



Goldman Sachs International Bank
Johannesburg Branch

Pillar 3 Disclosures

For the period ended December 31, 2020

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Pillar 3 Disclosures**Introduction****Overview**

Goldman Sachs International Bank Johannesburg Branch (the branch) is a branch of Goldman Sachs International Bank (the head office) and is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of South Africa.

Goldman Sachs International Bank (GSIB) is a UK-domiciled bank involved in lending and deposit-taking activities, securities lending, and a primary dealer for European government bonds.

The branch's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling entity is The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (Group Inc.), a Delaware corporation, which together with its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the firm), is a leading global investment banking, securities and investment management firm that provides a wide range of financial services to a substantial and diversified client base that includes corporations, financial institutions, governments and individuals. When we use the terms "Goldman Sachs" and "the firm", we mean Group Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and when we use the terms "GSIBJB", "the branch", "we", "us" and "our", we mean Goldman Sachs International Bank Johannesburg Branch.

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

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

For information on Group Inc.'s financial statements and regulatory capital ratios, please refer to the firm's annual Pillar 3 Disclosures and Annual Report on Form 10-K. References to the "2020 Form 10-K" are to the firm's Annual Report on

Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020.

<https://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/financials/current/other-information/4q-pillar3-2020.pdf>

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

The branch is supervised by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and as such is subject to minimum capital adequacy standards. Quarterly disclosures are prepared in accordance with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)'s revised pillar 3 disclosure requirements, and the SARB Directive 1 of 2019 issued in terms of section 6(6) of the Banks Act No. 94 of 1990 and Regulation 43(1) of the regulations relating to banks.

The Pillar 3 disclosures for the branch has been prepared for the four-month period ended December 31, 2020, in line with the accounting reference date for GSIB. All references to December 2020 refer to the four-month period ended thereof, or the date, as the context requires, December 31, 2020.

Measures of exposures and other metrics disclosed in this report may not be based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), may not be directly comparable to measures reported in financial statements, and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies or branches. These disclosures are not required to be, and have not been, audited by our independent auditors.

Definition of Risk-Weighted Assets

The risk weights used in the calculation of RWAs reflect an assessment of the riskiness of our assets and exposures. These risk weights are based on predetermined levels set by our regulators. The relationship between available capital and capital requirements can be expressed in the form of a capital ratio.

Fair Value

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 recognised in our consolidated statement of earnings and, therefore, in capital. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants

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at the measurement date. The use of fair value to measure financial instruments is fundamental to risk management practices and is our most critical accounting policy. The daily discipline of marking substantially all of our inventory to current market levels is an effective tool for assessing and managing risk and provides transparent and realistic insight into our financial exposures. The use of fair value is an important aspect to consider when evaluating our capital base and our capital ratios as changes in the fair value of our positions are reflected in the current period's shareholders' equity, and accordingly, regulatory capital; it is also a factor used to determine the classification of positions into the banking book and trading book.

For additional information regarding the firm's determination of fair value under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) and controls over valuation of inventory, see "Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies" in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" and "Critical Accounting Policies – Fair Value" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K.

Banking Book / Trading Book Classification

In order to determine the appropriate regulatory capital treatment for our exposures, positions must first be classified into either "banking book" or "trading book". Positions are classified as banking book unless they qualify to be classified as trading book.

Trading book positions generally meet the following criteria: they are assets or liabilities that are accounted for at fair value; they are risk managed using a Value-at-Risk (VaR) internal model; they are held as part of our market-making and underwriting businesses and are intended to be resold in the short term, or positions intended to benefit from actual or expected short-term price differences between buying and selling prices or from other price or interest rate variations. Trading book positions are subject to market risk regulatory capital requirements, as are foreign exchange and commodity positions, whether or not they meet the other criteria for classification as trading book positions. Market risk is the risk of loss in value of these positions due to changes in market conditions. Some trading book positions, such as derivatives, are also subject to counterparty credit risk regulatory capital requirements.

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

Key Elements of Disclosure Policy

The disclosure policy incorporates an appropriate governance process, as well as a guidance on frequency of disclosures, non-disclosure and new disclosure requirements. The Pillar 3 disclosures for this branch has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the disclosure policy.

Risk Management

Overview

The firm believes that effective risk management is critical to the success of the firm and its branches including GSIBJB. Accordingly, the firm has established an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that employs a comprehensive, integrated approach to risk management, and is designed to enable comprehensive risk management processes through which the firm identifies, assesses, monitors and manages the risks associated with its business activities. The risk management structure is built around three core components: governance, processes and people.

Governance

Risk management governance starts with the Board of Directors of the firm (Board), which both directly and through its committees, including its Risk Committee, oversees the risk management policies and practices implemented through the ERM framework. The Board is also responsible for the annual review and approval of the firm's risk appetite statement. The risk appetite statement describes the levels and types of risk the firm is willing to accept or to avoid, in order to achieve strategic business objectives, while remaining in compliance with regulatory requirements.

Enterprise Risk, which reports to the chief risk officer, oversees the implementation of the firm's risk governance structure and core risk management processes, and is responsible for ensuring that the ERM framework provides the Board, the risk committees and senior management with a consistent and integrated approach to managing the various risks in a manner consistent with the firm's risk appetite.

The firm's revenue-producing units, as well as Treasury, Engineering, Human Capital Management, Operations, and Corporate and Workplace Solutions, are considered the first line of defence. They are accountable for the outcomes of the risk-generating activities, as well as for assessing and managing those risks within the firm's risk appetite.

The firm's independent risk oversight and control functions are considered the second line of defence and provide independent assessment, oversight and challenge of the risks taken by the first line of defence, as well as lead and participate in risk committees. Independent risk oversight and control functions include Compliance, Conflicts Resolution, Controllers, Risk and Tax. GSIBJB, as a stand-alone branch, falls under GSIB overall governance. GSIBJB, as part of GSIB and GS Group, monitors and controls risk exposure through a variety of risk oversight and control functions

reporting to GSIBJB senior management. GSIBJB's second line of defence is comprised of independent risk management and other control functions as relevant to GSIBJB. In addition, the branch leverages global resources as relevant to monitor and manage the risks in its business activities.

Internal Audit is considered the third line of defence and reports to the Audit Committee of the Board and administratively to the 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. GSIBJB Internal Audit reports to GSIBJB senior management.

The three lines of defence 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.

The firm maintains strong and proactive communication about risk and it has a culture of collaboration in decision-making among the first and second lines of defence, committees and senior management. While the first line of defence is responsible for management of their risk, the firm dedicates extensive resources to the second line of defence in order to ensure a strong oversight structure and an appropriate segregation of duties. The firm regularly reinforces its strong culture of escalation and accountability across all functions.

Processes

The firm maintains various processes that are critical components of its risk management framework, including risk identification and assessment, risk appetite, limit and threshold setting, risk reporting and monitoring, and risk decision-making.

To effectively assess and monitor risks, the firm maintains a daily discipline of marking substantially all of its inventory to current market levels. The firm does so because of its belief that 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. The firm also applies a rigorous framework of limits and thresholds to control and monitor risk across transactions, products, businesses and markets. See "Credit Risk", "Market Risk" and "Liquidity Risk" for further information.

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People

Even the best technology serves only as a tool for helping to make informed decisions in real time about the risks the firm is taking. Ultimately, effective risk management requires people to interpret risk data on an ongoing and timely basis and adjust risk positions accordingly. The experience of the professionals, and their understanding of the nuances and limitations of each risk measure, guides the firm in assessing exposures and maintaining them within prudent levels.

The firm reinforces a culture of effective risk management, consistent with its risk appetite, in its training and development programmes, as well as in the way it evaluates performance, and recognises and rewards people. The firm's training and development programmes, including certain sessions led by the most senior leaders, are focused on the importance of risk management, client relationships and reputational excellence. As part of the firm's performance review process, the firm assesses reputational excellence, including how an employee exercises good risk management and reputational judgement, and adheres to the firm's code of conduct and compliance policies. The firm's review and reward processes are designed to communicate and reinforce to its professionals the link between behaviour and how people are recognised, the need to focus on clients and reputation, and the need to always act in accordance with the highest standards of the firm.

Structure

Ultimate oversight of risk in the firm is the responsibility of the Board, who oversees risk both directly and through committees, including its Risk Committee. A series of committees within the significant subsidiaries with specific risk management mandates covering important aspects of each entity's businesses also have oversight or decision-making responsibilities. The key committees with oversight of our activities are described below.

GSIB Board Audit Committees. The GSIB Board Audit Committee assists the GSIB Board of Directors in the review of processes for ensuring the suitability and effectiveness of the systems and controls in the region. The committee also has responsibility for overseeing the external audit arrangements and review of internal audit activities. Its membership includes non-executive directors of GSIB. The Board Audit Committee reports to the GSIB Board.

GSIB Board Risk Committee. The GSIB Board Risk Committee is responsible for providing advice to the GSIB Board on the overall current and future risk appetite and

assisting the GSIB Board in overseeing the implementation of that risk appetite and strategy by senior management. This includes reviewing and advising on the risk strategy and oversight of the capital, liquidity and funding position. Its membership includes non-executive directors of GSIB. The Board Risk Committee reports to the GSIB Board.

GSIB Risk Committee. The GSIB Risk Committee is a management committee, which is responsible for the ongoing monitoring and control of all financial and non-financial risks associated with the entity's activities including those of GSIBJB. This includes reviewing key financial and risk metrics, including but not limited to profit and loss, capital (including the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)), funding, liquidity, credit risk, market risk, operational risk, price verification and stress tests. The GSIB Risk Committee approves market risk, credit risk, liquidity and regulatory capital limits. Its membership includes senior managers from the revenue-producing divisions and independent control and support functions. The Risk Committee reports to the GSIB Board.

EMEA Culture and Conduct Risk Committee. The EMEA Culture and Conduct Risk Committee has oversight responsibility for culture and conduct risk, business standards and practices. Its membership includes senior managers from the revenue-producing divisions and independent control and support functions. The EMEA Culture and Conduct Risk Committee reports to the EMC, to GS Group's Firmwide Client and Business Standards Committee, and to the GSIB Board and its committees as appropriate.

Risk Profile and Strategy

In the normal course of activities in serving clients, we commit capital, engage in derivative transactions, and otherwise incur risk as an inherent part of our business. However, we endeavour not to undertake risk in form or amount that could potentially and materially impair our capital and liquidity position or the ability to generate revenues, even in a stressed environment. Where possible we employ mitigants and hedges, such as collateral, netting derivatives and other controls, in order to manage such risks within our risk appetite levels.

GSIB, the parent entity of GSIBJB, has its own Board of Directors and its own Board Risk Committee, with the responsibility of assisting its Board in overseeing the implementation of the companies' risk appetite and strategy.

The overall risk appetite is established through an assessment of opportunities relative to potential loss, and is calibrated to GSIB's respective capital, liquidity and earnings capability.

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The primary means of evaluating loss-taking capacity is through the ICAAP. The key aspects of risk management documented through the ICAAP process also form part of GSIB's day-to-day decision making culture.

The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) of GSIB complements the firm's RAS, and articulates the risk philosophy, the identification of risks generated by its business activities, as well as the tolerance and limits set in order to manage effectively those risks. In order to manage risks effectively, we pay particular attention to evaluating risks that are concentrated, correlated, illiquid, or have other adverse characteristics. The intention is to mitigate or eliminate these risks, limiting them to such an extent that they could not, individually or collectively, materially and adversely affect us. GSIB regularly reviews risk exposure and risk appetite, and takes into consideration the key external constituencies, in particular their clients, shareholders, creditors, rating agencies, and regulators. The long-term success of our business model is directly linked to the preservation of strong relationships with each of these key constituents.

The GSIB Board of Directors, as well as its Board Risk Committee, are actively engaged in reviewing and approving our overall risk appetite, as well as in reviewing the risk profile. Risk appetite statements are reviewed in the first instance by the GSIB Board Risk Committee and finally, are endorsed by the GSIB Board annually. The GSIB Board Risk Committee also approves any amendment to the risk appetite statements outside of the annual approval process. The GSIB Board of Directors receive quarterly updates on risk as well as ad-hoc updates, as appropriate.

The consideration of risk appetite and the underlying risk management framework ensures that GSIB and in turn GSIBJB's businesses are congruent with our strategy under both normal and stressed environments. We believe that the risk management framework and the associated risk policies, procedures and systems in place are comprehensive and effective with regard to our profile and strategy. The framework is evaluated on an ongoing basis and subject to independent internal audit assessments to ensure our risk

management arrangements remain effective.

Risk Measurement

On a day-to-day basis risk measurement plays an important role in articulating the risk appetite of the firm and its subsidiaries and branches, including GSIB and GSIBJB and in managing the risk profile as expressed in the risk appetite statements. Risk may be monitored against firmwide, product, divisional or business level thresholds or against a combination of such attributes. We measure risk using a suite of metrics, as relevant to each type of risk, including stress metrics to calculate the potential loss from a wide range of scenarios and sensitivity analysis. These risks are tracked systematically and they are monitored and for GSIB reported to the GSIB Board Of Directors, and for GSIBJB the relevant senior management committees and the GSIB Board on a regular basis.

A number of specialist committees and governance bodies sit within the broader risk management framework with responsibilities for the monitoring of specific risks against limits or tolerances and the escalation of any breaches. Specific governance bodies are in place for the management of credit, market, liquidity, model and operational risk.

The firm's risk management framework, which relies on oversight from the Board of Directors, operates independently of revenue producing divisions and other non-revenue producing units such as compliance, finance, legal, internal audit and operations.

For an overview of the firm's risk management framework, including Board governance, processes and committee structure, see "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K.

Financial Performance

Table 1: Statement of Profit and Loss

	Dec 2020 R'000
Trading revenues	99,305
Interest income	16,320
Interest expense	(17,846)
Operating profit	97,779
Administrative expenses	(66,755)
Profit before taxation	31,024
Income tax expense	(8,687)
Profit for the financial period	22,337

Table 2: Statement of Financial Position

	Dec 2020 R'000
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	733,862
Trading assets	9
Debtors	3,219
Non-current assets	
Deferred tax asset	8,840
Income tax receivable	3,005
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,595
Total Assets	750,530
Current liabilities	
Trading liabilities	9
Creditors	114,810
Income tax payable	-
Non-current liabilities	
Long term loan and interest due to group undertakings	329,994
Total Liabilities	444,813
Equity	
Contributed capital	255,000
Retained earnings	50,717
Total Liabilities and Equity	750,530

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Capital Framework****Capital Structure**

For regulatory capital purposes, the total available capital has the following components:

- Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1), which is comprised of endowment capital from GSIB, after giving effect to deductions for disallowed items and other adjustments;
- Tier 1 capital which is comprised of CET1 capital and other qualifying capital instruments; and
- Tier 2 capital, which is not currently applicable for GSIBJB.

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

Regulatory Capital Ratios

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

Compliance with Capital Requirements

As of December 31, 2020, the branch had capital levels in excess of its minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Reconciliation to Balance Sheet

There is no difference between regulatory consolidation and accounting consolidation.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Key Prudential metrics and overview of RWA**

The table below provides an overview of the branch's prudential regulatory position as measured by key regulatory metrics as at December 31, August 31, May 31 and February 29, 2020.

Table 3: Key Metrics (KM1)¹

	Dec 2020 R'm	Aug 2020 R'm	May 2020 R'm	Feb 2020 R'm
Available capital (amounts)²				
1	306	278	251	254
1a		-	-	-
2	306	278	251	254
2a		-	-	-
3	306	278	251	254
3a		-	-	-
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)				
4	532	486	545	523
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA				
5	57.5%	57.1%	46.0%	48.5%
5a		-	-	-
6	57.5%	57.1%	46.0%	48.5%
6a		-	-	-
7	57.5%	57.1%	46.0%	48.5%
7a		-	-	-
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA				
8	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
12	50.0%	49.6%	38.5%	41.0%
Basel III Leverage Ratio				
13	768	1,133	912	767
14	39.8%	24.5%	27.6%	33.1%
14a	39.8%	24.5%	27.6%	33.1%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio				
15	116	113	113	26
16	1	0	0	0
17	24,817,153%	NM ³	NM ³	NM ³
Net Stable Funding Ratio				
18	636	618	745	656
19	325	305	427	381
20	196%	203%	174%	172%

1. No transitional arrangement with regards implementation of IFRS 9 for the impact of expected credit loss accounting on regulatory capital have been applied.
2. Includes audited profits for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 approved to be included in the capital base on 31 March 2021
3. NM – not meaningful.

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RWAs are calculated based on measures of credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The tables below represent a summary of the RWAs and capital requirements by type as at December 31, 2020 and August 31, 2020.

Table 4: Overview of RWA (OV1)

	RWA		Minimum capital requirements (Basel Minimum 8%)
	December 2020 R'm	August 2020 R'm	December 2020 R'm
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	169	123	13
2 Of which: standardised approach (SA)	169	123	13
3 Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach	-	-	-
4 Of which: supervisory slotting approach	-	-	-
5 Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach	-	-	-
6 Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	0	-	0
7 Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	0	-	0
8 Of which: Internal Model Method (IMM)	-	-	-
9 Of which: other CCR	-	-	-
10 Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	0	-	0
11 Equity positions under the simple risk weight approach	-	-	-
12 Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	-	-	-
13 Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-	-
14 Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	-	-	-
15 Settlement risk	-	-	-
16 Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-
17 Of which: securitisation internal ratings-based approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-
18 Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach	-	-	-
19 Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-
20 Market risk	0	0	0
21 Of which: standardised approach (SA)	0	0	0
22 Of which: internal model approaches (IMA)	-	-	-
23 Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	-	-	-
24 Operational risk	363	363	29
25 Amounts below thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
26 Aggregate capital floor applied	-	-	-
27 Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	-
28 Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)	-	-	-
29 Total (1+6+10+11+12+13+14+15+16+20+23+24+25+28)	532	486	42

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Composition of Capital**

The table below presents further information on the detailed capital position of the branch.

Table 5: Composition of Regulatory Capital (CC1)¹

	Dec 2020 R'm	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	255
2	Retained earnings ¹	51
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase-out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)</i>	-
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	306
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudent valuation adjustments	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	-
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-
13	Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in paragraph 36 of Basel III securitisation framework ²⁵)	-
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets	-
16	Investments in own shares (if not already subtracted from paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-
23	Of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-
24	Of which: mortgage servicing rights	-
25	Of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	-
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	-
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	306
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	-
31	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-
32	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-
33	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from additional Tier 1</i>	-
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-
35	<i>Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out</i>	-
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-

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Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own additional Tier 1 instruments	-
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in additional Tier 1 instruments	-
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-
43	Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capital	-
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	306
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-
47	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from Tier 2</i>	-
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-
49	<i>Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out</i>	-
50	Provisions	-
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	-
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities	-
54	Investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-
54a	Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions (for G-SIBs only)	-
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	-
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	-
59	Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	306
60	Total risk-weighted assets	532
Capital ratios and buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	57.5%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	57.5%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	57.5%
64	Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	2.5%
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%
66	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.0%
67	Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	0.0%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	50.0%
National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities	-
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-

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75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)		
80	<i>Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-
82	<i>Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-
83	<i>Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-
84	<i>Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-
85	<i>Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-

1. Includes audited profits for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 approved to be included in the capital base on 31 March 2021

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Credit Risk****Overview**

Credit risk represents the potential for loss due to the default or deterioration in credit quality of a counterparty or an issuer of securities or other instruments we hold. Our exposure to credit risk comes mostly 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 independent of the revenue-producing units and reports to the firm's chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing credit risk through firmwide oversight across the firm's global businesses. The Risk Governance Committee reviews and approves credit policies and parameters. In addition, we hold other positions that give rise to credit risk (e.g., bonds). 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

The firm's process for managing credit risk includes the critical components of the risk management framework described in the "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K, 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 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.

The firm's risk assessment process may also include, where applicable, reviewing certain key metrics, including, but not limited to, delinquency status, collateral values, credit scores

and other risk factors.

The firm's credit risk management systems capture credit exposure to individual counterparties and on an aggregate basis to counterparties and their subsidiaries. GSIB management receive regular reporting on GSIBJB's aggregate credit risk by product, industry, country and region.

Risk Measures

The firm measures 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 after taking into account applicable netting and collateral arrangements, while potential exposure represents the firm's 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 of credit risk is a function of the notional amount of the position.

Limits

Credit limits are used at various levels, as well as underwriting standards, to manage the size and nature of credit exposures. For GS Group, the Risk Committee of the Board and the Risk Governance Committee approve credit risk limits at GS Group, business and product levels, consistent with the risk appetite statement. As part of the credit review process credit limits are set by the credit officers. The GSIB Risk Committee approves the framework that governs the setting of credit risk limits at the entity level, and delegates responsibility for the ongoing execution and monitoring to the GSIB chief credit officer. Credit Risk (through delegated authority from the Risk Governance Committee) sets credit limits for individual counterparties, economic groups, industries and countries. Limits for counterparties and economic groups are reviewed regularly and revised to reflect changing risk appetites for a given counterparty or group of counterparties. 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. For information on the limit approval process, see "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K.

Policies authorised by GS Group's Enterprise Risk

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Committee and the Risk Governance Committee prescribe the level of formal approval required for GS Group to assume credit exposure to a counterparty across all product areas, taking into account any applicable netting provisions, collateral or other credit risk mitigants.

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.

Credit Exposures

For information on the firm's credit exposures, including the gross fair value, netting benefits and current exposure of the firm's derivative exposures and the firm's securities financing transactions, see "Note 7. Derivatives and Hedging Activities" and "Note 11. Collateralized Agreements and Financings" in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" and "Risk Management – Credit Risk Management" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K.

Credit Risk and Counterparty Credit Risk RWAs

Credit RWAs are calculated based on measures of credit exposure, which are then risk weighted. Below is a description of the methodology used to calculate RWAs for Wholesale exposures, which generally include credit exposures to corporates, institutions, sovereigns or government entities (other than securitisation, retail or equity exposures).

Exposure at Default (EAD) is the exposure amount that is risk weighted for regulatory capital calculations. For on-balance-sheet assets, such as receivables and cash, the EAD is generally based on the carrying value. For the calculation of EAD for off-balance-sheet exposures, including commitments and guarantees, a credit equivalent exposure amount is calculated based on the notional amount of each transaction multiplied by a credit conversion factor in accordance with Regulation 23 of the South African Bank's Act.

The EAD detailed in the following tables represents the exposures used in computing capital requirements and is not a directly comparable metric to balance sheet amounts presented in the financial information of GSIBJB for the year ended December 31, 2020 due to differences in measurement methodology and counterparty netting.

External credit risk assessments are used within the branch as part of the determination of risk weightings for the following exposure classes:

- central governments and central banks;
- institutions;
- corporates;
- short-term claims on institutions and corporates; and
- regional governments and local authorities.

The External Credit Assessment Institutions ('ECAIs') used are Moody's Investor Service ('Moody's'), Standard and Poor's rating agency ('S&P') and Fitch Ratings ('Fitch').

When calculating the risk-weighted value of an exposure using ECAI risk assessments, the ratings are identified using client identifiers from a central database. The systems then map the ratings using the prescribed credit quality step mapping to derive the relevant risk weight. All other exposure classes are assigned risk weightings as prescribed in Regulation 23 of the South African Bank's Act.

Risk Reporting

GSIBJB uses the firm's extensive suite of systems, reports and processes to monitor aggregate credit exposure, concentration levels and risk profile changes and to facilitate effective decision making. Relevant reports are shared with branch management and GSIB Board of Directors.

GSIBJB uses the standardised approach for credit risk measurement and the current exposure method for counterparty credit risk measurement. As of December 31, 2020, we have immaterial counterparty credit risk exposures in the branch. The branch does not use the Internal Ratings Based approach.

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Table 6: Standardised Approach – Credit Risk Exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) Effects (CR4)

							Dec 2020 R'm
Asset classes	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density		
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density	
1 Sovereigns and their central banks	12	-	12	-	22	184.7%	
2 Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 Banks	622	-	622	-	145	23.2%	
5 Securities firms	1	-	1	-	0	20.0%	
6 Corporates	1	-	1	-	0	20.0%	
7 Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8 Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 Other assets	115	-	115	-	2	1.4%	
14 Total	751	-	751	-	169	22.5%	

Table 7: Standardised Approach – Exposures by Asset Classes and Risk Weights (CR5)

											Dec 2020 R'm									
											Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)									
											0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12								
2	Non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
3	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
4	Banks	-	-	556	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	622								
5	Securities firms	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
6	Corporates	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
8	Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
10	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
13	Other assets	113	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	115								
14	Total	116	-	558	-	66	-	2	-	9	751									

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Table 8: Credit Risk Exposure by Geographic Region**

				Dec 2020 R'm
Standardised Approach		Exposures post- CCF and CRM	RWA	Minimum capital requirements
1	South Africa	748	169	13
2	Other African countries	-	-	-
3	Europe	2	0	0
4	North America	1	0	0
5	Other	-	-	-
6	Total	751	169	13

Table 9: Credit Risk Exposure by Industry Sector

				Dec 2020 R'm
Standardised Approach		Exposures post- CCF and CRM	RWA	Minimum capital requirements
1	Financial intermediation and insurance	624	145	11
2	Business services	1	0	0
3	Other	126	24	2
4	Total	751	169	13

Table 10: Credit Risk Exposure by Maturity

				Dec 2020 R'm
Standardised Approach	Exposures post-CCF and CRM			Total
	Less than 1 year	Non-contractual		
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	-	12	12
2	Banks	622	-	622
3	Securities firms	1	-	1
4	Corporates	1	-	1
5	Other assets	113	2	115
6	Total	737	14	751

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Credit Risk Mitigation**

To reduce credit exposures on derivatives and securities financing transactions, we may enter into netting agreements with counterparties that permit the firm 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.

We may also reduce credit risk with counterparties by entering into agreements that enable us to receive and post cash and securities collateral with respect to our 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 provisions the right to liquidate collateral and apply the proceeds to any amounts owed. In order to assess enforceability of our right to setoff under netting and credit support agreements, we evaluate various factors, including applicable bankruptcy laws, local statutes and regulatory provisions in the jurisdiction of the parties to the agreement.

The collateral GSIBJB holds consists primarily of cash subject to haircuts as deemed appropriate by the Credit Risk function. The function performs ongoing collateral monitoring, to ensure the firm maintains an appropriate level of diversification of collateral, and distribution of collateral quality.

Our collateral is managed by certain functions within the firm which review exposure calculations, make margin calls with relevant counterparties, and ensure subsequent settlement of collateral movements. We monitor the fair value of the collateral on a daily basis to ensure our credit exposures are appropriately collateralised.

As of December 2020, the aggregate amount of additional collateral or termination payments related to our net derivative liabilities under bilateral agreements that could have been called by our counterparties in the event of a credit rating downgrade is immaterial for GSIBJB.

For additional information about the firm's derivatives (including collateral and the impact of the amount of collateral required in the event of a ratings downgrade), see "Note 7. Derivatives and Hedging Activities" in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in the

firm's 2020 Form 10-K. See "Note 11. Collateralized Agreements and Financings" in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K for further information about collateralised agreements and financings.

Depending on the credit quality of the counterparty and other characteristics of the transaction, the firm employs a variety of potential risk mitigants. Risk mitigants include collateral provisions, guarantees, covenants, and structural seniority. The type and structure of risk mitigants employed can significantly influence the degree of credit risk involved in a transaction.

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 mitigate our credit risk using credit derivatives or participation agreements.

Credit Derivatives

GSIBJB has not traded any credit derivatives to date. However, the firm enters into credit derivative transactions primarily to facilitate client activity and to manage the credit risk associated with market-making.

We also use credit derivatives to hedge counterparty exposure associated with investing and financing activities and to a lesser extent derivative exposure.

For further information regarding the firm's credit derivative transactions, see "Note 7. Derivatives and Hedging Activities" in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K.

For information regarding credit risk concentrations, see "Note 26. Credit Concentrations" in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K.

Wrong-way Risk

We seek to minimise risk where there is a significant positive correlation between the probability of default of a counterparty and our exposure to that counterparty (net of the market value of any collateral we receive), which is known as "wrong-way risk". Wrong-way risk is commonly categorised into two types: specific wrong-way risk and general wrong-way risk. We categorise exposure as specific wrong-way risk when our counterparty and the issuer of the reference asset of the transaction are the same entity or are

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affiliates, or if the collateral supporting a transaction is issued by the counterparty or its affiliates. General wrong-way risk arises when there is a significant positive correlation between the probability of default of a counterparty and general market risk factors affecting the exposure to that counterparty. We have procedures in place to actively identify, monitor and control specific and general wrong-way risk, beginning at the inception of a transaction and continuing through its life, including assessing the level of risk through stress tests. We ensure that material wrong-way risk is mitigated using collateral agreements or increases to initial margin, where appropriate.

Other Assets

Other assets for GSIBJB primarily include fixed assets of leasehold improvements and equipment, deferred tax assets, current tax receivable. These are assets for which there is no defined capital methodology or that are not material. The fixed assets are taken at 100% risk weight, deferred tax assets are taken at 250% risk weight and current taxes receivable are taken at 0% risk weight for regulatory capital.

Past due exposures, impaired exposures and impairment provisions

Payments aged more than a threshold of 90 days on any material credit obligation to the company, 180 days on residential mortgage obligations or 120 days on other retail obligations are considered past due.

An exposure is considered impaired when it is probable that the borrower will be unable to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The firm's definition of unlikeliness to pay includes the distressed restructuring of an obligation, including bank loan obligations, that results in deferred or reduced payment to GS, whether or not counterparty is in bankruptcy, insolvency or local jurisdictional equivalent. The firm defines a wholesale position which was previously classified as a default to be classified as re-performing when the obligor becomes current on payments, on the basis of a credit worthiness re-assessment, or when a distressed restructuring has been successfully completed and GS has no further indication of the obligor being unlikely to pay its obligations.

The allowance for impairment is determined using various risk factors, including industry default and loss data, current macroeconomic indicators, borrower's capacity to meet its financial obligations, borrower's country of risk, loan seniority and collateral type. In addition, for loans backed by real estate, risk factors include loan to value ratio, debt service ratio and home price index. The firm also records an allowance for losses on lending commitments that are held for investment and accounted for on an accrual basis. Such allowance is determined using the same methodology as the allowance for impairment, while also taking into consideration the probability of drawdowns or funding, and is included in other liabilities and accrued expenses. Additionally, loans are charged off against the impairment provision when deemed to be uncollectible. There are no instances for GSIBJB of impaired exposures.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Market Risk****Overview**

Market risk is the risk of loss in the value of inventory, investments, loans and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, due to changes in market conditions. 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 independent of the revenue-producing units and reports to the firm's chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing market risk through firmwide oversight across global businesses.

Managers in revenue-producing units and Market Risk discuss market information, positions and estimated loss scenarios on an ongoing basis. Managers in revenue-producing units 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.

As of December 31, 2020, we have immaterial market risk exposures in the branch. The branch does not use Internal Models Approach (IMA).

Market Risk Management Process

The firm's process for managing market risk includes the critical components of the risk management framework described in the "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part II, Item 7

"Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K, 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.

Market Risk produces risk measures and monitors them against established market risk limits. These measures reflect an extensive range of scenarios and the results are aggregated at product, business and firmwide levels. For additional information regarding the firm's market risk measures and risk limits, see "Risk Management – Market Risk Management" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K.

Market Risk-Weighted Assets

Trading book positions are subject to market risk capital requirements which are designed to cover the risk of loss in value of these positions due to changes in market conditions. The capital requirements in the branch are determined by applying prescribed risk weighting factors in accordance with the standardised approach.

Stress Testing

Stress testing is a method of determining the effect of various hypothetical stress scenarios on the firm, and GSIB and GSIBJB individually. Stress testing is used to examine risks of specific portfolios as well as the potential impact of significant risk exposures. A variety of stress testing techniques is used to calculate the potential loss from a wide range of market moves on portfolios, including firmwide stress tests, sensitivity analysis and scenario analysis.

For a detailed description of the firm's stress testing practices, see "Risk Management – Market Risk Management – Risk Measures – Stress Testing" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 10-K.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Interest Rate Sensitivity****Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book**

Our exposure to interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) arises from differences in interest earned or paid as interest rates change, due to the reset characteristics of our assets and liabilities. Changes in market interest rates on banking book assets and liabilities can have an adverse effect on our earnings and economic value.

The GSIB Asset and Liability Committee and Risk Committee are the primary oversight bodies responsible for reviewing and managing GSIBJB's IRRBB, and overseeing the strategic implication of risk management activities.

GSIBJB evaluates periodically the sensitivity to changes in interest rates across a range of interest rate scenarios, including parallel rally and sell-off scenarios, using methodologies such as Net Interest Income (NII). NII sensitivity measures the impacts of changes in rates on the accrued interest of banking book assets and liabilities over a defined time horizon.

Models used by GSIBJB are validated and reviewed by Model Risk.

Table 11: Impact of a 200 basis points parallel rate shock on NII

	Dec-20
	R'm
200 basis points parallel shift	ΔNII
Increase	5
Decrease	(5)

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Operational Risk****Overview**

Operational risk is the risk of an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events. The firm's exposure to operational risk arises from routine processing errors, as well as extraordinary incidents, such as major systems failures or legal and regulatory matters.

Potential types of loss events related to internal and external operational risk include:

- Clients, products and business practices;
- Execution, delivery and process management;
- Business disruption and system failures;
- Employment practices and workplace safety;
- Damage to physical assets;
- Internal fraud; and
- External fraud.

Operational Risk, which is independent of the firm's revenue-producing units and reports to the firm's chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for developing and implementing a formalised framework for assessing, monitoring and managing operational risk with the goal of maintaining the firm's exposure to operational risk at levels that are within its risk appetite.

Operational Risk Management Process

The firm's process for managing operational risk includes the critical components of the risk management framework described in "Risk Management – Overview and Structure of Risk Management" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K, including a comprehensive data collection process, as well as firmwide policies and procedures, for operational risk events.

The firm combines top-down and bottom-up approaches to manage and measure operational risk. From a top-down perspective, senior management assesses firmwide and business-level operational risk profiles. From a bottom-up perspective, the first and second lines of defence are responsible for risk identification and risk management on a day-to-day basis, including escalating operational risks to senior management.

The firm maintains a comprehensive control framework designed to provide a well-controlled environment to minimise operational risks. The EMEA Operational Risk Committee provides oversight of the ongoing development and implementation of operational risk policies, framework and methodologies, with oversight from the directors of the firm, and monitors the effectiveness of operational risk management.

The firm's operational risk management framework is in part designed to comply with the operational risk measurement rules under the Capital Framework and has evolved based on the changing needs of its businesses and regulatory guidance.

The firm has established policies that require all employees to report and escalate operational risk events. When operational risk events are identified, the policies require that the events be documented and analysed to determine whether changes are required in the systems and/or processes to further mitigate the risk of future events.

The firm uses operational risk management applications to capture and organise operational risk event data and key metrics. One of the key risk identification and assessment tools is an operational risk and control self-assessment process, which is performed by managers across the firm. 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 analysed to evaluate operational risk exposures and identify businesses, activities or products with heightened levels of operational risk.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Risk Measurement**

The firm measures operational risk exposure using both statistical modelling and scenario analyses, which involves 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 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. These analyses are used in the determination of the appropriate level of operational risk capital to hold.

Capital Requirements

The branch applies the basic indicator approach for operational risk.

Table 12: Operational Risk: Risk Weighted Assets

<i>R'm</i>	As of Dec 2020
Operational risk	363

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Model Risk****Overview**

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from decisions made based on model outputs that may be incorrect or used inappropriately. The firm relies on quantitative models across business activities primarily to value certain financial assets and liabilities, to monitor and manage risk, and to measure and monitor regulatory capital.

Model Risk, which is independent of revenue-producing units, model developers, model owners and model users, and reports to the firm's chief risk officer, has primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing model risk through firmwide oversight across global businesses, and provides periodic updates to senior management, risk committees and the Risk Committee of the GS Board. GSIBJB's framework for managing model risk is consistent with and part of GS Group's framework.

The firm's 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 the model risk management framework.

Model Review and Validation

Model Risk consists of quantitative professionals who perform an independent review, validation and approval of the firm's 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.

The firm regularly refines and enhances models to reflect changes in market or economic conditions and its 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 utilised 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.

For more information regarding the use of models within these areas, see "Critical Accounting Policies – Fair Value – Review of Valuation Models," "Risk Management – Liquidity Risk Management," "Risk Management – Market Risk Management," "Risk Management – Credit Risk Management" and "Risk Management – Operational Risk Management" in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the firm's 2020 Form 10-K.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Liquidity Risk****Overview**

The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) is designed to ensure that a bank maintains an adequate amount of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) equal to or greater than the total net cash outflows (NCOs) over a prospective 30 calendar-day stress scenario. The branch is subject to the LCR requirements as set out in the SARB directives: National discretion related to the liquidity coverage ratio (D7/2014) and Matters related to compliance with the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (D8/2014).

The SARB Directives on Matters relating to Pillar 3 disclosure requirements framework (D1/2019) require banks to disclose, on a quarterly basis, the average LCR calculated as average of the daily LCR's over the quarter.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the bank will be unable to fund itself or meet its liquidity needs in the event of bank-specific, broader industry, or market liquidity stress events. The branch has in place a comprehensive and conservative set of liquidity and funding practices. The branch's principal objective is to be able to fund itself and to enable its core businesses to continue to serve clients and generate revenues, even under adverse circumstances.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

GSIBJB's average LCR for the period ended December 2020 was significantly in excess of the minimum requirement.

We expect business-as-usual fluctuations in our client activity, business mix and overall market environment to affect our average LCR on an ongoing basis.

High-Quality Liquid Assets

Total HQLA represents unencumbered, high-quality liquid assets held by a bank. The SARB Circular (C4/2015) defines HQLA in three asset categories: Level 1, Level 2A and Level 2B, and applies haircuts and limits to certain asset categories.

Level 1 assets are considered the most liquid and are eligible for inclusion in a bank's HQLA amount without a haircut or limit. Level 2A and 2B assets are considered less liquid than Level 1 assets and are subject to additional adjustments as prescribed in the liquidity standards. In addition, the sum of Level 2A and 2B assets cannot comprise more than 40% of a bank's HQLA amount, and Level 2B assets cannot comprise more than 15% of a bank's HQLA amount.

GSIBJB's HQLA substantially consists of Level 1 assets and the average HQLA was equal to ZAR 116 million.

Net Cash Outflows

The NCOs are largely comprised of prospective outflows related to the company's unsecured funding and average NCO was ZAR 1 million.

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 13: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LIQ1)¹

	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
	R'm	
High-quality liquid assets		
1 Total HQLA		116
Cash outflows		
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	-	-
3 Stable deposits	-	-
4 Less stable deposits	-	-
5 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	-	-
6 Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-
7 Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
8 Unsecured debt	-	-
9 Secured wholesale funding		-
10 Additional requirements, of which:	-	-
11 Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-
12 Outflows related to loss of funding of debt products	-	-
13 Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
14 Other contractual funding obligations	3	3
15 Other contingent funding obligations	-	-
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS		3
Cash inflows		
17 Secured lending (eg reverse repo)	-	-
18 Inflows from fully performing exposures	553	553
19 Other cash inflows	-	-
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	553	553
		Total adjusted value
21 Total HQLA		116
22 Total net cash outflows		1
23 Liquidity coverage ratio ² (%)		24,817,153%

- The quarterly average figures reported in the template above are based on 85 number of data points, where applicable
- The ratio reported in this row is calculated as average of the daily LCR's for the period and may not equal the calculation of ratio using component amounts reported in rows "Total high-quality liquid assets" and "Net cash outflows"

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Table 14: Net Stable Funding Ratio (LIQ2)

	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value R'm	
	No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year		
	R'm	R'm	R'm	R'm		
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	Capital:	306	-	-	-	306
2	Regulatory capital	306	-	-	-	306
3	Other capital instruments					
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:						
5	Stable deposits					
6	Less stable deposits					
Wholesale funding:						
7	Operational deposits	-	-	-	330	330
8	Other wholesale funding	-	-	-	330	330
Liabilities with matching interdependent assets						
11	Other liabilities:	-	117		0	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities				0	
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	117			-
14	Total ASF					636
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		113			
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	622				311
Performing loans and securities:						
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA					
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions					
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:					
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%					
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:					
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%					
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities					
Assets with matching interdependent liabilities						
26	Other assets:	-	2	-	14	14
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs					
29	NSFR derivative assets					
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted					
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	-	2	-	14	14
32	Off-balance sheet items					
33	Total RSF					325
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					196%

* Items to be reported in the "no maturity" time bucket do not have a stated maturity. These may include, but are not limited to, items such as capital with perpetual maturity, non-maturity deposits, short positions, open maturity positions, non-HQLA equities and physical traded commodities.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Leverage Ratio**

The branch is required to monitor and disclose its leverage ratio that compares Tier 1 capital to a measure of leverage exposure, defined as the sum of certain assets plus certain off-balance-sheet exposures, less Tier 1 capital deductions.

The table below presents information about the branch's leverage ratio.

Table 15: Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets vs Leverage Ratio Exposure (LR1)

	December 2020 R'm
1 Total consolidated assets as per the BA 900	751
2 Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3 Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-
4 Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable)	-
5 Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
6 Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7 Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8 Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	0
9 Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repos and similar secured lending)	-
10 Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	17
11 Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-
12 Other adjustments	-
13 Leverage ratio exposure measure	768

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Table 16: Leverage Ratio (LR2)

	Dec 2020 R'm	Aug 2020 R'm
On-balance sheet exposures		
1 On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	751	690
2 (Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	-	(6)
3 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of row 1 and 2)	751	684
Derivative exposures		
4 Replacement cost associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	0	-
5 Add-on amounts for PFE associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions	0	-
6 Gross-up for derivatives collateral provide where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-
7 (Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-
8 (Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-
9 Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
10 (Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
11 Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 4 to 10)	0	-
Securities financing transactions		
12 Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-	-
13 (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
14 CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-
15 Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16 Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 12 to 15)	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17 Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	87	2,245
18 (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(70)	(1,796)
19 Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 17 and 18)	17	449
Capital and total exposures		
20 Tier 1 capital	306	278
21 Total exposures (sum of rows 3, 11, 16 and 19)	768	1,133
Leverage ratio		
22 Basel III leverage ratio	39.8%	24.5%

Remuneration Disclosures

The following disclosures are made in accordance with Directive D1/2019 (the “Directive”) of the South African Reserve Bank Prudential Authority in respect of GSIBJB.

Remuneration Programme Philosophy

Retention of talented employees is critical to executing the firm’s business strategy successfully. Remuneration is, therefore, a key component of the costs the firm incurs to generate revenues, similar to cost of goods sold or manufacturing costs in other industries.

The remuneration philosophy and the objectives of the remuneration programme for all Goldman Sachs entities, including GSIBJB, are reflected in the Compensation Principles for The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (“GS Group”), as posted on the Goldman Sachs public website:

<http://www.goldmansachs.com/investor-relations/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-documents/compensation-principles.pdf>

The firm’s Compensation Principles were approved by shareholders at the 2010 annual shareholders’ meeting. In particular, effective remuneration practices should:

- (i) Encourage a real sense of teamwork and communication, binding individual short-term interests to the institution’s long-term interests;
- (ii) Evaluate performance on a multi-year basis;
- (iii) Discourage excessive or concentrated risk-taking;
- (iv) Allow an institution to attract and retain proven talent; and
- (v) Align aggregate remuneration for the firm with performance over the cycle.

The qualitative remuneration disclosures required in accordance with the Directive in respect of all staff of Goldman Sachs International (“GSI”) and GSIB, including staff of GSIBJB, is available in the most recent European Disclosures at:

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

Quantitative Disclosures for GSIBJB

The following tables show aggregate quantitative remuneration information for seven individuals, hereafter defined as GSIBJB Material Risk Takers (“GSIBJB MRTs”). The Directive does not define the term Material Risk Taker. For the purposes of this disclosure, GSIBJB has identified three Executive Officers and four Senior Managers as the GSIBJB MRTs for the entity. Given the size of GSIBJB and the number of individuals identified as GSIBJB MRTs, the firm has concluded that it is appropriate to aggregate the compensation for these groups.

GSIBJB MRTs are also eligible to receive certain general non-discretionary ancillary payments and benefits on a basis similar to that of other employees. These payments and benefits are not included in the disclosures below.

Aggregate remuneration: split between fixed and variable remuneration and forms of variable remuneration

Remuneration paid or awarded for the financial year ended December 31, 2020 comprised fixed remuneration (salaries and allowances) and variable remuneration.

Table 17:

Total amount of remuneration for the 2020 performance year (US\$ in millions¹)		GSIBJB MRTs
	Number of MRTs	7
	Total fixed remuneration	1.31
	Of which: cash based	1.31
	Of which: deferred	-
Fixed Remuneration	Of which shares or other share-linked instruments	-
	Of which: deferred	-
	Of which: other forms	-
	Of which: deferred	-
	Number of MRTs	7
	Total variable remuneration	1.12
	Of which: cash based	0.76
	Of which: deferred	-
Variable Remuneration	Of which shares or other share-linked instruments	0.36
	Of which: deferred	0.31
	Of which: other forms	-
	Of which: deferred	-
Total remuneration		2.43

¹ All cash compensation is paid in ZAR

Pillar 3 Disclosures*Guaranteed bonuses, sign-on awards and severance payments*

No GSIBJB Material Risk Takers were awarded guaranteed bonuses, sign-on awards or severance payments during 2020.

Table 18:

Deferred and retained remuneration for GSIBJB MRTs²	Outstanding unvested as at 1 January 2020	Awarded during 2020	Paid out during 2020	Reduced through performance adjustments during 2020	Outstanding unvested as at 31 December 2020
Cash (US\$ in millions)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares (number of RSUs in 000s)	-	1.4	-	-	1.4

² All awards of deferred variable remuneration are subject to malus and clawback provisions as set out in the most recent European Disclosures, as referenced above. All awards have also been made in Restricted Stock Units and so their value fluctuates with the value of the firm's stock.

Cautionary Note on Forward-Looking Statements

We have included in these disclosures, and our management may make, statements that may constitute “forward-looking statements.” 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. These statements include statements other than historical information or statements of current conditions.

It is possible that our actual results and financial condition may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results and financial condition indicated in these forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause our actual results and financial condition to differ from those indicated in the forward-looking statements include, among others, those discussed in “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A in the firm’s 2020 Form 10-K.

Glossary

- **Credit Risk.** 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.
- **Default.** A default is considered to have occurred when either or both of the two following events have taken place: (i) we consider that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to us in full; or (ii) the obligor has defaulted on a payment and/or is past due more than 90 days on any material Wholesale credit obligation, 180 days on residential mortgage obligations or 120 days on other retail obligations.
- **Default Risk.** The risk of loss on a position that could result from failure of an obligor to make timely payments of principal or interest on its debt obligation, and the risk of loss that could result from bankruptcy, insolvency, or similar proceedings.
- **Exposure at Default (EAD).** The exposure amount that is risk weighted for regulatory capital calculations. For on-balance-sheet assets, such as receivables and cash, EAD is generally based on the balance sheet value. For

the calculation of EAD for off-balance-sheet exposures, including commitments and guarantees, an equivalent exposure amount is calculated based on the notional amount of each transaction multiplied by a credit conversion factor designed to estimate the net additions to funded exposures that would be likely to occur over a one-year horizon, assuming the obligor were to default.

- **Market Risk.** The risk of loss in the value of our inventory, investments, loans and other financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, due to changes in market conditions.
- **Operational Risk.** The risk of an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events.
- **Stress Testing.** Stress testing is a method of determining the effect of various hypothetical stress scenarios.
- **Wholesale Exposure.** A term used to refer collectively to credit exposures to companies, sovereigns or government entities (other than Securitisation, Retail or Equity exposures).

Pillar 3 Disclosures

Appendix

Balance Sheet under the Regulatory Scope of Consolidation

The following table provides a reconciliation of GSIBJB balance sheet as of December 31, 2020 on an accounting consolidation basis to GSIBJB balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation. It also breaks down how carrying values under the scope of regulatory consolidation are allocated to the different risk frameworks.

Table 19: Differences between Accounting and Regulatory Scopes of Consolidation and Mapping of Financial Statement Categories with Regulatory Risk Categories (LI1)

	Dec-20						
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
			Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	
	R'm	R'm	R'm	R'm	R'm	R'm	R'm
Assets							
Cash & cash equivalents	734	734	734	-	-	-	-
Trading assets	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Debtors	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	9	9	9	-	-	-	-
Income tax receivable	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Total assets	751	751	751	0	-	0	-
Liabilities							
Trading liabilities	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Creditors	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term loan and interest due to group undertakings	330	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributed capital	255	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	751	0	-	0	-	0	-

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Regulatory Balance Sheet Assets Reconciliation to Exposure at Default (EAD)**

The following table presents a reconciliation of the regulatory balance sheet to EAD for items subject to credit risk, counterparty credit risk and securitisation and frameworks.

Table 20: Main Sources of Differences Between Regulatory Exposures Amounts and Carrying Values in Financial Statements (LI2)

		Dec-20			
		Total	Items subject to:		
			Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Counterparty credit risk framework
		R'm	R'm	R'm	R'm
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	751	751	-	0
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	0	-	-	0
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	751	751	-	(0)
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	-	-	-	-
5	Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	-	-	-	-
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-
8	Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-
Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes		751	751	-	0

Linkage between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

There is no difference between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts for GSIBJB as of December 31, 2020.

Pillar 3 Disclosures**Appendix: Index of Tables to BCBS Requirements**

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N/A	CR8 – RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB	N/A
N/A	CR9 – IRB – Backtesting of probability of default (PD) per portfolio	N/A
N/A	CR10 – IRB (specialised lending and equities under the simple risk weight method)	N/A
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N/A	CCR3 – Standardised approach of CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights	N/A
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N/A	CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposure	N/A
N/A	CCR6 – Credit derivatives exposures	N/A
N/A	CCR7 – RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the Internal Model Method (IMM)	N/A
N/A	CCR8 – Exposures to central counterparties	N/A
N/A	SECA – Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures	N/A
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N/A	SEC3 – Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or as sponsor	N/A
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1. Template KM2, TLAC1, TLAC2, and TLAC3 have not been disclosed per paragraph 3.5.2 of SARB Directive 1 of 2019.
2. Template PV1 has not been disclosed as GSIBJB has nothing to report as of December 2020.
3. Template GSIB1 has not been disclosed per paragraph 3.5.1 of SARB Directive 1 of 2019.
4. Template CC2 has not been disclosed as there is no difference between regulatory consolidation and accounting consolidation.
5. Table CCA has not been disclosed as GSIBJB has nothing to report as of December 2020.
6. Template CCyB1 has not been disclosed as GSIBJB does not have any credit exposures in jurisdictions where the countercyclical buffer rate is higher than zero.
7. Template CR1-3, CR6-10 and Table CRE have not been disclosed as GSIBJB has no relevant exposures as of December 2020.
8. Template CCR1-8 have not been disclosed as GSIBJB has immaterial CCR exposures as of December 2020.
9. Template SEC1-4 and Table SECA have not been disclosed as GSIBJB has no securitisation exposure as of December 2020.
10. Template MR1 has not been disclosed as GSIBJB has immaterial MR exposures as of December 2020.
11. Template MR2-4, Table MRB and MRC have not been disclosed as GSIBJB has no MR exposures under IMA as of December 2020.