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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 January 16, 2013.

Pricing Supplement to the [Prospectus dated September 19, 2011](#),
the [Prospectus Supplement dated September 19, 2011](#), the [General Terms Supplement dated August 24, 2012](#) and
the [Product Supplement No. 1626 dated August 24, 2012](#) – No.



The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

\$
Leveraged Buffered S&P 500[®] Index-Linked Medium-Term Notes,
Series D, due

The notes will not bear interest. The amount that you will be paid on your notes on the stated maturity date (expected to be the third scheduled business day after the determination date) is based on the performance of the S&P 500[®] Index as measured from the initial index level, which will be the lowest closing level of the index during the observation period (which is each scheduled trading day in the two calendar months from and including the trade date, subject to adjustment), to the final index level on the determination date (expected to be between 30 and 33 months after the trade date). If the final index level is greater than the initial index level, the return on your notes will be positive, subject to the maximum settlement amount (expected to be between \$1,161.25 and \$1,187.50 for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes). If the final index level declines by up to 15.00% from the initial index level, you will receive the face amount of your notes. **If the final index level declines by more than 15.00% from the initial index level, the return on your notes will be negative. You could lose your entire investment in the notes.**

To determine your payment at maturity, we will calculate the index return, which is the percentage increase or decrease in the final index level from the initial index level. On the stated maturity date, for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes, you will receive an amount in cash equal to:

if the index return is *positive* (the final index level is *greater than* the initial index level), the *sum* of (i) \$1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) \$1,000 *times* (b) 1.5 *times* (c) the index return, subject to the maximum settlement amount;

if the index return is *zero* or *negative* but *not below* -15.00% (the final index level is *equal to* or *less than* the initial index level but not by more than 15.00%), \$1,000; or

if the index return is *negative* and is *below* -15.00% (the final index level is *less than* the initial index level by more than 15.00%), the *sum* of (i) \$1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) approximately 1.1765 *times* (b) the *sum* of the index return *plus* 15.00% *times* (c) \$1,000.

Your investment in the notes involves certain risks, including, among other things, our credit risk. See page PS-11. If the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event occurs on any scheduled trading day during the observation period or such day is not a trading day, the closing level on such day will not be included in the calculation of the initial index level.

The foregoing is only a brief summary of the terms of your notes. You should read the additional disclosure provided herein so that you may better understand the terms and risks of your investment.

The estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date (as determined by reference to pricing models used by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and taking into account our credit spreads) is equal to approximately \$ _____ 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 will equal approximately \$ _____ per \$1,000 face amount, which will exceed the estimated value of your notes as determined by reference to these models. The amount of the excess will decline on a straight line basis over the period from the trade date through June _____, 2013.

Original issue date:	_____, 2013	Original issue price:	100.00% of the face amount
Underwriting discount:	_____% of the face amount	Net proceeds to the issuer:	_____% of the face amount

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying general terms supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying 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.

Pricing Supplement dated _____, 2013.

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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.

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

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, including your notes, has the terms described below. Please note that in this pricing supplement, references to “The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.”, “we”, “our” and “us” mean only The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and do not include its consolidated subsidiaries. Also, references to the “accompanying prospectus” mean the accompanying prospectus, dated September 19, 2011, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement, dated September 19, 2011, of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. relating to the Medium-Term Notes, Series D program of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., references to the “accompanying general terms supplement” mean the accompanying general terms supplement, dated August 24, 2012, of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and references to the “accompanying product supplement no. 1626” mean the accompanying product supplement no. 1626, dated August 24, 2012, of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

This section is meant as a summary and should be read in conjunction with the section entitled “General Terms of the Underlier-Linked Notes” on page S-34 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626 and “Supplemental Terms of the Notes” on page S-12 of the accompanying general terms supplement. Please note that certain features, as noted below, described in the accompanying product supplement no. 1626 and general terms supplement are not applicable to the notes. This pricing supplement supersedes any conflicting provisions of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626 or the accompanying general terms supplement.

Key Terms

Issuer: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Underlier: the S&P 500® Index (Bloomberg symbol, “SPX Index”), as published by Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“Standard & Poor’s”)

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

Terms to be specified in accordance with the accompanying product supplement no. 1626:

type of notes: notes linked to a single underlier

exchange rates: not applicable

averaging dates: not applicable

redemption right or price dependent redemption right: not applicable

cap level: yes, as described below

buffer level: yes, as described below

interest: not applicable

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

Purchase at amount other than face amount: the amount we will pay you at the stated maturity date for your notes will not be adjusted based on the issue price you pay for your notes, so if you acquire notes at a premium (or discount) to face amount and hold them to the stated maturity date, it could affect your investment in a number of ways. The return on your investment in such notes will be lower (or higher) than it would have been had you purchased the notes at face amount. Also, the stated buffer level would not offer the same measure of protection to your investment as would be the case if you

had purchased the notes at face amount. Additionally, the cap level would be triggered at a lower (or higher) percentage return than indicated below, relative to your initial investment. See “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes – If You Purchase Your Notes at a Premium to Face Amount, the Return on Your Investment Will Be Lower Than the Return on Notes Purchased at Face Amount and the Impact of Certain Key Terms of the Notes Will be Negatively Affected” on page PS-13 of this pricing supplement.

Supplemental discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences: 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 a pre-paid derivative contract in

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respect of the underlier, as described under “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences” on page S-41 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626. Pursuant to this approach, it is the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP that upon the sale, exchange 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 and your tax basis in your notes. Further, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act withholding may apply to payments on your notes as described under “Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act Withholding (FATCA)” herein.

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

if the final underlier level is *greater than* or *equal to* the cap level, the maximum settlement amount;

if the final underlier level is *greater than* the initial underlier level but *less than* the cap level, the *sum* of (1) \$1,000 *plus* (2) the *product* of (i) \$1,000 *times* (ii) the upside participation rate *times* (iii) the underlier return;

if the final underlier level is *equal to* or *less than* the initial underlier level but *greater than* or *equal to* the buffer level, \$1,000; or

if the final underlier level is *less than* the buffer level, the *sum* of (1) \$1,000 *plus* (2) the *product* of (i) \$1,000 *times* (ii) the buffer rate *times* (iii) the *sum* of the underlier return *plus* the buffer amount

Initial underlier level (to be set at the end of the observation period): the lowest closing level of the underlier during the observation period, subject to adjustment as provided under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Discontinuance or Modification of an Underlier” on page S-21 of the accompanying general terms supplement. The initial underlier level will be published on our webpage at <http://www.goldmansachs.com/what-we-do/securities/products-and-business-groups/products/gs-us-initial-index.html> (or any successor or replacement web page) (this website URL is an inactive textual reference only)

Final underlier level: the closing level of the underlier on the determination date, except in the limited circumstances described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Consequences of a Market Disruption Event or a Non-Trading Day” on page S-17 of the accompanying general terms supplement and subject to adjustment as provided under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Discontinuance or Modification of an Underlier” on page S-21 of the accompanying general terms supplement

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

Observation period: each scheduled trading day in the two calendar months from and including the trade date. The actual number of scheduled trading days in the observation period will depend on the trade date. If the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event occurs on any scheduled trading day during the observation period or such day is not a trading day, the closing level on such day will not be included in the calculation of the initial underlier level; provided, however, if a market disruption event or non-trading day occurs or is continuing on each scheduled trading day during the observation period, the last day of such observation period will be the first following trading day on which the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event does not occur and is not continuing. However, in such circumstances, the last day of the observation period will not be postponed by more than five scheduled trading days. If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on the day that is the last possible day of the observation period or such last possible day is not a trading day, in such circumstances, that day will nevertheless be the last day of the observation period and the calculation agent will determine the initial underlier level based on its assessment and in its sole discretion of the level of the underlier on that day.

For purposes of solely this section, with respect to any given trading day, any of the following will be a market disruption event:

a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in underlier stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the underlier on their respective primary markets, in each case for more than two consecutive hours of trading or during the one-half hour before the close of trading in that market, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion,

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a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in option or futures contracts relating to the underlier or to underlier stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the underlier in the respective primary markets for those contracts, in each case for more than two consecutive hours of trading or during the one-half hour before the close of trading in that market, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion, or

underlier stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the underlier, or option or futures contracts, if available, relating to the underlier or to underlier stocks constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the underlier are not trading on what were the respective primary markets for those underlier stocks or contracts, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion,

The following events will not be market disruption events:

a limitation on the hours or numbers of days of trading, but only if the limitation results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant market, and

a decision to permanently discontinue trading in option or futures contracts relating to the underlier or to any underlier stock.

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

a price change exceeding limits set by that market,

an imbalance of orders relating to that underlier stock or those contracts, or

a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to that underlier stock or those contracts,

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

Upside participation rate: 150.00%

Cap level (to be set on the trade date): expected to be between 110.75% and 112.50% of the initial underlier level

Maximum settlement amount (to be set on the trade date): expected to be between \$1,161.25 and \$1,187.50

Buffer level: 85.00% of the initial underlier level

Buffer amount: 15.00%

Buffer rate: the *quotient* of the initial underlier level *divided* by the buffer level, which equals approximately 117.65%

Trade date:

Original issue date (settlement date) (to be set on the trade date): expected to be the fifth scheduled business day following the trade date

Determination date (to be set on the trade date): a specified date that is expected to be between 30 and 33 months after the trade date, subject to adjustment as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Determination Date” on page S-13 of the accompanying general terms supplement

Stated maturity date (to be set on the trade date): a specified date that is expected to be the third scheduled business day after the determination date, subject to adjustment as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Stated Maturity Date” on page S-12 of the accompanying general terms supplement

No interest: the offered notes will not bear interest

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

No redemption: the offered notes will not be subject to redemption right or price dependent redemption right

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Closing level: as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Special Calculation Provisions – Closing Level” on page S-25 of the accompanying general terms supplement

Business day: as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Special Calculation Provisions – Business Day” on page S-25 of the accompanying general terms supplement

Trading day: as described under “Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Special Calculation Provisions – Trading Day” on page S-25 of the accompanying general terms supplement

Use of proceeds and hedging: as described under “Use of Proceeds” and “Hedging” on page S-39 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626

ERISA: as described under “Employee Retirement Income Security Act” on page S-48 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626

Supplemental plan of distribution: as described under “Supplemental Plan of Distribution” on page S-49 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626; The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. estimates that its share of the total offering expenses, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$.

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. expects to agree to sell to Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Goldman, Sachs & Co. expects to agree to purchase from The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., the aggregate face amount of the offered notes specified on the front cover of this pricing supplement. Goldman, Sachs & Co. proposes initially to offer the notes to the public at the original issue price set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. The underwriting discount set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement per \$1,000 face amount is comprised of \$ of underwriting fees and \$ of selling commission.

We expect to deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on , 2013, which is expected to be the fifth scheduled business day following the date of this pricing supplement and of the pricing of the notes. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade notes on any date prior to three business days before delivery will be required, by virtue of the fact that the notes are initially expected to settle in five business days (T + 5), to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

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

Calculation agent: Goldman, Sachs & Co.

CUSIP no.:

ISIN no.:

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

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES

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

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

The information in the following examples reflects hypothetical rates of return on the offered notes assuming that they are purchased on the original issue date at the face amount and held to the stated maturity date. If you sell your notes in a secondary market prior to the stated maturity date, your return will depend upon the market value of your notes at the time of sale, which may be affected by a number of factors that are not reflected in the table below such as interest rates, the volatility of the underlier and our creditworthiness. 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 Goldman, Sachs & Co.) will be 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 Goldman, Sachs & Co.) Will Be Less Than the Original Issue Price Of Your Notes” on page PS-11 of this pricing supplement. The information in the table also reflects the key terms and assumptions in the box below.

Key Terms and Assumptions	
Face amount	\$1,000
Upside participation rate	150.00%
Cap level	110.75% of the initial underlier level
Maximum settlement amount	\$1,161.25
Buffer level	85.00% of the initial underlier level
Buffer rate	approximately 117.65%
Buffer amount	15.00%
Neither a market disruption event nor a non-trading day occurs on the originally scheduled determination date or during the observation period	
No change in or affecting any of the underlier stocks or the method by which the underlier sponsor calculates the underlier	
Notes purchased on original issue date at the face amount and held to the stated maturity date	

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

For these reasons, the actual performance of the underlier over the life of your notes, as well as the amount payable at maturity, if any, may bear little relation to the hypothetical examples shown below or to the historical underlier levels shown

elsewhere in this pricing supplement. For information about the historical levels of the underlier during recent periods, see “The Underlier – Historical High, Low and

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Closing Levels of the Underlier” below. Before investing in the offered notes, you should consult publicly available information to determine the levels of the underlier between the date of this pricing supplement and the date of your purchase of the offered notes.

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

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

Hypothetical Final Underlier Level (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount (as Percentage of Face Amount)
150.000%	116.125%
140.000%	116.125%
130.000%	116.125%
120.000%	116.125%
110.750%	116.125%
108.000%	112.000%
105.000%	107.500%
102.000%	103.000%
100.000%	100.000%
96.000%	100.000%
92.000%	100.000%
88.000%	100.000%
85.000%	100.000%
75.000%	88.235%
50.000%	58.824%
25.000%	29.412%
0.000%	0.000%

If, for example, the final underlier level were determined to be 25.000% of the initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be approximately 29.412% 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 approximately 70.588% of your investment (if you purchased your notes at a premium to face amount you would lose a correspondingly higher percentage of your investment). In addition, if the final underlier level were determined to be 150.000% of the initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be capped at the maximum settlement amount (expressed as a percentage of the face amount), or 116.125% 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 110.750% of the initial underlier level.

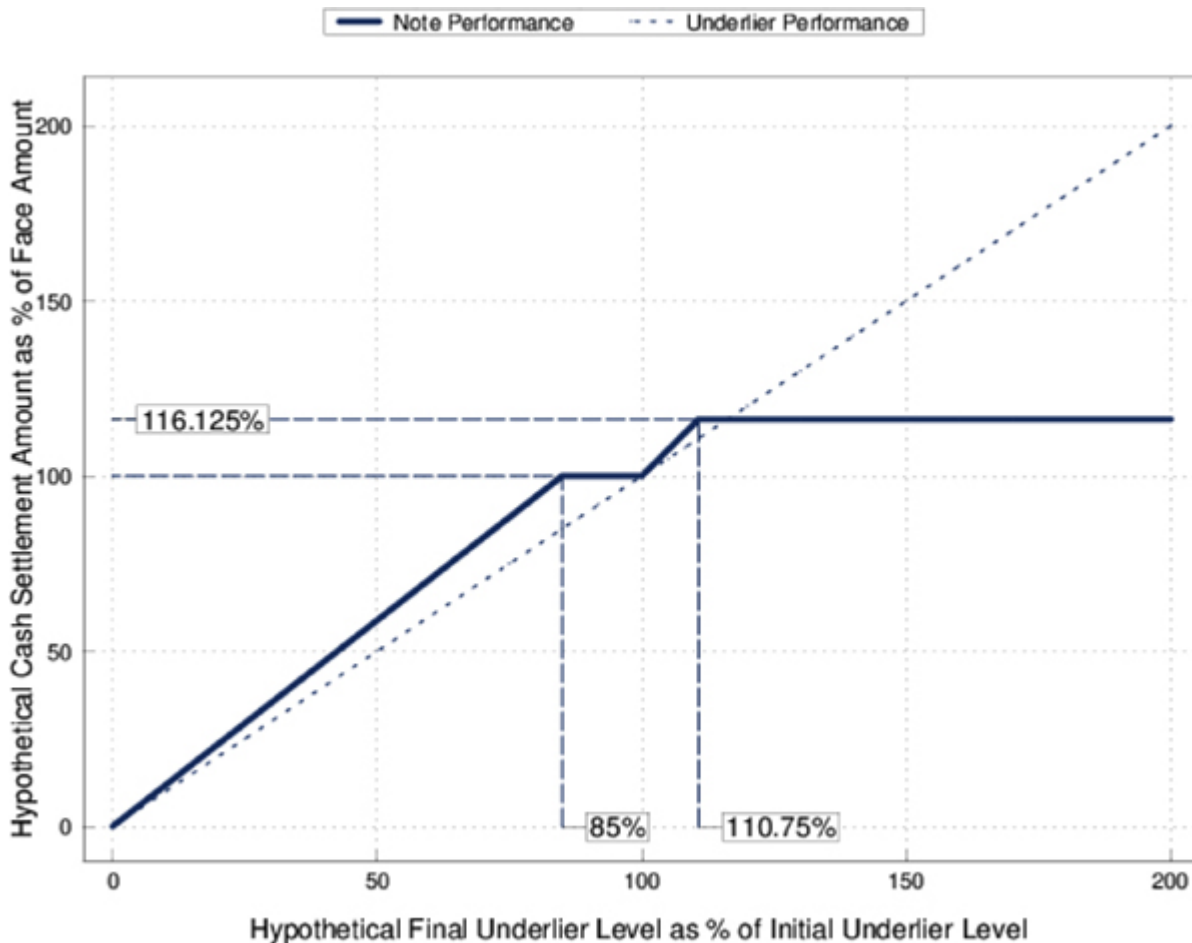
The following chart also shows a graphical illustration of the hypothetical cash settlement amounts (expressed as a percentage of the face amount of your notes) that we would pay on your notes on the stated maturity date, if the final

underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level) were any of the hypothetical levels shown on the horizontal axis. The chart shows that any hypothetical final underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level) of less than 85.000% (the section left of the 85.000% marker on the horizontal axis) would result in a hypothetical cash settlement

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amount of less than 100.000% of the face amount of your notes (the section below the 100.000% marker on the vertical axis) and, accordingly, in a loss of principal to the holder of the notes. The chart also shows that any hypothetical final underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level) of greater than or equal to 110.750% (the section right of the 110.750% marker on the horizontal axis) would result in a capped return on your investment.



The cash settlement amounts shown above are entirely hypothetical; they are based on market prices for the underlier stocks that may not be achieved on the determination date and on assumptions that may prove to be erroneous. The actual market value of your notes on the stated maturity date or at any other time, including any time you may wish to sell your notes, may bear little relation to the hypothetical cash settlement amounts shown above, and these amounts should not be viewed as an indication of the financial return on an investment in the offered notes. The hypothetical cash settlement amounts on notes held to the stated maturity date in the examples above assume you purchased your notes at their face amount and have not been adjusted to reflect the actual issue 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 the Underlier-Linked Notes – The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” on page S-32 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626.

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

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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 final underlier level or what the market value of your notes will be on any particular trading day, nor can we predict the relationship between the underlier level and the market value of your notes at any time prior to the stated maturity date. The actual amount that you will receive, if any, at maturity and the rate of return on the offered notes will depend on the actual initial underlier level, which we will set at the end of the observation period, cap level and maximum settlement amount, which we will set on the trade date, and the actual final underlier level determined by the calculation agent as described above. Moreover, the assumptions on which the hypothetical returns are based may turn out to be inaccurate. Consequently, the amount of cash to be paid in respect of your notes, if any, on the stated maturity date may be very different from the information reflected in the table and chart above.

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ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC TO YOUR NOTES

An investment in your notes is subject to the risks described below, as well as the risks described under “Considerations Relating to Indexed Securities” in the accompanying prospectus dated September 19, 2011, “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” in the accompanying general terms supplement, and “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Underlier-Linked Notes” in the accompanying product supplement no. 1626. You should carefully review these risks as well as the terms of the notes described herein and in the accompanying prospectus, dated September 19, 2011, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement, dated September 19, 2011, the accompanying general terms supplement, dated August 24, 2012, and the accompanying product supplement no. 1626, dated August 24, 2012, of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Your notes are a riskier investment than ordinary debt securities. Also, your notes are not equivalent to investing directly in the underlier stocks, i.e., the stocks comprising the underlier to which your notes are linked. You should carefully consider whether the offered notes are suited to your particular circumstances.

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

The original issue price for your notes will exceed 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 Goldman, Sachs & Co.’s pricing models and taking into account our credit spreads. Such estimated value on the trade date is set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement; after the trade date, the estimated value as determined by reference to these models will be affected by changes in market conditions, our creditworthiness and other relevant factors. The price at which Goldman, Sachs & Co. would initially buy or sell your notes (if Goldman, Sachs & Co. makes a market, which it is not obligated to do), and the value that Goldman, Sachs & Co. will initially use for account statements and otherwise, will also exceed the estimated value of your notes as determined by reference to these models. The amount of this excess will decline on a straight line basis over the period from the date hereof through the applicable date set forth on the cover. Thereafter, if Goldman, Sachs & Co. buys or sells your notes it will do so at prices that reflect the estimated value determined by reference to such pricing models at that time. The price at which Goldman, Sachs & Co. will buy or sell your notes at any time also will reflect its then current bid and ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes.

In estimating the value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes are set on the trade date, as disclosed on the front cover of this pricing supplement, Goldman, Sachs & Co.’s pricing models consider certain variables, including principally our credit spreads, interest rates (forecasted, current and historical rates), volatility, price-sensitivity analysis and the time to maturity of the notes. The particular features of the notes, including but not limited to the mechanism of setting the initial value of the underlier, which will be the lowest closing level of the underlier during the observation period (which is each scheduled trading day in the two calendar months from and including the trade date, subject to adjustment), will reduce the estimated value of the notes as compared to other investments without such features. 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 Underlier-Linked Notes – The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” on page S-32 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626.

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 Goldman, Sachs & Co. and the amounts Goldman, Sachs & Co. pays to us in connection with your

notes. We pay to Goldman, Sachs & Co. amounts based on what we would pay to holders of a non-structured note with a similar maturity. In return for such payment, Goldman, Sachs & Co. pays to us the amounts we owe under your notes.

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In addition to the factors discussed above, the value and quoted price of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted. If Goldman, Sachs & Co. makes a market in the notes, the price quoted by Goldman, Sachs & Co. would reflect any changes in market conditions and other relevant factors, including any deterioration in our creditworthiness or perceived creditworthiness. These changes may adversely affect the value of your notes, including the price you may receive for your notes in any market making transaction. To the extent that Goldman, Sachs & Co. makes a market in the notes, the quoted price will reflect the estimated value determined by reference to Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s pricing models at that time, plus or minus its then current bid and ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes (and subject to the declining excess amount described above).

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

There is no assurance that Goldman, Sachs & Co. or any other party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price and, in this regard, Goldman, Sachs & Co. is not obligated to make a market in the notes. See "Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Underlier-Linked Notes – Your Notes May Not Have an Active Trading Market" on page S-31 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626.

The Notes Are Subject to the Credit Risk of the Issuer

Although the return on the notes will be based on the performance of the underlier, the payment of any amount due on the notes is subject to our credit risk. The notes are our unsecured obligations. Investors are dependent on our ability to pay all amounts due on the notes, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market's view of our creditworthiness. See "Description of the Notes We May Offer – Information About Our Medium-Term Notes, Series D Program – How the Notes Rank Against Other Debt" on page S-4 of the accompanying prospectus supplement.

You May Lose Your Entire Investment in the Notes

You can lose your entire investment in the notes. The cash payment on your notes, if any, on the stated maturity date will be based on the performance of the S&P 500® Index as measured from the initial underlier level set at the end of the observation period to the closing level on the determination date. If the final underlier level is *less than* the buffer level, you will have a loss for each \$1,000 of the face amount of your notes equal to the *product* of the buffer rate *times* the *sum* of the underlier return *plus* the buffer amount *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 the stated maturity date may be significantly lower than the purchase price you pay for your notes. Consequently, if you sell your notes before the stated maturity date, you may receive far less than the amount of your investment in the notes.

Your Notes Will Not Bear Interest

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

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

Your ability to participate in any change in the value of the underlier over the life of your notes will be limited because of the cap level, which will be set on the trade date. The maximum settlement amount will limit the cash settlement amount you may receive for each of your notes at maturity, no matter how much the level of the underlier may rise beyond the cap level over the life of your notes. Accordingly, the amount payable for each of your notes may be significantly less than it would have been had you invested directly in the underlier.

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

Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any of the underlier stocks. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of your notes will have any voting rights, any right to receive dividends or other distributions, any rights to make a claim against the underlier stocks or any other rights with respect to the

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underlier stocks. Your notes will be paid in cash and you will have no right to receive delivery of any underlier stocks.

The Initial Underlier Level Will Not Be Determined Until the End of the Observation Period

Because the initial underlier level will be the lowest closing level of the underlier during the observation period, the initial underlier level will not be determined until the end of the observation period. The observation period is each scheduled trading day in the two calendar months from and including the trade date, subject to adjustment as described elsewhere in this pricing supplement. Accordingly, you will not know the initial underlier level for a significant period of time after the trade date. The actual number of scheduled trading days during the observation period will depend on the trade date. There can be no assurance that the closing level of the underlier will decline below the level on the trade date during the observation period. Furthermore, even if the closing level of the underlier declines below its level on the trade date during the observation period, there can be no assurance that the final underlier level will be greater than the initial underlier level so that you earn a positive return on the notes. In addition, if the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event occurs on any scheduled trading day during the observation period or such day is not a trading day, the closing level on such day will not be included in the calculation of the initial underlier level.

As Calculation Agent, Goldman, Sachs & Co. Will Have the Authority to Make Determinations that Could Affect the Value of Your Notes, When Your Notes Mature and the Amount You Receive at Maturity

As of the date of this pricing supplement, we have appointed Goldman, Sachs & Co. as the calculation agent for your notes. As calculation agent for your notes, Goldman, Sachs & Co. will have discretion in making various determinations that affect your notes, including determining: the initial underlier level at the end of the observation period and the final underlier level on the determination date, which we will use to determine the amount we must pay on the stated maturity date; market disruption events; non-trading days; the determination date; the stated maturity date; the default amount and any amount payable on your notes. The calculation agent also has discretion in making certain adjustments relating to a discontinuation or modification of the underlier. See “Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Discontinuance or Modification of an Underlier” on page S-21 of the accompanying general terms supplement. The exercise of this discretion by Goldman, Sachs & Co. could adversely affect the value of your notes and may present Goldman, Sachs & Co. with a conflict of interest. We may change the calculation agent at any time without notice and Goldman, Sachs & Co. may resign as calculation agent at any time upon 60 days’ written notice to Goldman Sachs.

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

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

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

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

protection for the return on the notes, will allow a greater percentage decrease in your investment in the notes than would have been the case for notes purchased at face amount or a discount to face amount.

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Your Notes May Be Subject to an Adverse Change in Tax Treatment in the Future

The Internal Revenue Service announced on December 7, 2007 that it is considering issuing guidance regarding the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of an instrument such as your notes that are currently characterized as pre-paid derivative contracts, and any such guidance could adversely affect the tax treatment and the value of your notes. Among other things, the Internal Revenue Service may decide to require the holders to accrue ordinary income on a current basis and recognize ordinary income on payment at maturity, and could subject non-U.S. investors to withholding tax. Furthermore, in 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if enacted, would have required holders that acquired instruments such as your notes after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of such notes even though there may be no interest payments over the term of such notes. It is not possible to predict whether a similar or identical bill will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of such notes. We describe these developments in more detail under “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences” on page S-41 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626. You should consult your own tax adviser about this matter. Except to the extent otherwise provided by law, The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. intends to continue treating the notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described under “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences” on page S-41 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626 unless and until such time as Congress, the Treasury Department or the Internal Revenue Service determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

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

Your notes could be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% under a law (commonly known as “FATCA”) that was enacted in 2010. This tax could apply if you or any non-U.S. person or entity that receives a payment on your behalf (including a paying/fiscal agent, clearing system, bank, custodian, broker or other payee, at any point in the series of payments made on your notes) do not comply with the U.S. information reporting, withholding, identification, certification, and related requirements imposed by FATCA. The payments potentially subject to this withholding tax include interest (including original issue discount) and other periodic payments as well as payments made upon maturity, redemption, or sale of certain securities.

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

Current published U.S. Department of the Treasury guidance (which could change in the future) states that if a note is subject to FATCA withholding, the withholding tax described above will apply to interest and other periodic payments made on or after January 1, 2014, and to payments from the maturity, redemption or sale of certain notes made on or after January 1, 2017. A senior official of the U.S. Department of the Treasury has commented publicly in December 2012 that FATCA withholding will generally not apply to notes that are issued prior to January 1, 2014, although this statement is not yet reflected in published U.S. Treasury guidance.

We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of this withholding tax, so if this withholding applies, you will receive significantly less than the amount that you would have otherwise received with respect to your notes. Depending on your circumstances, you may be entitled to a refund or credit in respect of some or all of this withholding. However, the refund application process has not yet been finalized, so even if you are entitled to have any such withholding refunded, the required procedures could be cumbersome. For more information, see “Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act Withholding (FATCA)” herein.

In addition, your notes may also be subject to other U.S. withholding tax as described in “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences” on page S-41 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626.

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THE UNDERLIER

The S&P 500® Index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The S&P 500® Index is calculated, maintained and published by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("Standard & Poor's").

As of January 15, 2013, the 500 companies included in the S&P 500® Index were divided into ten Global Industry Classification Sectors. The Global Industry Classification Sectors include (with the approximate percentage currently included in such sectors indicated in parentheses): Consumer Discretionary (11.58%), Consumer Staples (10.66%), Energy (11.03%), Financials (15.77%), Health Care (12.16%), Industrials (10.17%), Information Technology (18.65%), Materials (3.64%), Telecommunication Services (2.95%) and Utilities (3.38%). (Sector designations are determined by the index sponsor using criteria it has selected or developed. Index sponsors may use very different standards for determining sector designations. In addition, many companies operate in a number of sectors, but are listed in only one sector and the basis on which that sector is selected may also differ. As a result, sector comparisons between indices with different index sponsors may reflect differences in methodology as well as actual differences in the sector composition of the indices.)

The above information supplements the description of the underlier found in the accompanying general terms supplement. This information was derived from information prepared by the index sponsor, however, the percentages we have listed above are approximate and may not match the information available on the index sponsor's website due to subsequent corporation actions or other activity relating to a particular stock. In addition, Standard & Poor's has updated its policies with respect to the S&P 500® Index such that certain de minimis merger and acquisition related changes may be computed and implemented quarterly and no adjustment to the divisor will be made if a spun-off company is added to the index but no company is removed. For more details about the underlier, the underlier sponsor and license agreement between the underlier sponsor and the issuer, see "The Underliers – S&P 500® Index" on page S-32 of the accompanying general terms supplement.

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Historical High, Low and Closing Levels of the Underlier

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

You should not take the historical levels of the underlier as an indication of the future performance of the underlier.

We cannot give you any assurance that the future performance of the underlier or the underlier stocks will result in your receiving an amount greater than the outstanding face amount of your notes on the stated maturity date.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates make any representation to you as to the performance of the underlier. The actual performance of the underlier over the life of the offered notes, as well as the cash settlement amount, may bear little relation to the historical levels shown below.

The table below shows the high, low and final closing levels of the underlier for each of the four calendar quarters in 2010, 2011, 2012 and the first calendar quarter of 2013 (through January 15, 2013). We obtained the closing levels listed in the table below from Bloomberg Financial Services, without independent verification.

Table of Contents**Quarterly High, Low and Closing Levels of the Underlier**

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Close</u>
2010			
Quarter ended March 31	1,174.17	1,056.74	1,169.43
Quarter ended June 30	1,217.28	1,030.71	1,030.71
Quarter ended September 30	1,148.67	1,022.58	1,141.20
Quarter ended December 31	1,259.78	1,137.03	1,257.64
2011			
Quarter ended March 31	1,343.01	1,256.88	1,325.83
Quarter ended June 30	1,363.61	1,265.42	1,320.64
Quarter ended September 30	1,353.22	1,119.46	1,131.42
Quarter ended December 31	1,285.09	1,099.23	1,257.60
2012			
Quarter ended March 31	1,416.51	1,277.06	1,408.47
Quarter ended June 30	1,419.04	1,278.04	1,362.16
Quarter ended September 30	1,465.77	1,334.76	1,440.67
Quarter ended December 31	1,461.40	1,353.33	1,426.19
2013			
Quarter ending March 31 (through January 15, 2013)	1,472.34	1,457.15	1,472.34

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FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE ACT WITHHOLDING (FATCA)

A law enacted in 2010 (commonly known as “FATCA”) could impose a withholding tax of 30% on interest income (including original issue discount) and other periodic payments on notes paid to you or any non-U.S. person or entity that receives such income (a “non-U.S. payee”) on your behalf, unless you and each non-U.S. payee comply with U.S. information reporting, withholding, identification, certification and related requirements. This withholding tax could also apply to all payments made upon maturity, redemption, or sale of certain notes by a non-compliant payee. In the case of a payee that is a non-U.S. financial institution (for example, a clearing system, custodian, nominee or broker), withholding generally will not be imposed if the financial institution collects and reports (to the U.S. or another relevant taxing authority) substantial information regarding such institution’s U.S. account holders (which would include some account holders that are non-U.S. entities but have U.S. owners). Other payees, including individuals, may be required to provide proof of tax residence or waivers of confidentiality laws and/or, in the case of non-U.S. entities, certification or information relating to their U.S. ownership.

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

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

Current published U.S. Department of the Treasury guidance (which could change in the future) states that if a note is subject to FATCA withholding, the withholding tax described above will apply to interest and other periodic payments on notes made on or after January 1, 2014, and to payments made upon maturity, redemption or sale of certain notes on or after January 1, 2017. A senior official of the U.S. Department of the Treasury has commented publicly in December 2012 that FATCA withholding will generally not apply to notes that are issued prior to January 1, 2014, although this statement is not yet reflected in published U.S. Treasury guidance. We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of this withholding tax, so if this withholding applies, you will receive less than the amount that you would have otherwise received.

Depending on your circumstances, you may be entitled to a refund or credit in respect of some or all of this withholding. However, the refund application process has not yet been finalized, so even if you are entitled to have any such withholding refunded, the required procedures could be cumbersome. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding FATCA. You should also consult your bank or broker through which you would hold the notes about the likelihood that payments to it (for credit to you) may become subject to withholding in the payment chain.

In addition, your notes may also be subject to other U.S. withholding tax as described in “Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences” on page S-41 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626.

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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 product supplement, the accompanying general terms supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying general terms supplement, 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 product supplement, the accompanying general terms supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is current only as of the respective dates of such documents.

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