



Prospectus Supplement No. 6 to European Base Prospectus, dated June 5, 2014

The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Euro Medium-Term Notes, Series F

This Prospectus Supplement No. 6 (the “Prospectus Supplement”) to the European Base Prospectus, dated June 5, 2014 and approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the “CSSF”) on June 5, 2014 (the “European Base Prospectus”), constitutes a supplement to the European Base Prospectus for the purposes of Article 13 of Chapter 1 of Part II of the Luxembourg Law on Prospectuses for Securities dated July 10, 2005 (the “Luxembourg Law”) and should be read in conjunction therewith and with Prospectus Supplement No. 1, dated July 15, 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 2, dated August 8, 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 3, dated August 27, 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 4, dated October 17, 2014, and Prospectus Supplement No. 5, dated November 5, 2014. The terms defined in the European Base Prospectus have the same meaning when used in this Prospectus Supplement.

The credit ratings of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. referred to in the European Base Prospectus have been issued by DBRS, Inc., Fitch, Inc., Moody’s Investors Service and Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, each of which is established in the United States (together, the “US CRAs”).

In general, European regulated investors are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes if such rating is not either (1) issued or validly endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the European Union (an “EU CRA”) and registered with the European Securities and Markets authority (“ESMA”) under Regulation (EU) No. 1060/2009, amended by Regulation (EU) No 513/2011 (as amended, the “CRA Regulation”) or (2) issued by a credit rating agency established outside the European Union which is certified under the CRA Regulation.

The EU affiliates of DBRS, Inc., Fitch, Inc., Moody’s Investors Service and Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services are registered EU CRAs on the official list, available at <http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/List-registered-and-certified-CRAs>. ESMA has approved the endorsement by such EU affiliates of credit ratings issued by the corresponding US CRAs. Accordingly, credit ratings issued by the US CRAs may be used for regulatory purposes in the EU. In addition to the US CRAs mentioned, Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (“R&I”) has issued a credit rating. This rating is incorporated in the European Base Prospectus for information purposes only. R&I is incorporated in a third country but has not applied for the registration under the CRA Regulation.

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Prospectus Supplement or any statement incorporated by reference in this Prospectus Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the European Base Prospectus and Supplement Nos. 1-5, the statements in (a) above will prevail. Save as disclosed in this Prospectus Supplement, as at the date hereof there has been no other significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy which would affect the assessment of securities to be offered to the public or listed on an EU regulated market pursuant to the European Base Prospectus as previously supplemented by Supplement Nos. 1-5, relating to the information included in the European Base Prospectus, since the publication of Supplement No. 5.

This Prospectus Supplement incorporates by reference:

- the Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 19, 2014 (the “December 19 Form 8-K”), which we filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on December 19, 2014; and
- the Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 16, 2015 (the “January 16 Form 8-K”), which we filed with the SEC on January 16, 2015.

Copies of the December 19 Form 8-K and the January 16 Form 8-K have been filed with the CSSF in its capacity as competent authority under the Prospectus Directive.

In addition:

- the text under the caption “EU Savings Directive” on p. 128 of the European Base Prospectus is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

“On June 3, 2003, the EU Council of Economic and Finance Ministers adopted the EU Savings Directive. The EU Savings Directive is, in principle, applied by Member States as from July 1, 2005. Under the EU Savings Directive, each Member State is required to provide to the tax

authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest or other similar income within the meaning of the EU Savings Directive paid by a paying agent within the meaning of the EU Savings Directive, to, or for the benefit of, an individual or certain residual entities (within the meaning of the EU Savings Directive), resident or established in that other Member State (or certain dependent or associated territories). For a transitional period, however, Austria is permitted to apply an optional information reporting system whereby if a beneficial owner, within the meaning of the EU Savings Directive, does not comply with one of two procedures for information reporting, it will currently levy a 35% withholding tax on payments to such beneficial owner. The withholding tax system will apply for a transitional period which will terminate at the end of first full fiscal year following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments.

Investors should note that in accordance with the law of November 25, 2014, Luxembourg has elected out of the withholding system in favour of an automatic exchange of information with effect as from January 1, 2015.”

- the text under the caption “*Luxembourg Implementation of the EU Savings Directive on the Taxation of Savings Income*” on p. 154 of the European Base Prospectus is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

“In accordance with the law of November 25, 2014, Luxembourg has elected out of the withholding tax system in favour of an automatic exchange of information under the Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the “Savings Directive”) with effect as from January 1, 2015. Payments of interest or repayments of principal to non-resident individual Noteholders are thus no longer subject to any Luxembourg withholding tax.”

- the text under the caption “Italy” on pp. 147-153 of the European Base Prospectus, is hereby deleted and replaced with the following (and, for the avoidance of doubt, the following supersedes the text of the Prospectus Supplement No. 4, dated October 17, 2014, pages S-1 to S-9, deleting and replacing the same text on pp 147-153 of the European Base Prospectus):

The following is a general description of certain Italian tax consideration relating to the notes. It specifically contains information on taxes on income from the notes withheld at source. It does not in any way constitute, nor should it be relied upon as being, a tax advice or a tax opinion covering any or all of the relevant tax considerations surrounding or connected to the notes. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the notes and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of prospective beneficial owners of the notes, some of which may be subject to special rules. Prospective purchasers should be aware that tax treatment depends on the individual circumstances of each client: as a consequence they should consult their tax advisers as to the consequences under Italian tax law and under the tax laws of the country in which they are resident for tax purposes and of any other potentially relevant jurisdiction of acquiring, holding and disposing of notes and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts under the notes, including in particular the effect of any state, regional or local tax laws. This overview is based upon Italian tax laws as in effect on January 16, 2015.

This section does not address the potential tax consequences of the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act for Italian resident noteholders. A FATCA withholding tax may affect payments on the notes.

Italian Tax Treatment of the Notes

Notes having 100% capital reimbursement

Italian Resident Investors

Legislative Decree No. 239 of 1 April 1996, as a subsequently amended, (the “Decree No. 239”) provides for the applicable regime with respect to the tax treatment of interest, premium and other income (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price) from notes falling within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or debentures similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) issued, inter alia, by non-Italian resident issuers.

For these purposes, debentures similar to bonds are defined as bonds that incorporate an unconditional obligation to pay, at maturity, an amount not less than their nominal value (whether or not providing for interim payments) and that do not give any right to directly or indirectly participate in the management of the relevant issuer or of the business in relation to which they are issued nor any type of control on the management.

Where an Italian resident investor is:

(a) an individual not engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the notes are connected (unless he has opted for the application of the *risparmio gestito* regime – as described below);

(b) a non-commercial partnership pursuant to Article 5 of the Presidential Decree No. 917 of 22 December 1986, (“TUIR”) (with the exception of general partnerships, limited partnerships and similar entities);

(c) a public or private entity (other than a company) or a trust not carrying out a commercial activity; or

(d) an investor exempt from Italian corporate income taxation;

interest, premium and other income (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price), relating to the notes, accrued during the relevant holding period, are subject to a withholding tax equal to 26%, referred to as *imposta sostitutiva*. In the event that the investors described above are engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the notes are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* applies as a provisional tax and may be deducted from the final income tax due by the relevant investor.

Where an Italian resident investor is a company or similar commercial entity pursuant to Article 73 of TUIR or a permanent establishment in Italy of a non-Italian-resident entity – to which the notes are effectively connected – and the notes are deposited with an authorized intermediary, interest, premium and other income from the notes will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but must be included in the relevant investor's income tax return and are therefore subject to general Italian corporate taxation (“IRES” levied at the rate of 27.5%) and, in certain circumstances, depending on the “status” of the investor, also to regional tax on productive activities (“IRAP”, generally levied at the rate of 3.9%, even though regional surcharges may apply).

Under the current regime provided by Law Decree No. 351 of 25 September 2001, converted into law with amendments by Law No. 410 of 23 November 2001, payments of interest in respect of the notes made to Italian resident real estate investment funds established pursuant to Article 37 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended and supplemented, and Article 14-bis of Law No. 86 of 25 January 1994 are subject neither to *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any other income tax in the hands of a real estate investment fund. A withholding tax may apply in certain circumstances at the current rate of 26% on distributions made by real estate investment funds.

If an investor is resident in Italy and is an open-ended or closed-ended investment fund (the “Fund”) or a SICAV, and the notes are deposited with an authorised intermediary, interest, premium and other income accrued during such investor's holding period will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*. A withholding tax may apply in certain circumstances at the current rate of 26% on distributions made by the Fund or the SICAV to certain categories of investors.

Where an Italian resident investor is a pension fund (subject to the regime provided for by article 17 of the Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005, as subsequently amended) and the notes are deposited with an authorised intermediary, interest (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price), premium and other income relating to the notes and accrued during the holding period will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but must be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to the special tax applicable to Italian pension funds equal to 11.5% for fiscal year 2014 and equal to 20% for fiscal year 2015.

Pursuant to Decree No. 239, *imposta sostitutiva* is applied by banks, *società di intermediazione mobiliare* ("SIMs"), fiduciary companies, *società di gestione del risparmio*, stockbrokers and other entities identified by a decree of the Ministry of Economics and Finance (each an "Intermediary").

For the Intermediary to be entitled to apply the *imposta sostitutiva*, it must (i):

- (a) be resident in Italy; or
- (b) be resident outside Italy, with a permanent establishment in Italy; or
- (c) be an entity or a company not resident in Italy, acting through a system of centralised administration of securities and directly connected with the Department of Revenue of the Italian Ministry of Finance having appointed an Italian representative for the purposes of Decree No. 239;

and (ii) intervene, in any way, in the collection of interest or in the transfer of the notes. For the purpose of the application of the *imposta sostitutiva*, a transfer of notes includes any assignment or other act, either with or without consideration, which results in a change of the ownership of the relevant notes or a transfer of the notes to another deposit or account held with the same or another Intermediary.

Where the notes are not deposited with an Intermediary, the *imposta sostitutiva* is applied and withheld by any entity paying interest to an investor. If interest and other proceeds on the notes are not collected through an Intermediary or any entity paying interest and as such no *imposta sostitutiva* is levied, the Italian resident beneficial owners listed above under (a) to (d) will be required to include interest and other proceeds in their yearly income tax return and subject them to a final substitute tax at a rate of 26%. The Italian individual investor may elect instead to pay ordinary personal income tax ("IRPEF") at the applicable progressive rates in respect of the payments; if so, the investor should generally benefit from a tax credit for withholding taxes applied outside of Italy, if any.

Non-Italian Resident Investors

No Italian *imposta sostitutiva* is applied on payments to a non-Italian resident investor of interest relating to the notes provided that, if the notes are held in Italy, the non-Italian resident investor declares itself to be a non-Italian-resident according to Italian tax regulations.

Notes qualifying as Atypical Securities (notes not having 100% capital reimbursement)

In case notes representing debt instruments implying a "use of capital" do not guarantee the total reimbursement of the principal, under Italian tax law they should qualify as "atypical securities" (*titoli atipici*).

For notes issued by a non-Italian-resident Issuer, a 26% withholding tax may apply in Italy if the Notes are placed (*collocare*) in Italy and interest payments on the notes are collected through an Italian bank or other qualified financial intermediary. However, such 26% withholding tax does not apply to interest payments made:

(a) to a non-Italian-resident noteholder. If notes issued by a non-Italian resident Issuer and beneficially owned by non-Italian residents are deposited with an Italian bank or other resident intermediary (or permanent establishment in Italy of foreign intermediary) or are sold through an Italian bank or other resident intermediary (or permanent establishment in Italy of foreign Italy of foreign intermediary) or in any case an Italian resident intermediary (or permanent establishment in Italy of foreign intermediary) intervenes in the payment of interest and other income on such notes, to ensure payment of interest and other income without application of Italian taxation a non-Italian-resident Noteholder may be required to produce to the Italian bank or the relevant intermediary a self-declaration stating that he, she or it is not resident in Italy for tax purposes; and

(b) to an Italian resident noteholder which is (i) a company or similar commercial entity (including the Italian permanent establishment of foreign entities to which the Notes are effectively connected), (ii) a commercial partnership, or (iii) a commercial private or public institution.

In case notes issued by a non-Italian resident issuer are held by an Italian resident individual engaged in a business activity and are effectively connected with same business activity, the interest and other income will be subject to the 26% "entrance" withholding tax on a provisional basis and will be included in the relevant income tax return. As a consequence, the interest and other income will be subject to the ordinary income tax and the withholding tax may be recovered as a deduction from the income tax due.

Capital Gains Tax

Any gain obtained from the sale or redemption of the notes would be treated as part of the taxable income (and, in certain circumstances, depending on the "status" of the investor, also as part of the net value of production for IRAP purposes) if realized by: (i) an Italian resident company; (ii) an Italian resident commercial partnership; (iii) the Italian permanent establishment of foreign entities to which the notes are effectively connected; or (iv) Italian resident individuals engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the notes are connected.

Where an Italian resident investor is an individual not holding the notes in connection with an entrepreneurial activity, any capital gain realized by such investor from the sale or redemption of the notes would be subject to an *imposta sostitutiva*, levied at the current rate of 26%. Under some conditions and limitations, investors may set off losses with gains. This rule applies also to certain other entities holding the notes. In respect of the application of the *imposta sostitutiva*, taxpayers may opt for one of the three regimes described below.

Under the tax declaration regime (*regime della dichiarazione*), which is the ordinary regime for taxation of capital gains realized by Italian resident individuals not engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the notes are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* on capital gains will be chargeable, on a yearly cumulative basis, on all capital gains, net of any incurred capital loss, realized by the Italian resident individual. The investor holding notes not in connection with a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) must indicate the overall capital gains realized in any tax year, net of any relevant incurred capital loss, in the annual tax return and pay *imposta sostitutiva* on such gains together with any balance of income tax due for such year. Capital losses in excess of capital gains may be carried forward against capital gains realized in any of the four succeeding tax years.

As an alternative to the tax declaration regime, Italian resident individual investor holding the notes not in connection with a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) may elect to pay the *imposta sostitutiva* separately on capital gains realized on each sale or redemption of the notes (the *risparmio amministrato* regime provided for by Article 6 of the Legislative Decree 21 November 1997, No. 461 as a subsequently amended, the "Decree No. 461"). Such separate taxation of capital gains is allowed subject to (1) the notes being deposited with Italian banks, SIMs or certain authorised financial intermediaries; and (2) an express valid election for the *risparmio amministrato* regime being punctually made in writing by the relevant investor. The depository is responsible for accounting for *imposta sostitutiva* in respect of capital gains realized on each sale

or redemption of the notes (as well as in respect of capital gains realized upon the revocation of its mandate), net of any incurred capital loss, and is required to pay the relevant amount to the Italian Tax Authorities on behalf of the taxpayer, deducting a corresponding amount from the proceeds to be credited to the investor or using funds provided by the investor for this purpose. Under the *risparmio amministrato* regime, where a sale or redemption of the notes results in a capital loss, such loss may be deducted from capital gains subsequently realized, within the same notes management, in the same tax year or in the following tax years up to the fourth. Under the *risparmio amministrato* regime, the investor is not required to declare the capital gains in its annual tax return.

Any capital gains realized or accrued by Italian resident individual investors holding the notes not in connection with a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) who have entrusted the management of their financial assets, including the notes, to an authorised intermediary and have validly opted for the so-called *risparmio gestito* regime (the regime provided by Article 7 of Decree No. 461) will be included in the computation of the annual increase in value of the managed assets accrued, even if not realized, at year end, subject to a 26% *imposta sostitutiva*, to be paid by the managing authorised intermediary. Under the *risparmio gestito* regime, any depreciation of the managed assets accrued at year end may be carried forward against increase in value of the managed assets accrued in any of the four succeeding tax years. Under the *risparmio gestito* regime, the investor is not required to declare the capital gains realized in its annual tax return.

Any capital gains realized by an investor which is an Italian resident real estate investment fund established pursuant to Article 37 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended and supplemented, and Article 14-bis of Law No. 86 of 25 January 1994 are subject neither to substitute tax nor to any other income tax in the hands of a real estate investment fund.

Any capital gains realized by an investor which is a Fund or a SICAV will neither be subject to *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any form of taxation in the hands of the Fund or of the SICAV, but any income paid by a Fund or by a SICAV in favor of its participants will be subject to taxation in accordance with the specific rules provided for the different kind of participants.

Any capital gains realized by an investor which is an Italian pension fund (subject to the regime provided for by Article 17 of the Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005, as subsequently amended) will be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to the special tax applicable to Italian pension funds equal to 11.5 % for fiscal year 2014 and equal to 20% for fiscal year 2015.

Capital gains realized by non-Italian resident investors from the sale or redemption of the notes are not subject to Italian taxation, provided that the notes (1) are transferred on regulated markets, or (2) if not transferred on regulated markets, are held outside Italy. Moreover, even if the notes are held in Italy, no *imposta sostitutiva* applies if the non-Italian resident investor is resident for tax purposes in a Country which recognizes the Italian tax authorities' right to an adequate exchange of information. The provisions of applicable tax treaties against double taxation entered into by Italy apply if more favorable and provided that all relevant conditions are met.

Inheritance and Gift Tax

Transfers of any valuable assets (including the notes) as a result of death or inter vivos gift (or other transfers for no consideration) and the creation of liens on such assets for a specific purpose (*vincoli di destinazione*) are taxed as follows:

4% if the transfer is made to spouses and direct descendants or ancestors; in this case, the transfer is subject to tax on that part of value that exceeds Euro 1,000,000 (per beneficiary);

6% if the transfer is made to brothers and sisters; in this case, the transfer is subject to the tax on that part of value that exceeds Euro 100,000 (per beneficiary);

6% if the transfer is made to relatives up to the fourth degree (*parenti fino al quarto grado*), to persons related by direct affinity as well as to persons related by collateral affinity up to the third degree (*affini in linea retta nonché affini in linea collaterale fino al terzo grado*); and

8% in all other cases.

If the transfer is made in favor of persons with severe disabilities, the tax applies on that part of value that exceeds Euro 1,500,000.

Moreover, an anti-avoidance rule is provided in case of gift of assets, such as the notes, whose sale for consideration would give rise to capital gains to be subject to the *imposta sostitutiva* provided for by Decree No. 461, as subsequently amended. In particular, if the donee sells the notes for consideration within five years from their receipt as a gift, the latter is required to pay the relevant *imposta sostitutiva* as if the gift had never taken place.

Transfer Tax and Registration Tax

Contracts relating to the transfer of notes are subject to the registration tax as follows: (i) public deeds and notarised deeds (*atti pubblici e scritture private autenticate*) executed in Italy are subject to fixed registration tax at rate of Euro 200; (ii) private deeds (*scritture private autenticate*) are subject to registration tax at rate of Euro 200 only in case of use or voluntary registration.

Stamp Duty

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 201 of 6 December 2011, a proportional stamp duty applies on an annual basis to the periodic reporting communications sent by financial intermediaries to their clients and relating to securities and financial instruments. The stamp duty applies at a rate of 0.20%; this stamp duty is determined on the basis of the market value or – if no market value is available – the nominal value or redemption amount of the securities held. The stamp duty can not exceed the amount of Euro 14,000 if the recipient of the periodic reporting communications is an entity (i.e., not an individual).

It may be understood that the stamp duty applies both to Italian resident and non-Italian resident investors, to the extent that the notes are held with an Italian-based financial intermediary.

Wealth Tax

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 201 of 6 December 2011, Italian resident individuals holding the notes abroad are required to pay a wealth tax (IVAFE) at a rate of 0.20% for each year. This tax is calculated on an annual basis on the market value of the notes at the end of the relevant year or – if no market value is available – the nominal value or the redemption value of such financial assets held abroad. Taxpayers are entitled to an Italian tax credit equivalent to the amount of any wealth tax paid in the State where the financial assets are held (up to an amount equal to the IVAFE due).

Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) depending on the features of the Notes

Pursuant to Law No. 228 of 24 December 2012, a FTT applies to (a) transfer of ownership of shares and other participating securities issued by Italian resident companies or of financial instruments representing the just mentioned shares and/or participating securities (irrespective of whether issued by Italian resident issuers or not) (the “Relevant Securities”), (b) transactions on financial derivatives (i) the main underlying assets of which are the Relevant Securities, or (ii) whose value depends mainly on one or more Relevant Securities, as well as to (c) any transaction on certain securities (i) which allow to mainly purchase or sell one or more Relevant Securities or (ii) implying a cash payment determined with main reference to one or more Relevant Securities.

Notes could be included in the scope of application of the FTT if they meet the requirements set out above. On the other hand, notes falling within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or debentures similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) are not included in the scope of the FTT.

The FTT on derivative instruments is levied at a fixed amount that varies depending on the nature of the relevant instrument and the notional value of the transaction, and ranges between Euro 0.01875 and Euro 200 per transaction. The amount of FTT payable is reduced to 1/5 of the standard rate in case the transaction is performed on regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities of certain EU and EEA member States. The FTT on derivatives is due by each of the parties to the transactions. FTT exemptions and exclusions are provided for certain transactions and entities.

The FTT is levied and paid by the subject (generally a financial intermediary) that is involved, in any way, in the execution of the transaction. Intermediaries which are not resident in Italy but are liable to apply the FTT can appoint an Italian tax representative for the purposes of the FTT. If no intermediary is involved in the execution of the transaction, the FTT must be paid by the taxpayers. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisers on the possible impact of the FTT.

Tax Monitoring Obligations

Pursuant to Italian Law Decree 28 June 1990, No. 167, converted by Law 4 August 1990, No. 227, as amended (“Decree No. 167”), individuals, non-commercial institutions and non-commercial partnerships resident in Italy who, at the end of the fiscal year, hold investments abroad or have foreign financial assets (including Notes held abroad and/or Notes issued by a non-Italian resident Issuer) must, in certain circumstances, disclose the aforesaid and related transfers to, from and occurred abroad, to the Italian tax authorities in their income tax return (or, in case the income tax return is not due, in a proper form that must be filed within the same time prescribed for the income tax return).

This obligation does not exist (i) in cases where each of the overall value of the foreign investments or financial assets at the end of the fiscal year, and the overall value of the related transfers to, from and occurred abroad carried out during the relevant fiscal year, does not exceed Euro 10,000, as well as (ii) in case the financial assets are given in administration or management to Italian banks, SIMs, fiduciary companies or other professional intermediaries, indicated in Article 1 of Decree No. 167, or if one of such intermediaries intervenes, also as a counterpart, in their transfer, provided that income deriving from such financial assets is collected through the intervention of such an intermediary.

Italian Implementation of the EU Savings Directive

The EU Savings Directive has been implemented in Italy by Legislative decree No. 84 of 18 April 2005, as of 1 July 2005.

[End of Amendment]

The December 19 Form 8-K and the January 16 Form 8-K are incorporated by reference into, and form part of, this Prospectus Supplement, and the information contained in the December 19 Form 8-K and the January 16 Form 8-K shall be deemed to update any information contained in the European Base Prospectus and any document incorporated by reference therein. The December 19 Form 8-K and the January 16 Form 8-K will be available as described in the section “Documents Incorporated By Reference” in the European Base Prospectus. This Prospectus Supplement, the December 19 Form 8-K and the January 16 Form 8-K will be available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange at <http://www.bourse.lu>.

In accordance with Article 13 paragraph 2 of the Luxembourg Law, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for securities offered under the European Base Prospectus before this Prospectus Supplement

is published shall have the right, exercisable within two working days after the publication of this Prospectus Supplement, up to and including January 20, 2015, to withdraw their acceptances.

Additional Information

The information below is included to provide investors with additional information about documents that have been incorporated by reference as of the date of this Prospectus Supplement.

The European Base Prospectus, as supplemented by this Prospectus Supplement, incorporates by reference the following documents (the "Reports"):

1. the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 (the "2013 Form 10-K"), including Exhibit 21.1 thereto ("Exhibit 21.1"), which we filed with the SEC on February 28, 2014;
2. the Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 26, 2014 (the "March 26 Form 8-K"), which we filed with the SEC on March 26, 2014;
3. the Proxy Statement relating to our 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders on May 16, 2014 (the "2014 Proxy Statement"), which we filed with the SEC on April 4, 2014;
4. Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 17, 2014 ("Exhibit 99.1 to the April 17 Form 8-K"), which we filed with the SEC on April 17, 2014;
5. the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2014 (the "2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q"), which we filed with the SEC on May 9, 2014;
6. the terms and conditions of the Notes contained on pages 32-100 of the base prospectus dated June 11, 2010;
7. the terms and conditions of the Notes contained on pages 33-102 of the base prospectus dated June 10, 2011;
8. the prospectus supplement dated October 19, 2011 to the base prospectus dated June 10, 2011;
9. the terms and conditions of the Notes contained on pages 31-92 of the base prospectus dated June 8, 2012;
10. the terms and conditions of the Notes contained on pages 29-77 of the base prospectus dated June 10, 2013; and
11. Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 15, 2014 ("Exhibit 99.1 to the July 15 Form 8-K"), which we filed with the SEC on July 15, 2014;
12. the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2014, dated August 6, 2014 (the "2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q"), which we filed with the SEC on August 7, 2014;
13. Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 22, 2014 ("Exhibit 99.1 to the August 22 Form 8-K"), which we filed with the SEC on August 25, 2014;
14. Exhibit 99.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 16, 2014 ("Exhibit 99.1 to the October 16 Form 8-K"), which we filed with the SEC on October 16, 2014;
15. the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2014, dated November 4, 2014 (the "2014 Third Quarter Form 10-Q"), which we filed with the SEC on November 5, 2014;
16. the December 19 Form 8-K; and
17. the January 16 Form 8-K.

This list supersedes the list of documents incorporated by reference on page 43 of the European Base Prospectus.

The following table supersedes the table contained on pages 44-45 of the European Base Prospectus and indicates where information required by the Prospectus Regulation to be disclosed in, or incorporated by reference into, this Prospectus Supplement can be found in the Reports. Unless otherwise specified, page references are to the body of each Report rather than to exhibits attached thereto. The information incorporated by reference that is not included in the cross-reference list is considered as additional information and is not required by the relevant schedules of the Commission Regulation (EC) 809/2004.

<u>Information required by the Prospectus Regulation</u>	<u>Document/Location</u>
Selected financial information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (<i>Annex IV, Section 3 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (p. 231)
Risk factors (<i>Annex IV, Section 4 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 24-39)
Information about us	
History and development of our company (<i>Annex IV, Section 5.1 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (p. 1) March 26 Form 8-K
Investments (<i>Annex IV, Section 5.2 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 87-89, 194-195)
Business overview	
Our principal activities (<i>Annex IV, Section 6.1 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 1-5, 128)
Our principal markets (<i>Annex IV, Section 6.2 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 1-7, 42, 47-48, 213-216)
Organizational structure (<i>Annex IV, Section 7 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 29-30 and Exhibit 21.1)
Trend information (<i>Annex IV, Section 8 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 45-119) 2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 103-105) 2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 105-109) Exhibit 99.1 to the August 22 Form 8-K 2014 Third Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 107-111)
Administrative, management and supervisory bodies, including conflicts of interest (<i>Annex IV, Section 10 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (p. 41) 2014 Proxy Statement (pp. 1, 4-5, 6-25, 61-63) Exhibit 99.1 to the December 19 Form 8-K
Audit committee (<i>Annex IV, Section 11.1 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2014 Proxy Statement (pp. 25, 56-57) Exhibit 99.1 to the December 19 Form 8-K
Beneficial owners of more than five per cent. (<i>Annex IV, Section 12 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2014 Proxy Statement (p. 66)
Financial information	
Audited historical financial information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.1-13.4 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 123-228)

Audit report (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.1 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (p. 122)
Balance sheet (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.1 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (p. 125)
Income statement (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.1 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 123-124)
Cash flow statement (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.1 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (p. 127)
Accounting policies and explanatory notes (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.1 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 49-53, 128-228)
Interim and other financial information (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.5 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (p. 229)
	2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 2-101)
	2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 2-103)
	2014 Third Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 2-105)
Balance sheet (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.5 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q (p. 4)
	2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q (p. 4)
	2014 Third Quarter Form 10-Q (p. 4)
Income statement (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.5 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 2-3)
	2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 2-3)
	2014 Third Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 2-3)
	Exhibit 99.1 to the January 16 Form 8-K (pp. 10-11) (unaudited)
Cash flow statement (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.5 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q (p. 6)
	2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q (p. 6)
	2014 Third Quarter Form 10-Q (p. 6)
Accounting policies and explanatory notes (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.5 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 7-99)
	2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 7-100)
	2014 Third Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 7-102)
	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 40, 218-224)
Legal and arbitration proceedings (<i>Annex IV, Section 13.6 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 92-99)
	2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 94-100)
	Exhibit 99.1 to the August 22 Form 8-K
	2014 Third Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 95-102)
Share capital (<i>Annex IV, Section 14.1 of the Prospectus Regulation</i>)	2013 Form 10-K (pp. 125, 200-202)
	2014 First Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 4-5; 74-76)
	2014 Second Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 4-5; 77-79)
	2014 Third Quarter Form 10-Q (pp. 4-5; 77-

References to the European Base Prospectus in the European Base Prospectus shall hereafter mean the European Base Prospectus as supplemented by this Prospectus Supplement, Prospectus Supplement No. 1, dated July 15, 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 2, dated August 8, 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 3, dated August 27, 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 4, dated October 17, 2014, and Prospectus Supplement No. 5, dated November 5, 2014. The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in the European Base Prospectus, as supplemented by this Prospectus Supplement, is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import and accepts responsibility accordingly.

This Prospectus Supplement is not for use in, and may not be delivered to or inside, the United States.

Prospectus Supplement, dated January 16, 2015