

GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC

Form 424B2

March 01, 2019

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)

Registration Statement No. 333-219206

The information in this preliminary pricing supplement is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary pricing supplement is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion. Dated February 28, 2019.

GS Finance Corp.

\$

Commodity-Linked Notes due

guaranteed by

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

The notes do not bear interest. The amount that you will be paid on your notes on the stated maturity date (expected to be March 8, 2021) is based on the performance of the underlier, the London Metal Exchange official price, in U.S. dollars, per metric tonne for Primary Nickel, as measured from the trade date (expected to be March 1, 2019) to and including the determination date (expected to be March 1, 2021).

If the final underlier price on the determination date is greater than the initial underlier price (set on the trade date), the return on your notes will be positive and will equal the underlier return (the percentage increase or decrease in the final underlier price on the determination date from the initial underlier price on the trade date), subject to the maximum settlement amount of \$1,210 for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes.

If the final underlier price is less than the initial underlier price, for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes you will receive the greater of (i) the minimum settlement amount of \$900 and (ii) \$1,000 plus the product of \$1,000 times the underlier return. If the final underlier price is less than the initial underlier price, you will receive less than the face amount of your notes.

At maturity, for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes, you will receive an amount in cash equal to:

if the final underlier price is greater than the initial underlier price, the sum of (i) \$1,000 plus (ii) the product of (a) \$1,000 times (b) the underlier return, subject to the maximum settlement amount; or

if the final underlier price is greater than or equal to 90% of the initial underlier price, but less than the initial underlier price, the sum of (i) \$1,000 plus (ii) the product of (a) \$1,000 times (b) the underlier return. You will receive less than the face amount of your notes, but at least \$900.

if the final underlier price is less than 90% of the initial underlier price, the minimum settlement amount of \$900.

You should read the disclosure herein to better understand the terms and risks of your investment, including the credit risk of GS Finance Corp. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. See page PS-11.

The estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date is expected to be between \$946.4 and \$976.4 per \$1,000 face amount. For a discussion of the estimated value and the price at which Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC would initially buy or sell your notes, if it makes a market in the notes, see the following page.

Original issue date: expected to be March 8, 2019 Original issue price: 100% of the face amount

Underwriting discount: % of the face amount Net proceeds to the issuer: % of the face amount

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

Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

Pricing Supplement No. dated , 2019.

The issue price, underwriting discount and net proceeds listed above relate to the notes we sell initially. We may decide to sell additional notes after the date of this pricing supplement, at issue prices and with underwriting discounts and net proceeds that differ from the amounts set forth above. The return (whether positive or negative) on your investment in notes will depend in part on the issue price you pay for such notes.

GS Finance Corp. may use this prospectus in the initial sale of the notes. In addition, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC or any other affiliate of GS Finance Corp. may use this prospectus in a market-making transaction in a note after its initial sale. Unless GS Finance Corp. or its agent informs the purchaser otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this prospectus is being used in a market-making transaction.

### Estimated Value of Your Notes

The estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date (as determined by reference to pricing models used by Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (GS&Co.) and taking into account our credit spreads) is expected to be between \$946.4 and \$976.4 per \$1,000 face amount, which is less than the original issue price. The value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted; however, the price (not including GS&Co.'s customary bid and ask spreads) at which GS&Co. would initially buy or sell notes (if it makes a market, which it is not obligated to do) and the value that GS&Co. will initially use for account statements and otherwise is equal to approximately the estimated value of your notes at the time of pricing, plus an additional amount (initially equal to \$      per \$1,000 face amount).

Prior to                      , the price (not including GS&Co.'s customary bid and ask spreads) at which GS&Co. would buy or sell your notes (if it makes a market, which it is not obligated to do) will equal approximately the sum of (a) the then-current estimated value of your notes (as determined by reference to GS&Co.'s pricing models) plus (b) any remaining additional amount (the additional amount will decline to zero on a straight-line basis from the time of pricing through                      ). On and after                      , the price (not including GS&Co.'s customary bid and ask spreads) at which GS&Co. would buy or sell your notes (if it makes a market) will equal approximately the then-current estimated value of your notes determined by reference to such pricing models.

### About Your Prospectus

The notes are part of the Medium-Term Notes, Series E program of GS Finance Corp. and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. This prospectus includes this pricing supplement and the accompanying documents listed below. This pricing supplement constitutes a supplement to the documents listed below and should be read in conjunction with such documents:

Commodity terms supplement no. 1.737 dated July 10, 2017

Prospectus supplement dated July 10,

2017

Prospectus dated July 10, 2017

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

PS-2

---

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

We refer to the notes we are offering by this pricing supplement as the “offered notes” or the “notes”. Each of the offered notes has the terms described below. Please note that in this pricing supplement, references to “GS Finance Corp.”, “we”, “our” and “us” mean only GS Finance Corp. and do not include its subsidiaries or affiliates, references to “The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.”, our parent company, mean only The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and do not include its subsidiaries or affiliates and references to “Goldman Sachs” mean The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. together with its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, including us. Also, references to the “accompanying prospectus” mean the accompanying prospectus, dated July 10, 2017, references to the “accompanying prospectus supplement” mean the accompanying prospectus supplement, dated July 10, 2017, for Medium-Term Notes, Series E, and references to the “accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737” mean the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737, dated July 10, 2017, in each case of GS Finance Corp. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. The notes will be issued under the senior debt indenture, dated as of October 10, 2008, as supplemented by the First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 20, 2015, each among us, as issuer, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee. This indenture, as so supplemented and as further supplemented thereafter, is referred to as the “GSFC 2008 indenture” in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

This section is meant as a summary and should be read in conjunction with the section entitled “Supplemental Terms of the Notes” on page S-16 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737. Please note that certain features, as noted below, described in the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737 are not applicable to the notes. This pricing supplement supersedes any conflicting provisions of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737.

## Key Terms

Issuer: GS Finance Corp.

Guarantor: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Underlier: the London Metal Exchange (“LME”) official price, in U.S. dollars, per metric tonne for Primary Nickel, as determined by the LME and displayed on Bloomberg page “LONIDY <comdty>” (or any official successor thereto); see “The Underlier” on page PS-17

Underlier commodity: the physical commodity upon which the underlier is based

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

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

Purchase at amount other than face amount: the amount we will pay you at the stated maturity date for your notes will not be adjusted based on the issue price you pay for your notes, so if you acquire notes at a premium (or discount) to face amount and hold them to the stated maturity date, it could affect your investment in a number of ways. The return on your investment in such notes will be lower (or higher) than it would have been had you purchased the notes at face amount. Also, the maximum settlement amount would be triggered at a lower (or higher) percentage return than indicated below, relative to your initial investment. See “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes — If You Purchase Your Notes at a Premium to Face Amount, the Return on Your Investment Will Be Lower Than the Return on Notes Purchased at Face Amount and the Impact of Certain Key Terms of the Notes Will be Negatively Affected” on page PS-13 of this pricing supplement.



Supplemental discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences: the notes will be treated as debt instruments subject to the special rules governing contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under this treatment, it is the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP that if you are a U.S. individual or taxable entity, you generally should be required to pay taxes on ordinary income from the notes over their term based on the comparable yield for the notes. In addition, any gain you may recognize on the sale, exchange or maturity of the notes will be taxed as ordinary interest income.

Cash settlement amount (on the stated maturity date): for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes, we will pay you on the stated maturity date an amount in cash equal to:

- if the final underlier level is greater than or equal to the cap level, the maximum settlement amount;
- if the final underlier level is greater than the initial underlier level but less than the cap level, the sum of (i) \$1,000 plus (ii) the product of (a) \$1,000 times (b) the underlier return; or
- if the final underlier level is equal to or less than the initial underlier level, the greater of (i) the minimum settlement amount and (ii) the sum of (a) \$1,000 plus (b) the product of (1) \$1,000 times (2) the underlier return.

Initial underlier level (set on the trade date): the closing level of the underlier on the trade date

Final underlier level: the closing level of the underlier on the determination date, except in the limited circumstances described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Consequences of a Non-Trading Day or a Market Disruption Event — Notes Linked to a Single Underlier” on page S-21 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737 and subject to adjustment as provided under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Discontinuance or Modification of an Underlier” on page S-25 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737

Underlier return: the quotient of (1) the final underlier level minus the initial underlier level divided by (2) the initial underlier level, expressed as a percentage

PS-4

---

Market disruption event: notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737, with respect to the underlier, any of the following will be a market disruption event on any given day:

- (1) (i) trading in the underlier commodity permanently ceases, (ii) the disappearance of, or of trading in, the underlier commodity or (iii) the disappearance of the settlement price;
- (2) a material change in the content of the underlier commodity;
- (3) a material change in the formula for or method of calculating the settlement price;
- (4) (i) the failure of the price source to announce the settlement price or (ii) the temporary or permanent unavailability of the price source; or
- (5) the material suspension of, or material limitation on, trading in the underlier commodity, including where the relevant trading facility establishes limits on the range within which the price of the underlier commodity may fluctuate and the closing or settlement price of the underlier commodity has increased or decreased from the previous day's settlement price by the maximum amount permitted under the rules of the relevant trading facility.

For this purpose, "settlement price" means the official settlement price of the underlier commodity as published by the trading facility on which it is traded. "Price source" means the publication (or such other origin of reference, including a trading facility) containing (or reporting) the settlement price (or prices from which the settlement price is calculated)

Cap level:	121% of the initial underlier level
Minimum settlement amount:	\$900
Maximum settlement amount:	\$1,210
Trade date:	expected to be March 1, 2019
Original issue date (settlement date) (set on the trade date):	expected to be March 8, 2019
Determination date (set on the trade date):	expected to be March 1, 2021, subject to adjustment as described under "Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Determination Date" on page S 19 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737
Stated maturity date (set on the trade date):	expected to be March 8, 2021, subject to adjustment as described under "Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Stated Maturity Date" on page S 18 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737
No interest:	the offered notes do not bear interest
No listing:	the offered notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or interdealer quotation system
No redemption:	the offered notes will not be subject to redemption right or price dependent redemption right
Closing level:	on any trading day, the LME official price, in U.S. dollars, per metric tonne for Primary Nickel, as determined by the LME and displayed on Bloomberg page "LONIDY <comdty>" (or any official successor thereto)
Business day:	as described under "Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Special Calculation Provisions — Business Day" on page S-28 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737
Trading day:	



Use of proceeds and hedging: as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Special Calculation Provisions — Trading Day” on page S-28 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737

ERISA: as described under “Use of Proceeds” and “Hedging” on page S-54 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737

as described under “Employee Retirement Income Security Act” on page S-55 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737

PS-5

---

Supplemental  
plan of  
distribution;  
conflicts of  
interest:

as described under “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” on page S-18 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737 and “Plan of Distribution — Conflicts of Interest” on page 94 of the accompanying prospectus; GS Finance Corp. estimates that its share of the total offering expenses, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$ .

GS Finance Corp. will sell to Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (“GS&Co.”), and GS&Co. will purchase from GS Finance Corp., the aggregate face amount of the offered notes specified on the front cover of this pricing supplement. GS&Co. proposes initially to offer the notes to the public at the original issue price set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. The underwriting discount set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement per \$1,000 face amount is comprised of \$ of underwriting fees and \$ of selling commission. GS&Co. is an affiliate of GS Finance Corp. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and, as such, will have a “conflict of interest” in this offering of notes within the meaning of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) Rule 5121. Consequently, this offering of notes will be conducted in compliance with the provisions of FINRA Rule 5121. GS&Co. will not be permitted to sell notes in this offering to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.

We expect to deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on March 8, 2019. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade notes on any date prior to two business days before delivery will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

We have been advised by GS&Co. that it intends to make a market in the notes. However, neither GS&Co. nor any of our other affiliates that makes a market is obligated to do so and any of them may stop doing so at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity or trading market for the notes.

Calculation  
agent:

GS&Co.

CUSIP no.:

40056EYG7

ISIN no.:

US40056EYG78

FDIC:

the notes are not bank deposits and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank

PS-6

---

## HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES

The following examples are provided for purposes of illustration only. They should not be taken as an indication or prediction of future investment results and are intended merely to illustrate the impact that the various hypothetical final underlier levels on the determination date could have on the cash settlement amount at maturity assuming all other variables remain constant.

The examples below are based on a range of final underlier levels that are entirely hypothetical; no one can predict what the underlier level will be on any day throughout the life of your notes, and no one can predict what the final underlier level will be on the determination date. The underlier has been highly volatile in the past — meaning that the underlier level has changed considerably in relatively short periods — and its performance cannot be predicted for any future period.

The information in the following examples reflects hypothetical rates of return on the offered notes assuming that they are purchased on the original issue date at the face amount and held to the stated maturity date. If you sell your notes in a secondary market prior to the stated maturity date, your return will depend upon the market value of your notes at the time of sale, which may be affected by a number of factors that are not reflected in the table below, such as interest rates, the volatility of the underlier, the creditworthiness of GS Finance Corp., as issuer, and the creditworthiness of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor. In addition, the estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date (as determined by reference to pricing models used by GS&Co.) is less than the original issue price of your notes. For more information on the estimated value of your notes, see “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes — The Estimated Value of Your Notes At the Time the Terms of Your Notes Are Set On the Trade Date (as Determined By Reference to Pricing Models Used By GS&Co.) Is Less Than the Original Issue Price Of Your Notes” on page PS-11 of this pricing supplement. The information in the examples also reflects the key terms and assumptions in the box below.

Key Terms and Assumptions	
Face amount	\$1,000
Cap level	121% of the initial underlier level
Maximum settlement amount	\$1,210
Minimum settlement amount	\$900
Neither a non-trading day nor a market disruption event occurs on the originally scheduled determination date	
Notes purchased on original issue date at the face amount and held to the stated maturity date	

Moreover, we have not yet set the initial underlier level that will serve as the baseline for determining the underlier return and the amount that we will pay on your notes at maturity. We will not do so until the trade date. As a result, the actual initial underlier level may differ substantially from the underlier level prior to the trade date.

For these reasons, the actual performance of the underlier over the life of your notes, as well as the amount payable at maturity may bear little relation to the hypothetical examples shown below or to the historical underlier levels shown elsewhere in this pricing supplement. For information about the historical levels of the underlier during recent periods, see “The Underlier — Historical Closing Levels of the Underlier” below. Before investing in the offered notes, you should consult publicly available information to determine the levels of the underlier between the date of this pricing supplement and the date of your purchase of the offered notes.

Also, the hypothetical examples shown below do not take into account the effects of applicable taxes.

The levels in the left column of the table below represent hypothetical final underlier levels and are expressed as percentages of the initial underlier level. The amounts in the right column represent the hypothetical cash settlement amounts, based on the corresponding hypothetical final underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level), and are expressed as percentages of the face amount of a note (rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of a percent). Thus, a hypothetical cash settlement amount of 100.000% means that the value of the cash payment that we would deliver for each \$1,000 of the outstanding face amount of the offered notes on the stated maturity date would equal 100.000% of the face amount of a note, based on the corresponding hypothetical final underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level) and the assumptions noted above.

PS-7

---

Hypothetical Final Underlier Level (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount (as Percentage of Face Amount)
175.000%	121.000%
150.000%	121.000%
121.000%	121.000%
110.000%	110.000%
105.000%	105.000%
100.000%	100.000%
95.000%	95.000%
90.000%	90.000%
75.000%	90.000%
50.000%	90.000%
25.000%	90.000%
0.000%	90.000%

If, for example, the final underlier level were determined to be 25.000% of the initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be 90.000% of the face amount of your notes, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you purchased your notes on the original issue date at the face amount and held them to the stated maturity date, you would lose 10.000% of your investment (if you purchased your notes at a premium to face amount you would lose a correspondingly higher percentage of your investment). In addition, if the final underlier level were determined to be 175.000% of the initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be capped at the maximum settlement amount, or 121.000% of each \$1,000 face amount of your notes, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you held your notes to the stated maturity date, you would not benefit from any increase in the final underlier level over 121.000% of the initial underlier level.

The following chart shows a graphical illustration of the hypothetical cash settlement amounts that we would pay on your notes on the stated maturity date, if the final underlier level were any of the hypothetical levels shown on the horizontal axis. The hypothetical cash settlement amounts in the chart are expressed as percentages of the face amount of your notes and the hypothetical final underlier levels are expressed as percentages of the initial underlier level. The chart shows that any hypothetical final underlier level of less than 100.000% (the section left of the 100.000% marker on the horizontal axis) would result in a hypothetical cash settlement amount of less than 100.000% of the face amount of your notes (the section below the 100.000% marker on the vertical axis) and, accordingly, in a loss of principal to the holder of the notes. The chart also shows that any hypothetical final underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level) of greater than or equal to 121.000% (the section right of the 121.000% marker on the horizontal axis) would result in a capped return on your investment.

The cash settlement amounts shown above are entirely hypothetical; they are based on market prices for the underlier that may not be achieved on the determination date and on assumptions that may prove to be erroneous. The actual market value of your notes on the stated maturity date or at any other time, including any time you may wish to sell your notes, may bear little relation to the hypothetical cash settlement amounts shown above, and these amounts should not be viewed as an indication of the financial return on an investment in the offered notes. The hypothetical cash settlement amounts on notes held to the stated maturity date in the examples above assume you purchased your notes at their face amount and have not been adjusted to reflect the actual issue price you pay for your notes. The return on your investment (whether positive or negative) in your notes will be affected by the amount you pay for your notes. If you purchase your notes for a price other than the face amount, the return on your investment will differ from, and may be significantly lower than, the hypothetical returns suggested by the above examples. Please read “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes — The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” on page PS-13.

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

PS-9

---

We cannot predict the actual final underlier level or what the market value of your notes will be on any particular trading day, nor can we predict the relationship between the underlier level and the market value of your notes at any time prior to the stated maturity date. The actual amount that you will receive at maturity and the rate of return on the offered notes will depend on the actual initial underlier level, which we will set on the trade date, and the actual final underlier level determined by the calculation agent as described above. Moreover, the assumptions on which the hypothetical returns are based may turn out to be inaccurate. Consequently, the amount of cash to be paid in respect of your notes on the stated maturity date may be very different from the information reflected in the examples above.

PS-10

---

## ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC TO YOUR NOTES

An investment in your notes is subject to the risks described below, as well as the risks and considerations described in the accompanying prospectus, in the accompanying prospectus supplement and under “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” in the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737. You should carefully review these risks and considerations as well as the terms of the notes described herein and in the accompanying prospectus, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737. Your notes are a riskier investment than ordinary debt securities. You should carefully consider whether the offered notes are suited to your particular circumstances.

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

The original issue price for your notes exceeds the estimated value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date, as determined by reference to GS&Co.’s pricing models and taking into account our credit spreads. Such estimated value on the trade date is set forth above under “Estimated Value of Your Notes”; after the trade date, the estimated value as determined by reference to these models will be affected by changes in market conditions, the creditworthiness of GS Finance Corp., as issuer, the creditworthiness of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor, and other relevant factors. The price at which GS&Co. would initially buy or sell your notes (if GS&Co. makes a market, which it is not obligated to do), and the value that GS&Co. will initially use for account statements and otherwise, also exceeds the estimated value of your notes as determined by reference to these models. As agreed by GS&Co. and the distribution participants, this excess (i.e., the additional amount described under “Estimated Value of Your Notes”) will decline to zero on a straight line basis over the period from the date hereof through the applicable date set forth above under “Estimated Value of Your Notes”. Thereafter, if GS&Co. buys or sells your notes it will do so at prices that reflect the estimated value determined by reference to such pricing models at that time. The price at which GS&Co. will buy or sell your notes at any time also will reflect its then current bid and ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes.

In estimating the value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date, as disclosed above under “Estimated Value of Your Notes”, GS&Co.’s pricing models consider certain variables, including principally our credit spreads, interest rates (forecasted, current and historical rates), volatility, price-sensitivity analysis and the time to maturity of the notes. These pricing models are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. As a result, the actual value you would receive if you sold your notes in the secondary market, if any, to others may differ, perhaps materially, from the estimated value of your notes determined by reference to our models due to, among other things, any differences in pricing models or assumptions used by others. See “— The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” below.

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

In addition to the factors discussed above, the value and quoted price of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted. If GS&Co. makes a market in the notes, the price quoted by GS&Co. would reflect any changes in market conditions and other relevant factors, including any deterioration in our creditworthiness or perceived creditworthiness or the creditworthiness or perceived creditworthiness of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. These changes may adversely affect the value of your notes, including the price you may receive for your notes in any market making transaction. To the extent that GS&Co. makes a market in the notes, the quoted price will reflect the



estimated value determined by reference to GS&Co.'s pricing models at that time, plus or minus its then current bid and

PS-11

---

ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes (and subject to the declining excess amount described above).

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

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

#### The Notes Are Subject to the Credit Risk of the Issuer and the Guarantor

Although the return on the notes will be based on the performance of the underlier, the payment of any amount due on the notes is subject to the credit risk of GS Finance Corp., as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor of the notes. The notes are our unsecured obligations. Investors are dependent on our ability to pay all amounts due on the notes, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market’s view of our creditworthiness. Similarly, investors are dependent on the ability of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., as guarantor of the notes, to pay all amounts due on the notes, and therefore are also subject to its credit risk and to changes in the market’s view of its creditworthiness. See “Description of the Notes We May Offer — Information About Our Medium-Term Notes, Series E Program — How the Notes Rank Against Other Debt” on page S-4 of the accompanying prospectus supplement and “Description of Debt Securities We May Offer — Guarantee by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.” on page 42 of the accompanying prospectus.

#### The Cash Settlement Amount Payable on Your Notes Is Not Linked to the Closing Level of the Underlier at Any Time Other than the Determination Date

The final underlier level will be based on the closing level of the underlier on the determination date (subject to adjustment as described elsewhere in this pricing supplement). Therefore, if the closing level of the underlier decreased precipitously on the determination date, the cash settlement amount for your notes may be significantly less than it would have been had the cash settlement amount been linked to the closing level of the underlier prior to such decline. Although the actual level of the underlier on the stated maturity date or at other times during the life of your notes may be higher than the final underlier level, you will not benefit from the closing level of the underlier at any time other than on the determination date.

#### You May Lose A Portion of Your Investment in the Notes

You can lose a portion of your investment in the notes. The cash payment on your notes on the stated maturity date will be based on the performance of the underlier as measured from the initial underlier level set on the trade date to the closing level on the determination date. If the final underlier level is less than the initial underlier level, you will lose up to 10% of your investment in the notes, excluding any premium to face amount you paid when you purchased the notes.

Also, the market price of your notes prior to the stated maturity date may be significantly lower than the purchase price you pay for your notes. Consequently, if you sell your notes before the stated maturity date, you may receive far less than the amount of your investment in the notes.

#### Your Notes Do Not Bear Interest

You will not receive any interest payments on your notes. As a result, even if the cash settlement amount payable for your notes on the stated maturity date exceeds the face amount of your notes, the overall return you earn on your notes may be less than you would have earned by investing in a non-indexed debt security of comparable maturity that bears interest at a prevailing market rate.

The Potential for the Value of Your Notes to Increase Will Be Limited

Your ability to participate in any change in the value of the underlier over the life of your notes will be limited because of the cap level. The maximum settlement amount will limit the cash settlement amount you may receive for each of your notes at maturity, no matter how much the level of the underlier may rise

PS-12

---

beyond the cap level over the life of your notes. Accordingly, the amount payable for each of your notes may be significantly less than it would have been had you invested directly in the underlier.

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

At our sole option, we may decide to sell an additional aggregate face amount of the notes subsequent to the date of this pricing supplement. The issue price of the notes in the subsequent sale may differ substantially (higher or lower) from the original issue price you paid as provided on the cover of this pricing supplement.

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

The cash settlement amount will not be adjusted based on the issue price you pay for the notes. If you purchase notes at a price that differs from the face amount of the notes, then the return on your investment in such notes held to the stated maturity date will differ from, and may be substantially less than, the return on notes purchased at face amount. If you purchase your notes at a premium to face amount and hold them to the stated maturity date, the return on your investment in the notes will be lower than it would have been had you purchased the notes at face amount or a discount to face amount. In addition, the impact of the cap level on the return on your investment will depend upon the price you pay for your notes relative to face amount. For example, if you purchase your notes at a premium to face amount, the cap level will only permit a lower positive return in your investment in the notes than would have been the case for notes purchased at face amount or a discount to face amount. In addition, the minimum settlement amount would not offer the same measure of protection to your investment in the notes than would have been the case for notes purchased at face amount or a discount to face amount.

#### Your Notes May Not Have an Active Trading Market

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

#### You Will Not Have Any Rights Against the Publishers of the Underlier

You will have no rights against the publishers of the underlier, even though the amount you receive at maturity will depend on the performance of the underlier from the trade date to the determination date. The publishers of the underlier are not in any way involved in this offering and have no obligations relating to the notes or to the holders of the notes. You will not own or have any beneficial or other legal interest in, and will not be entitled to any rights with respect to, nickel or options, swaps or futures, based upon the underlier.

#### There Are Risks Associated with a Concentrated Investment in a Single Commodity

The return on your notes is based on the performance of the underlier and not to a basket consisting of several diversified commodities or a broad-based commodity index. The level of the underlier (its price) may not correlate to the price of commodities generally and may diverge significantly from the prices of commodities generally. Because the notes are linked to the price of a single commodity, the notes may carry greater risk and may be more volatile than a security linked to the prices of multiple commodities contracts or a broad-based commodity index.

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

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

- the level of the underlier;
- the volatility — i.e., the frequency and magnitude of changes — in the underlier level;

PS-13

---

economic, financial, regulatory, political, military and other events that affect commodity markets generally and the market segments of which nickel is a part, and which may affect the level of the underlier;

interest rates and yield rates in the market;

- the time remaining until your notes mature; and

our creditworthiness and the creditworthiness of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., whether actual or perceived, including actual or anticipated upgrades or downgrades in our credit ratings or the credit ratings of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. or changes in other credit measures.

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

You cannot predict future changes in the underlier level based on historical changes in the underlier level. The actual changes in the underlier level over the life of the notes, as well as the amount payable on the stated maturity date, may bear little or no relation to the historical underlier levels or to the hypothetical return examples shown elsewhere in this pricing supplement.

#### The Level of the Underlier May Change Unpredictably, Affecting the Value of Your Notes in Unforeseeable Ways

The underlier level has fluctuated widely in recent years. Among the factors that may affect the underlier level and the value of your notes in varying ways are:

global nickel supply and demand, which is influenced by factors such as (i) sales of nickel by nickel producers; (ii) purchases of nickel by consumers (e.g., manufacturers) to meet demand for their products; (iii) sales by consumers of their existing nickel supply as a result of decreased demand for their products; (iv) purchases made by nickel producers, including as part of their hedging strategies; (v) production and cost levels in major nickel-producing countries; (vi) the cost and availability of transportation from a nickel-producing country or region to a nickel-consuming country or region; (vii) industrial demand, including the stainless steel industry in particular, including in the developing and emerging markets; and (viii) financial activities, including investment, trading, hedging or other activities conducted by large trading houses, producers, users, hedge funds, commodities funds, governments or other investors and speculators;

changes in expectations regarding the availability and cost of nickel, which is influenced by such factors as: (i) changes in technology used in the extraction and processing of nickel ore and the recovery and recycling of nickel from above ground stock; (ii) changes in law and regulation relating to that extraction, processing, recovery and recycling, including environmental and health and safety laws and regulations; (iii) changes in current reserves, including proven and probable reserves; and (iv) changes in estimates for long term spot prices of nickel, which may affect the economic viability of the extraction of reserves;

disruptions that may impact the accuracy of nickel supply projections, ranging from technical issues at mines to political and social instability in production areas to infrastructure and workforce constraints;

changes in the geographic distribution of sources of nickel supply and changes in areas of nickel use and consumption;

changes in expenses relating to the insurance, warehousing, transportation, delivery and storage of nickel;

investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation;

currency exchange rates;

interest rates;

governmental programs and policies;

investment and trading activities of market participants; and

global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations.

#### The LME May Change the Rules of any of its Markets at Any Time

A number of markets including the LME and financial benchmarks have come under increasing pressure regarding price discovery, transparency of pricing, integrity and governance. The LME conducted an internal audit in 2014 and concluded that the ring (the LME's open-outcry trading) meets the International Organization of Securities Commissions published principles for financial benchmarks, which include recommendations for changes to benchmark governance, quality and accountability mechanisms (the "IOSCO Principles"). The LME has indicated that it would continue to conduct internal and external audits and it would continue to make changes as necessary. The LME also noted that the ring would need enhancements to keep pace with the changing marketplace and LME's other trading venues (including its electronic venues). If the LME adopts additional changes to the rules of the ring, including, among other things, any changes in the methods pursuant to which the level of the underlier is determined, or any other changes that may result from the implementation of IOSCO Principles or otherwise (including the implementation of electronic trading mechanisms in lieu of the ring), such changes may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease or heightened volatility in the level of the underlier. Any such effects on the level of the underlier may adversely affect the value of, and payment at maturity on, your notes. Further, uncertainty as to the extent and manner in which the LME will continue to adopt changes and whether it will continue to support the ring and the timing of such changes may adversely affect the trading market for your notes. See "Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Discontinuance or Modification of an Underlier" on page S-25 of the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737.

#### If the Level of the Underlier Changes, the Market Value of Your Notes May Not Change in the Same Manner

Your notes may trade quite differently from changes in the underlier level. Changes in the underlier level may not result in a comparable change in the market value of your notes. We discuss some of the reasons for this disparity under "— The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors" above.

#### There Are Risks Associated with an Investment Linked to the Prices of Commodities Generally

The market prices of commodities can be highly volatile. Unlike fixed-income and equity investments, commodity market prices are not related to the value of a future income or earnings stream, and may be subject to rapid fluctuations based on numerous factors, some of which are described above under "— The Level of the Underlier May Change Unpredictably, Affecting the Value of Your Notes in Unforeseeable Ways". In addition, many commodities are highly cyclical. These factors may have a larger impact on commodity prices and commodity-linked instruments than on instruments linked to traditional fixed-income and equity securities and may create additional investment risks that cause the value of the securities to be more volatile than the values of traditional securities. These and other factors may affect the performance of the underlier, and thus the value of your notes, in unpredictable or unanticipated ways.

#### Commodity Prices as Well as the Underlier May Change Unpredictably, Affecting the Value of Your Notes in Unforeseeable Ways

Commodity prices as well as the underlier are affected by a variety of factors, including weather, governmental programs and policies, national and international political, military, terrorist and economic events, changes in interest and exchange rates and trading activities in commodities and related contracts. These factors may affect the levels of the underlier and the value of your notes in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value of the underlier to move in inconsistent directions and at inconsistent rates.

#### You Have No Rights with Respect to Nickel or Rights to Receive Nickel

Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of nickel. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of your notes will have any rights with respect to nickel. Any amounts payable on your notes will be made in cash, and you will have no right to receive delivery of nickel.

PS-15

---



**Your Notes Will Be Treated as Debt Instruments Subject to Special Rules Governing Contingent Payment Debt Instruments for U.S. Federal Income Tax Purposes**

The notes will be treated as debt instruments subject to special rules governing contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If you are a U.S. individual or taxable entity, you generally will be required to pay taxes on ordinary income from the notes over their term based on the comparable yield for the notes, even though you will not receive any payments from us until maturity. This comparable yield is determined solely to calculate the amount on which you will be taxed prior to maturity and is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of what the actual yield will be. In addition, any gain you may recognize on the sale, exchange or maturity of the notes will be taxed as ordinary interest income. If you are a secondary purchaser of the notes, the tax consequences to you may be different. Please see "Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences" below for a more detailed discussion. Please also consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax and any other applicable tax consequences to you of owning your notes in your particular circumstances.

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

Please see the discussion under "United States Taxation — Taxation of Debt Securities — Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding" in the accompanying prospectus for a description of the applicability of FATCA to payments made on your notes. The discussion in that section is hereby modified to reflect regulations proposed by the Treasury Department indicating its intent to eliminate the requirements under FATCA of withholding on gross proceeds from the sale, exchange, maturity or other disposition of relevant financial instruments. The Treasury Department has indicated that taxpayers may rely on these proposed regulations pending their finalization.

## THE UNDERLIER

The underlier is the London Metal Exchange (LME) official price, in U.S. dollars, per metric tonne for Primary Nickel, as determined by the LME and displayed on Bloomberg page “LONIDY <comdy>” (or any official successor thereto), as it may be modified, replaced or adjusted from time to time as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Consequences of a Non-Trading Day or a Market Disruption Event” and “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Discontinuance or Modification of an Underlier” in the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737 and “Summary Information — Key Terms — Market disruption event” above. Currently, this LME official price represents the last bid and offer price quoted during the Second Ring of the first session for cash sellers plus settlement, determined between 1:00 p.m. and 1:05 p.m. London time.

LME, a member of the HKEx Group, is a world center for the trading of industrial metals — the majority of all non-ferrous metal futures business is transacted on its platforms. It is self-regulated and is also regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The LME first traded nickel in April 1979, and introduced its current contract specifications, which require Primary Nickel to be traded in lots of 6 tonnes (the price is quoted per tonne). Sellers of physical nickel on the LME must deliver Primary Nickel shaped in cathodes (full plate and cut), pellets or briquettes and having a chemical composition specified by the LME and must deliver an LME-approved brand that is warehoused at an LME-approved storage facility.

Additional information is available at the following website: [lme.com/metals/non-ferrous/nickel/](http://lme.com/metals/non-ferrous/nickel/). We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this pricing supplement.

PS-17

---

### Historical Closing Levels of the Underlier

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

You should not take the historical levels of the underlier as an indication of the future performance of the underlier. We cannot give you any assurance that the future performance of the underlier will result in your receiving an amount greater than the outstanding face amount of your notes on the stated maturity date.

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

The graph below shows the daily historical closing levels of the underlier from February 26, 2009 through February 26, 2019. We obtained the closing levels in the graph below from Bloomberg Financial Services, without independent verification.

### Historical Performance of the LME Official Price for Primary Nickel (in U.S. Dollars)

PS-18

---

## Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

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

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

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

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

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

### United States Holders

This subsection describes the tax consequences to a United States holder. You are a United States holder if you are a beneficial owner of notes and you are:

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

If you are not a United States holder, this section does not apply to you and you should refer to “— United States Alien Holders” below.

Your notes will be treated as debt instruments subject to special rules governing contingent payment debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under those rules, the amount of interest you are required to take into account for each accrual period will be determined by constructing a projected payment schedule for your notes and applying rules similar to those for accruing original issue discount on a hypothetical noncontingent debt instrument with that projected payment schedule. This method is applied by first determining the yield at which we would issue a noncontingent fixed rate debt instrument with terms and conditions similar to your notes (the “comparable yield”) and then determining as of the issue date a payment schedule that would produce the comparable yield. These rules will generally have the effect of requiring you to include amounts in income in respect of your notes prior to your receipt of cash attributable to such income.

We have determined that the comparable yield for the notes is equal to % per annum, compounded semi-annually, with a projected payment at maturity of \$ based on an investment of \$1,000.

Based on this comparable yield, if you are an initial holder that holds a note until maturity and you pay your taxes on a calendar year basis, we have determined that you would be required to report the following amounts as ordinary income, not taking into account any positive or negative adjustments you may be required to take into account based on the actual payments on the notes, from the note each year:

PS-19

---

Accrual Period	Interest Deemed to Accrue During Accrual Period (per \$1,000 note)	Total Interest Deemed to Have Accrued from Original Issue Date (per \$1,000 note) as of End of Accrual Period
through December 31, 2019		
January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020		
January 1, 2021 through		

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

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

If you purchase your notes at a price other than their adjusted issue price determined for tax purposes, you must determine the extent to which the difference between the price you paid for your notes and their adjusted issue price is attributable to a change in expectations as to the projected payment schedule, a change in interest rates, or both, and reasonably allocate the difference accordingly. The adjusted issue price of your notes will equal your notes' original issue price plus any interest deemed to be accrued on your notes (under the rules governing contingent payment debt instruments) as of the time you purchase your notes. The original issue price of your notes will be the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes is sold to persons other than bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers. Therefore, you may be required to make the adjustments described above even if you purchase your notes in the initial offering if you purchase your notes at a price other than the issue price.

If the adjusted issue price of your notes is greater than the price you paid for your notes, you must make positive adjustments increasing (i) the amount of interest that you would otherwise accrue and include in income each year, and (ii) the amount of ordinary income (or decreasing the amount of ordinary loss) recognized upon maturity by the amounts allocated under the previous paragraph to each of interest and the projected payment schedule; if the adjusted issue price of your notes is less than the price you paid for your notes, you must make negative adjustments, decreasing (i) the amount of interest that you must include in income each year, and (ii) the amount of ordinary income (or increasing the amount of ordinary loss) recognized upon maturity by the amounts allocated under the previous paragraph to each of interest and the projected payment schedule. Adjustments allocated to the interest amount are not made until the date the daily portion of interest accrues.

Because any Form 1099-OID that you receive will not reflect the effects of positive or negative adjustments resulting from your purchase of notes at a price other than the adjusted issue price determined for tax purposes, you are urged to consult with your tax advisor as to whether and how adjustments should be made to the amounts reported on any Form 1099-OID.

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

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

Pursuant to recently enacted legislation, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, with respect to a debt instrument issued with original issue discount, such as the notes, an accrual method taxpayer that reports revenues on an applicable financial statement generally must recognize income for U.S. federal income tax

PS-20

---

purposes no later than the taxable year in which such income is taken into account as revenue in an applicable financial statement of the taxpayer. For this purpose, an “applicable financial statement” generally means a financial statement certified as having been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or that is made on the basis of international financial reporting standards and which is used by the taxpayer for various specified purposes. This rule could potentially require such a taxpayer to recognize income for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to the notes prior to the time such income would be recognized pursuant to the rules described above. Potential investors in the notes should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential applicability of these rules to their investment in the notes.

#### United States Alien Holders

If you are a United States alien holder, please see the discussion under “United States Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus for a description of the tax consequences relevant to you. You are a United States alien holder if you are the beneficial owner of the notes and are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

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

#### Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding

Pursuant to Treasury regulations, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) withholding (as described in “United States Taxation—Taxation of Debt Securities—Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Withholding” in the accompanying prospectus) will generally apply to obligations that are issued on or after July 1, 2014; therefore, the notes will generally be subject to the FATCA withholding rules. Pursuant to recently proposed regulations, the Treasury Department has indicated its intent to eliminate the requirements under FATCA of withholding on gross proceeds from the sale, exchange, maturity or other disposition of relevant financial instruments. The Treasury Department has indicated that taxpayers may rely on these proposed regulations pending their finalization.

PS-21

---



We have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement, the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This pricing supplement, the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is an offer to sell only the notes offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this pricing supplement, the accompanying commodity terms supplement no. 1,737, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is current only as of the respective dates of such documents.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Pricing Supplement

<u>Summary Information</u>	Page PS-3
<u>Hypothetical Examples</u>	PS-7
<u>Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes</u>	PS-11
<u>The Underlier</u>	PS-17
<u>Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences</u>	PS-19
Commodity Terms Supplement No. 1,737 dated July 10, 2017	
Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes	S-1
Supplemental Terms of the Notes	S-18
The Underliers	S-32
Commodity Indices	S-32
Bloomberg Commodity Index	S-33
S&P GSCI Commodity Index	S-40
Spot Prices of Physical Commodities	S-47
Spot Price of Copper	S-47
Spot Price of Gold	S-47
Spot Price of Silver	S-48
Spot Price of Zinc	S-48
Commodity Futures Contracts	S-50
Price of the Brent Crude Contract	S-50
Price of the Corn Contract	S-50
Price of the Gasoline Contract	S-51
Price of the Natural Gas Contract	S-51
Price of the Soybean Contract	S-52
Price of the Wheat Contract	S-52
Price of the WTI Crude Oil Contract	S-52
Use of Proceeds	S-53
Hedging	S-54
Employee Retirement Income Security Act	S-54

Supplemental Plan of Distribution	S-56
Conflicts of Interest	S-58
Prospectus Supplement dated July 10, 2017	
Use of Proceeds	S-2
Description of Notes We May Offer	S-3
Considerations Relating to Indexed Notes	S-15
United States Taxation	S-18
Employee Retirement Income Security Act	S-19
Supplemental Plan of Distribution	S-20
Validity of the Notes and Guarantees	S-21
Prospectus dated July 10, 2017	
Available Information	2
Prospectus Summary	4
Risks Relating to Regulatory Resolution Strategies and Long-Term Debt Requirements	8
Use of Proceeds	11
Description of Debt Securities We May Offer	12
Description of Warrants We May Offer	45
Description of Units We May Offer	60
GS Finance Corp.	65
Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance	67
Considerations Relating to Floating Rate Debt Securities	72
Considerations Relating to Indexed Securities	73
Considerations Relating to Securities Denominated or Payable in or Linked to a Non-U.S. Dollar Currency	74
United States Taxation	77
Plan of Distribution	92
Conflicts of Interest	94
Employee Retirement Income Security Act	95
Validity of the Securities and Guarantees	95
Experts	96
Review of Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements by Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	96
Cautionary Statement Pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995	96

---

\$

GS Finance Corp.

Commodity-Linked Notes due

guaranteed by

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC