

GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC

Form 424B2

September 21, 2018

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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 September 21, 2018.

GS Finance Corp.

\$

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Underlier-Linked Notes due  
guaranteed by

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

If the closing level of any of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index, the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust or the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> on any observation date is less than 80% of its initial level, you will not receive a coupon on the applicable payment date. The amount that you will be paid on your notes is based on the performances of the underliers. The notes will mature on the stated maturity date (expected to be October 1, 2020), unless automatically called on any observation date commencing in December 2018 to and including June 2020. Your notes will be automatically called if the closing level of each underlier on any such observation date is greater than or equal to its initial level (set on the trade date, expected to be September 27, 2018). If your notes are automatically called, you will receive a payment on the next payment date (the third business day after the relevant observation date) equal to the face amount of your notes plus a coupon (as described below).

The return on your notes is linked in part to the performance of the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust (ETF) and not to that of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index (underlying index) on which the ETF is based. The performance of the ETF may significantly diverge from that of its underlying index.

Observation dates are expected to be the 27th of each March, June, September and December (provided that the observation date in September 2020 is expected to be September 28, 2020), commencing in December 2018 and ending in September 2020. If on any observation date the closing level of each underlier is greater than or equal to 80% of its initial level, you will receive on the applicable payment date a coupon of \$23.375 for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes.

The amount that you will be paid on your notes at maturity, if they have not been automatically called, in addition to the final coupon, if any, is based on the performance of the underlier with the lowest underlier return. The underlier return for each underlier is the percentage increase or decrease in the final level of such underlier on the final observation date from its initial level.

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

if the underlier return of each underlier is greater than or equal to -20% (the final level of each underlier is greater than or equal to 80% of its initial level), \$1,000 plus a coupon calculated as described above; or  
if the underlier return of any underlier is less than -20% (the final level of any underlier is less than 80% of its initial level), the sum of (i) \$1,000 plus (ii) the product of (a) the lesser performing underlier return times (b) \$1,000. You will receive less than 80% of the face amount of your notes and no coupon.

If the underlier return for any underlier is less than -20%, the percentage of the face amount of your notes you will receive will be based on the performance of the underlier with the lowest underlier return. In such event, you will receive less than 80% of the face amount of your notes and no coupon.

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-12.

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 \$952.5 and \$982.5 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 October 2, 2018 Original issue price: 100% of the face amount\*

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

\*The original issue price will be % for certain investors; see “Summary Information – Key Terms – Supplemental plan of distribution; conflicts of interest” on page PS-5.

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 , 2018.

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The issue price, underwriting discount and net proceeds listed above relate to the notes we sell initially. We may decide to sell additional notes after the date of this 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 \$952.5 and \$982.5 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:

General terms supplement no. 1,734 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.

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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 general terms supplement no. 1,734” mean the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734, 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-15 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734. Please note that certain features described in the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734 are not applicable to the notes. This pricing supplement supersedes any conflicting provisions of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734.

Key Terms

Issuer: GS Finance Corp.

Guarantor: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Underliers: the Russell 2000® Index (Bloomberg symbol, “RTY Index”), as published by FTSE Russell, the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust (Bloomberg symbol, “MDY UP Equity”), and the NASDAQ-100 Index (Bloomberg symbol, “NDX Index”), as published by Nasdaq, Inc.; see “The Underliers” on page PS-19

Underlying index of the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust: the S&P MidCap 400® Index, as published by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC

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

Face amount: each note will have a face amount equal to \$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 for your notes on a call payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be, will not be adjusted based on the issue price you pay for your notes, so if you acquire notes at a premium (or discount) to face amount and hold them to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, it could affect your investment in a number of ways. The return on your investment in such notes will be lower (or higher) than it would have been had you purchased the notes at face amount. See “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes — If You Purchase Your Notes at a Premium to Face Amount, the Return on Your Investment Will Be Lower Than the Return on Notes Purchased at Face Amount and the Impact of Certain Key Terms of the Notes Will Be Negatively Affected” on page PS-14 of this pricing supplement

Supplemental discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences: you will be obligated pursuant to the terms of the notes — in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary — to characterize each note for all tax purposes as an income-bearing pre-paid derivative contract in respect of the underliers, as described under “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences” herein. Pursuant to this approach, it is the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP that it is

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likely that any coupon payment will be taxed as ordinary income in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If you are a United States alien holder of the notes, we intend to withhold on coupon payments made to you at a 30% rate or at a lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty. In addition, upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes, it would be reasonable for you to recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of cash you receive at such time (excluding amounts attributable to any coupon payment) and your tax basis in your notes.

Automatic call feature: if, as measured on any call observation date, the closing level of each underlier is greater than or equal to its initial underlier level, your notes will be automatically called; if your notes are automatically called on any call observation date, on the corresponding call payment date, in addition to the coupon then due, you will receive an amount in cash equal to \$1,000 for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes

Cash settlement amount (on any call payment date): if your notes are automatically called on a call observation date because the closing level of each underlier is greater than or equal to its initial underlier level, for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes, on the related call payment date, we will pay you an amount in cash equal to the sum of (i) \$1,000 plus (ii) the coupon then due

Cash settlement amount (on the stated maturity date): if your notes are not automatically called, 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 underlier return of each underlier is greater than or equal to -20%, \$1,000 plus the related coupon; or  
·if the underlier return of any underlier is less than -20%, the sum of (i) \$1,000 plus (ii) the product of (a) the lesser performing underlier return times (b) \$1,000. You will receive less than 80% of the face amount of your notes and no coupon

Lesser performing underlier return: the underlier return of the lesser performing underlier

Lesser performing underlier: the underlier with the lowest underlier return

Coupon: subject to the automatic call feature, on each coupon payment date, for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes, we will pay you an amount in cash equal to:

·if the closing level of each underlier on the related coupon observation date is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier level, \$23.375; or

·if the closing level of any underlier on the related coupon observation date is less than its coupon barrier level, \$0

Initial underlier level (to be set on the trade date): with respect to each underlier, the closing level of such underlier on the trade date

Final underlier level: with respect to each underlier, the closing level of such underlier on the determination date, subject to anti-dilution adjustments (with respect to the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust only) as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Anti-dilution Adjustments for Exchange-Traded Funds” on page S-28 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734, and except in the limited circumstances described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Consequences of a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day” on page S-23 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734 and subject to adjustment as provided under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Discontinuance or Modification of an Underlier” on page S-27 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

Coupon barrier level: for each underlier, 80% of its initial underlier level

Closing level: with respect to each underlier, as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Special Calculation Provisions — Closing Level” on page S-31 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734, subject to anti-dilution adjustments (with respect to the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust only) as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Anti-dilution Adjustments for Exchange-Traded Funds” on page S-28 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

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

Defeasance: not applicable

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

Business day: as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Special Calculation Provisions — Business Day” on page S-30 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

Trading day: as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Special Calculation Provisions — Trading Day” on page S-31 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

Trade date: expected to be September 27, 2018

Original issue date (settlement date) (to be set on the trade date): expected to be October 2, 2018

Stated maturity date (to be set on the trade date): expected to be October 1, 2020, subject to adjustment as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Stated Maturity Date” on page S-16 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

Determination date (to be set on the trade date): the last coupon observation date, expected to be September 28, 2020, subject to adjustment as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Determination Date” on page S-17 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

Call observation dates (to be set on the trade date): expected to be each coupon observation date commencing in December 2018 and ending in June 2020, subject to adjustment as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Coupon Observation Dates” on page S-20 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

Call payment dates: expected to be the third business day after each call observation date, as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Call Payment Dates” on page S-16 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

Coupon observation dates (to be set on the trade date): expected to be the 27th of each March, June, September and December, (provided that the observation date in September 2020 is expected to be September 28, 2020), commencing in December 2018 and ending in September 2020 subject to adjustment as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Coupon Payments— Coupon Observation Dates” on page S-25 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

Coupon payment dates (to be set on the trade date): expected to be the third business day after each coupon observation date to and including the stated maturity date, as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Coupon Payments— Coupon Payment Dates” on page S-25 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

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

Use of proceeds and hedging: as described under “Use of Proceeds” and “Hedging” on page S-92 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

ERISA: as described under “Employee Retirement Income Security Act” on page S-95 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734

Supplemental plan of distribution; conflicts of interest: as described under “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” on page S-96 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734 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. expects to agree to sell to Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (“GS&Co.”), and GS&Co. expects to agree to 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 prices set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement, and to certain securities dealers at such prices less a concession not in excess of % of the face amount. The original issue price for notes purchased by certain retirement accounts and certain fee-based advisory accounts will be % of the face amount of the notes, which will reduce the underwriting discount specified on the cover of this pricing supplement with respect to such notes to %.

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.

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We expect to deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on October 2, 2018. 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.: 40056EAD0

ISIN no.: US40056EAD04

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

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HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES

The following examples are provided for purposes of illustration only. They should not be taken as an indication or prediction of future investment results and are intended merely to illustrate (i) the impact that various hypothetical closing levels of the underliers on a coupon observation date could have on the coupon payable on the related coupon payment date and (ii) the impact that the various hypothetical closing levels of the lesser performing underlier 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 underlier levels that are entirely hypothetical; no one can predict what the underlier level of any underlier will be on any day throughout the life of your notes, what the closing level of any underlier will be on any coupon observation date or call observation date, as the case may be, and what the final underlier level of the lesser performing underlier will be on the determination date. The underliers have been highly volatile in the past — meaning that the underlier levels have changed substantially in relatively short periods — and their performance cannot be predicted for any future period.

The information in the following examples reflects the hypothetical rates of return on the offered notes assuming that they are purchased on the original issue date at the face amount and held to a call payment date or the stated maturity date. If you sell your notes in a secondary market prior to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be, your return will depend upon the market value of your notes at the time of sale, which may be affected by a number of factors that are not reflected in the examples below such as interest rates, the volatility of the underliers, 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-12 of this pricing supplement. The information in the examples also reflects the key terms and assumptions in the box below.

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## Key Terms and Assumptions

Face amount \$1,000

Hypothetical initial underlier  
level of the Russell 2000® 1,700

Index

Hypothetical initial underlier  
level of the SPDR® S&P \$370

MidCap 400® ETF Trust

Hypothetical initial underlier  
level of the NASDAQ-100 7,500

Index®

Coupon barrier with respect to each underlier, 80% of its initial underlier level, (based on the hypothetical initial underlier levels above, the hypothetical coupon barrier equals 1,360 in the case of the Russell 2000® Index, \$296 in the case of the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust and 6,000 in the case of the NASDAQ-100 Index®)

Coupon \$23.375

The notes are not automatically called, unless otherwise indicated below

Neither a market disruption event nor a non-trading day occurs on any originally scheduled coupon observation date or call observation date or the originally scheduled determination date

No change in or affecting any underlier, any of the underlier stocks or the policies of the investment advisor of the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust or the method by which the underlier sponsor of the Russell 2000® Index or the NASDAQ-100 Index® or the sponsor of the underlying index of the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust calculates such underlying index

Notes purchased on original issue date at the face amount and held to a call payment date or the stated maturity date

Moreover, we have not yet set the initial underlier levels that will serve as the baseline for determining the coupon payable on each coupon payment date, if any, if the notes will be automatically called, the underlier returns and the amount that we will pay on your notes, if any, on the call payment date or at maturity. We will not do so until the trade date. As a result, the actual initial underlier levels may differ substantially from the underlier levels prior to the trade date. They may also differ substantially from the underlier levels at the time you purchase your notes.

For these reasons, the actual performance of the underliers over the life of your notes, the actual underlier levels on any call observation date or coupon observation date, as well as the coupon payable, if any, on each coupon payment date, may bear little relation to the hypothetical examples shown below or to the historical underlier levels shown elsewhere in this pricing supplement. For information about the underlier levels during recent periods, see “The Underliers — Historical Closing Levels of the Underliers” on page PS-37. Before investing in the 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 notes.

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

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## Hypothetical Coupon Payments

The examples below show hypothetical performances of each underlier as well as the hypothetical coupons, if any, that we would pay on each coupon payment date with respect to each \$1,000 face amount of the notes if the closing level of each underlier on the applicable coupon observation date were the hypothetical closing levels shown.

## Scenario 1

Hypothetical Coupon Observation Date	Hypothetical Closing of the Russell 2000® Index	Hypothetical Closing Level of the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust	Hypothetical Closing Level of the NASDAQ-100 Index®	Hypothetical Coupon
First	1,200	\$400	7,600	\$0
Second	1,300	\$260	6,500	\$0
Third	1,800	\$300	6,600	\$23.375
Fourth	950	\$200	5,000	\$0
Fifth	1,100	\$220	5,500	\$0
Sixth	930	\$270	5,100	\$0
Seventh	1,450	\$310	6,100	\$23.375
Eighth	1,000	\$250	5,400	\$0
			Total Hypothetical Coupons	\$46.75

In Scenario 1, the hypothetical closing level of each underlier increases and decreases by varying amounts on each hypothetical coupon observation date. Because the hypothetical closing level of each underlier on the third and seventh hypothetical coupon observation dates is greater than or equal to its hypothetical coupon barrier level, the total of the hypothetical coupons in Scenario 1 is \$46.75. Because the hypothetical closing level of at least one underlier on all other coupon observation dates is less than its hypothetical coupon barrier level, no further coupons will be paid, including at maturity.

## Scenario 2

Hypothetical Coupon Observation Date	Hypothetical Closing of the Russell 2000® Index	Hypothetical Closing Level of the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust	Hypothetical Closing Level of the NASDAQ-100 Index®	Hypothetical Coupon
First	1,800	\$240	5,900	\$0
Second	950	\$260	5,500	\$0
Third	940	\$280	5,600	\$0
Fourth	950	\$380	6,100	\$0
Fifth	850	\$220	5,800	\$0
Sixth	930	\$240	5,600	\$0
Seventh	1,050	\$230	5,400	\$0
Eighth	940	\$220	7,600	\$0
			Total Hypothetical Coupons	\$0

In Scenario 2, the hypothetical closing level of each underlier increases and decreases by varying amounts on each hypothetical coupon observation date. Because in each case the hypothetical closing level of at least one of the underliers on the related coupon observation date is less than its hypothetical coupon barrier level, you will not receive a coupon payment on the applicable hypothetical coupon payment date. Since this occurs on every hypothetical coupon observation date, the overall return you earn on your notes will be less than zero. Therefore, the total of the hypothetical coupons in Scenario 2 is \$0.

## Scenario 3

Hypothetical Coupon Observation Date	Hypothetical Closing of the Russell 2000® Index	Hypothetical Closing Level of the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust	Hypothetical Closing Level of the NASDAQ-100 Index®	Hypothetical Coupon
First	2,000	\$380	8,000	\$23.375
			Total Hypothetical	\$23.375

Coupons

In Scenario 3, the hypothetical closing level of each underlier is greater than its initial underlier level on the first hypothetical coupon observation date. Because the hypothetical closing level of each underlier is greater than or equal to its hypothetical initial underlier level on the first hypothetical coupon observation date (which is also the first hypothetical call observation date), your notes will be automatically called. Therefore, on the corresponding hypothetical call payment date, in addition to the hypothetical coupon of \$23.375, you will receive an amount in cash equal to \$1,000 for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes.

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## Hypothetical Payment at Maturity

If the notes are not automatically called on any call observation date (i.e., on each call observation date the closing level of any underlier is less than its initial underlier level), the cash settlement amount we would deliver for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes on the stated maturity date will depend on the performance of the lesser performing underlier on the determination date, as shown in the table below. The table below assumes that the notes have not been automatically called on a call observation date, does not include the final coupon, if any, and reflects hypothetical cash settlement amounts that you could receive on the stated maturity date. If the final underlier level of the lesser performing underlier (as a percentage of the initial underlier level) is less than 80%, you will not be paid a final coupon at maturity.

The levels in the left column of the table below represent hypothetical final underlier levels of the lesser performing underlier and are expressed as percentages of the initial underlier level of the lesser performing underlier. The amounts in the right column represent the hypothetical cash settlement amounts, based on the corresponding hypothetical final underlier level of the lesser performing underlier (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level of the lesser performing underlier), 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 of the lesser performing underlier (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level of the lesser performing underlier) and the assumptions noted above.

The Notes Have Not Been Automatically Called

Hypothetical Final Underlier Level of the Lesser Performing Underlier (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount at Maturity if the Notes Have <u>Not</u> Been Automatically Called on a Call Observation Date (as Percentage of Face Amount)
175.000%	100.000%*
150.000%	100.000%*
125.000%	100.000%*
100.000%	100.000%*
90.000%	100.000%*
80.000%	100.000%*
79.999%	79.999%
50.000%	50.000%
25.000%	25.000%
20.000%	20.000%
10.000%	10.000%
0.000%	0.000%

\*Does not include the final coupon

If, for example, the notes have not been automatically called on a call observation date and the final underlier level of the lesser performing underlier were determined to be 25.000% of its initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be 25.000% of the face amount of your notes, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you purchased your notes on the original issue date at the face amount and held them to the stated maturity date, you would lose 75.000% of your investment (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 of the lesser performing underlier were determined to be 175.000% of its initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be limited to 100.000% 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 the initial underlier level.

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

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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 S-3 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734.

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.

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

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**ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC TO YOUR NOTES**

An investment in your notes is subject to the risks described below, as well as the risks and considerations described in the accompanying prospectus, in the accompanying prospectus supplement and under “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” in the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734. 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 general terms supplement no. 1,734. Your notes are a riskier investment than ordinary debt securities. Also, your notes are not equivalent to investing directly in the underlier stocks, i.e., with respect to an underlier to which your notes are linked, the stocks comprising such underlier. 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 “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes — The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” on page S-3 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734.

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



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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 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 coupons (if any) and return on the notes will be based on the performance of each 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 33 of the accompanying prospectus.

#### You May Lose Your Entire Investment in the Notes

You can lose your entire investment in the notes. Assuming your notes are not automatically called, the cash settlement amount on your notes, if any, on the stated maturity date will be based on the performance of the lesser performing of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index, the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust and the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> as measured from their initial underlier levels set on the trade date to their closing levels on the determination date. If the underlier return of any underlier is less than -20%, you will have a loss for each \$1,000 of the face amount of your notes equal to the product of the lesser performing underlier return times \$1,000. Thus, you may lose your entire investment in the notes, which would include any premium to face amount you paid when you purchased the notes. Also, the market price of your notes prior to a call payment date or the stated maturity date, as the case may be, may be significantly lower than the purchase price you pay for your notes. Consequently, if you sell your notes before the stated maturity date, you may receive far less than the amount of your investment in the notes.

#### You May Not Receive a Coupon on Any Coupon Payment Date

If the closing level of any underlier on the related coupon observation date is less than its coupon barrier level, you will not receive a coupon payment on the applicable coupon payment date. If this occurs on every coupon observation date, the overall return you earn on your notes will be less than zero and such return will be less than you would have earned by investing in a note that bears interest at the prevailing market rate.

Although you will receive a coupon if the closing level of each underlier on the related coupon observation date is greater than or equal to its coupon barrier level, the coupon paid on the corresponding coupon payment date will be equal to \$23.375. You should be aware that, with respect to prior coupon observation dates that did not result in the payment of a coupon, you will not be compensated for any opportunity cost implied by inflation and other factors relating to the time value of money. Further, there is no guarantee that you will receive any coupon payment with respect to the notes at any time and you may lose your entire investment in the notes.

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### Your Notes Are Subject to Automatic Redemption

We will automatically call and redeem all, but not part, of your notes on a call payment date if, as measured on any call observation date, the closing level of each underlier is greater than or equal to its initial underlier level. Therefore, the term for your notes may be reduced to approximately three months after the original issue date. You will not receive any additional coupon payments after the notes are automatically called and you may not be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable return for a similar level of risk in the event the notes are automatically called prior to maturity.

### The Coupon Does Not Reflect the Actual Performance of the Underliers from the Trade Date to Any Coupon Observation Date or from Coupon Observation Date to Coupon Observation Date

The coupon for each quarterly coupon payment date is different from, and may be less than, a coupon determined based on the percentage difference of the closing levels of the underliers between the trade date and any coupon observation date or between two coupon observation dates. Accordingly, the coupons, if any, on the notes may be less than the return you could earn on another instrument linked to the underliers that pay coupons based on the performance of the underliers from the trade date to any coupon observation date or from coupon observation date to coupon observation date.

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

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

### The Return on Your Notes May Change Significantly Despite Only a Small Change in the Final Underlier Level of the Lesser Performing Underlier

If the final underlier level of the lesser performing underlier is less than 80% of its initial underlier level, you will receive less than the face amount of your notes and you could lose all or a substantial portion of your investment in the notes. This means that while a 20% drop between the initial underlier level of the lesser performing underlier and its final underlier level will not result in a loss of principal on the notes, a decrease in the final underlier level of the lesser performing underlier to less than 80% of its initial underlier level will result in a loss of a significant portion of your investment in the notes despite only a small change in the final underlier level of the lesser performing underlier.

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

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

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

The price of your notes may move differently than the performance of the underliers. Changes in the levels of the underliers may not result in a comparable change in the market value of your notes. Even if the closing level of each underlier is greater than or equal to its initial underlier level during some portion of the life of the notes, the market value of your notes may not reflect this. We discuss some of the reasons for this disparity under “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes — The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” on page S-3 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734.

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### The Return on Your Notes Will Not Reflect Any Dividends Paid on the ETF or any Underlier Stocks

The return on your notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the ETF and received the distributions paid on the shares of the ETF. You will not receive any dividends that may be paid on any of the underlier stocks by the underlier stock issuers or the shares of the ETF. See “—You Have No Shareholder Rights or Rights to Receive Any Shares of Any Underlier or Any Underlier Stock” below for additional information.

### You Have No Shareholder Rights or Rights to Receive Any Shares of Any Underlier or Any Underlier Stock

Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any shares of any underlier or any underlier stocks. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of your notes will have any rights with respect to an underlier or its underlier stocks, including any voting rights, any right to receive dividends or other distributions, any right to make a claim against the underlier or its underlier stocks or any other rights of a holder of any shares of an underlier or its underlier stocks. Your notes will be paid in cash and you will have no right to receive delivery of any shares of any underlier or any underlier stocks.

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

The value of your notes is linked, in part, to an underlier (the NASDAQ-1000<sup>®</sup> Index) that is comprised, in part, of stocks from one or more foreign securities markets. Investments linked to the value of foreign equity securities involve particular risks. Any foreign securities market may be less liquid, more volatile and affected by global or domestic market developments in a different way than are the U.S. securities market or other foreign securities markets. Both government intervention in a foreign securities market, either directly or indirectly, and cross-shareholdings in foreign companies, may affect trading prices and volumes in that market. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Further, foreign companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

The prices of securities in a foreign country are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that are unique to such foreign country’s geographical region. These factors include: recent changes, or the possibility of future changes, in the applicable foreign government’s economic and fiscal policies; the possible implementation of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to foreign companies or investments in foreign equity securities; fluctuations, or the possibility of fluctuations, in currency exchange rates; and the possibility of outbreaks of hostility, political instability, natural disaster or adverse public health developments. For example, the United Kingdom has voted to leave the European Union (popularly known as “Brexit”). The effect of Brexit is uncertain, and Brexit has and may continue to contribute to volatility in the prices of securities of companies located in Europe and currency exchange rates, including the valuation of the euro and British pound in particular. Any one of these factors, or the combination of more than one of these factors, could negatively affect such foreign securities market and the price of securities therein. Further, geographical regions may react to global factors in different ways, which may cause the prices of securities in a foreign securities market to fluctuate in a way that differs from those of securities in the U.S. securities market or other foreign securities markets. Foreign economies may also differ from the U.S. economy in important respects, including growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency, which may have a positive or negative effect on foreign securities prices.

### As Compared to Other Index Sponsors, Nasdaq, Inc. Retains Significant Control and Discretionary Decision-Making Over the NASDAQ-100<sup>®</sup> Index, Which May Have an Adverse Effect on the Level of the Underlier and on Your Notes

Pursuant to the underlier methodology (the NASDAQ-1000<sup>®</sup> Index), Nasdaq, Inc. retains the right, from time to time, to exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate in order to ensure underlier integrity, including, but not limited to, changes to quantitative inclusion criteria. Nasdaq, Inc. may also, due to special circumstances, apply discretionary adjustments to ensure and maintain quality of the NASDAQ-100<sup>®</sup> Index. Although it is unclear how and to what extent this discretion could or would be exercised, it is possible that it could be exercised

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by Nasdaq, Inc. in a manner that materially and adversely affects the level of the NASDAQ-100<sup>®</sup> Index and therefore your notes. Nasdaq, Inc. is not obligated to, and will not, take account of your interests in exercising the discretion described above.

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

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

#### We 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 issue price you paid as provided on the cover of this pricing supplement.

#### The Policies of the ETF's Trustee, The Bank of New York Mellon, and the Sponsor of the Underlying Index, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Could Affect the Amount Payable on Your Notes and Their Market Value

The trustee of the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust, The Bank of New York Mellon ("BNY"), may from time to time be called upon to make certain policy decisions or judgments with respect to the implementation of policies of BNY concerning the calculation of the net asset value of the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust, additions, deletions or substitutions of securities in the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust and the manner in which changes affecting the underlying index of the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust are reflected in such underlier that could affect the market price of the shares of such underlier, and therefore, the amount payable on your notes on the stated maturity date. The amount payable on your notes and their market value could also be affected if BNY changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the net asset value of such underlier, or if BNY discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the net asset value of such underlier, in which case it may become difficult or inappropriate to determine the market value of your notes.

If events such as these occur, the calculation agent — which initially will be GS&Co. — may determine the closing level of such underlier on a coupon observation date or the determination date, as applicable — and thus the amount payable on a coupon payment date, call payment date or the stated maturity date, if any — in a manner, in its sole discretion, it considers appropriate. We describe the discretion that the calculation agent will have in determining the closing level of the ETF on a coupon observation date or the determination date, as applicable, and the amount payable on your notes more fully under "Supplemental Terms of the Notes — Discontinuance or Modification of an Underlier" on page S-27 of the accompanying general terms supplement no.1,734.

In addition, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (the "underlying index sponsor") owns the ETF's underlying index (the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index), and is responsible for the design and maintenance of the underlying index. The policies of the underlying index sponsor concerning the calculation of the underlying index, including decisions regarding the addition, deletion or substitution of the equity securities included in the underlying index, could affect the level of the underlying index and, consequently, could affect the market prices of shares of the ETF and, therefore, the amount payable on your notes and their market value.

#### There Are Risks Associated with the ETF

Although the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust's shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "NYSE Arca") and a number of similar products have been traded on the NYSE Arca or other securities exchanges for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares of the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

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In addition, the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the BNY's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. For example, BNY may select up to 20% of the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust's assets to be invested in shares of equity securities that are not included in the underlying index. The SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust is also not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments relating to the underlying index. BNY invests in securities included in, or representative of, the underlying index regardless of their investment merits. BNY does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets.

In addition, the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust is subject to custody risk, which refers to the risks in the process of clearing and settling trades and to the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Further, under continuous listing standards adopted by the NYSE Arca, the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust will be required to confirm on an ongoing basis that the components of the underlying index satisfy the applicable listing requirements. In the event that its underlying index does not comply with the applicable listing requirements, the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust would be required to rectify such non-compliance by requesting that the underlying index sponsor modify such underlying index, adopting a new underlying index or obtaining relief from the Securities and Exchange Commission. There can be no assurance that the underlying index sponsor would so modify the underlying index or that relief would be obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission and, therefore, non-compliance with the continuous listing standards may result in the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust being delisted by the NYSE Arca.

The ETF and its Underlying Index are Different and the Performance of the ETF May Not Correlate with the Performance of its Underlying Index

The SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF Trust generally invests in all of the securities included in its underlying index. The ETF may not hold all or substantially all of the equity securities included in the underlying index and may hold securities or assets not included in the underlying index. For example, it is possible that the ETF may not always fully replicate the performance of its underlying index due to unavailability of certain underlying index stocks in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances (e.g., if trading in a security has been halted). Further, although the ETF seeks to track the performance of the underlying index as closely as possible, the ETF's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of its underlying index due to, among other things, transaction costs.

The performance of the ETF will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the underlying index and this may increase the tracking error of the ETF. Also, corporate actions with respect to the sample of equity securities (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the performance differential between the ETF and its underlying index. Finally, because the shares of the ETF are traded on the NYSE Arca and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one share of the ETF may differ from the net asset value per share of the ETF.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the ETF may not correlate with the performance of the underlying index. Consequently, the return on the notes will not be the same as investing directly in the ETF or in its underlying index or in any of the underlying stocks, and will not be the same as investing in a debt security with a payment at maturity linked to the performance of the underlying index.

The Tax Consequences of an Investment in Your Notes Are Uncertain

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

The Internal Revenue Service announced on December 7, 2007 that it is considering issuing guidance regarding the tax treatment of an instrument such as your notes, and any such guidance could adversely affect the value and the tax treatment of your notes. Among other things, the Internal Revenue Service may decide to require the holders to accrue ordinary income on a current basis and recognize ordinary income on payment at maturity, and could subject non-U.S. investors to withholding tax. Furthermore, in 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if enacted, would have required holders that acquired



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instruments such as your notes after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of such instruments even though there may be no interest payments over the term of such instruments. It is not possible to predict whether a similar or identical bill will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your notes. We describe these developments in more detail under “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences – United States Holders – Possible Change in Law” below. You should consult your tax advisor about this matter. Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, GS Finance Corp. intends to continue treating the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described under “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences” on page PS-38 below unless and until such time as Congress, the Treasury Department or the Internal Revenue Service determine that some other treatment is more appropriate. Please also consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax and any other applicable tax consequences to you of owning your notes in your particular circumstances.

**Your Notes May Be Subject to the Constructive Ownership Rules**

There exists a risk that the constructive ownership rules of Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code could apply to all or a portion of your notes. If all or a portion of your notes were subject to the constructive ownership rules, then all or a portion of any long-term capital gain that you realize upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes would be re-characterized as ordinary income (and you would be subject to an interest charge on deferred tax liability with respect to such re-characterized capital gain) to the extent that such capital gain exceeds the amount of “net underlying long-term capital gain” (as defined in Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code). Because the application of the constructive ownership rules is unclear you are strongly urged to consult your tax advisor with respect to the possible application of the constructive ownership rules to your investment in the notes.

**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.

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THE UNDERLIERS

The Russell 2000® Index

The Russell 2000® Index measures the composite price performance of stocks of 2,000 companies incorporated in the U.S., its territories and certain “benefit-driven incorporation countries.”

As of August 27, 2018, the 2,000 companies included in the Russell 2000® Index were divided into nine Russell Global Sectors. The Russell Global Sectors include (with the approximate percentage currently included in such sectors indicated in parentheses): Consumer Discretionary (14.97%), Consumer Staples (2.45%), Financial Services (25.00%), Health Care (15.57%), Materials & Processing (6.93%), Other Energy (4.61%), Producer Durables (13.58%), Technology (12.93%) and Utilities (3.96%). (Sector designations are determined by the underlier sponsor using criteria it has selected or developed. Index sponsors may use very different standards for determining sector designations. In addition, many companies operate in a number of sectors, but are listed in only one sector and the basis on which that sector is selected may also differ. As a result, sector comparisons between indices with different index sponsors may reflect differences in methodology as well as actual differences in the sector composition of the indices.)

In addition to the exclusions discussed under “Exclusions from the Russell 2000® Index” on page S-62 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734, a company with 5% or less of its voting rights in the hands of unrestricted shareholders is no longer eligible for inclusion in the Russell 2000® Index. Existing constituents of the Russell 2000® Index that do not currently have more than 5% of the company’s voting rights in the hands of unrestricted shareholders have until the September 2022 review to meet this requirement.

The above information supplements the description of the underlier found in the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734. This information was derived from information prepared by the underlier sponsor, however, the percentages we have listed above are approximate and may not match the information available on the underlier sponsor’s website due to subsequent corporation actions or other activity relating to a particular stock. For more details about the underlier, the underlier sponsor and license agreement between the underlier sponsor and the issuer, see “The Underliers — Russell 2000 Index” on page S-61 of the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734. The Russell 2000® Index is a trademark of FTSE Russell (“Russell”) and has been licensed for use by GS Finance Corp. The securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Russell, and Russell makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the securities.

The SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust

The units of the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust (the “units”) are issued by SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust (the “trust”), a unit investment trust that is a registered investment company.

The trust is like a tracking ETF in that it seeks investment results which correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the index.

- The index it tracks is the S&P MidCap 400® Index.
- The trust does not have an investment advisor. Its investments are adjusted by the trustee.
- Trustee: The Bank of New York Mellon.
- Trust sponsor: PDR Services, LLC.
- The units trade on the NYSE Arca under the ticker symbol “MDY”.
- The trust’s SEC CIK Number is 0000936958.
- The inception date for purposes of the units was May 4, 1995.
- The trust’s units are issued or redeemed only in creation units of 25,000 units.



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We obtained the following fee information from the trust's publicly available information without independent verification. The trustee is entitled to receive a fee for services performed for the trust corresponding to the net asset value of the trust, at an annual rate of 0.14% per annum for the first \$500,000,000 of assets, 0.12% per annum for assets over \$500,000,000 and up to \$1,000,000,000 and 0.10% per annum for assets in excess of \$1,000,000,000. In addition to the trustee's fee, the trust also incurs an S&P license fee in an amount that is approximately equal to 0.03% of the net asset value of the trust and marketing expenses in an amount approximately equal to 0.10% of the net asset value of the trust. As of June 30, 2018, the trust's gross expense ratio is 0.24% per annum.

For additional information regarding SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust, please consult the reports (including the Annual Report to Shareholders on Form N-30D for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017) and other information the trust files with the SEC. Additional information regarding the trust, including its top portfolio holdings, may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles, other publicly available documents, and the SPDR® S&P MidCap 400® ETF Trust website at [spdrs.com/product/fund.seam?ticker=MDY](http://spdrs.com/product/fund.seam?ticker=MDY). We are not incorporating by reference the website, the sources listed above or any material they include in this pricing supplement.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The trust seeks investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Index. The trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by holding a portfolio of the common stocks that are included in the S&P MidCap 400® Index, with the weight of each stock in the trust's portfolio substantially corresponding to the weight of such stock in the S&P MidCap 400® Index. Although the trust may fail to own certain securities included in the S&P MidCap 400® Index at any particular time, the trust generally will be substantially invested in index securities.

To maintain the correspondence between the composition and weightings of the common stocks that are actually held by the trust and the common stocks that are included in the S&P MidCap 400® Index, the trustee adjusts the trust portfolio from time to time to conform to periodic changes made by the S&P MidCap 400® Index sponsor to the identity and/or relative weightings of the common stocks that are included in the S&P MidCap 400® Index. The trustee aggregates certain of these adjustments and makes changes to the trust's portfolio at least monthly, or more frequently in the case of significant changes to the S&P MidCap 400® Index. The trust does not hold or trade futures or swaps and is not a commodity pool.

Notwithstanding the trust's investment objective, the return on your notes will not reflect any dividends paid on the trust's shares, on the securities purchased by the trust or on the securities that comprise the S&P MidCap 400® Index. The following table displays the top ten holdings and weightings by industry sector of the trust and index. (Sector designations are determined by the trust sponsor using criteria it has selected or developed. Index and trust sponsors may use very different standards for determining sector designations. In addition, many companies operate in a number of sectors, but are listed in only one sector and the basis on which that sector is selected may also differ. As a result, sector comparisons between indices or trusts with different sponsors may reflect differences in methodology as well as actual differences in the sector composition of the indices or trusts.) We obtained the information in the tables below from the trust website without independent verification.

Top Ten Holdings of Trust and Index as of September 4, 2018

<u>Trust</u>	<u>Percentage of Trust (%)</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Percentage of Index (%)</u>
WellCare Health Plans Inc.	0.81%	WellCare Health Plans Inc.	0.81 %
Domino's Pizza Inc.	0.68%	Domino's Pizza Inc.	0.68 %
Fortinet Inc.	0.67%	Fortinet Inc.	0.67 %
Jack Henry & Associates Inc.	0.67%	Jack Henry & Associates Inc.	0.67 %
Keysight Technologies Inc	0.66%	Keysight Technologies Inc	0.66 %
IDEX Corporation	0.63%	IDEX Corporation	0.64 %

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PTC Inc.	0.63%	PTC Inc.	0.63 %
Teleflex Incorporated	0.61%	Teleflex Incorporated	0.61 %
Steel Dynamics Inc.	0.58%	Steel Dynamics Inc.	0.58 %
Old Dominion Freight Line Inc.	0.57%	Old Dominion Freight Line Inc.	0.57 %

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Weighting by Sector of Trust and Index as of September 4, 2018\*

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Percentage of Trust (%)</u>	<u>Percentage of Index (%)</u>
Information Technology	16.82%	16.82%
Financials	16.41%	16.41%
Industrials	14.75%	14.75%
Consumer Discretionary	13.38%	13.38%
Real Estate	10.03%	10.03%
Health Care	8.78%	8.78%
Materials	6.77%	6.77%
Energy	5.00%	5.00%
Utilities	4.53%	4.53%
Consumer Staples	3.38%	3.38%
Telecommunication Services	0.15%	0.15%

\* Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

Correlation

Although the trust intends to track the performance of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index as closely as possible, the trust's return may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the return of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index due to expenses and transaction costs incurred in adjusting the portfolio. In addition, it is possible that the trust may not always fully replicate the performance of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index due to unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances (e.g., if trading in a security has been halted). For the period ended August 31, 2018, the SPDR<sup>®</sup> website gave the following performance figures for market price of a unit and the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index: unit—1 year on an annualized basis, 19.61%; 3 years on an annualized basis, 14.50%, 5 years on an annualized basis, 12.98%, 10 years on an annualized basis, 11.02%, since inception on an annualized basis, 11.99%; index—1 year on an annualized basis, 20.00%; 3 years on an annualized basis, 14.84%, 5 years on an annualized basis, 13.30%, 10 years on an annualized basis, 11.35%, since ETF inception on an annualized basis, 12.39%.

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### Unit Dividends

Holders of units receive dividends on the last business day of each April, July, October and January in an amount corresponding to the amount of any cash dividends declared on the common stocks held by the trust, net of the fees and expenses associated with the operation of the trust, and taxes, if applicable. Because of the fees and expenses, the dividend yield for units is ordinarily less than the hypothetical dividend yield of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. The unit dividends will be reflected in the calculation of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index as described under “—Calculation of the Total Return of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index” on page PS-23 below.

### The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index

The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index includes a sample of 400 mid-sized companies in various industries of the U.S. economy. S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index with an aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the population of mid-size companies in the U.S. equity market. Although the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index contains 400 constituent companies, at any one time it may contain greater than 400 constituent trading lines since some companies included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index prior to July 31, 2017 may be represented by multiple share class lines in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is calculated, maintained and published by S&P and is part of the S&P Dow Jones Indices family of indices. Additional information is available on the following websites: [spindices.com/indices/equity/sp-400](http://spindices.com/indices/equity/sp-400) and [spdji.com/](http://spdji.com/). We are not incorporating by reference the websites or any material they include in this pricing supplement.

The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is intended to reflect the risk and return characteristics of the broader universe of mid-sized firms in the U.S. equity markets. Constituent changes are made on an as-needed basis and there is no schedule for constituent reviews. Constituent changes are generally announced one to five business days prior to the change. Relevant criteria for additions to the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index that are employed by S&P include: the company proposed for addition has an unadjusted company market capitalization of between \$1.6 billion and \$6.8 billion (but the constituents are not the 400 largest companies in the NYSE in that range and not all 400 companies are listed on such exchange; for spin-offs, eligibility is determined using when-issued prices, if available); using composite pricing and volume, the ratio of annual dollar value traded in the proposed constituent to float-adjusted market capitalization of that company should be 1.00 or greater and the stock should trade a minimum of 250,000 shares in each of the six months leading up to the evaluation date; the company must be a U.S. company (characterized as a Form 10-K filer with its U.S. portion of fixed assets and revenues constituting a plurality of the total and with a primary listing of the common stock on the NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE American (formerly NYSE MKT), NASDAQ Global Select Market, NASDAQ Select Market, NASDAQ Capital Market, Bats BZX, Bats BYX, Bats EDGA, Bats EDGX or IEX (each, an “eligible exchange”)), the proposed constituent has a public float of 50% or more of its stock, the inclusion of the company will contribute to sector balance in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index relative to the sector balance in the market in the relevant market capitalization range; financial viability (the sum of the most recent four consecutive quarters’ Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) earnings (net income excluding discontinued operations) should be positive as should the most recent quarter; and, for IPOs, the company must be traded on an eligible exchange for at least twelve months. In addition, constituents of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index and the S&P SmallCap 600<sup>®</sup> Index can be migrated to the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index without meeting the financial viability, public float and/or liquidity eligibility criteria if the S&P Index Committee decides that such a move will enhance the representativeness of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index as a market benchmark. Certain types of organizational structures and securities are always excluded, including business development companies (“BDCs”), limited partnerships, master limited partnerships, limited liability companies (“LLCs”) OTC bulletin board issues, closed-end funds, ETFs, ETNs, royalty trusts, tracking stocks, preferred stock and convertible preferred stock, unit trusts, equity warrants, convertible bonds, investment trusts, rights and American depositary receipts (“ADRs”). Stocks are deleted from the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index when they are involved in mergers, acquisitions or significant restructurings such that they no longer meet the inclusion criteria, and when they substantially violate one or more of the addition criteria. Stocks that are delisted or moved to the pink sheets or bulletin board are removed and those that experience a trading halt may be retained or removed in S&P’s discretion. S&P evaluates additions and deletions with a view to maintaining S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index continuity.

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For constituents included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index prior to July 31, 2017, all publicly listed multiple share class lines are included separately in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, subject to, in the case of any such share class line, that share class line satisfying the liquidity and float criteria discussed above and subject to certain exceptions. It is possible that one listed share class line of a company may be included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index while a second listed share class line of the same company is excluded. For companies that issue a second publicly traded share class to index share class holders, the newly issued share class line is considered for inclusion if the event is mandatory and the market capitalization of the distributed class is not considered to be de minimis.

As of July 31, 2017, companies with multiple share class lines are no longer eligible for inclusion in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. Constituents of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index prior to July 31, 2017 with multiple share class lines will be grandfathered in and continue to be included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. If an S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index constituent reorganizes into a multiple share class line structure, that company will be reviewed for continued inclusion in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index at the discretion of the S&P Index Committee.

S&P divides the 400 companies included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index into eleven Global Industry Classification Sectors: Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Real Estate, Telecommunication Services and Utilities. S&P and MSCI, Inc. have announced that the Global Industry Classification Sector structure is expected to be updated after the close of business on September 28, 2018. Among other things, the update is expected to broaden the current Telecommunications Services sector and rename it the Communication Services sector. The renamed sector is expected to include the existing Telecommunication Services Industry group, as well as the Media Industry group, which is expected to move from the Consumer Discretionary sector and be renamed the Media & Entertainment Industry group. The Media & Entertainment Industry group is expected to contain three industries: Media, Entertainment and Interactive Media & Services. The Media industry is expected to continue to consist of the Advertising, Broadcasting, Cable & Satellite and Publishing sub-industries. The Entertainment industry is expected to contain the Movies & Entertainment sub-industry (which is expected to include online entertainment streaming companies in addition to companies currently classified in such industry) and the Interactive Home Entertainment sub-industry (which is expected to include companies from the current Home Entertainment Software sub-industry in the Information Technology sector, as well as producers of mobile gaming applications). The Interactive Media & Services industry and sub-industry is expected to include companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms, where revenues are derived primarily through pay-per-click advertisements, and will include search engines, social media and networking platforms, online classifieds and online review companies.

The trust tracks the performance of the total return version of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. A total return index represents the total return earned in a portfolio that tracks the price index and reinvests dividend income in the overall index, not in the specific stock paying the dividend. The difference between the price return calculation and the total return calculation is that, with respect to the price return calculation, changes in the index level reflect changes in stock prices, whereas with respect to the total return calculation of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, changes in the index level reflect both movements in stock prices and the reinvestment of dividend income.

### Calculation of the Total Return of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index

The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregative methodology. The total return calculation begins with the price return of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. The value of the price return index on any day for which an index value is published is determined by a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate of the market price of each stock in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index times the number of shares of such stock included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, and the denominator of which is the divisor, which is described more fully below. The “market value” of any index stock is the product of the market price per share of that stock times the number of the then-outstanding shares of such index stock that are then included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index.

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The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is also sometimes called a “base-weighted aggregative index” because of its use of a divisor. The “divisor” is a value calculated by S&P that is intended to maintain conformity in index values over time and is adjusted for all changes in the index stocks’ share capital after the “base date” as described below. The level of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index reflects the total market value of all index stocks relative to the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index’s base date of June 28, 1991.

In addition, the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is float-adjusted, meaning that the share counts used in calculating the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index reflect only those shares available to investors rather than all of a company’s outstanding shares. S&P seeks to exclude shares held by certain shareholders concerned with the control of a company, a group that generally includes the following: officers and directors and related individuals whose holdings are publicly disclosed, private equity, venture capital, special equity firms, publicly traded companies that hold shares for control in another company, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, employee stock ownership plans, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock, government entities at all levels (except government retirement or pension funds) and any individual person listed as a 5% or greater stakeholder in a company as reported in regulatory filings (collectively, “control holders”). To this end, S&P excludes all share-holdings (other than depositary banks, pension funds, mutual funds, exchange traded fund providers, 401(k) plans of the company, government retirement and pension funds, investment funds of insurance companies, asset managers and investment funds, independent foundations, savings plans and investment plans) with a position greater than 5% of the outstanding shares of a company from the float-adjusted share count to be used in index calculations.

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

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

where available float shares is defined as total shares outstanding less shares held by control holders. In most cases, an IWF is reported to the nearest one percentage point. For companies with multiple share class lines, a separate IWF is calculated for each share class line.

Once the price return index has been calculated, the total return index is calculated. First, the total daily dividend for each stock in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is calculated by multiplying the per share dividend by the number of shares included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. Then the index dividend is calculated by aggregating the total daily dividends for each of the index stocks (which may be zero for some stocks) and dividing by the divisor for that day. Next the daily total return of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is calculated as a fraction minus 1, the numerator of which is the sum of the index level plus the index dividend and the denominator of which is the index level on the previous day. Finally, the total return index for that day is calculated as the product of the value of the total return index on the previous day times the sum of 1 plus the index daily total return for that day.

Notwithstanding the trust’s investment objective, the return on your notes will not reflect any dividends paid on the trust’s shares, on the securities purchased by the trust or on the securities that comprise the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. Maintenance of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index

In order to keep the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index comparable over time S&P engages in an index maintenance process. The index maintenance process involves changing the constituents as discussed above, and also involves maintaining quality assurance processes and procedures, adjusting the number of shares used to calculate the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, adjusting for stock splits and stock dividends and adjusting for other corporate actions. In addition to its daily governance of indices and maintenance of the index methodology, at least once within any 12 month period, the S&P Index Committee reviews the index methodology to ensure the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index continues to achieve the stated objective, and that the data and methodology remain effective. The S&P Index Committee may at times consult with investors, market participants, security issuers included or potentially included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, or investment and financial experts.

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### Divisor Adjustments

The two types of adjustments primarily used by S&P are divisor adjustments and adjustments to the number of shares (including float adjustments) used to calculate the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. Set forth below is a table of certain corporate events and their resulting effect on the divisor and the share count. If a corporate event requires an adjustment to the divisor, that event has the effect of altering the market value of the affected index stock and consequently of altering the aggregate market value of the index stocks following the event. In order that the level of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index not be affected by the altered market value (which could be an increase or decrease) of the affected index stock, S&P generally derives a new divisor by dividing the post-event market value of the index stocks by the pre-event index value, which has the effect of reducing the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index's post-event value to the pre-event level.

### Changes to the Number of Shares of a Constituent

The index maintenance process also involves tracking the changes in the number of shares included for each of the index companies. The timing of adjustments to the number of shares depends on the type of event causing the change, and whether the change represents 5% or more of the total share count (for companies with multiple share class lines, the 5% threshold is based on each individual share class line rather than total company shares). Changes as a result of mergers or acquisitions are implemented when the transaction occurs. At S&P's discretion, however, de minimis merger and acquisition changes may be accumulated and implemented with the updates made at the quarterly share updates as described below. Changes in a constituent's total shares of 5% or more due to public offerings (which must be underwritten, have a publicly available prospectus or prospectus summary filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and include a public confirmation that the offering has been completed) are implemented as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes of 5% or more are made weekly and are announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Friday. For changes of less than 5%, on the third Friday of the last month in each calendar quarter, S&P updates the share totals of companies in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index as required by any changes in the number of shares outstanding. S&P implements a share / IWF freeze beginning after the market close on the Tuesday preceding the second Friday of each quarterly rebalancing month and ending after the market close on the third Friday of the quarterly rebalancing month. During this frozen period, shares and IWFs are not changed except for certain corporate action events (merger activity, stock splits and rights offerings).

### Adjustments for Corporate Actions

There is a large range of corporate actions that may affect companies included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. Certain corporate actions require S&P to recalculate the share count or the float adjustment or to make an adjustment to the divisor to prevent the value of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index from changing as a result of the corporate action. This helps ensure that the movement of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index.

### Spin-Offs

As a general policy, a spin-off security is added to the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index at a zero price at the market close of the day before the ex-date (with no divisor adjustment). The spin-off security will remain in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index if it meets all eligibility criteria. If the spin-off security is determined ineligible to remain in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, it will generally be removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with a divisor adjustment). If there is a gap between the ex-date and distribution date (or payable date), or if the spin-off security does not trade regular way on the ex-date, the spin-off security is kept in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index until the spin-off security begins trading regular way.

Several additional types of corporate actions, and their related adjustments, are listed in the table below.



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Corporate Action	Share Count Revision Required?	Divisor Adjustment Required?
Stock split	Yes – share count is revised to reflect new count	No – share count and price changes are off-setting
Change in shares outstanding (secondary issuance, share repurchase and/or share buy-back)	Yes – share count is revised to reflect new count	Yes
Special dividends	No	Yes – calculation assumes that share price drops by the amount of the dividend; divisor adjustment reflects this change in index market value
Change in IWF	No	Yes – divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF
Company added to or deleted from the S&P MidCap 400® Index	No	Yes – divisor is adjusted by the net change in market value, calculated as the shares issued multiplied by the price paid.
Rights Offering	No	Yes – divisor adjustment reflects increase in market capitalization (calculation assumes that offering is fully subscribed)

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### Recalculation Policy

S&P reserves the right to recalculate and republish the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index at its discretion in the event one of the following issues has occurred: (1) incorrect or revised closing price of one or more constituent securities; (2) missed corporate event; (3) incorrect application of corporate action or index methodology; (4) late announcement of a corporate event; or (5) incorrect calculation or data entry error. The decision to recalculate the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is made at the discretion of the index manager and/or index committee, as further discussed below. The potential market impact or disruption resulting from the potential recalculation is considered when making any such decision. In the event of an incorrect closing price, a missed corporate event or a misapplied corporate action, a late announcement of a corporate event, or an incorrect calculation or data entry error that is discovered within two trading days of its occurrence, the index manager may, at his or her discretion, recalculate the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index without involving the index committee. In the event any such event is discovered beyond the two trading day period, the index committee shall decide whether the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index should be recalculated. In the event of an incorrect application of the methodology that results in the incorrect composition and/or weighting of index constituents, the index committee shall determine whether or not to recalculate the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index following specified guidelines. In the event that the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is recalculated, it shall be done within a reasonable timeframe following the detection and review of the issue.

### Calculations and Pricing Disruptions

Closing levels for the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index are calculated by S&P based on the closing price of the individual constituents of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index as set by their primary exchange. Closing prices are received by S&P from one of its third party vendors and verified by comparing them with prices from an alternative vendor. The vendors receive the closing price from the primary exchanges. Real-time intraday prices are calculated similarly without a second verification. Prices used for the calculation of real time index values are based on the “Consolidated Tape”. The Consolidated Tape is an aggregation of trades for each constituent over all regional exchanges and trading venues and includes the primary exchange. If there is a failure or interruption on one or more exchanges, real-time calculations will continue as long as the “Consolidated Tape” is operational.

If an interruption is not resolved prior to the market close, official closing prices will be determined by following the hierarchy set out in NYSE Rule 123C. A notice is published on the S&P website at [spdji.com](http://spdji.com) indicating any changes to the prices used in index calculations. In extreme circumstances, S&P may decide to delay index adjustments or not publish the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. Real-time indices are not restated.

### Unexpected Exchange Closures

An unexpected market/exchange closure occurs when a market/exchange fully or partially fails to open or trading is temporarily halted. This can apply to a single exchange or to a market as a whole, when all of the primary exchanges are closed and/or not trading. Unexpected market/exchange closures are usually due to unforeseen circumstances, such as natural disasters, inclement weather, outages, or other events.

To a large degree, S&P is dependent on the exchanges to provide guidance in the event of an unexpected exchange closure. S&P’s decision making is dependent on exchange guidance regarding pricing and mandatory corporate actions.

NYSE Rule 123C provides closing contingency procedures for determining an official closing price for listed securities if the exchange is unable to conduct a closing transaction in one or more securities due to a system or technical issue.

3:00 PM ET is the deadline for an exchange to determine its plan of action regarding an outage scenario. As such, S&P also uses 3:00 PM ET as the cutoff.

If all major exchanges fail to open or unexpectedly halt trading intraday due to unforeseen circumstances, S&P will take the following actions:

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Market Disruption Prior to Open of Trading:

- (i) If all exchanges indicate that trading will not open for a given day, S&P will treat the day as an unscheduled market holiday. The decision will be communicated to clients as soon as possible through the normal channels. Indices containing multiple markets will be calculated as normal, provided that at least one market is open that day. Indices which only contain closed markets will not be calculated.
- (ii) If exchanges indicate that trading, although delayed, will open for a given day, S&P will begin index calculation when the exchanges open.

Market Disruption Intraday:

- (i) If exchanges indicate that trading will not resume for a given day, the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index level will be calculated using prices determined by the exchanges based on NYSE Rule 123C. Intraday S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index values will continue to use the last traded composite price until the primary exchange publishes official closing prices.

“SPDR<sup>®</sup>” is a registered trademark of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”) and Dow Jones is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC (“Dow Jones”) and have been licensed for use by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P or their respective affiliates, and neither S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Dow Jones, S&P or their respective affiliates make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index.

The NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>

The NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> includes 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial stocks listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market based on market capitalization. The NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is a “price return” index and is calculated using a modified market capitalization-weighted methodology. The NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is calculated, maintained and published by Nasdaq, Inc. The base date for the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is January 31, 1985, with a base value of 125.00, as adjusted. We have derived all information contained in this document regarding the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> from publicly available information. Additional information about the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is available on the following website: [indexes.nasdaqomx.com/Index/Overview/NDX](http://indexes.nasdaqomx.com/Index/Overview/NDX). We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this pricing supplement.

As of September 19, 2018, the 103 stocks included in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> were classified into ten industry sectors (with the approximate percentage currently included in such sectors indicated in parentheses): Technology (55.05%), Consumer Services (24.16%), Health Care (9.19%), Consumer Goods (5.79%), Industrials (4.56%), Telecommunications (0.79%), Oil & Gas (0.00%), Basic Materials (0.00%), Utilities (0.00%) and Financials (0.00%). (Sector designations are determined by the underlier sponsor using criteria it has selected or developed. Index sponsors may use very different standards for determining sector designations. In addition, many companies operate in a number of sectors, but are listed in only one sector and the basis on which that sector is selected may also differ. As a result, sector comparisons between indices with different index sponsors may reflect differences in methodology as well as actual differences in the sector composition of the indices.)

The top ten constituent stocks of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> as of September 19, 2018, by weight, are: Apple Inc. (12.42%), Amazon.com Inc. (10.82%), Microsoft Corporation (9.93%), Alphabet Inc. Class C (4.73%), Facebook Inc. (4.53%), Alphabet Inc. Class A (4.06%), Cisco Systems Inc. (2.57%), Intel Corporation (2.49%), Comcast Corporation (1.98%) and Nvidia Corporation (1.91%).

Index Stocks With Weights Equal to or in Excess of 5% of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> as of September 19, 2018

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Apple Inc., Amazon.com Inc. and Microsoft Corporation are registered under the Exchange Act. Companies with stocks registered under the Exchange Act are required to file financial and other information specified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) periodically. Information filed with the SEC can be inspected and copied at the SEC’s public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, information filed by the applicable index stock issuer with the SEC electronically can be reviewed through a web site maintained by the SEC. The address of the SEC’s web site is sec.gov. Information filed with the SEC by the applicable index stock issuer under the Exchange Act can be located by referencing its SEC file number specified below.

The graphs below, except where otherwise indicated, show the daily historical closing prices of Apple Inc., Amazon.com Inc. and Microsoft Corporation, the constituent stocks comprising 5% or more of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>, from September 19, 2008 through September 19, 2018. We obtained the prices in the graphs below using data from Bloomberg Financial Services, without independent verification. We have taken the descriptions of the index stock issuers set forth below from publicly available information without independent verification.

According to publicly available information, Apple Inc. designs, manufactures and markets mobile communication and media devices, personal computers, and portable digital music players, and sells a variety of related software, services, peripherals, networking solutions, and third-party digital content and applications. Information filed with the SEC by the index stock issuer under the Exchange Act can be located by referencing SEC file number 001-36743 for filings on or after November 12, 2014 and SEC file number 000-10030 for filings prior to November 12, 2014. Historical Performance of Apple Inc.

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According to publicly available information, Amazon.com Inc. is an e-commerce company. Information filed with the SEC by the index stock issuer under the Exchange Act can be located by referencing SEC file number 000-22513.

Historical Performance of Amazon.com Inc.

According to publicly available information, Microsoft Corporation develops, licenses and supports software products, services and devices and designs and sells hardware devices. Information filed with the SEC by the index stock issuer under the Exchange Act can be located by referencing SEC file number 001-37845 for filings on or after July 26, 2016 and SEC file number 000-14278 for filings prior to July 26, 2016.

Historical Performance of Microsoft Corporation

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### Construction of the NASDAQ-100 Index®

The NASDAQ-100 Index® is a modified market capitalization-weighted index. Except under extraordinary circumstances that may result in an interim evaluation, NASDAQ-100 Index® composition is reviewed on an annual basis in December. First, Nasdaq, Inc. determines which stocks meet the applicable eligibility criteria.

### Selection Criteria for Initial Inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index®

To be eligible for initial inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index®, a stock must meet the following criteria:

- the issuer of the stock's primary U.S. listing must be exclusively listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market or the NASDAQ Global Market (unless the stock was dually listed on another U.S. market prior to January 1, 2004 and has continuously maintained such listing);
- the stock must be issued by a non-financial company. Non-financial companies are those companies that are classified under any Industry Code except 8000 according to the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB), a product of FTSE International Limited;
- the stock may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings;
- the stock must have a minimum three-month average daily trading volume ("ADTV") of 200,000 shares (measured annually during the ranking review process). The ADTV is determined by calculating the average of the sum product of the stock's daily trading volume for each day during the previous three month period;
- if the issuer of the stock is organized under the laws of a jurisdiction outside the U.S., then such stock must have listed options on a recognized options market in the U.S. or be eligible for listed-options trading on a recognized options market in the U.S. (measured annually during the ranking review process);
- the issuer of the stock may not have entered into a definitive agreement or other arrangement which would likely result in the stock no longer being eligible for inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index®;
- the issuer of the stock may not have annual financial statements with an audit opinion that is currently withdrawn. This will be determined based upon a stock issuer's public filings with the SEC; and
- the stock must have "seasoned" on Nasdaq, NYSE or NYSE Amex. Generally, a company is considered to be seasoned if it has been listed on a market for at least three full months (excluding the first month of initial listing).

Stock types generally eligible for inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index® are common stocks, ordinary shares, ADRs and tracking stocks. Closed-end funds, convertible debentures, exchange traded funds, limited liability companies, limited partnership interests, preferred stocks, rights, shares or units of beneficial interest, warrants, units and other derivative stocks are not eligible for inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index®. For purposes of NASDAQ-100 Index® eligibility criteria, if the stock is a depositary receipt representing a stock of a non-U.S. issuer, then references to the "issuer" are references to the issuer of the underlying stock. The NASDAQ-100 Index® does not contain securities of investment companies.

### Continued Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for continued inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index®, a NASDAQ-100 Index® stock must meet the following criteria:

- the issuer of the stock's primary U.S. listing must be exclusively listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market or the Nasdaq Global Market;
- the stock must be issued by a non-financial company;
- the stock may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings;

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·the stock must have an ADTV of at least 200,000 shares (measured annually during the ranking review process); if the issuer of the stock is organized under the laws of a jurisdiction outside the U.S., then such stock must have

·listed options on a recognized options market in the U.S. or be eligible for listed-options trading on a recognized options market in the U.S.;

the issuer must have an adjusted market capitalization equal to or exceeding 0.10% of the aggregate adjusted market capitalization of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> at each month-end. In the event a company does not meet this criterion for two consecutive month-ends, it is removed from the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> effective after the close of trading on the third Friday of the following month; and

·the issuer of the stock may not have annual financial statements with an audit opinion that is currently withdrawn.

All stocks meeting the above criteria will be considered eligible for inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>. Those stocks which are found to meet the applicable eligibility criteria during the annual review are then ranked by market capitalization. While there is no minimum market capitalization requirement, inclusion will be determined based on the top 100 issuers with the largest market capitalization meeting all other eligibility requirements. Market capitalization is determined by multiplying a stock's last sale price by its total number of shares outstanding. The last sale price refers to the price at which a stock last traded during regular market hours as reported on such stock's index market, which may be the Nasdaq Official Closing Price (NOCP). The index market is the index eligible stock market for which the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock's prices are received and used by Nasdaq, Inc. for purposes of calculating the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>.

NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> eligible stocks which are already in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> and whose issuer is ranked in the top 100 eligible companies based on market capitalization are retained in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>. An index stock issuer ranking 101 to 125 based on market capitalization will also be retained for inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> if such issuer was previously ranked in the top 100 issuers as of the last annual ranking review or was added to the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> subsequent to the previous ranking review and continues to meet all eligibility criteria. Index stock issuers not meeting such criteria are replaced. The replacement stocks are those eligible stocks not currently in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> whose issuers have the next largest market capitalization.

The data used in the process of ranking by market capitalization includes end of October market data and is updated for total shares outstanding submitted in an index stock issuer's publicly filed SEC document via the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval system (EDGAR) through the end of November. If a stock is a depositary receipt, the total shares outstanding is the actual depositary shares outstanding as reported by the depositary banks.

The final list of constituents included in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>, including any replacements made during the annual review, is made effective after the close of trading on the third Friday in December. Generally, the list of annual additions and deletions as a result of the annual review is publicly announced by Nasdaq, Inc. via a press release in the early part of December, in conjunction with an announcement on Nasdaq, Inc.'s website.

### NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> Calculation

The discussion below describes the "price return" calculation of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>. As compared to the total return or notional net total return versions of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>, the price return version is ordinarily calculated without regard to cash dividends on the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stocks. However, all NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> calculations reflect extraordinary cash distributions and special dividends.

The NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is a modified market capitalization-weighted index. The value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> equals the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> market value divided by the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> divisor. The overall NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> market value is the aggregate of each NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock's market value, as may be adjusted for any corporate actions. A NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock's market value is determined by multiplying the last sale price by its index share weight, also known as "index shares". Index shares are equal to the total number of shares outstanding for a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock.



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In other words, the value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is equal to (i) the sum of the products of (a) the index shares of each of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stocks multiplied by (b) each such stock's last sale price (adjusted for corporate actions, if any), divided by (ii) the divisor of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>.

The price return NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> divisor is calculated as the ratio of (i) the start of day market value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> divided by (ii) the previous day NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> value.

If trading in a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is halted on its primary listing market, the most recent last sale price for that stock is used for all NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> computations until trading on such market resumes. Similarly, the most recent last sale price is used if trading in a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is halted on its primary listing market before the market opens.

The NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is calculated in U.S. dollars during the U.S. market trading day based on the last sale price and are disseminated once per second from 09:30:01 until 17:16:00 ET. The closing value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> may change up until 17:15:00 ET due to corrections to the last sale price of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stocks.

The official closing value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is ordinarily disseminated at 17:16:00 ET.

### NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> Maintenance

#### Changes to NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> Constituents

Changes to the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> constituents may be made during the annual ranking review. In addition, if at any time during the year other than the annual review, it is determined that an index stock issuer no longer meets the criteria for continued inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>, or is otherwise determined to have become ineligible for continued inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>, it is replaced with the largest market capitalization issuer not currently in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> that meets the applicable eligibility criteria for initial inclusion in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>.

Ordinarily, a stock will be removed from the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> at its last sale price. However, if at the time of its removal the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is halted from trading on its primary listing market and an official closing price cannot readily be determined, the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock may, in Nasdaq, Inc.'s discretion, be removed at a price of \$0.00000001 ("zero price"). This zero price will be applied to the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock after the close of the market but prior to the time the official closing value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is disseminated.

#### Divisor Adjustments

The divisor is adjusted to ensure that changes in NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> constituents either by corporate actions (that adjust either the price or shares of a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock) or NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> participation outside of trading hours do not affect the value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>. All divisor changes occur after the close of the applicable index stock markets.

#### Quarterly NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> Rebalancing

On a quarterly basis coinciding with the quarterly scheduled index shares adjustment procedures, as discussed below, the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> will be rebalanced if it is determined that (1) the current weight of the single NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock with the largest market capitalization is greater than 24.0% of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> or (2) the collective weight of those stocks whose individual current weights are in excess of 4.5% exceeds 48.0% of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>. In addition, a "special rebalancing" of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> may be conducted at any time if Nasdaq, Inc. determines it necessary to maintain the integrity and continuity of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>. If either one or both of the above weight distribution conditions are met upon quarterly review, or Nasdaq, Inc. determines that a special rebalancing is necessary, a weight rebalancing will be performed. If the first weight distribution condition is met and the current weight of the single NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock with the largest market capitalization is greater than 24.0%, then the weights of all stocks with current weights greater than 1.0% ("large stocks") will be scaled down proportionately toward 1.0% until the adjusted weight of the single largest NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock reaches 20.0%.

If the second weight distribution condition is met and the collective weight of those stocks whose individual current weights are in excess of 4.5% (or adjusted weights in accordance with the previous step, if applicable) exceeds 48.0% of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>, then the weights of all such large stocks in that group will be scaled down proportionately toward 1.0% until their collective weight, so adjusted, is equal to 40.0%.



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The aggregate weight reduction among the large stocks resulting from either or both of the rebalancing steps above will then be redistributed to those stocks with weightings of less than 1.0% (“small stocks”) in the following manner. In the first iteration, the weight of the largest small stock will be scaled upwards by a factor which sets it equal to the average NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> weight of 1.0%. The weights of each of the smaller remaining small stocks will be scaled up by the same factor reduced in relation to each stock’s relative ranking among the small stocks such that the smaller the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock in the ranking, the less its weight will be scaled upward. This is intended to reduce the market impact of the weight rebalancing on the smallest component stocks in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>. In the second iteration of the small stock rebalancing, the weight of the second largest small stock, already adjusted in the first iteration, will be scaled upwards by a factor which sets it equal to the average NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> weight of 1.0%. The weights of each of the smaller remaining small stocks will be scaled up by this same factor reduced in relation to each stock’s relative ranking among the small stocks such that, once again, the smaller the stock in the ranking, the less its weight will be scaled upward. Additional iterations will be performed until the accumulated increase in weight among the small stocks equals the aggregate weight reduction among the large stocks that resulted from the rebalancing in accordance with the two weight distribution conditions discussed above.

Finally, to complete the rebalancing process, once the final weighting percentages for each NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock have been set, the index share weights (or index shares) will be determined anew based upon the last sale prices and aggregate capitalization of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> at the close of trading on the last calendar day in February, May, August and November. Changes to the index shares will be made effective after the close of trading on the third Friday in March, June, September and December, and an adjustment to the divisor is made to ensure continuity of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>. Ordinarily, new rebalanced index share weights will be determined by applying the above procedures to the current index share weights. However, Nasdaq, Inc. may, from time to time, determine rebalanced weights, if necessary, by applying the above procedure to the actual current market capitalization of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> components. In such instances, Nasdaq, Inc. would announce the different basis for rebalancing prior to its implementation.

During the quarterly rebalancing, data is cutoff as of the previous month end and no changes are made to the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> from that cutoff until the quarterly index share change effective date, except in the case of changes due to corporate actions with an ex-date.

### Corporate Actions and NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> Adjustments

Aside from changes resulting from quarterly rebalancing, intra-quarter changes in index shares driven by corporate events can also result from a change in a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock’s total shares outstanding that is greater than 10.0%. If a stock is a depositary receipt, the total shares outstanding is the actual depositary shares outstanding as reported by the depositary banks. Changes in the price and/or index shares driven by corporate events such as stock dividends, stock splits and certain spin-offs and rights issuances are adjusted on the ex-date. Changes in total shares outstanding are determined by an index stock issuer’s public filings with the SEC. If the change in total shares outstanding arising from other corporate actions is greater than or equal to 10.0%, the change is made as soon as practicable. Otherwise, if the change in total shares outstanding is less than 10.0%, then all such changes are accumulated and made effective at one time on a quarterly basis after the close of trading on the third Friday in each of March, June, September and December. The index shares are derived from the stock’s total shares outstanding. The index shares are then adjusted by the same percentage amount by which the total shares outstanding have changed. The following corporate actions will be made effective on the ex-date. If there is no ex-date announced by the index exchange, there will be no adjustment to the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> as a result of a corporate action.

**Stock Split and Stock Dividend.** A stock split and stock dividend is the action of a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock in increasing its index shares and decreasing the par value proportionately. There is no flow of capital

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into or out of the company. The number of index shares in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> increases but the market capitalization of the stock remains unchanged. The price of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is adjusted to reflect the ratio of a stock split and stock dividend and a corresponding inverse adjustment to the index shares is made.

**Reverse Stock Split.** A reverse stock split is the action of a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock in decreasing its index shares and decreasing the par value in proportion. There is no flow of capital into or out of the company. The number of index shares in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> decreases but the market capitalization of the stock remains unchanged. The price of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is adjusted to reflect the ratio of the reverse stock split and a corresponding inverse adjustment to the index shares is made.

**Special Cash Dividends.** A dividend is considered “special” if the information provided by the listing exchange in their announcement of the ex-date indicates that the dividend is special. Other nomenclature for a special dividend may include, but is not limited to, “extra”, “extraordinary”, “non-recurring”, “one-time” and “unusual”. The price of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> is adjusted for the amount of the special cash dividend.

**Cash and Stock Dividends.** If a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is paying a cash and stock dividend on the same date, the cash dividend is applied before the stock dividend unless otherwise indicated in the information provided by the index exchange. Additionally, in the case of an optional dividend which allows the holder to choose between receiving cash or stock, the adjustment will be made in the manner in which the dividend has been announced by the index exchange.

**Stock Distribution of Another Stock.** If a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is distributing shares of a different stock, the value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock will be adjusted downward to reflect the ratio of the distribution. There is no adjustment to index shares. If the stock being distributed is another class of common shares of the same issuer, the value of the existing NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock will be adjusted downward to reflect the ratio of the distribution with no adjustment to index shares, and the new class of shares may be added to the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> on a pro-rata basis.

**Spin-offs.** If a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is spinning off a stock, the value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock will be adjusted downward to reflect the ratio of the distribution. There is no adjustment to index shares. If a when-issued market is established for the spin-off company, the price of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is adjusted downward by the value of the spinoff. The value of the spin-off is determined by multiplying the spin-off ratio by the when-issued price. In the event the value of the spinoff has not been established as indicated above then no price adjustment is made to the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock. The new stock resulting from the spin-off transaction is not added to the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>.

**Rights Offerings.** The price of a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is adjusted on the ex-date for rights offerings if the rights are transferable and the offering has a subscription price on an equivalent per share basis that is less than the closing price of the underlying stock (the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock the right entitles a holder to purchase) on the day prior to the ex-date. The price of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is adjusted downward for the value of the right. The value of the right is equal to (1) (i) the previous last sale price of the underlying stock minus (ii) the sum of (a) the subscription price of the right plus (b) the cash dividend of the underlying stock, if any, divided by (2) the number of rights required to purchase one share plus one.

Corporate actions are implemented in the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> in accordance with the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> maintenance rules discussed above. The divisor will also be adjusted as a result of corporate actions that adjust either the price or shares of a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock. Nasdaq, Inc. will make announcements prior to the effective date of any corporate actions.

In the case of mergers and acquisitions, the index stock issuer may be removed the day following the shareholder vote or the expected expiration of the tender offer, provided the acquisition is not contested. In the event the acquisition is contested, the removal of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock will occur as soon as reasonably practicable, once results have been received indicating that the acquisition will likely be successful.

If a company files for bankruptcy, the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock or stocks of the issuer will be removed from the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> as soon as practicable thereafter. The value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock will be considered \$0.00000001 if no other applicable price can be observed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market or the Nasdaq Global Market.



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### Discretionary Adjustments

In addition to the above, Nasdaq, Inc. may, from time to time, exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate in order to ensure NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> integrity, including, but not limited to, changes to quantitative inclusion criteria. Nasdaq, Inc. may also, due to special circumstances, if deemed essential, apply discretionary adjustments to ensure and maintain the quality of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> construction and calculation.

### Market Disruption Events

If a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock does not trade on its primary listing market on a given day or such index market has not opened for trading, the most recent last sale price from the index market (adjusted for corporate actions, if any) is used. If a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stock is halted from trading on its index market during the trading day, the most recent last sale price is used until trading resumes.

### Corrections and Calculations

The closing value of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> may change up until 17:15:00 ET due to corrections to the last sale price of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> stocks. In the event that a change has been made to the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> intraday, Nasdaq, Inc. will make an announcement describing such change. In the event a NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup> calculation has been corrected retroactively, an announcement will be provided.

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Historical Closing Levels of the Underliers

The closing levels of the underliers have fluctuated in the past and may, in the future, experience significant fluctuations. Any historical upward or downward trend in the closing level of any underlier during the period shown below is not an indication that such 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 closing levels of an underlier as an indication of the future performance of an underlier. We cannot give you any assurance that the future performance of any underlier or the underlier stocks will result in you receiving any coupon payments or receiving the outstanding face amount of your notes on the stated maturity date.

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

The graphs below show the daily historical closing levels of each underlier from September 19, 2008 through September 19, 2018. We obtained the levels in the graphs below from Bloomberg Financial Services, without independent verification. Although the official closing levels of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index are published to six decimal places by the underlier sponsor, Bloomberg Financial Services reports the levels of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index to fewer decimal places.

Historical Performance of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index

Historical Performance of the SPDR<sup>®</sup> S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> ETF

Historical Performance of the NASDAQ-100 Index<sup>®</sup>

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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCUSSION OF FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following section supplements the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the accompanying prospectus. The following section is the opinion of Sidley Austin llp, counsel to GS Finance Corp. and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. In addition, it is the opinion of Sidley Austin llp that the characterization of the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes that will be required under the terms of the notes, as discussed below, is a reasonable interpretation of current law.

This section does not apply to you if you are a member of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

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

Although this section is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations under the Internal Revenue Code, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect, no statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how your notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and as a result, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in your notes are uncertain. Moreover, these laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

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

United States Holders

This section applies to you only if you are a United States holder that holds your notes as a capital asset for tax purposes. You are a United States holder if you are a beneficial owner of a note and you are:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;

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- 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.

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

Coupon payments that you receive should be included in ordinary income at the time you receive the payment or when the payment accrues, in accordance with your regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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

In addition, the constructive ownership rules of Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code could possibly apply to all or a portion of your notes. If all or a portion of your notes were subject to the constructive ownership rules, then all or a portion of any long-term capital gain that you realize upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes would be re-characterized as ordinary income (and you would be subject to an interest charge on deferred tax liability with respect to such re-characterized capital gain) to the extent that such capital gain exceeds the amount of “net underlying long-term capital gain” (as defined in Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code). Because the application of the constructive ownership rules is unclear you are strongly urged to consult your tax advisor with respect to the possible application of the constructive ownership rules to your investment in the notes.

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

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

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

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If the rules governing contingent payment debt instruments apply, any income you recognize upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes would be treated as ordinary interest income. Any loss you recognize at that time would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of interest you included as income in the current or previous taxable years in respect of your notes, and, thereafter, as capital loss.

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

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

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

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

#### Possible Change in Law

In 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if enacted, would have required holders that acquired instruments such as your notes after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of such instruments even though there may be no interest payment over the term of such instruments. It is not possible to predict whether a similar or identical bill will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your notes.

In addition, on December 7, 2007, the Internal Revenue Service released a notice stating that the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department are actively considering issuing guidance regarding the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of an instrument such as the offered notes including whether the holders should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis and whether gain or loss should be ordinary or capital. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the notes will ultimately be required to accrue income currently and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department are also considering other relevant issues, including whether foreign holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special "constructive ownership rules" of Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code might be applied to such instruments. Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, GS Finance Corp. intends to continue treating the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above unless and until such time as Congress, the Treasury Department or the Internal Revenue Service determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

It is impossible to predict what any such legislation or administrative or regulatory guidance might provide, and whether the effective date of any legislation or guidance will affect notes that were issued before the date that such legislation or guidance is issued. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the possibility that any legislative or administrative action may adversely affect the tax treatment of your notes.

#### United States Alien Holders

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

· a nonresident alien individual;

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

Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment (including the applicability of withholding) of the coupon payments on the notes is uncertain, in the absence of further guidance, we intend to withhold on the coupon payments made to you at a 30% rate or at a lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty under an “other income” or similar provision. We will not make payments of any additional amounts. To claim a reduced treaty rate for withholding, you generally must provide a valid Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN, Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN-E, or an acceptable substitute form upon which you certify, under penalty of perjury, your status as a U.S. alien holder and your entitlement to the lower treaty rate. Payments will be made to you at a reduced treaty rate of withholding only if such reduced treaty rate would apply to any possible characterization of the payments (including, for example, if the coupon payments were characterized as contract fees). Withholding also may not apply to coupon payments made to you if: (i) the coupon payments are “effectively connected” with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States and are includable in your gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (ii) the coupon payments are attributable to a permanent establishment that you maintain in the United States, if required by an applicable tax treaty, and (iii) you comply with the requisite certification requirements (generally, by providing an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI). If you are eligible for a reduced rate of United States withholding tax, you may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld in excess of that rate by filing a refund claim with the Internal Revenue Service. “Effectively connected” payments includable in your United States gross income are generally taxed at rates applicable to United States citizens, resident aliens, and domestic corporations; if you are a corporate United States alien holder, “effectively connected” payments may be subject to an additional “branch profits tax” under certain circumstances. You will also be subject to generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements with respect to payments on your notes and, notwithstanding that we do not intend to treat the notes as debt for tax purposes, we intend to backup withhold on such payments with respect to your notes unless you comply with the requirements necessary to avoid backup withholding on debt instruments (in which case you will not be subject to such backup withholding) as set forth under “United States Taxation – Taxation of Debt Securities – United States Alien Holders” in the accompanying prospectus.

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

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

In addition, the Treasury Department has issued regulations under which amounts paid or deemed paid on certain financial instruments (“871(m) financial instruments”) that are treated as attributable to U.S.-source dividends could be treated, in whole or in part depending on the circumstances, as a “dividend equivalent” payment that is subject to tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower rate under an applicable treaty), which in the case of any coupon payments and any amounts you receive upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your notes, could be collected via withholding. If these regulations were to apply to the notes, we may be required to withhold such taxes if any U.S.-source dividends are paid on the ETF or any of the stocks included in either the Russell 2000® Index or the NASDAQ-100 Index® during the term of the notes. We could also require you to make certifications (e.g., an applicable Internal Revenue Service Form W-8)

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prior to any coupon payment or the maturity of the notes in order to avoid or minimize withholding obligations, and we could withhold accordingly (subject to your potential right to claim a refund from the Internal Revenue Service) if such certifications were not received or were not satisfactory. If withholding was required, we would not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. These regulations generally will apply to 871(m) financial instruments (or a combination of financial instruments treated as having been entered into in connection with each other) issued (or significantly modified and treated as retired and reissued) on or after January 1, 2021, but will also apply to certain 871(m) financial instruments (or a combination of financial instruments treated as having been entered into in connection with each other) that have a delta (as defined in the applicable Treasury regulations) of one and are issued (or significantly modified and treated as retired and reissued) on or after January 1, 2017. In addition, these regulations will not apply to financial instruments that reference a “qualified index” (as defined in the regulations). We have determined that, as of the issue date of your notes, your notes will not be subject to withholding under these rules. In certain limited circumstances, however, you should be aware that it is possible for United States alien holders to be liable for tax under these rules with respect to a combination of transactions treated as having been entered into in connection with each other even when no withholding is required. You should consult your tax advisor concerning these regulations, subsequent official guidance and regarding any other possible alternative characterizations of your notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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 FATCA withholding. However, according to published guidance, the withholding tax described above will not apply to payments of gross proceeds from the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of the notes made before January 1, 2019.

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We have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement, the accompanying general terms supplement no. 1,734, 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 general terms supplement no. 1,734, 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 general terms supplement no. 1,734, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is current only as of the respective dates of such documents.

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GS Finance Corp.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Underlier-Linked  
Notes due  
guaranteed by  
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

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Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

