



GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**STATEMENT of FINANCIAL CONDITION
PURSUANT to RULE 17a-5 of the
SECURITIES and EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

As of June 30, 2012

(UNAUDITED)

**200 WEST STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10282**

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(UNAUDITED)
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GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(UNAUDITED)**

**As of June 30, 2012
(in thousands)**

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	154,743
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes (includes \$1,727,198 at fair value)		3,043,618
Collateralized agreements:		
Securities borrowed, at fair value		8,445,166
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, at fair value		594,793
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		1,777,806
Receivables from customers and counterparties (includes \$315,039 at fair value)		4,696,037
Financial instruments owned, at fair value		25,525
Financial instruments owned and pledged as collateral, at fair value		60,191
Total financial instruments owned, at fair value		<u>85,716</u>
Other assets		58,244
Total assets	\$	<u><u>18,856,123</u></u>

Liabilities and partners' capital

Unsecured short-term borrowings	\$	3
Collateralized financings:		
Securities loaned, at fair value		4,640,810
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, at fair value		1,027,980
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		239,722
Payables to customers and counterparties		10,029,745
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value		69,381
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		214,135
Total liabilities		<u>16,221,776</u>

Commitments, contingencies and guarantees

Subordinated borrowings		<u>1,600,000</u>
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Partners' capital		<u>1,034,347</u>
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Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$	<u><u>18,856,123</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of
this statement of financial condition.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(UNAUDITED)**

Note 1. Description of Business

Goldman Sachs Execution & Clearing, L.P. (GSEC), a limited partnership, is a registered U.S. broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), a registered futures commission merchant with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the National Futures Association (NFA). GSEC (the Company) is a wholly owned subsidiary of SLK LLC, a limited liability company. SLK LLC is owned by GSTM LLC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (Group Inc.), a Delaware corporation.

The Company provides a wide range of brokerage and investment services to a substantial and diversified client base. The Company's activities primarily consist of:

Execution and Clearance. The Company facilitates and finances transactions with a diverse group of corporations, financial institutions, governments, hedge funds and individuals. It executes and clears customer transactions on major stock, options and futures exchanges worldwide.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation

This statement of financial condition is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP).

This statement of financial condition is unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2011.

All references to June 2012 unless specifically stated otherwise, refer to the date, June 30, 2012.

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The Company's significant accounting policies include when and how to measure the fair value of assets and liabilities. See Notes 5 through 8 for policies on fair value measurements. All other significant accounting policies are either discussed below or included in the following footnotes:

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

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Use of Estimates

Preparation of this statement of financial condition requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions, the most important of which relate to fair value measurements and the provision for losses that may arise from litigation, regulatory proceedings and tax audits. These estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information but actual results could be materially different.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value. "Total financial instruments owned, at fair value" and "Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value" are recorded at fair value either under the fair value option or in accordance with other U.S. GAAP. In addition, the Company has elected to account for certain of its other financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value by electing the fair value option. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs. See Notes 5 through 8 for further information about fair value measurements.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued) (UNAUDITED)

Transfers of Assets

Transfers of assets are accounted for as sales when the Company has relinquished control over the assets transferred. Assets or liabilities that arise from the Company's continuing involvement with transferred assets are measured at fair value. For transfers of assets that are not accounted for as sales, the assets remain in "Total financial instruments owned, at fair value" and the transfer is accounted for as a collateralized financing. See Note 9 for further information about transfers of assets accounted for as collateralized financings.

Receivables from Customers and Counterparties

Receivables from customers and counterparties generally relate to collateralized transactions. Such receivables are primarily comprised of customer margin loans. Certain of the Company's receivables from customers and counterparties are accounted for at fair value under the fair value option. See Note 8 for further information about the fair values of these receivables. Receivables from customers and counterparties not accounted for at fair value are accounted for at amortized cost net of estimated uncollectible amounts, which generally approximates fair value.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. currencies are translated at rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the statement of financial condition.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company defines cash equivalents as highly liquid overnight deposits held in the ordinary course of business.

Recent Accounting Developments

Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements (ASC 860). In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-03, "Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) — Reconsideration of Effective Control for Repurchase Agreements." ASU No. 2011-03 changes the assessment of effective control by removing (i) the criterion that requires the transferor to have the ability to repurchase or redeem financial assets on substantially the agreed terms, even in the event of default by the transferee, and (ii) the collateral maintenance implementation guidance related to that criterion. ASU No. 2011-03 is effective for years beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted the standard on January 1, 2012. Adoption of ASU No. 2011-03 did not affect the Company's financial condition.

Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs (ASC 820). In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) — Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs." ASU No. 2011-04 clarifies the application of existing fair value measurement and disclosure requirements, changes certain principles related to measuring fair value, and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. ASU No. 2011-04 is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted the standard on January 1, 2012. Adoption of ASU No. 2011-04 did not materially affect the Company's financial condition.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)**

Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities (ASC 210). In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, "Balance Sheet (Topic 210) — Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities." ASU No. 2011-11 requires disclosure of the effect or potential effect of offsetting arrangements on the Company's financial position as well as enhanced disclosure of the rights of setoff associated with the Company's recognized assets and recognized liabilities. ASU No. 2011-11 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Since these amended principles require only additional disclosures concerning offsetting and related arrangements, adoption will not affect the Company's financial condition.

Note 4. Total Financial Instruments Owned, at Fair Value and Financial Instruments Sold, But Not Yet Purchased, at Fair Value

"Total financial instruments owned, at fair value" and "Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value" are accounted for at fair value either under the fair value option or in accordance with other U.S. GAAP. See Note 8 for further information about the fair value option. The table below presents the Company's total financial instruments owned, at fair value, including those pledged as collateral, and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased (in thousands):

	As of June 2012	
	Total Financial Instruments Owned	Financial Instruments Sold But Not Yet Purchased
Money market instruments	\$ 5,000	\$ -
Corporate debt securities	8	-
Equities	79,277	68,908
Derivatives	1,431	473
Total	\$ 85,716	\$ 69,381

Note 5. Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Financial assets are marked to bid prices and financial liabilities are marked to offer prices. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs.

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price in an active market. If quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is determined by reference to prices for similar instruments, quoted prices or recent transactions in less active markets, or internally developed models that primarily use as inputs market-based or independently sourced parameters, including, but not limited to, interest rates, volatilities, equity or debt prices, foreign exchange rates, commodities prices and credit curves and funding spreads.

U.S. GAAP has a three-level fair value hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, giving the highest priority to level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to level 3 inputs. A financial instrument's level in the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to its fair value measurement.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
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The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1. Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets to which the Company had access at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2. Inputs to valuation techniques are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3. One or more inputs to valuation techniques are significant and unobservable.

The fair values for substantially all of the Company financial assets and financial liabilities are based on observable prices and inputs and are classified as levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy. Certain level 2 and 3 financial assets and financial liabilities may require appropriate valuation adjustments that a market participant would require to arrive at fair value for factors such as counterparty and the Company's credit quality, funding risk, transfer restrictions, liquidity and bid/offer spreads. Valuation adjustments are generally based on market evidence. See Notes 6 and 7 for further information about fair value measurements of cash instruments and derivatives, respectively, included in "Total financial instruments owned, at fair value" and "Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value," and Note 8 for further information about fair value measurements of other financial assets and financial liabilities accounted for at fair value under the fair value option.

Financial assets and financial liabilities accounted for at fair value under fair value option or in accordance with other U.S. GAAP are summarized below (in thousands).

	As of June 2012	
Total Level 1 financial assets	\$	285,278
Total Level 2 financial assets		10,882,627
Total Level 3 financial assets		7
Total financial assets at fair value	\$	11,167,912

	As of June 2012	
Total Level 1 financial liabilities	\$	68,908
Total Level 2 financial liabilities		5,669,263
Total financial liabilities at fair value	\$	5,738,171

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)**

Note 6. Cash Instruments

Cash instruments include corporate debt securities, equities and money market instruments. See below for the types of cash instruments included in each level of the fair value hierarchy and the valuation techniques and significant inputs used to determine their fair values. See Note 5 for an overview of the Company's fair value measurement policies.

Level 1 Cash Instruments

Level 1 cash instruments include actively traded listed equities and certain money market instruments. These instruments are valued using quoted prices for identical unrestricted instruments in active markets.

The Company defines active markets for equity instruments based on the average daily trading volume both in absolute terms and relative to the market capitalization for the instrument. The Company defines active markets for debt instruments based on both the average daily trading volume and the number of days with trading activity.

Level 2 Cash Instruments

Level 2 cash instruments include commercial paper, certificated of deposit, time deposits, most government agency obligations, certain non-U.S. government obligations, most corporate debt securities, commodities, certain mortgage-backed loans and securities, certain bank loans and bridge loans, restricted or less liquid listed equities, most state and municipal obligations and certain lending commitments.

Valuations of level 2 cash instruments can be verified to quoted prices, recent trading activity for identical or similar instruments, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. Consideration is given to the nature of the quotations (e.g., indicative or firm) and the relationship of recent market activity to the prices provided from alternative pricing sources.

Valuation adjustments are typically made to level 2 cash instruments (i) if the cash instrument is subject to transfer restrictions and/or (ii) for other premiums and liquidity discounts that a market participant would require to arrive at fair value. Valuation adjustments are generally based on market evidence.

As of June 2012, the Company had no level 2 cash instruments.

Level 3 Cash Instruments

Level 3 cash instruments have one or more significant valuation inputs that are not observable. Absent evidence to the contrary, level 3 cash instruments are initially valued at transaction price, which is considered to be the best initial estimate of fair value. Subsequently, the Company uses other methodologies to determine fair value, which vary based on the type of instrument. Valuation inputs and assumptions are changed when corroborated by substantive observable evidence, including values realized on sales of financial assets.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)**

Fair Value of Cash Instruments by Level

The tables below present, by level within the fair value hierarchy, cash instrument assets and liabilities, at fair value. Cash instrument assets and liabilities are included in “Total financial instruments owned, at fair value” and “Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value,” respectively.

	Cash Instrument Assets at Fair Value as of June 2012 (in thousands)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market instruments	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000
Corporate debt securities	8	-	-	8
Equities	79,270 ¹	-	7 ²	79,277
Total	\$ 84,278	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 84,285

	Cash Instrument Liabilities at Fair Value as of June 2012 (in thousands)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equities	\$ 68,908 ¹	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,908
Total	\$ 68,908	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,908

¹ Consists of publicly listed equity securities.

² Consists of non-publicly traded equity securities.

Note 7. Derivatives Activities

Derivatives are instruments that derive their value from underlying asset prices, indices, reference rates and other inputs, or a combination of these factors. Derivatives may be privately negotiated contracts, which are usually referred to as over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, or they may be listed and traded on an exchange (exchange-traded).

The Company does not trade or carry various types of derivatives but enters into derivative transactions to facilitate client transactions, including:

- **Futures.** Contracts that commit counterparties to purchase or sell financial instruments, commodities or currencies in the future.
- **Options.** Contracts in which the option purchaser has the right but not the obligation to purchase from or sell to the option writer financial instruments, commodities or currencies within a defined time period for a specified price.

Derivatives are accounted for at fair value, net of cash collateral received or posted under credit support agreements. Derivatives are reported on a net-by-counterparty basis (i.e., the net payable or receivable for derivative assets and liabilities for a given counterparty) when a legal right of setoff exists under an enforceable netting agreement. Derivative assets and liabilities are included in “Total financial instruments owned, at fair value” and “Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value,” respectively.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)

The table below presents the fair value of derivatives on a net-by-counterparty basis (in thousands).

	As of June 2012	
	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Exchange-traded	\$ 1,431	\$ 473
Total	\$ 1,431	\$ 473

Note 8. Fair Value Option

Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities at Fair Value

In addition to all cash and derivative instruments included in “Total financial instruments owned, at fair value” and “Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value”, the Company has elected to account for certain of its other financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value under the fair value option.

The primary reasons for electing the fair value option are to:

- reflect economic events in earnings on a timely basis;
- mitigate volatility in earnings from using different measurement attributes; and
- address simplification and cost benefit considerations.

Other financial assets and financial liabilities accounted for at fair value under the fair value option include:

- resale and repurchase agreements;
- securities borrowed and loaned consisting of the Company’s financing activities; and
- certain receivables from customers and counterparties, including certain margin loans.

These financial assets and financial liabilities accounted for at fair value are generally valued based on discounted cash flow techniques, which incorporate inputs with reasonable levels of price transparency, and are generally classified as level 2 because the inputs are observable. Valuation adjustments may be made for liquidity and for counterparty and the Company’s credit quality.

Significant inputs for each category of other financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value are as follows:

Resale and Repurchase Agreements and Securities Borrowed and Loaned. The significant inputs to the valuation of resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowed and loaned are collateral funding spreads, the amount and timing of expected future cash flows and interest rates. See Note 9 for further information.

Receivables from Customers and Counterparties. The significant inputs to the valuation of certain receivables from customers and counterparties are commodity prices, interest rates, the amount and timing of expected future cash flows and funding spreads.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)**

Fair Value of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities by Level

The tables below present, by level within the fair value hierarchy, total financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold but not yet purchased, at fair value, and other financial assets and financial liabilities accounted for at fair value under the fair value option.

	Other Financial Assets at Fair Value as of June 2012 (in thousands)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes ¹	\$ 201,000	\$ 1,526,198	-	\$ 1,727,198
Securities borrowed	-	8,445,166	-	8,445,166
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	594,793	-	594,793
Receivables from customers and counterparties	-	315,039	-	315,039
Total	\$ 201,000	\$ 10,881,196	\$ -	\$ 11,082,196

	Other Financial Liabilities at Fair Value as of June 2012 (in thousands)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities loaned	\$ -	\$ 4,640,810	\$ -	\$ 4,640,810
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	1,027,980	-	1,027,980
Total	\$ -	\$ 5,668,790	\$ -	\$ 5,668,790

¹: Represents the portion of securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes accounted for at fair value under U.S. GAAP, which consists of money market, level 1, and resale agreements for U.S. Treasury securities, level 2.

Note 9. Collateralized Agreements and Financings

Collateralized agreements are securities purchased under agreements to resell (resale agreements or reverse repurchase agreements) and securities borrowed. Collateralized financings are securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and securities loaned. The Company enters into these transactions in order to, among other things, facilitate client activities, invest excess cash, acquire securities to cover short positions, and finance certain activities of the Company.

Collateralized agreements and financings are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis when a legal right of setoff exists.

The table below presents the carrying value of resale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowed and loaned transactions (in thousands):

	As of June 2012
Securities borrowed	\$ 8,445,166
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	594,793
Securities loaned	4,640,810
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,027,980

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)**

Resale and Repurchase Agreements

A resale agreement is a transaction in which the Company purchases financial instruments from a seller, typically in exchange for cash, and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the same or substantially the same financial instruments to the seller at a stated price plus accrued interest at a future date.

A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the Company sells financial instruments to a buyer, typically in exchange for cash, and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the same or substantially the same financial instruments from the buyer at a stated price plus accrued interest at a future date.

The financial instruments purchased or sold in resale and repurchase agreements typically include U.S. government and federal agency obligations.

The Company receives financial instruments purchased under resale agreements, makes delivery of financial instruments sold under repurchase agreements, monitors the market value of these financial instruments on a daily basis, and delivers or obtains additional collateral due to changes in the market value of the financial instruments, as appropriate. For resale agreements, the Company typically requires delivery of collateral with a fair value approximately equal to the carrying value of the relevant assets in the statement of financial condition.

Even though repurchase and resale agreements involve the legal transfer of ownership of financial instruments, they are accounted for as financing arrangements because they require the financial instruments to be repurchased or resold at the maturity of the agreement. However, repos to maturity are accounted for as sales. A repo to maturity is a transaction in which the Company transfers a security under an agreement to repurchase the security where the maturity date of the repurchase agreement matches the maturity date of the underlying security. Therefore, the Company effectively no longer has a repurchase obligation and has relinquished control over the underlying security, and accordingly, accounts for the transaction as a sale. The Company had no repos to maturity outstanding as of June 2012.

The Company enters into all of its financial instruments purchased under agreements to resell and financial instruments sold under agreements to repurchase transactions with Goldman, Sachs & Co. (GSCO).

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
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Securities Borrowed and Loaned Transactions

In a securities borrowed transaction, the Company borrows securities from a counterparty in exchange for cash. When the Company returns the securities, the counterparty returns the cash. Interest is generally paid periodically over the life of the transaction.

In a securities loaned transaction, the Company lends securities to a counterparty typically in exchange for cash or securities. When the counterparty returns the securities, the Company returns the cash or securities posted as collateral. Interest is generally paid periodically over the life of the transaction.

The Company receives securities borrowed, makes delivery of securities loaned, monitors the market value of these securities on a daily basis, and delivers or obtains additional collateral due to changes in the market value of the securities, as appropriate. For securities borrowed transactions, the Company typically requires delivery of collateral with a fair value approximately equal to the carrying value of the securities borrowed transaction.

Securities borrowed and loaned which is related to certain Company financing activities, are recorded at fair value under the fair value option.

Securities borrowed and loaned are recorded based on the amount of cash collateral advanced or received plus accrued interest. As these arrangements generally can be terminated on demand, they exhibit little, if any, sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Therefore, the carrying value of such arrangements approximates fair value.

The Company enters into all of its securities borrowed and loaned transactions with GSCO and Goldman Sachs International (GSI).

As of June 2011, the Company had \$1.53 billion of securities received under resale agreements that were segregated to satisfy certain regulatory requirements. These securities are included in "Cash and securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes."

Collateral Received and Pledged

The Company receives financial instruments (e.g., U.S. government, federal agencies and corporate obligations, as well as equities) as collateral, primarily in connection with resale agreements, securities borrowed, derivative transactions and customer margin loans.

The resale agreements and securities borrowed related transactions are all with GSCO.

In many cases, the Company is permitted to deliver or repledge these financial instruments when entering into repurchase agreements, and securities lending agreements, primarily in connection with secured client financing activities. The Company is also permitted to deliver or repledge these financial instruments in connection with collateralizing derivative transactions and meeting Company or customer settlement requirements.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)**

The table below presents financial instruments at fair value received as collateral that were available to be delivered or repledged and were delivered or repledged by the Company (in thousands):

	As of June 2012	
Collateral available to be delivered or repledged	\$	21,676,783
Collateral that was delivered or repledged		21,482,918

The Company also pledges certain financial instruments owned, at fair value in connection with repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements to counterparties who may or may not have the right to deliver or repledge them. The table below presents information about assets pledged by the Company (in thousands):

	As of June 2012	
Financial instruments owned, at fair value pledged to counterparties that:		
Had the right to deliver or repledge	\$	60,191
Did not have the right to deliver or repledge		68

Note 10. Other Assets

Other assets are generally less liquid, non-financial assets. The table below presents other assets by type (in thousands):

	As of June 2012	
Property, leasehold improvements and equipment	\$	12,766
Identifiable intangible assets		15,019
Income tax-related assets, net ¹		13,718
Exchange memberships		2,376
Other		14,365
Total	\$	58,244

¹ See Note 17 for further information about income taxes.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
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Property, Leasehold Improvements and Equipment

All property, leasehold improvements and equipment that the Company uses are in connection with its operations. Substantially all property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Certain costs of software developed or obtained for internal use are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the software.

Property, leasehold improvements and equipment are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset's or asset group's carrying value may not be fully recoverable. The Company's policy for impairment testing of property, leasehold improvements and equipment is consistent with its policy used for identifiable intangible assets with finite lives.

Note 11. Short-Term Borrowings

The Company obtains unsecured short-term borrowings primarily from Group Inc. at floating rates of interest, which are based on prevailing market rates. As of June 2012, the Company had no outstanding principal for unsecured short-term borrowings; presented on the statement of financial condition is \$3 thousand of unpaid interest. The Company has a third party line of credit and this is a secured facility with the Company pledging collateral to the third party. At June 30, 2012, the Company had no outstanding third party line of credit balance. The carrying value of these short-term obligations approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

Note 12. Subordinated Borrowings

As of June 2012, the Company had outstanding subordinated borrowings of \$1.60 billion from Group Inc., which mature in 2013.

The amounts borrowed under this subordinated loan agreement bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus .75% per annum. The carrying value of these borrowings approximates fair value.

The subordinated borrowings are with related party and are available in computing net capital under the SEC's uniform net capital rule 15c3-1. To the extent that such borrowings are required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, they may not be repaid.

Note 13. Other Liabilities and Accrued Expenses

The table below presents other liabilities and accrued expenses by type (in thousands):

	As of June 2012
Compensation and benefits	\$ 17,598
Income tax-related liabilities ¹	66,134
Accrued expenses and other payables	130,403
Total	\$ 214,135

¹ See Note 17 for further information about income taxes.

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
(UNAUDITED)**

Note 14. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Leases

The Company has contractual obligations under long-term noncancelable lease agreements, principally for office space, expiring on various dates through 2023. Certain agreements are subject to periodic escalation provisions for increases in real estate taxes and other charges. The table below presents future minimum rental payments, net of minimum sublease rentals (in thousands).

	<u>As of June 2012</u>
Remainder of 2012	\$ 1,759
2013	2,834
2014	2,690
2015	1,709
2016	1,766
2017	1,810
2018 - thereafter	6,482
Total	\$ 19,050

Contingencies

The Company is involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of its businesses. Management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes for such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. Given the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of the Company's litigation and regulatory matters, particularly in cases or proceedings in which substantial or indeterminate damages or fines are sought, the Company cannot estimate losses or ranges of losses for cases or proceedings where there is only a reasonable possibility that a loss may be incurred.

Guarantees

The Company, in its capacity as an agency lender, indemnifies most of its securities lending customers against losses incurred in the event that borrowers do not return securities and the collateral held is insufficient to cover the market value of the securities borrowed.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company provides other financial guarantees of the obligations of third parties (e.g., standby letters of credit and other guarantees to enable clients to complete transactions and fund-related guarantees). These guarantees represent obligations to make payments to beneficiaries if the guaranteed party fails to fulfill its obligation under a contractual arrangement with that beneficiary.

Indemnities and Guarantees of Service Providers

In the ordinary course of business, the Company indemnifies and guarantees certain service providers, such as clearing and custody agents, trustees and administrators, against specified potential losses in connection with their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the Company or its affiliates.

The Company may also be liable to some clients for losses caused by acts or omissions of third party service providers, including sub-custodians and third party brokers. In addition, the Company is a member of payment, clearing and settlement networks as well as securities exchanges around the world that may require the Company to meet the obligations of such networks and exchanges in the event of member defaults.

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**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
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In connection with its execution and clearing businesses, the Company agrees to clear and settle, on behalf of its clients, the transactions entered into by them with other brokerage firms. The Company's obligations in respect of such transactions are secured by the assets in the client's account as well as any proceeds received from the transactions cleared and settled by the Company on behalf of the client.

The Company is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum payout under these guarantees and indemnifications. However, management believes that it is unlikely the Company will have to make any material payments under these arrangements and no material liability related to these guarantees and indemnifications has been recognized in the statement of financial condition as of June 2012.

Note 15. Net Capital Requirements

GSEC is a registered U.S. broker-dealer and futures commission merchant subject to Rule 15c3-1 of the SEC and Rule 1.17 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which specify uniform minimum net capital requirements, as defined, for their registrants. GSEC has elected to compute net capital in accordance with the "Alternate Net Capital Requirement" as permitted by Rule 15c3-1. As of June 2012, GSEC had regulatory net capital, as defined by Rule 15c3-1, of \$2.14 billion, which exceeded the minimum net capital requirement of \$105.73 million by \$2.03 billion.

As of June 2012, GSEC made a computation related to the reserve requirement for Proprietary Accounts of Introducing Brokers ("PAIB"). The reserve amount and value of securities held on deposit in the Reserve Bank account was \$1.17 million.

Note 16. Transactions with Related Parties

The Company enters into transactions with Group Inc. and affiliates in the normal course of business as part of its financing and general operations. Amounts payable, and receivable from, such affiliates are reflected in the statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2012, as set forth below (in thousands):

	<u>As of June 2012</u>	
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes	\$	1,526,198
Collateralized agreements:		
Securities borrowed, at fair value		8,445,166
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, at fair value		594,793
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		769,897
Other assets		50
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Unsecured short-term borrowings	\$	3
Collateralized financings:		
Securities loaned, at fair value		4,640,810
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, at fair value		1,027,980
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations		11,188
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		18,365
Subordinated borrowings		1,600,000

GOLDMAN SACHS EXECUTION & CLEARING, L.P.

**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
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Note 17. Income Taxes

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company is taxed as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a corporation for tax purposes, the Company is subject to U.S. federal and various state and local income taxes on its earnings. The Company also continues to be subject to taxes in foreign jurisdictions on certain of its operations.

The Company is included with Group Inc. and subsidiaries in the consolidated corporate tax return as well as the consolidated/combined state and local tax returns. The Company computes its tax liability as if it was filing a tax return on a modified separate company basis and will settle such liability with Group Inc. pursuant to the tax sharing agreement. To the extent the Company generates tax benefits from losses, it will be reimbursed by Group Inc. pursuant to the tax sharing agreement.

Income taxes are provided for using the asset and liability method under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. These temporary differences result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years and are measured using the tax rates and laws that will be in effect when such differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that more likely than not will be realized. Tax assets and liabilities are presented as a component of "Other assets" and "Other liabilities and accrued expenses," respectively.

The table below presents the significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities (in thousands):

	<u>As of June 2012</u>	
Deferred tax assets		
Compensation and benefits	\$	10,323
Depreciation and amortization		3,212
Other, net		1,270
Total deferred tax assets (DTA)	\$	14,805
Deferred tax liabilities		
Unrealized gains	\$	1,087
Total deferred tax liabilities (DTL)	\$	1,087
Net DTA/(DTL)	\$	13,718

As of June 2012, no valuation allowance was required.

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**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (Continued)
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Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The Company recognizes tax positions in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on examination by the relevant taxing authority based on the technical merits of the position. A position that meets this standard is measured at the largest amount of benefit that will more likely than not be realized on settlement. A liability is established for differences between positions taken in a tax return and amounts recognized in the financial statements. As of June 2012, the Company did not record a liability related to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes.

Regulatory Tax Examinations

The Company is subject to examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other taxing authorities in jurisdictions where the Company has significant business operations such as New York State and City. The tax years under examination vary by jurisdiction.

All years subsequent and including 2005 for U.S. Federal and 2004 for State and Local remain open to examination by the taxing authorities. The Company believes that the liability for unrecognized tax benefits it has established is adequate in relation to the potential for additional assessments.

Note 18. Credit Concentrations

Credit concentrations may arise from client facilitation, lending and collateralized transactions and may be impacted by changes in economic, industry or political factors. The Company seeks to mitigate credit risk by actively monitoring exposures and obtaining collateral from counterparties as deemed appropriate.

While the Company's activities expose it to many different industries and counterparties, the Company routinely executes a high volume of transactions with asset managers, investment funds, commercial banks, brokers and dealers, clearing houses and exchanges which results in significant credit concentrations.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may also be subject to a concentration of credit risk to a particular counterparty, borrower or issuer, or to a particular clearing house or exchange.

As of June 2012, the Company did not have credit exposure to any counterparty, except for related parties, that exceeded 4% of the Company's total assets.

To reduce credit exposures, the Company may enter into agreements with counterparties that permit the Company to offset receivables and payables with such counterparties and/or enable the Company to obtain collateral on an upfront or contingent basis. Collateral obtained by the Company related to resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions is primarily U.S. government and federal agency obligations. See Note 9 for further information about collateralized agreements and financings.