%	84%	81%
EMEA	18%	15%	17%
Asia	2%	1%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	85%	81%	84%
Non-investment-grade	14%	19%	16%
Other metrics	1%	–	–
Total	100%	100%	100%

In the table above, credit exposure included loans and lending commitments extended to clients who warehouse assets of $38.13 billion as of March 2026 and $34.28 billion as of December 2025.

Credit Card Loans. We provide credit card loans (pursuant to revolving lines of credit) to consumers in the Americas. The unused credit card lines are cancellable by us and therefore do not result in credit exposure. During 2025, we transferred the Apple Card loan portfolio to held for sale. See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

Other. Other primarily includes unsecured loans and lending commitments extended to wealth management clients and unsecured consumer loans purchased by us.

The table below presents our credit exposure from other loans and lending commitments, and the concentration by region, internally determined public rating agency equivalents and other credit metrics.

$ in millions	Loans	Lending Commitments	Total
As of March 2026			
Other	**$3,135**	**$1,269**	**$4,404**
Region			
Americas	**97%**	**100%**	**98%**
EMEA	**3%**	**–**	**2%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	**85%**	**89%**	**86%**
Non-investment-grade	**13%**	**11%**	**13%**
Other metrics	**2%**	**–**	**1%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
As of December 2025			
Other	$3,020	$1,180	$4,200
Region			
Americas	97%	99%	98%
EMEA	3%	1%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)			
Investment-grade	90%	80%	87%
Non-investment-grade	8%	12%	9%
Other metrics	2%	–	2%
Unrated	–	8%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%

In the table above, other metrics primarily includes consumer and credit card loans purchased by us. Our risk assessment process for such loans includes reviewing certain key metrics, such as expected cash flows, delinquency status and other risk factors.

In addition, we also have credit exposure to other loans held for securitization of $2.82 billion as of March 2026 and $2.14 billion as of December 2025. Such loans are included in trading assets in our consolidated balance sheets.

Credit Hedges. We seek to mitigate the credit risk associated with our lending activities by obtaining credit protection on certain loans and lending commitments through credit default swaps, both single-name and index-based contracts, and through the issuance of credit-linked notes.

Securities Financing Transactions. We enter into securities financing transactions in order to, among other things, facilitate client activities, invest excess cash, acquire securities to cover short positions and finance certain activities. We bear credit risk related to resale agreements and securities borrowed only to the extent that cash advanced or the value of securities pledged or delivered to the counterparty exceeds the value of the collateral received. We also have credit exposure on repurchase agreements and securities loaned to the extent that the value of securities pledged or delivered to the counterparty for these transactions exceeds the amount of cash or collateral received. Securities collateral for these transactions primarily includes U.S. and non-U.S. government and agency obligations.

The table below presents our credit exposure from securities financing transactions and the concentration by industry, region and internally determined public rating agency equivalents.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Securities Financing Transactions	**$48,136**	$47,387
Industry		
Financial Institutions	**48%**	43%
Funds	**26%**	22%
Municipalities & Nonprofit	**10%**	9%
Sovereign	**16%**	26%
Total	**100%**	100%
Region		
Americas	**42%**	47%
EMEA	**39%**	33%
Asia	**19%**	20%
Total	**100%**	100%
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)		
AAA	**7%**	13%
AA	**30%**	30%
A	**48%**	42%
BBB	**10%**	8%
BB or lower	**5%**	7%
Total	**100%**	100%

The table above reflects both netting agreements and collateral that we consider when determining credit risk.

Other Credit Exposures. We are exposed to credit risk from our receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and customers and counterparties. Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations primarily consist of initial margin placed with clearing organizations and receivables related to sales of securities which have traded, but not yet settled. These receivables generally have minimal credit risk due to the low probability of clearing organization default and the short-term nature of receivables related to securities settlements. Receivables from customers and counterparties generally consist of collateralized receivables related to customer securities transactions and generally have minimal credit risk due to both the value of the collateral received and the short-term nature of these receivables.

The table below presents our other credit exposures and the concentration by industry, region and internally determined public rating agency equivalents.

	As of	
	March	December
$ in millions	**2026**	2025
Other Credit Exposures	**$48,850**	$42,532
Industry		
Financial Institutions	**85%**	85%
Funds	**4%**	3%
Other (including Special Purpose Vehicles)	**11%**	12%
Total	**100%**	100%
Region		
Americas	**44%**	45%
EMEA	**38%**	40%
Asia	**18%**	15%
Total	**100%**	100%
Credit Quality (Credit Rating Equivalent)		
AAA	**3%**	6%
AA	**48%**	46%
A	**26%**	25%
BBB	**10%**	11%
BB or lower	**12%**	11%
Unrated	**1%**	1%
Total	**100%**	100%

The table above reflects collateral that we consider when determining credit risk.

Selected Exposures

We have credit and market exposures, as described below, that have had heightened focus given recent events and broad market concerns. Credit exposure represents the potential for loss due to the default or deterioration in credit quality of a counterparty or borrower. Market exposure represents the potential for loss in value of our long and short positions due to changes in market prices.

Country Exposures. The war between Russia and Ukraine, the hostilities in Lebanon, and the economic and political uncertainty in Venezuela have led to concerns about the financial stability of these countries. Our credit exposure to counterparties or borrowers and our market exposure to issuers relating to each of these countries was not material as of March 2026.

We have a comprehensive framework to monitor, measure and assess our country exposures and to determine our risk appetite. We determine the country of risk by the location of the counterparty, issuer's assets, where they generate revenue, the country in which they are headquartered, the jurisdiction where a claim against them could be enforced, and/or the government whose policies affect their ability to repay their obligations. We monitor our credit exposure to a specific country both at the individual counterparty level, as well as at the aggregate country level. See "Stress Tests" for information about stress tests that are designed to estimate the direct and indirect impact of events involving the above countries.

Operational Risk Management

Overview

Operational risk is the risk of an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events. Our exposure to operational risk arises from routine processing errors, as well as extraordinary incidents, such as major systems failures or legal and regulatory matters, that could occur for us or our third-party vendors.

Potential types of loss events related to internal and external operational risk include:

- Execution, delivery and process management;
- Business disruption and system failures;
- Employment practices and workplace safety;
- Clients, products and business practices;
- Third-party risk, including vendor risk;
- Damage to physical assets;
- Internal fraud; and
- External fraud.

Operational Risk, which is part of our second line of defense and reports to our chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for developing and implementing a formalized framework for independently assessing, monitoring and managing operational risk to support firmwide review and challenge of our global businesses, with the goal of maintaining our exposure to operational risk at levels that are within our risk appetite.

Operational Risk Management Process

Our process for managing operational risk includes the critical components of our risk management framework described in the "Overview and Structure of Risk Management," including a comprehensive data collection process, as well as firmwide policies and procedures, for operational risk events.

We combine top-down and bottom-up approaches to manage and measure operational risk. From a top-down perspective, our senior management assesses firmwide and business-level operational risk profiles. From a bottom-up perspective, our first and second lines of defense are responsible for risk identification and risk management on a day-to-day basis, including escalating operational risks and risk events to senior management.

We seek to maintain a comprehensive control framework designed to provide a well-controlled environment to minimize operational risks. The Firmwide Compliance and Operational Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing compliance and operational risk for our business.

Our operational risk management framework is designed to comply with the operational risk measurement rules under the Capital Framework and has evolved based on the changing needs of our businesses and regulatory guidance.

We have established policies that require all employees and consultants to report and escalate operational risk events. When operational risk events are identified, our policies require that the events be documented and analyzed to determine whether changes are required in our systems and/or processes to further mitigate the risk of future events.

We use operational risk management applications to capture, analyze, aggregate and report operational risk event data and key metrics. One of our key risk identification and control assessment tools is an operational risk and control self-assessment process, which is performed by our managers. This process consists of the identification and rating of operational risks, on a forward-looking basis, and the related controls. The results from this process are analyzed to evaluate operational risk exposures and identify businesses, activities or products with heightened levels of operational risk.

Risk Measurement

We measure our operational risk exposure using both statistical modeling and scenario analyses, which involve qualitative and quantitative assessments of internal and external operational risk event data and internal control factors for each of our businesses. Operational risk measurement also incorporates an assessment of business environment factors, including:

- Evaluations of the complexity of our business activities;
- The degree of automation in our processes;
- New activity information;
- The legal and regulatory environment; and
- Changes in the markets for our products and services, including the diversity and sophistication of our customers and counterparties.

The results from these scenario analyses are used to monitor changes in operational risk and to determine business lines that may have heightened exposure to operational risk. We also perform firmwide stress tests. See "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" for information about firmwide stress tests.

Types of Operational Risks

Increased reliance on technology and third-party relationships has resulted in increased operational risks, such as third-party risk, business resilience risk and cybersecurity risk. See "Cybersecurity Risk Management" for information about our cybersecurity risk management process. We manage third-party and business resilience risks as follows:

Third-Party Risk. Third-party risk, including vendor risk, is the risk of an adverse impact due to reliance on third parties performing services or activities on our behalf. These risks may include legal, regulatory, information security, cybersecurity, reputational, operational or other risks inherent in engaging a third party. We identify, manage and report key third-party risks and conduct due diligence across multiple risk domains, including information security and cybersecurity, resilience and additional supply chain dependencies. We evaluate whether vendors design, implement, and maintain information security controls consistent with our security policies and standards. Vendors that access and process our information on their infrastructure external to our network are required to undergo an initial risk assessment, resulting in the assignment of a vendor inherent risk rating that is determined based on a number of factors, including the type of data stored and processed by a particular vendor. Subsequently, we conduct re-certifications at a depth and frequency that is commensurate with each vendor's inherent risk rating as a component of our risk-based approach to vendor oversight. Vendors are required to agree to standard contractual provisions before receiving sensitive information from us. These provisions have specific information security control requirements, which apply to vendors that store, access, transmit or otherwise process sensitive information on our behalf. The Third-Party Risk Program monitors, reviews and reassesses third-party risks on an ongoing basis. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information about third-party risk.

Business Resilience Risk. Business resilience risk is the risk of disruption to our critical processes. We monitor threats and assess risks and seek to ensure our state of readiness in the event of a significant operational disruption to the normal operations of our critical functions or their dependencies, such as critical facilities, systems, third parties, data and/or personnel. Our resilience framework defines the fundamental principles for business continuity planning (BCP) and crisis management to ensure that critical functions can continue to operate in the event of a disruption. We seek to maintain a business continuity program that is comprehensive, consistent on a firmwide basis, and up-to-date, incorporating new information, including resilience capabilities. Our resilience assurance program encompasses testing of response and recovery strategies on a regular basis with the objective of minimizing and preventing significant operational disruptions. See "Business — Business Continuity and Information Security" in Part I, Item 1 of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information about business continuity.

Cybersecurity Risk Management

Overview

Cybersecurity risk is the risk of compromising the confidentiality, integrity or availability of our data and systems, leading to an adverse impact on us, our reputation, our clients and/or the broader financial system. We seek to minimize the occurrence and impact of unauthorized access, disruption or use of information and/or information systems. We deploy and operate preventive and detective controls and processes to mitigate emerging and evolving information security and cybersecurity threats, including monitoring our network for known vulnerabilities and signs of unauthorized attempts to access our data and systems. There is increased information risk through diversification of our data across external service providers, including use of a variety of cloud-provided or -hosted services and applications. In addition, new AI technologies may increase the frequency and severity of cybersecurity attacks. See "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the 2025 Form 10-K for further information about information and cybersecurity risk.

Cybersecurity Risk Management Process

Our cybersecurity risk management processes are integrated into our overall risk management processes described in the "Overview and Structure of Risk Management." We have established an Information Security and Cybersecurity Program (the Cybersecurity Program), administered by Technology Risk within Engineering, and overseen by our CISO. This program is designed to identify, assess, document and mitigate threats, govern, establish and evaluate compliance with information security mandates, adopt and apply our security control framework, and prevent, detect and respond to security incidents. The Cybersecurity Program is periodically reviewed and modified to respond to changing threats and conditions. A dedicated Operational Risk team, which reports to the chief risk officer, provides oversight and challenge of the Cybersecurity Program, independent of Technology Risk, and assesses the operating effectiveness of the program against industry standard frameworks and Board risk appetite-approved operational risk limits and thresholds.

Our process for managing cybersecurity risk includes the critical components of our risk management framework described in the "Overview and Structure of Risk Management," as well as the following:

- Training and education, to enable our people to recognize information and cybersecurity threats and respond accordingly;
- Identity and access management, including entitlement management and production access;
- Application and software security, including software change management, open source software, and backup and restoration;
- Infrastructure security, including monitoring our network for known vulnerabilities and signs of unauthorized attempts to access our data and systems;
- Mobile security, including mobile applications;
- Data security, including cryptography and encryption, database security, data erasure and media disposal;
- Cloud computing, including governance and security of cloud applications, and software-as-a-service data onboarding;
- Technology operations, including change management, incident management, capacity and resilience; and
- Third-party risk management, including vendor management and governance, and cybersecurity and business resiliency on vendor assessments.

In conjunction with third-party vendors and consultants, we perform risk assessments to gauge the performance of the Cybersecurity Program, to estimate our risk profile and to assess compliance with relevant regulatory requirements. We perform periodic assessments of control efficacy through our internal risk and control self-assessment process, as well as a variety of external technical assessments, including external penetration tests and "red team" engagements where third parties test our defenses. The results of these risk assessments, together with control performance findings, are used to establish priorities, allocate resources, and identify and improve controls. We use third parties, such as outside forensics firms, to augment our cyber incident response capabilities. We have a vendor management program that documents a risk-based framework for managing third-party vendor relationships. Information security risk management is built into our vendor management process, which covers vendor selection, onboarding, performance monitoring and risk management. See "Third-Party Risk" for further information about vendor risk.

During the three months ended March 2026, we did not identify any cybersecurity threats that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. Technology Risk monitors cybersecurity threats and risks from information security and cybersecurity matters on an ongoing basis, and allocates resources and directs operations in a manner designed to mitigate those risks. For example, in response to the proliferation of AI-enabled fraud and ransomware attacks that continue to be reported globally, we have emphasized phishing and cybersecurity training for our employees and allocated additional resources for business continuity. However, despite these efforts, we cannot eliminate all cybersecurity risks or provide assurances that we have not had occurrences of undetected cybersecurity incidents.

Governance

The Board, both directly and through its committees, including its Risk Committee and Technology Risk Subcommittee, oversees our risk management policies and practices, including cybersecurity risks, and information security and cybersecurity matters. Our chief risk officer, chief information officer and chief technology officer, among others, periodically brief the Board on operational and technology risks, including cybersecurity risks, relevant to us. The Board also receives regular briefings from our CISO on a range of cybersecurity-related topics, including the status of our Cybersecurity Program, emerging cybersecurity threats, mitigation strategies and related regulatory engagements. In addition, these are topics on which various directors maintain an ongoing dialogue with our CISO, chief information officer and chief technology officer.

Our CISO is responsible for managing and implementing the Cybersecurity Program and reports directly to our chief information officer. Our CISO oversees our Technology Risk team, which assesses and manages material risks from cybersecurity threats, sets firmwide control requirements, assesses adherence to controls, and oversees incident detection and response.

In addition, we have a series of committees and steering groups that oversee the implementation of our cybersecurity risk management strategy and framework. These committees and steering groups are informed about cybersecurity incidents and risks by designated members of Technology Risk, who periodically report to these committees and steering groups about the Cybersecurity Program, including the efforts of the Technology Risk teams to prevent, detect, mitigate and remediate incidents and threats. These committees and steering groups enable formal escalation and reporting of risks, and our CISO and other members of Technology Risk provide regular briefings to senior management.

The Firmwide Technology Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing matters related to the design, development, deployment and use of technology. This committee oversees cybersecurity matters, as well as technology risk management frameworks and methodologies, and monitors their effectiveness. This committee is co-chaired by our CISO and our chief technology officer, and reports to the Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee. To assist the Firmwide Technology Risk Committee in carrying out its mandate, the Firmwide Artificial Intelligence Risk and Controls Committee, which oversees risks associated with the use of AI, reports to the Firmwide Technology Risk Committee.

The Digital Risk Office Steering Group oversees Engineering risk decisions, monitors control performance and reviews approaches to comply with current and emerging regulation applicable to Engineering. This steering group is chaired by our chief digital risk officer and reports to the Firmwide Technology Risk Committee.

Our CISO, senior management within Technology Risk and Operational Risk, as well as management personnel overseeing the Cybersecurity Program, all have substantial relevant expertise in the areas of information security and cybersecurity risk management.

Model Risk Management

Overview

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from decisions made based on model outputs that may be incorrect or used inappropriately. We rely on quantitative models across our business activities primarily to value certain financial assets and liabilities, to monitor and manage our risk, and to measure and monitor our regulatory capital.

Model Risk, which is part of our second line of defense, is independent of our model developers, model owners and model users, and reports to our chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for independently assessing, monitoring and managing our model risk by providing firmwide review and challenge across our global businesses.

Our model risk management framework is managed through a governance structure and risk management controls, which encompass standards designed to ensure we maintain a comprehensive model inventory, including risk assessment and classification, sound model development practices, independent review and model-specific usage controls. The Firmwide Model Risk Control Committee oversees our model risk management framework.

Model Review and Validation Process

Model Risk consists of quantitative professionals who perform an independent review, validation and approval of our models. This review includes an analysis of the model documentation, independent testing, an assessment of the appropriateness of the methodology used, and verification of compliance with model development and implementation standards.

We regularly refine and enhance our models to reflect changes in market or economic conditions and our business mix. All models are reviewed on an annual basis, and new models or significant changes to existing models and their assumptions are approved prior to implementation.

The model validation process incorporates a review of models and trade and risk parameters across a broad range of scenarios (including extreme conditions) in order to critically evaluate and verify:

- The model's conceptual soundness, including the reasonableness of model assumptions, and suitability for intended use;
- The testing strategy utilized by the model developers to ensure that the models function as intended;
- The suitability of the calculation techniques incorporated in the model;
- The model's accuracy in reflecting the characteristics of the related product and its significant risks;
- The model's consistency with models for similar products; and
- The model's sensitivity to input parameters and assumptions.

See "Critical Accounting Policy — Fair Value — Review of Valuation Models," "Liquidity Risk Management," "Market Risk Management," "Credit Risk Management" and "Operational Risk Management" for further information about our use of models within these areas.

Other Risk Management

In addition to the areas of risks discussed above, we also manage other risks, including capital, climate, compliance, conflicts and reputational. These areas of risks are discussed below.

Capital Risk Management

Capital risk is the risk that our capital is insufficient to support our business activities under normal and stressed market conditions or we face capital reductions or RWA increases, including from new or revised rules or changes in interpretations of existing rules, and are therefore unable to meet our internal capital targets or external regulatory capital requirements. Capital adequacy is of critical importance to us. We have in place a comprehensive capital management policy that provides a framework, defines objectives and establishes guidelines to assist us in maintaining the appropriate level and composition of capital in both business-as-usual and stressed conditions. Our capital management framework is designed to provide us with the information needed to identify and comprehensively manage risk, and develop and apply projected stress scenarios that capture idiosyncratic vulnerabilities with a goal of holding sufficient capital to remain adequately capitalized even after experiencing a severe stress event. See "Capital Management and Regulatory Capital" for further information about our capital management process.

We have established a comprehensive governance structure to manage and oversee our day-to-day capital management activities and to ensure compliance with capital rules and related policies. Our capital management activities are overseen by the Board and its committees. The Board is responsible for approving our annual capital plan and the Risk Committee of the Board approves our capital management policy, which details the risk committees and members of senior management who are responsible for the ongoing monitoring of our capital adequacy and evaluation of current and future regulatory capital requirements, the review of the results of our capital planning and stress tests processes, and the results of our capital models. In addition, our risk committees and senior management are responsible for the review of our contingency capital plan, key capital adequacy metrics, including regulatory capital ratios, and capital plan metrics, such as the payout ratio, as well as monitoring capital targets and potential breaches of capital requirements.

Our process for managing capital risk also includes independent oversight by Risk that assesses our capital management framework, regulatory capital policies and related interpretations and escalates certain interpretations to senior management and/or the appropriate risk committee. This oversight includes, among other things, independent review and challenge of our capital ratio targets, planned capital actions and regulatory capital calculations; analysis of the related documentation; independent testing; and an assessment of the appropriateness of the calculations and their alignment with the relevant regulatory capital rules.

Climate-Related and Environmental Risk Management

Climate-related and environmental risks manifest in different ways across our businesses. We categorize climate-related risks into physical risk and transition risk. Physical risk is the risk that asset values may decline or operations may be disrupted as a result of changes in the climate, while transition risk is the risk that asset values may decline because of changes in climate policies or changes in the underlying economy due to decarbonization.

Oversight of climate-related and environmental risks is integrated into our risk management processes and governance structure, from our Board and its committees to our senior management. The Board and its committees, as part of their oversight, receive updates on our risk management approach to climate risk, including our approaches towards managing physical and transition risks. Senior management within Risk, in coordination with senior management in our revenue-producing units, is responsible for the development of the climate-related and environmental risk management program. The objective of this program is to integrate climate-related and environmental risks into existing risk disciplines and business considerations, such as the integration of climate risk into our credit evaluation and underwriting processes for select industries.

See "Business — Sustainability" in Part I, Item 1 and "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the 2025 Form 10-K for information about our sustainability initiatives, including in relation to climate transition.

Compliance Risk Management

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss or damage to our reputation arising from our failure to comply with the requirements of applicable laws, rules and regulations, and our internal policies and procedures. Compliance risk is inherent in all activities through which we conduct our businesses. Our Compliance Risk Management Program, administered by Compliance, assesses our compliance, regulatory and reputational risk; monitors for compliance with new or amended laws, rules and regulations; designs and implements controls, policies, procedures and training; conducts independent testing; investigates, surveils and monitors for compliance risks and breaches; and is a key participant in regulatory examinations, audits and inquiries. We monitor and review business practices to assess whether they meet or exceed minimum regulatory and legal standards in all markets and jurisdictions in which we conduct business.

Conflicts Management

Conflicts of interest and our approach to dealing with them are fundamental to our client relationships, our reputation and our long-term success. The term "conflict of interest" does not have a universally accepted meaning, and conflicts can arise in many forms within a business or between businesses. The responsibility for identifying potential conflicts, as well as complying with our policies and procedures, is shared by all of our employees.

We have a multilayered approach to resolving conflicts and addressing reputational risk. Our senior management oversees policies related to conflicts resolution and, in conjunction with Conflicts Resolution, Legal and Compliance, and internal committees, formulates policies, standards and principles, and assists in making judgments regarding the appropriate resolution of particular conflicts. Resolving potential conflicts necessarily depends on the facts and circumstances of a particular situation and the application of experienced and informed judgment.

As a general matter, Conflicts Resolution reviews financing and advisory assignments in Global Banking & Markets and certain of our investing, lending and other activities. In addition, we have various transaction oversight committees that also review new underwritings, loans, investments and structured products. These groups and committees work with internal and external counsel and Compliance to evaluate and address any actual or potential conflicts. The head of Conflicts Resolution reports to our chief legal officer, who reports to our chief executive officer.

We regularly assess our policies and procedures that address conflicts of interest in an effort to conduct our business in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Reputational Risk Management

Reputational risk is the potential risk that negative publicity regarding our business practices, whether true or not, will cause a decline in our customer base, costly litigation or revenue reductions. Our reputation is critical to effectively serving our clients and fostering and maintaining long-term client relationships, and it is integral to how we are viewed by our key stakeholders.

In evaluating business opportunities, reputational risk is a significant component we consider. We evaluate the ethics, suitability and transparency of transactions undertaken by us. Our employees are responsible for considering the reputational impacts that our business activities may have.

We have implemented a comprehensive program designed to monitor reputational risk. The Firmwide Enterprise Risk Committee is responsible for assessing reputational risks arising from new and ongoing business opportunities.

For further information about our risk management processes, see "Overview and Structure of Risk Management" and "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the 2025 Form 10-K.

Available Information

Our internet address is www.goldmansachs.com and the investor relations section of our website is located at www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations, where we make available, free of charge, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as well as proxy statements, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Also posted on our website, and available in print upon request of any shareholder to our Investor Relations Department (Investor Relations), are our certificate of incorporation and by-laws, charters for our Audit, Risk, Compensation, Corporate Governance and Nominating, and Public Responsibilities Committees, our Policy Regarding Director Independence Determinations, our Policy on Reporting of Concerns Regarding Accounting and Other Matters, our Corporate Governance Guidelines and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics governing our directors, officers and employees. Within the time period required by the SEC, we will post on our website any amendment to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and any waiver applicable to any executive officer, director or senior financial officer.

Our website also includes information about (i) purchases and sales of our equity securities by our executive officers and directors; (ii) disclosure relating to certain non-GAAP financial measures (as defined in the SEC's Regulation G) that we may make public orally, telephonically, by webcast, by broadcast or by other means; (iii) our DFAST results; (iv) the public portion of our and GS Bank USA's resolution plan submissions; (v) our Pillar 3 disclosure; (vi) our average daily LCR; (vii) our average daily NSFR; (viii) our People Strategy Report; (ix) our Sustainability Report; and (x) our Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report.

Investor Relations can be contacted at The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., 200 West Street, 29th Floor, New York, New York 10282, Attn: Investor Relations, telephone: 212-902-0300, e-mail: gs-investor-relations@gs.com. We use the following, as well as other social media channels, to disclose public information to investors, the media and others:

- Our website (www.goldmansachs.com);
- Our X, formerly known as Twitter, account (x.com/GoldmanSachs); and
- Our Instagram account (instagram.com/GoldmanSachs).

Our officers may use similar social media channels to disclose public information. It is possible that certain information we or our officers post on our website and on social media could be deemed material, and we encourage investors, the media and others interested in Goldman Sachs to review the business and financial information we or our officers post on our website and on the social media channels identified above. The information on our website and those social media channels is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Statements

We have included in this Form 10-Q, and our management may make, statements that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are not historical facts or statements of current conditions, but instead represent only our beliefs regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside our control.

By identifying these statements for you in this manner, we are alerting you to the possibility that our actual results, financial condition, liquidity and capital actions may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results, financial condition, liquidity and capital actions in these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause our results, financial condition, liquidity and capital actions to differ from those in these statements include, among others, those described below and in "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of the 2025 Form 10-K.

These statements may relate to, among other things, (i) our future plans and results, including our target ROE, ROTE, efficiency ratio, CET1 capital ratio, total credit alternative assets, total alternative AUS, long-term wealth management inflows, percentage growth rate for Management and other fees from alternatives and annual third-party commitments in our alternatives business, and how they can be achieved, (ii) trends in or growth opportunities for our businesses, including the timing, costs, profitability, benefits and other aspects of business and strategic initiatives, such as OneGS 3.0, and their impact on our efficiency ratio, (iii) the opportunities and challenges presented by AI, (iv) our Investment banking fees backlog and future advisory and capital markets results, (v) expenses we may incur, including the level of future compensation expense, (vi) the projected growth of our deposits and other funding, (vii) our business and expense savings initiatives, including OneGS 3.0, (viii) our planned benchmark debt issuances, (ix) our credit exposures, (x) our expected provision for credit losses and the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses, (xi) the objectives and effectiveness of our BCP, information security program, risk management and liquidity policies, (xii) our resolution plan and its implications for stakeholders, (xiii) the effect of changes to regulations, and our future status, activities or reporting under banking and financial regulation, (xiv) our expected tax rate, (xv) the future state of our liquidity and regulatory capital ratios, and our prospective capital distributions (including dividends and repurchases), (xvi) our expected SCB and G-SIB surcharge, (xvii) legal proceedings, governmental investigations or other contingencies, (xviii) the asset recovery guarantee and applications for exemptions and authorizations from regulatory authorities related to our 1Malaysia Development Berhad (1MDB) settlements, (xix) the effectiveness of our management of our human capital and changes in headcount, (xx) our sustainability goals, (xxi) future inflation, (xxii) our ability to transition the Apple Card program to another issuer and (xxiii) the effectiveness of our cybersecurity risk management process.

Statements about our target ROE, ROTE, efficiency ratio and expense savings, and how they can be achieved, are based on our current expectations regarding our business prospects and are subject to the risk that we may be unable to achieve our targets due to, among other things, changes in our business mix and inability to grow our businesses and execute our strategy.

Statements about our target ROE, ROTE and CET1 capital ratio, and how they can be achieved, are based on our current expectations regarding the capital requirements applicable to us and are subject to the risk that our actual capital requirements may be higher than currently anticipated because of, among other factors, changes in the regulatory capital requirements applicable to us resulting from changes in regulations, including as a result of any revisions to the U.S. bank regulatory capital rules, or the interpretation or application of existing regulations or changes in the nature and composition of our activities.

Statements about our total credit alternative assets, total alternative AUS, long-term wealth management inflows, percentage growth rate for Management and other fees from alternatives targets and annual third-party commitments in our alternatives business are based on our current expectations regarding our fundraising prospects and are subject to the risk that actual inflows or fees may be lower than expected due to, among other factors, competition from other asset managers, changes in investment preferences and changes in economic or market conditions.

Statements about the timing, costs, profitability, benefits and other aspects of business and expense savings initiatives, including OneGS 3.0, the level and composition of more durable revenues and increases in market share are based on our current expectations regarding our ability to implement these initiatives, and actual results may differ, possibly materially, from our current expectations due to, among other things, a delay in the timing of these initiatives, increased competition and an inability to reduce expenses and grow businesses with more durable revenues.

Statements about the opportunities and challenges presented by AI are subject to the risks that we may not be timely or successful in developing or integrating new AI products and technologies into our existing products and services or that evolving laws and regulations could require changes in our implementation of AI technology and increase our compliance costs and the risk of non-compliance.

Statements about expenses we may incur, our level of future compensation expense, including as a percentage of both operating expenses and net revenues, net of provision for credit losses, and our efficiency ratio are subject to the risks that the compensation and other costs to operate our businesses may be greater than currently expected.

Statements about our Investment banking fees backlog and future advisory and capital market results are subject to the risk that advisory and capital market activity may not occur as we expect or that such transactions may be modified or may not be completed at all, and related net revenues may not be realized or may be materially less than expected. Important factors that could have such a result include, for underwriting transactions, a decline or weakness in general economic conditions, changes in international trade policies (including the potential for new or increased tariffs), the continuation or worsening of the conflict in the Middle East, volatility in the securities markets or an adverse development with respect to the issuer of the securities and, for financial advisory transactions, a decline in the securities markets, an inability to obtain adequate financing, an adverse development with respect to a party to the transaction or a failure to obtain a required regulatory approval.

Statements about the projected growth of our deposits and other funding are subject to the risk that actual growth, savings and profitability may differ, possibly materially, from that currently anticipated due to, among other things, changes in interest rates and competition from other similar products.

Statements about planned benchmark debt issuances are subject to the risk that actual issuances may differ, possibly materially, from that currently expected due to changes in market conditions, business opportunities or our funding and projected liquidity needs.

Statements about our expected provision for credit losses are subject to the risk that actual credit losses may differ and our expectations may change, possibly materially, from that currently anticipated due to, among other things, changes to the composition of our loan portfolio and changes in the economic environment in future periods and our forecasts of future economic conditions, as well as changes in our models, policies and other management judgments.

Statements about our future effective tax rate are subject to the risk that it may differ from the anticipated rate indicated in such statements, possibly materially, due to, among other things, changes in the tax rates applicable to us, changes in our earnings mix, our profitability and entities in which we generate profits, the assumptions we have made in forecasting our expected tax rate, the interpretation or application of existing tax statutes and regulations, as well as any corporate tax legislation that may be enacted or any guidance that may be issued by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or in the other jurisdictions in which we operate (including Global Anti-Base Erosion (Pillar II) guidance).

Statements about the future state of our liquidity and regulatory capital ratios (including our SCB and G-SIB surcharge), and our prospective capital distributions (including dividends and repurchases), are subject to the risk that our actual liquidity, regulatory capital ratios and capital distributions may differ, possibly materially, from what is currently expected due to, among other things, the need to use capital to support clients, increased regulatory requirements resulting from changes in regulations or the interpretation or application of existing regulations, results of applicable supervisory stress tests, changes to the composition of our balance sheet and our results of operations. Statements about the estimated impact of proposed, but not finalized, capital rules are subject to change as the proposed rules may change, the final rules may differ from the proposed rules and our balance sheet composition will change. As a consequence, we may estimate incorrectly the actual impact of the final rules.

Statements about the risk exposure related to the asset recovery guarantee provided to the Government of Malaysia are subject to the risk that we may be unsuccessful in our arbitration against the Government of Malaysia. Statements about the application for and pursuit of exemptions and authorizations from regulatory authorities, including the U.S. Department of Labor, in connection with the settlements relating to 1MDB are based on our expectations regarding the prospects for receiving the exemptions and authorizations. Accordingly, our ability to receive the exemptions and authorizations may change, possibly materially, from what is currently expected.

Statements about our objectives in management of our human capital are based on our current expectations and are subject to the risk that we may not achieve these objectives.

Statements about our sustainability goals are based on our current expectations and are subject to the risk that we may not achieve these targets and goals due to, among other things, global socio-demographic and economic trends, energy prices, lack of technological innovations, climate-related conditions and weather events, legislative and regulatory changes, client behavior and demand, and other unforeseen events or conditions.

Statements about future inflation are subject to the risk that actual inflation may differ, possibly materially, due to, among other things, changes in economic growth, unemployment or consumer demand.

Statements about our ability to transition the Apple Card program to another issuer are subject to the risk that the transaction may not close on the anticipated timeline or at all, including due to a failure to satisfy applicable closing conditions.

Statements about the effectiveness of our cybersecurity risk management process are subject to the risk that measures we have implemented to safeguard our systems (and third parties that we interface with) may not be sufficient to prevent a successful cybersecurity attack or a material security breach that results in the disclosure of confidential information or otherwise disrupts our operations.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk are set forth in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Risk Management" in Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out by our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. In addition, no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the quarter ended March 2026 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of our businesses. Many of these proceedings are in early stages, and many of these cases seek an indeterminate amount of damages. We have estimated the upper end of the range of reasonably possible aggregate loss for matters where we have been able to estimate a range and we believe, based on currently available information, that the results of matters where we have not been able to estimate a range of reasonably possible loss, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, but may be material to our operating results in a given period. Given the range of litigation and investigations presently under way, our litigation expenses may remain high. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Use of Estimates" in Part I, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q. See Notes 18 and 27 to the consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for information about our reasonably possible aggregate loss estimate and judicial, regulatory and legal proceedings.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On January 2, 2026, GSAM Ignite Holdings LP issued approximately 400,000 exchangeable units with a fair value of approximately $315 million in connection with the acquisition of Industry Ventures. These exchangeable units were issued to entities affiliated with certain former partners of Industry Ventures (Industry Ventures Partners) as partial consideration for their equity in Industry Ventures.

In connection with the acquisition, GSAM Ignite Holdings LP also agreed to issue up to approximately 250,000 exchangeable units (a portion of which will be cash-settled) to the Industry Ventures Partners, subject to Industry Ventures' satisfaction of future performance targets through 2030.

As long as any limited partner of GSAM Ignite Holdings LP holds one or more exchangeable units, each exchangeable unit is exchangeable by the holder thereof for one share of Group Inc.'s common stock, subject to customary adjustments for stock split, stock distribution or dividend, reclassification, reorganization, recapitalization and other reorganizations and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the exchange agreement.

This issuance was not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), in reliance on the exemptions provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act for private sales by an issuer not involving a public offering.

The table below presents purchases made by or on behalf of Group Inc. or any "affiliated purchaser" (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act) of our common stock during the three months ended March 2026.

	Total Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Program	Dollar Value of Remaining Authorized Repurchases *($ in millions)*
January	2,338,836	$ 940.86	2,338,283	$ 29,800
February	2,659,056	$ 918.10	2,657,657	$ 27,360
March	418,382	$ 860.73	418,261	$ 27,000
Total	**5,416,274**		**5,414,201**	

In the table above, total shares purchased included 553 shares during January 2026, 1,399 shares during February 2026 and 121 shares during March 2026 remitted to satisfy statutory withholding taxes related to share-based awards.

In 2025, our Board approved a share repurchase program authorizing repurchases of up to $40 billion of our common stock. This program replaced our previous share repurchase program and has no set expiration or termination date. The share repurchases are effected primarily through regular open-market purchases (which may include repurchase plans designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1 and accelerated share repurchases), the amounts and timing of which are determined primarily by our current and projected capital position, and capital deployment opportunities, but which may also be influenced by the evolution of current and future regulatory capital requirements, general market conditions and the prevailing price and trading volumes of our common stock.

Item 5. Other Information

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans

During the three months ended March 2026, no directors or executive officers entered into, modified or terminated, contracts, instructions or written plans for the sale or purchase of Group Inc.'s securities that were intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1 or that constituted non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements (as defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits

15.1 Letter re: Unaudited Interim Financial Information.

31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications.

32.1 Section 1350 Certifications (This information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934).

101 Pursuant to Rules 405 and 406 of Regulation S-T, the following information is formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, (iii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, (vi) the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and (vii) the cover page.

104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted in iXBRL in Exhibit 101).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

THE GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, INC.

By:	/s/	Denis P. Coleman III
Name:		Denis P. Coleman III
Title:		Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
Date:		May 1, 2026

By:	/s/	Sheara J. Fredman
Name:		Sheara J. Fredman
Title:		Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
Date:		May 1, 2026