Table of Contents

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Registration Statement No. 333-176914

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. 2072

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

$3,545,000

Leveraged MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index-Linked Medium-Term Notes, Series D, due 2014

The notes do not bear interest. The amount that you will be paid on your notes on the stated maturity date (April 2, 2014) is based on the performance of the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index as measured from the trade date (March 15, 2013) to each of the averaging dates (March 24, 2014, March 25, 2014, March 26, 2014, March 27, 2014 and March 28, 2014). If the final index level, which is the arithmetic average of the closing levels of the index on each of the averaging dates, is greater than the initial index level of 544.36, the return on your notes will be positive, subject to the maximum settlement amount ($1,174.80 for each $1,000 face amount of your notes). **If the final index level is less than 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) 2.0 *times* (c) the index return, subject to the maximum settlement amount; or

- if the index return is *zero* or *negative* (the final index level is *equal to* or *less than* the initial index level), the *sum* of (i) $1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of (a) $1,000 *times* (b) the index return.

Your investment in the notes involves certain risks, including, among other things, our credit risk. See page PS-14.

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 were set on the trade date (as determined by reference to pricing models used by Goldman, Sachs & Co. (GS&Co.) and taking into account our credit spreads) was equal to approximately $981 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 equals approximately $995 per $1,000 face amount, which exceeds 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 September 16, 2013.

Original issue date:	March 20, 2013	**Original issue price:**	100.00% of the face amount*
Underwriting discount:	1.10% of the face amount	**Net proceeds to the issuer:**	98.90% of the face amount

*Accounts of certain national banks, acting as purchase agents for such accounts, have agreed with the purchase agents to pay a purchase price of 99.00% of the face amount, and as a result of such agreements, the agents with respect to sales to be made to such accounts will not receive any portion of the underwriting discount.

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. **JPMorgan**

Placement Agent

Pricing Supplement dated March 15, 2013.

Table of Contents

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.***

Table of Contents

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 MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index (Bloomberg symbol, "MXASJ Index")

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: yes, as described below
- redemption right or price dependent redemption right: not applicable
- cap level: yes, as described below
- buffer level: not applicable
- interest: not applicable

Face amount: each note will have a face amount of $1,000; $3,545,000 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

Denominations: $10,000 and integral multiples of $1,000 in excess thereof

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 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

Table of Contents

	Amount and the Impact of Certain Key Terms of the Notes Will be Negatively Affected" on page PS-16 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 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. Final regulations released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on January 17, 2013 state that Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) withholding (as described in "United States Taxation – Taxation of Debt Securities – Foreign Account Tax Compliance" in the accompanying prospectus and "Supplemental Discussion of Federal Income Tax Consequences – Foreign Account Tax Compliance" in the accompanying product supplement no. 1626) will generally not apply to obligations that are issued prior to January 1, 2014; therefore, the notes will not be subject to FATCA withholding.
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; or • if the final underlier level is *equal to* or *less than* the initial underlier level, the *sum* of (1) $1,000 *plus* (2) the *product* of (i) $1,000 *times* (ii) the underlier return
Initial underlier level:	544.36
Final underlier level:	the arithmetic average of the closing level of the underlier on each of the averaging dates, 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

Upside participation rate:	200.00%
Cap level:	108.74% of the initial underlier level
Maximum settlement amount:	$1,174.80
Trade date:	March 15, 2013

Table of Contents

Original issue date (settlement date):	March 20, 2013
Determination date:	the last averaging date, March 28, 2014 subject to adjustment as described under "Supplemental Terms of the Notes –Averaging Dates" on page S-14 of the accompanying general terms supplement
Stated maturity date:	April 2, 2014, subject to adjustment as described under "Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Stated Maturity Date" on page S-12 of the accompanying general terms supplement
Averaging Dates:	March 24, 2014, March 25, 2014, March 26, 2014, March 27, 2014 and March 28, 2014, each subject to postponement as described under "Supplemental Terms of the Notes – Averaging Dates" on page S-14 of the accompanying general terms supplement
No interest:	the offered notes do not bear interest
No listing:	the offered notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or interdealer quotation system
No redemption:	the offered notes will not be subject to redemption right or price dependent redemption right
Closing level:	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:	means a day on which the underlier is calculated and published by its sponsor
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 $10,000. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. has agreed to sell to Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Goldman, Sachs & Co. has agreed 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, and to certain securities dealers at such price less a concession not in excess of 1.00% of the face amount. Accounts of certain national banks, acting as purchase agents for such accounts, have agreed with the purchase agents to pay a purchase price of 99.00% of the face amount, and as a result of such agreements, the agents with respect to sales to be made to such accounts will not receive any portion of the underwriting

Table of Contents

	discount set forth on the front cover page of this pricing supplement from Goldman, Sachs & Co. We will deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on March 20, 2013, which is the third scheduled business day following the date of this pricing supplement and of the pricing of the notes. 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.:	38141GQR8
ISIN no.:	US38141GQR82
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

Table of Contents

This is only a brief summary of the terms of your notes. You should read the detailed description thereof in "Summary Information" on page PS-3. Please read the terms below with the remainder of this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement no. 1626, dated August 24, 2012, the accompanying general terms supplement, dated August 24, 2012, the accompanying prospectus supplement, dated September 19, 2011, and the accompanying prospectus, dated September 19, 2011.

Leveraged MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index-Linked Medium-Term Notes, Series D, due 2014

Issued by:
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Investment Objective

For investors:

- *who believe that the change in the closing level of the underlier from the trade date to the final underlier level (which will be the arithmetic average of the closing level of the underlier on each of the averaging dates) will not be greater than 8.74%; and*
- *who want to receive a leveraged upside return if the final underlier level increases in exchange for:*
  - *limiting their upside return if the final underlier level increases by more than 8.74%; and*
  - *bearing the full downside risk on a one-to-one basis if the final underlier level decreases below the initial underlier level, including the risk of losing their entire investment in the notes.*

Determining the Cash Settlement Amount

Your payment at maturity will be based on the underlier return. The underlier return will be calculated by subtracting the initial underlier level of 544.36 from the final underlier level (the arithmetic average of the closing level of the underlier on each of the averaging dates), and then dividing the resulting number by the initial underlier level and expressing it as a positive or negative percentage.

On the stated maturity date, for each $1,000 face amount of your notes:

- if the underlier return is *positive*, you will receive the *sum* of (i) $1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of $1,000 *times* 2.0 *times* the underlier return, **subject to the maximum settlement amount of $1,174.80**; or
- if the underlier return is *zero* or *negative*, you will receive the *sum* of (i) $1,000 *plus* (ii) the *product* of $1,000 *times* the underlier return

The notes do not pay interest. Payment on the notes is subject to the creditworthiness of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

You could lose your entire investment in the notes.

The maximum payment that you could receive for your notes is limited to the maximum settlement amount of $1,174.80.

You should expect to hold the notes until the maturity date. There may be little or no secondary market for the notes. 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.

Indicative Terms

Issuer	The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.
Underlier	the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index
Trade Date	March 15, 2013
Settlement Date	March 20, 2013
Stated Maturity Date	April 2, 2014
Averaging Dates	March 24, 2014, March 25, 2014, March 26, 2014, March 27, 2014 and March 28, 2014
Determination Date	the last averaging date, March 28, 2014
Initial Underlier Level	544.36
Final Underlier Level	the arithmetic average of the closing level of the underlier on each of the averaging dates
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
Maximum Settlement Amount	$1,174.80
Cap Level	108.74% of the initial underlier level
Upside Participation Rate	200.00%
Denomination	USD
CUSIP	38141GQR8
Placement Agent	JPMorgan Securities LLC

Risk Factors

You should read "Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Underlier-Linked Notes" on page S-30 of the accompanying product supplement no. 1626, "Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes" on page S-1 of the accompanying general terms supplement and "Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes" on page PS-14 of this pricing supplement so that you may better understand the risks associated with an investment in the notes.

Table of Contents

Leveraged MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index-Linked Medium-Term Notes, Series D, due 2014

Issued by:
The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

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 final underlier levels could have on the cash settlement amount at maturity assuming all other variables remain constant.

Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount	
Hypothetical Final Underlier Level (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	**Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount (as Percentage of Face Amount)**
150.000%	117.480%
140.000%	117.480%
130.000%	117.480%
120.000%	117.480%
110.000%	117.480%
108.740%	**117.480%**
106.000%	112.000%
104.000%	108.000%
102.000%	104.000%
100.000%	**100.000%**
75.000%	75.000%
50.000%	50.000%
25.000%	25.000%
0.000%	**0.000%**

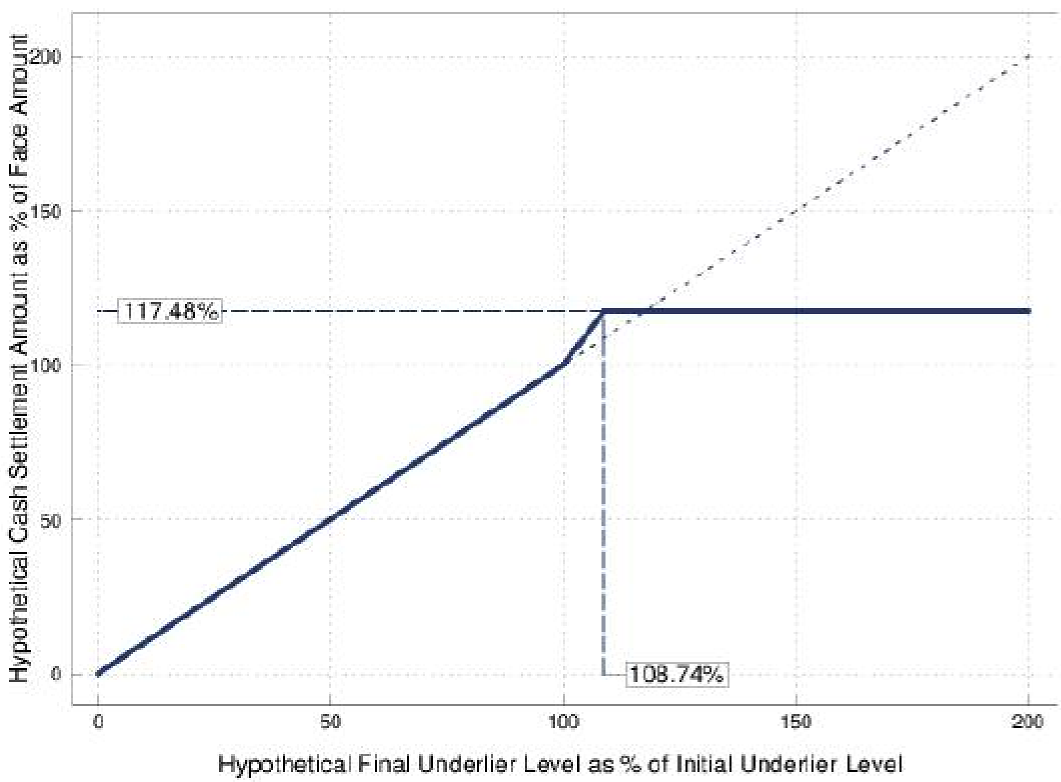


Table of Contents

Additional Terms Specific to Your Notes

You should read this pricing supplement together with 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. You may access these documents on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

Prospectus dated September 19, 2011:

http://sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/886982/000119312511251384/d226127ds3asr.htm

Prospectus supplement dated September 19, 2011:

http://sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/886982/000119312511251448/d233005d424b2.htm

General terms supplement dated August 24, 2012:

http://sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/886982/000119312512368547/d402414d424b2.htm

Product supplement no. 1626 dated August 24, 2012:

http://sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/886982/000119312512368558/d391264d424b2.htm

Table of Contents

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 averaging dates could have on the cash settlement amount at maturity assuming all other variables remain constant.

The examples below are based on a range of final underlier levels that are entirely hypothetical; no one can predict what the underlier level will be on any day throughout the life of your notes, and no one can predict what the final underlier level will be on any averaging 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 were set on the trade date (as determined by reference to pricing models used by Goldman, Sachs & Co.) was 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 Were Set On the Trade Date (as Determined By Reference to Pricing Models Used By Goldman, Sachs & Co.) Was Less Than the Original Issue Price Of Your Notes" on page PS-14 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	200.00%
Cap level	108.74% of the initial underlier level
Maximum settlement amount	$1,174.80
Neither a market disruption event nor a non-trading day occurs on the originally scheduled averaging dates 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	

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 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

Table of Contents

(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.

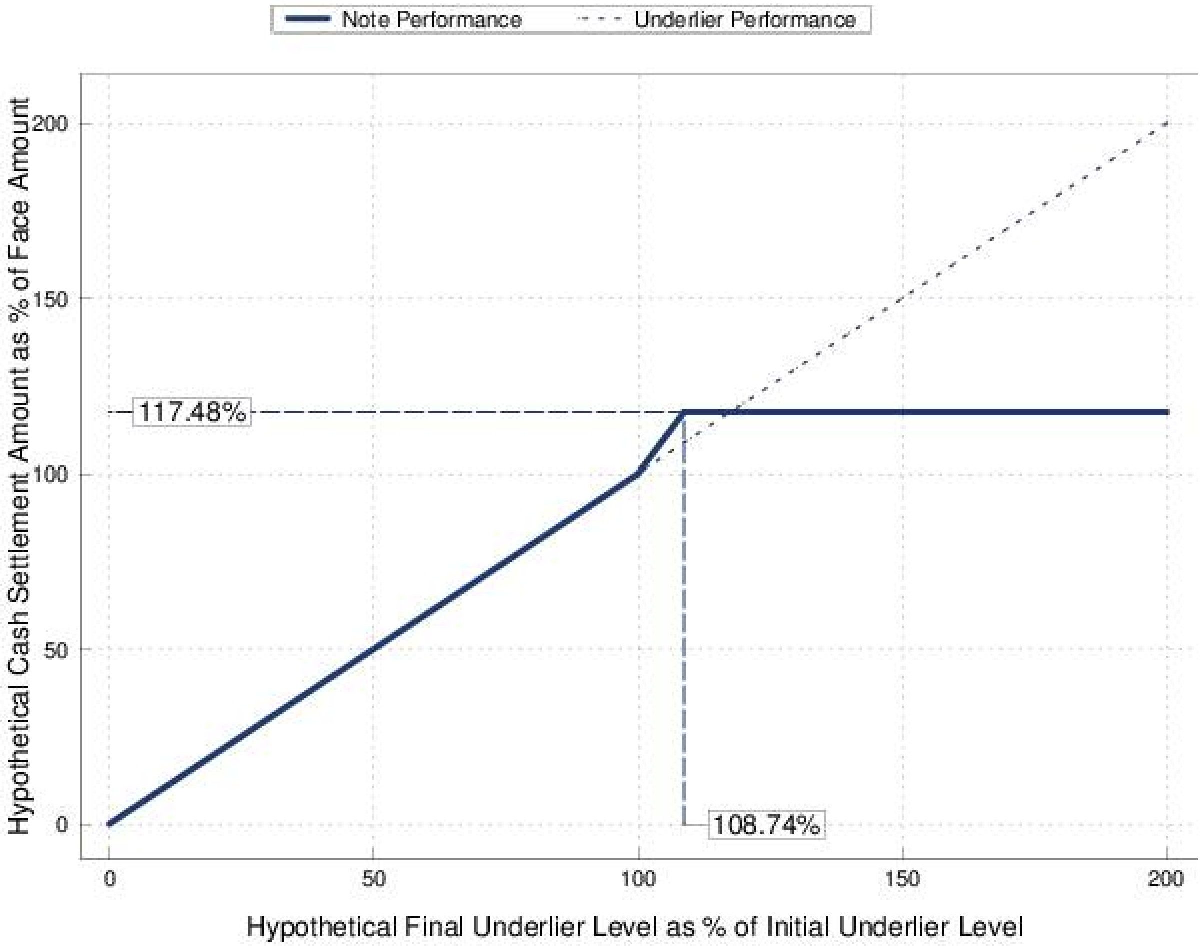
Hypothetical Final Underlier Level (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount (as Percentage of Face Amount)
150.000%	117.480%
140.000%	117.480%
130.000%	117.480%
120.000%	117.480%
110.000%	117.480%
108.740%	**117.480%**

106.000%	112.000%
104.000%	108.000%
102.000%	104.000%
100.000%	**100.000%**
75.000%	75.000%
50.000%	50.000%
25.000%	25.000%
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 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 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 117.480% 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 108.740% 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 100.000% (the section left of the 100.000% marker on the horizontal axis) would result in a hypothetical cash settlement amount of less than 100.000% of the face amount of your notes (the section below the 100.000% marker on the vertical axis) and, accordingly, in a loss of principal to the holder of the notes. The chart also shows that any hypothetical final underlier level (expressed as a percentage of the initial underlier level) of greater than or equal to 108.740% (the section right of the 108.740% marker on the horizontal axis) would result in a capped return on your investment.

Table of Contents



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 averaging dates 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 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 final underlier level*

Table of Contents

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.

Table of Contents

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 Were Set On the Trade Date (as Determined By Reference to Pricing Models Used By Goldman, Sachs & Co.) Was 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 were 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, also exceeds 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 were 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. 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 were 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.

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

Table of Contents

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.

The Cash Settlement Amount on Your Notes Is Linked to the Closing Level of the Underlier on Five Averaging Dates

The underlier return will be based on the arithmetic average of the underlier closing level on each of the five averaging dates (each of which is subject to postponement in case of market disruption events or non-trading days), and therefore not the simple performance of the underlier over the life of your notes. For example, if the closing level of the underlier dramatically increased on the last averaging date (in other words, the determination date), the cash settlement amount for your notes may be significantly less than it would have been had the cash settlement amount been linked only to the closing level of the underlier on that last averaging date.

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 MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index as measured from the initial underlier level to the closing level on each of the averaging dates. If the final underlier level is *less than* the initial underlier level, you will have a loss for each $1,000 of the face amount of your notes equal to the *product* of the 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 the stated maturity date may be significantly lower than the purchase price you pay for your notes. Consequently, if you sell your notes before the stated maturity date, you may receive far less than the amount of your investment in the notes.

Your Notes Do Not Bear Interest

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

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

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

Table of Contents

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Table of Contents

THE UNDERLIER

The MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index, which we refer to as the underlier, is a stock index calculated, published and disseminated daily by MSCI Inc., which we refer to as "MSCI", through numerous data vendors, on the MSCI website and in real time on Bloomberg Financial Markets and Reuters Limited.

The underlier is a free float adjusted market capitalization index, and is part of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices, the methodology of which is described below. The index is considered a "standard" index, which means it consists of all eligible large capitalization and mid-capitalization stocks, as determined by MSCI, in the relevant market. Additional information about the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices is available on the following website: http://www.mscibarra.com/products/indices/international_equity_indices/gimi/. Daily closing price information for the underlier is available on the following website: http://www.mscibarra.com/products/indices/international_equity_indices/performance.html. We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this pricing supplement.

The underlier is intended to provide performance benchmarks for Asian markets (excluding Japan), which are, as of the date of this pricing supplement, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand (each such country index, a "constituent index" of the underlier for purposes of the notes offered by this pricing supplement). The end-of-day total return net U.S. dollar value for the underlier is reported by Bloomberg under the ticker symbol "MXASJ."

MSCI AC Asia ex Japan
Index Stock Weighting by Country
as of March 8, 2013

Country:	**Percentage (%)***
China	24.57%
Hong Kong	12.40%
Indonesia	3.93%
India	8.87%
Korea	19.63%
Malaysia	4.45%
Philippines	1.37%
Singapore	6.97%
Thailand	3.55%
Taiwan	14.27%

*Information provided by MSCI. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

MSCI divides the companies included in the underlier as of March 8, 2013 into ten Global Industry Classification Sectors: Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Telecommunication Services and Utilities.

MSCI AC Asia ex Japan
Index Stock Weighting by Sector
as of March 8, 2013

	Percentage (%)*
Consumer Discretionary	9.09%
Consumer Staples	5.40%
Energy	6.93%
Financials	33.65%

Health Care	1.12%
Industrials	9.15%
Information Technology	18.23%
Materials	6.33%
Telecommunication Services	6.21%
Utilities	3.88%

*Information provided by MSCI. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**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

Table of Contents

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.

As of March 8, 2013, the stocks of the following companies were the ten largest companies (by percentage weight) in the underlier:

MSCI AC Asia ex Japan
Top Ten Holdings

Underlier Stock Issuer:	Percentage (%)
Samsung Electronics Co	5.14%
Taiwan Semiconductor MFG	2.91%
China Mobile	2.22%
China Construction BK H	2.03%
AIA Group	1.78%
ICBC H	1.58%
Tencent Holdings LIM(CN)	1.26%
Bank of China H	1.22%
CNOOC	1.17%
Hyundai Motor Co	1.02%
Total:	**20.32%**

Construction of the Underlier

MSCI undertakes an index construction process, which involves: (i) defining the equity universe; (ii) determining the market investable equity universe for each market; (iii) determining market capitalization size segments for each market; (iv) applying index continuity rules; (v) creating style segments within each size segment within each market; and (vi) classifying securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard. The underlier includes developed markets (Hong Kong and Singapore) and emerging markets (China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand). In addition, the underlier is a standard index, meaning that only securities that would qualify for inclusion in a large cap index or a mid cap index will be included as described below.

Defining the Equity Universe

(i) Identifying Eligible Equity Securities: The equity universe initially looks at securities listed in any of the countries in the MSCI global index series, which will be classified as either "developed markets" or "emerging markets". All listed equity securities, including real estate investment trusts and certain income trusts in Canada are eligible for inclusion in the equity universe. Conversely, mutual funds (other than business development companies in the U.S.), exchange-trade funds, equity derivatives, limited partnerships, and most investment trusts are not eligible for inclusion in the equity universe.

(ii) Country Classification of Eligible Securities: Each company and its securities (*i.e.*, share classes) are classified in one and only one country, which allows for a distinctive sorting of each company by its respective country.

Determining the Market Investable Equity Universes

A market investable equity universe for a market is derived by applying investability screens to individual companies and securities in the equity universe that are classified in that market. A market is generally equivalent to a single country. The global investable equity universe is the aggregation of all market investable equity universes. The investability screens used to determine the investable equity universe in each market are:

Table of Contents

(i) Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the company level. In order to be included in a market investable equity universe, a company must have the required minimum market capitalization. The equity universe minimum size requirement applies to companies in all markets and is derived as follows:

- First, the companies in the developed market equity universe are sorted in descending order of market capitalization and the cumulative coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the developed market equity universe is calculated for each company. Each company' s free float-adjusted market capitalization is represented by the aggregation of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the securities of that company in the equity universe.

- Second, when the cumulative free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of 99% of the sorted equity universe is achieved, by adding each company' s free float-adjusted market capitalization in descending order, the company that reaches the 99% threshold defines the equity universe minimum size requirement.

- The rank of this company by descending order of full market capitalization within the developed market equity universe is noted, and will be used in determining the equity universe minimum size requirement at the next rebalance.

As of November 2012, the equity universe minimum size requirement was set at US$150,000,000. Companies with a full market capitalization below this level are not included in any market investable equity universe. The equity universe minimum size requirement is reviewed and, if necessary, revised at each semi-annual index review, described below.

(ii) Equity Universe Minimum Free Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have a free float-adjusted market capitalization equal to or higher than 50% of the equity universe minimum size requirement.

(iii) Minimum Liquidity Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have adequate liquidity as measured by its twelve-month and three-month annualized traded value ratio. This measure attempts to screen out extreme daily trading volumes and takes into account the free float-adjusted market capitalization size of securities. In the calculation of a security's annualized traded value ratio, the trading volumes in depository receipts associated with that security, such as ADRs or GDRs, are also considered. A minimum liquidity level of 20% of the 3-month annualized traded value ratio and 90% of 3-month frequency of trading over the last 4 consecutive quarters, as well as 20% of the 12-month annualized traded value ratio, are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of a developed market. A minimum liquidity level of 15% of the 3-month annualized traded value ratio and 80% of 3-month frequency of trading over the last 4 consecutive quarters, as well as 15% of the 12-month annualized traded value ratio, are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of an emerging market.

Due to liquidity concerns relating to securities trading at very high stock prices, a security that is currently not a constituent of a MSCI Global Investable Markets Index that is trading at a stock price above US$10,000 will fail the liquidity screening and will not be included in any market investable equity universe.

(iv) Global Minimum Foreign Inclusion Factor Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To determine the free float of a security, MSCI considers the proportion of shares of such security available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. In practice, limitations on the investment opportunities for international investors include: strategic stakes in a company held by private or public shareholders whose investment objective indicates that the shares held are not likely to be available in the market; limits on the proportion of a security's share capital authorized for purchase by non-domestic

Table of Contents

investors; or other foreign investment restrictions which materially limit the ability of foreign investors to freely invest in a particular equity market, sector or security.

MSCI will then derive a "foreign inclusion factor" for the company that reflects the proportion of shares outstanding that is available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. MSCI will then "float-adjust" the weight of each constituent company in an index by the company's foreign inclusion factor. Typically, securities with a free float adjustment ratio of less than 0.15 will not be eligible for inclusion in the underlier.

Once the free float factor has been determined for a security, the security's total market capitalization is then adjusted by such free float factor, resulting in the free float-adjusted market capitalization figure for the security.

(v) Minimum Length of Trading Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For an initial public offering to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, the new issue must have started trading at least four months before the implementation of the initial construction of the index or at least three months before the implementation of a semi-annual index review. This requirement is applicable to small new issues in all markets. Large initial public offerings are not subject to the minimum length of trading requirement and may be included in a market investable equity universe and a standard index, such as the underlier, outside of a quarterly or semi-annual index review.

(vi) Minimum Foreign Room Requirement: This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For a security that is subject to a foreign ownership limit to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, the proportion of shares still available to foreign investors relative to the maximum allowed (referred to as "foreign room") must be at least 15%.

Defining Market Capitalization Size Segments for Each Market

Once a market investable equity universe is defined, it is segmented into the following size-based indices:

- Investable Market Index (Large Cap + Mid Cap + Small Cap)
- Standard Index (Large Cap + Mid Cap)
- Large Cap Index
- Mid Cap Index
- Small Cap Index

Creating the size segment indices in each market involves the following steps: (i) defining the market coverage target range for each size segment; (ii) determining the global minimum size range for each size segment; (iii) determining the market size segment cutoffs and associated segment number of companies; (iv) assigning companies to the size segments; and (v) applying final size-segment investability requirements. For developed market indices and emerging market indices, the market coverage for a standard index is 85% and 42.5% respectively. As of October 2012, the global minimum size range for a developed market standard index is a full market capitalization of USD 1.81 billion to USD 4.17 billion, and the global minimum size range for a emerging market standard index is a full market capitalization of USD 0.85 billion to USD 1.95 billion.

Index Continuity Rules for Standard Indices

In order to achieve index continuity, as well as provide some basic level of diversification within a market index, notwithstanding the effect of other index construction rules, a minimum number of five constituents will be maintained for a developed market standard index and a minimum number of three constituents will be maintained for an emerging market standard index, and involves the following steps:

- If after the application of the index construction methodology, a developed market standard index contains fewer than five securities or an emerging market standard index contains fewer than three securities, then the largest securities by free float-adjusted market capitalization are added to the index in order to reach the minimum number of required constituents.

Table of Contents

- At subsequent index reviews, if the free float-adjusted market capitalization of a non-index constituent is at least 1.50 times the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the smallest existing constituent after rebalancing, the larger free float-adjusted market capitalization security replaces the smaller one.

Creating Style Indices within Each Size Segment

All securities in the investable equity universe are classified into value or growth segments. The classification of a security into the value or growth segment is used by MSCI to construct additional indices.

Classifying Securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard

All securities in the global investable equity universe are assigned to the industry that best describes their business activities. The GICS classification of each security is used by MSCI to construct additional indices.

Calculation Methodology for the Underlier

The performance of the underlier is a free float weighted average of the U.S. dollar values of its component securities.

Prices used to calculate the component securities are the official exchange closing prices or prices accepted as such in the relevant market. In general, all prices are taken from the main stock exchange or exchanges in each market. In the event of a market disruption resulting in any component security price to be unavailable, MSCI will generally use the last reported price for such component security for the purpose of performance calculation. Closing prices are converted into U.S. dollars, as applicable, using the closing exchange rates calculated by WM/Reuters at 4:00 P.M. London Time. The underlier was launched on December 31, 1987, at an initial value of 100.

Daily Total Return Methodology

The underlier is a net daily total return index. A daily total return index measures the market performance, including price performance and income from regular cash distributions, while a net daily total return index measures the price performance and income from dividends, net of certain withholding taxes. MSCI calculates withholding taxes using the highest applicable withholding tax rate applicable to institutional investors. This net income is reinvested in the index and thus makes up part of the total index performance. MSCI' s net daily total return methodology reinvests cash dividends in indices the day the security is quoted ex-dividend, or on the ex date. Certain dividends, including regular cash dividends and optional dividends, are reinvested in the index if, a day prior to the ex-date, the dividend impact on price is less than 5%. If the impact is 5% or more, the dividend will be reflected in the index through a price adjustment. A specific price adjustment is always applied for stock dividends at no cost to the shareholders, a return of capital or a dividend paid in the shares of another company. Cash payments related to corporate events, such as mergers and acquisitions, are considered on a case-by-case basis.

Maintenance of the Underlier

In order to maintain the representativeness of the underlier, structural changes to the underlier as a whole may be made by adding or deleting component securities. Currently, such changes in the underlier may generally only be made on four dates throughout the year: after the close of the last business day of each February, May, August and November.

Each country index is maintained with the objective of reflecting, on a timely basis, the evolution of the underlying equity markets. In maintaining each component country index, emphasis is also placed on its continuity, replicability and on minimizing turnover.

MSCI classifies index maintenance in three broad categories. The first consists of ongoing event related changes, such as mergers and acquisitions, which are generally implemented in the country indices in which they occur. The second category consists of quarterly index reviews, aimed at promptly reflecting other significant market events. The third category consists of semi-annual index reviews that

Table of Contents

systematically re-assess the various dimensions of the equity universe for all countries simultaneously and are conducted on a fixed semi-annual timetable.

Ongoing event-related changes to the country indices are the result of mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, bankruptcies, reorganizations and other similar corporate events. They can also result from capital reorganizations in the form of rights issues, stock bonus issues, public placements and other similar corporate actions that take place on a continuing basis. MSCI will remove from the index as soon as practicable securities of companies that file for bankruptcy or other protection from their creditors, that are suspended and for which a return to normal business activity and trading is unlikely in the near future, that fail stock exchange listing requirements with a delisting announcement. Securities may also be considered for early deletion in other significant cases, such as decreases in free float and foreign ownership limits, or when a constituent company acquires or merges with a non-constituent company or spins-off another company. In practice, when a constituent company is involved in a corporate event which decreases by more than 33% the company's full market capitalization or decreases its foreign inclusion factor to below 0.15, the securities of the constituent company are considered for early deletion from the indices simultaneously with the event. Share conversions may also give rise to an early deletion. All changes resulting from corporate events are announced prior to their implementation, provided all necessary information on the event is available.

MSCI's quarterly index review process is designed to ensure that the country indices continue to be an accurate reflection of evolving equity markets. This goal is achieved by timely reflecting significant market driven changes that were not captured in each index at the time of their actual occurrence and that should not wait until the semi-annual index review due to their importance. These quarterly index reviews may result in additions and deletions of component securities from a country index and changes in "foreign inclusion factors" and in number of shares. Additions and deletions to component securities may result from: the addition of large companies that did not meet the minimum size criterion for inclusion at the time of their initial public offering or secondary offering; the replacement of companies which are no longer suitable industry representatives; the deletion of securities whose overall free float has fallen to less than 15% and that do not meet specified criteria; the deletion of securities that have become very small or illiquid; and the addition or deletion of securities as a result of other market events. Significant changes in free float estimates and corresponding changes in the foreign inclusion factor for component securities may result from: large market transactions involving strategic shareholders that are publicly announced; secondary offerings that, given lack of sufficient notice, were not reflected immediately; primary and secondary offerings of less than 5% of the company's outstanding shares; increases in foreign ownership limits; decreases in foreign ownership limits not applied earlier; corrections resulting from the reclassification of shareholders from strategic to non-strategic, and vice versa, and/or updates to the number of shares outstanding; updates to foreign inclusion factors following the public disclosure of new shareholder structures for companies involved in mergers, acquisitions or spin-offs, where different from MSCI's pro forma free float estimate at the time of the event; large conversions of exchangeable bonds and other similar securities into already existing shares; the end of lock-up periods or expiration of loyalty incentives for non-strategic shareholders; and changes in the foreign inclusion factor as a result of other events of similar nature. Changes in the number of shares are generally small and result from, for example, exercise of options or warrants, conversion of convertible bonds or other instruments or share buybacks. The results of the quarterly index reviews are announced at least two weeks in advance of their effective implementation dates as of the close of the last business day of February and August. MSCI has noted that consistency is a factor in maintaining each component country index.

MSCI' s semi-annual index review is designed to systematically reassess the component securities of the index. During each semi-annual index review, the universe of component securities is updated and the global minimum size range for the index is recalculated, which is based on the market capitalization and the cumulative free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of each security that is eligible to be included in the index. The following index maintenance activities, among others, are undertaken during each semi-annual index review: the component securities are updated by identifying new equity securities that were not part of the index at the time of the previous quarterly index review; the minimum size requirement for the index is updated and new companies are evaluated relative to the new minimum size requirement; existing component securities that do not meet the minimum liquidity requirements of the index may be removed; and changes in "foreign inclusion factors" are implemented. During a semi-annual index review, component securities may be added or deleted from a country index for a range of reasons,

including the reasons discussed with respect to component securities changes during quarterly index reviews as discussed above. The results of the semi-annual index reviews are announced at least two weeks in advance of their effective implementation date as of the close of the last business day of May and November.

Index maintenance also includes monitoring and completing adjustments for share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructurings or spin-offs.

These guidelines and the policies implementing the guidelines are the responsibility of, and, ultimately, subject to adjustment by, MSCI.

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Table of Contents

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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. During the period from January 1, 2008 through March 14, 2013, there were 1,089 12-month periods, the first of which began on January 1, 2008 and the last of which ended on March 14, 2013. In 432 of such 1,089 12-month periods the arithmetic average of the closing level of the underlier during each of the last five days of such period fell below 100.00% of the closing level of the underlier on the initial date of such period. Therefore, during approximately 39.67% of such 12-month periods, if you had owned notes with terms similar to these notes, you may have received less than the face amount of such notes at maturity. (We calculated these figures using fixed 12-month periods and did not take into account holidays or non-business days.)

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 March 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

	High	Low	Close
2010			
Quarter ended March 31	500.75	438.45	489.71
Quarter ended June 30	508.88	425.52	461.63
Quarter ended September 30	532.64	455.21	532.64
Quarter ended December 31	575.98	537.27	567.35
2011			
Quarter ended March 31	579.58	530.04	572.40
Quarter ended June 30	596.10	541.55	567.24
Quarter ended September 30	581.82	425.81	444.82
Quarter ended December 31	503.06	416.13	458.64
2012			
Quarter ended March 31	537.39	457.81	520.05
Quarter ended June 30	527.13	450.82	479.16
Quarter ended September 30	519.00	465.41	519.00
Quarter ended December 31	547.72	507.62	547.72
2013			
Quarter ending March 31 (through March 15, 2013)	562.11	546.91	544.36

VALIDITY OF THE NOTES

In the opinion of Sidley Austin LLP, as counsel to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., when the notes offered by this pricing supplement have been executed and issued by The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the indenture, and delivered against payment as contemplated herein, such notes will be valid and binding obligations of

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., enforceable in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith), provided that such counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect of fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or similar provision of applicable law on the conclusions expressed above. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the Federal laws of the United States, the laws of the State of New York and the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware as in effect on the date hereof. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated September 19, 2011, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.5 to The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.'s registration statement on Form S-3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 19, 2011.

Table of Contents

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pricing Supplement

$3,545,000

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.

Leveraged MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index-Linked Medium-Term Notes, Series D, due 2014

General Terms Supplement dated August 24, 2012

Prospectus Supplement dated September 19, 2011

Prospectus dated September 19, 2011

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

JPMorgan
Placement Agent