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Selected information – Group

in / end of	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Condensed consolidated statements of income (CHF million)					
Net revenues	39,735	38,603	30,489	27,033	24,325
Provision for credit losses	240	(111)	(144)	83	577
Total operating expenses	25,747	24,414	23,232	19,581	19,090
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before taxes, minority interests and extraordinary income	13,748	14,300	7,401	7,369	4,658
Income tax expense	1,250	2,389	927	1,293	1,239
Minority interests	4,738	3,630	1,948	1,080	150
Income from continuing operations before extraordinary items	7,760	8,281	4,526	4,996	3,269
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	0	3,070	1,310	639	(2,473)
Extraordinary items, net of tax	0	(24)	0	0	7
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax	–	–	14	(7)	(33)
Net income	7,760	11,327	5,850	5,628	770
Earnings per share (CHF)					
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	7.43	7.53	3.98	4.25	2.78
Basic earnings per share	7.43	10.30	5.17	4.80	0.64
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	6.96	7.19	3.90	4.23	2.75
Diluted earnings per share	6.96	9.83	5.02	4.75	0.63
Consolidated balance sheet (CHF million)					
Total assets	1,360,680	1,255,956	1,339,052	1,089,485	1,004,308
Share capital	46	607	624	607	1,195
Shareholders' equity	43,199	43,586	42,118	36,273	33,991
Number of shares outstanding (million)					
Number of shares outstanding	1,020.6	1,062.5	1,125.4	1,110.8	1,130.4
Dividend/repayment of capital (CHF)					
Dividend/repayment of capital	2.50 ¹	2.70	2.00	1.50	0.50
Ratios (%)					
Return on assets	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1
Return on equity	18.0	27.5	15.4	15.9	2.2
Dividend payout ratio	33.6	26.2	38.7	31.3	–
Equity to asset ratio	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4

¹ Proposal of the Board of Directors to the Annual General Meeting on April 25, 2008.

Selected information – Bank

in / end of	2007	2006	2005	2004 ¹	2003 ¹
Condensed consolidated statements of income (CHF million)					
Net revenues	37,304	36,612	29,131	25,770	23,274
Provision for credit losses	227	(97)	(134)	70	550
Total operating expenses	24,904	23,908	22,979	19,327	18,704
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before taxes, minority interests and extraordinary income	12,173	12,801	6,286	6,373	4,020
Income tax expense	846	2,137	659	1,106	1,087
Dividends on preferred securities for consolidated entities	0	0	0	0	5
Minority interests	5,013	3,620	2,064	1,113	101
Income from continuing operations before extraordinary items	6,314	7,044	3,563	4,154	2,827
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	0	0	0	0	19
Extraordinary items, net of tax	0	(24)	0	0	5
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax	–	–	12	(16)	(78)
Net income	6,314	7,020	3,575	4,138	2,773
Consolidated balance sheet (CHF million)					
Total assets	1,333,742	1,226,764	1,130,756	898,586	817,662
Share capital	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Shareholder's equity	31,334	26,045	25,788	22,068	20,751
Number of shares outstanding (million)					
Number of shares outstanding	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0

¹ Based on the combined statements of income of Credit Suisse, which represent the combined statements of income of the former Credit Suisse First Boston and Credit Suisse, which were merged in May 2005, with Credit Suisse First Boston as the surviving entity (the name of which was changed to Credit Suisse).

Statistical information – Group

Set forth below is statistical information for the Group required under the SEC's specialized industry guide for bank holding

companies – Industry Guide 3. The tables are based on information in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group.

Average balances and interest rates

in	2007			2006			2005		
	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate
Assets (CHF million, except where indicated)									
Cash and due from banks									
Switzerland	1,104	38	3.44%	1,756	42	2.39%	1,526	28	1.83%
Foreign	21,288	929	4.36%	20,125	674	3.35%	14,324	368	2.57%
Interest-bearing deposits with banks									
Switzerland	25	2	8.00%	161	5	3.11%	83	3	3.61%
Foreign	4,039	187	4.63%	6,874	235	3.42%	4,836	110	2.27%
Central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions ¹									
Switzerland	4,060	196	4.83%	4,389	181	4.12%	16,555	420	2.54%
Foreign	385,035	22,275	5.79%	378,974	18,960	5.00%	333,448	12,264	3.68%
Trading assets									
Switzerland	5,016	166	3.31%	5,070	151	2.98%	9,383	675	7.19%
Foreign	472,830	22,820	4.83%	389,994	17,508	4.49%	320,362	13,119	4.10%
Investment securities									
Switzerland	1,581	55	3.48%	1,706	41	2.40%	1,917	38	1.98%
Foreign	16,367	688	4.20%	20,495	655	3.20%	16,715	479	2.87%
Loans									
Switzerland	130,741	4,852	3.71%	125,628	4,113	3.27%	118,469	3,663	3.09%
Foreign	92,801	4,155	4.48%	74,242	3,396	4.57%	62,979	2,428	3.86%
Other interest-earning assets									
Switzerland	1,927	28	1.45%	327	45	13.76%	180	14	7.78%
Foreign	124,541	6,171	4.95%	84,057	4,263	5.07%	60,501	2,507	4.14%
Interest-earning assets	1,261,355	62,562	4.96%	1,113,798	50,269	4.51%	961,278	36,116	3.76%
Specific allowance for losses	(2,400)			(2,750)			(3,774)		
Non-interest-earning assets	231,526			209,668			134,313		
Total assets	1,490,481			1,320,716			1,091,817		
Percentage of assets attributable to foreign activities	87.17%			85.11%			81.55%		

Average balances and interest rates exclude discontinued operations.

¹ Average balances of central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions are reported net in accordance with FIN No. 41, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements – an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 10 and a modification of FASB Interpretation No. 39" (FIN 41), while interest income excludes the impact of FIN 41.

Average balances and interest rates

in	2007			2006			2005		
	Average balance	Interest expense	Average rate	Average balance	Interest expense	Average rate	Average balance	Interest expense	Average rate
Liabilities (CHF million, except where indicated)									
Deposits of banks									
Switzerland	4,294	172	4.01%	4,324	138	3.19%	4,707	97	2.06%
Foreign	108,183	4,029	3.72%	96,879	3,502	3.61%	76,575	2,243	2.93%
Deposits of non-banks									
Switzerland	108,574	1,612	1.48%	113,197	1,354	1.20%	102,731	829	0.81%
Foreign	207,771	10,118	4.87%	165,066	7,402	4.48%	145,597	4,351	2.99%
Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions ¹									
Switzerland	11,514	503	4.37%	11,291	394	3.49%	27,916	536	1.92%
Foreign	353,042	20,629	5.84%	333,940	17,484	5.24%	285,339	11,138	3.90%
Trading liabilities									
Switzerland	2,416	113	4.68%	440	12	2.73%	2,491	0	0.00%
Foreign	172,673	8,552	4.95%	155,446	6,594	4.24%	125,375	4,845	3.86%
Short-term borrowings									
Switzerland	28	1	3.57%	9	0	0.00%	559	18	3.22%
Foreign	27,537	970	3.52%	21,659	630	2.91%	15,143	337	2.23%
Long-term debt									
Switzerland	10,245	336	3.28%	12,338	388	3.14%	12,911	491	3.80%
Foreign	157,382	4,400	2.80%	128,925	4,083	3.17%	107,818	3,466	3.21%
Other interest-bearing liabilities									
Switzerland	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Foreign	55,253	2,674	4.84%	31,830	1,722	5.41%	20,630	847	4.11%
Interest-bearing liabilities	1,218,912	54,109	4.44%	1,075,344	43,703	4.06%	927,792	29,198	3.15%
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	228,437			203,993			123,167		
Total liabilities	1,447,349			1,279,337			1,050,959		
Shareholders' equity	43,132			41,379			40,858		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,490,481			1,320,716			1,091,817		
Percentage of liabilities attributable to foreign activities	89.38%			87.76%			82.79%		

Average balances and interest rates exclude discontinued operations.

¹ Average balances of central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions are reported net in accordance with FIN 41, while interest expense excludes the impact of FIN 41.

Net interest income and interest rate spread

in	2007		2006		2005	
	Net interest income in CHF m	Interest rate spread in %	Net interest income in CHF m	Interest rate spread in %	Net interest income in CHF m	Interest rate spread in %
Net interest income and interest rate spread						
Switzerland	2,600	1.70%	2,292	1.70%	2,870	2.00%
Foreign	5,853	0.40%	4,274	0.30%	4,048	0.30%
Total net	8,453	0.60%	6,566	0.40%	6,918	0.70%

The average rates earned and paid on related assets and liabilities can fluctuate within wide ranges and are influenced by several key factors. The most significant factor is changes in global interest rates. Additional factors include changes in the

geographic and product mix of the Group's business and foreign exchange rate movements between the Swiss franc and the currency of the underlying individual assets and liabilities.

Selected margin information

in	2007	2006	2005
Selected margin information (average rate)			
Switzerland	1.80%	1.65%	1.94%
Foreign	0.52%	0.44%	0.50%
Net interest margin	0.67%	0.59%	0.72%

The US Federal Reserve rate began 2007 at 5.25% and remained at this point until September when it was lowered 50 basis points, to 4.75%, in response to the tightening credit conditions and disruption in the financial markets. It was lowered a further 25 basis points, to 4.50%, in October as a continuance of these efforts and in anticipation of a slowdown in economic expansion in the near term. There was a final decrease of 25 basis points, to 4.25%, in December in response to the increasing strain in the financial markets and information which suggested that economic growth was slowing.

The SNB sets a target range for three-month Swiss franc LIBOR in order to manage money supply. This benchmark was 1.50 – 2.50% at the beginning of the year and increased 25

basis points in March, June and September, reaching a target range of 2.25 – 3.25%, which was held steady to the end of 2007.

The European Central Bank raised its variable rate tender level from 3.50% at the beginning of 2007 to 3.75% in March, and then 4.00% in June, where it remained until the end of 2007.

The Bank of England benchmark rate was 5.00% at the beginning of 2007 and was increased 25 basis points in January, May and August to reach 5.75%, before being lowered 25 basis points in December to 5.50%.

In February, the Bank of Japan increased its uncollateralized overnight call rate 25 basis points to 0.50%, which was held steady to the end of 2007.

Analysis of changes in net interest income

	2007 vs. 2006			2006 vs. 2005		
	Average volume	Average rate	Net change	Average volume	Average rate	Net change
Assets (CHF million)						
Cash and due from banks						
Switzerland	(16)	12	(4)	4	10	14
Foreign	39	216	255	149	157	306
Interest-bearing deposits with banks						
Switzerland	(4)	1	(3)	3	(1)	2
Foreign	(97)	49	(48)	46	79	125
Central bank funds sold, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions						
Switzerland	(14)	29	15	(309)	70	(239)
Foreign	303	3,012	3,315	1,675	5,021	6,696
Trading assets						
Switzerland	(2)	17	15	(310)	(214)	(524)
Foreign	3,719	1,593	5,312	2,855	1,534	4,389
Investment securities						
Switzerland	(3)	17	14	(4)	7	3
Foreign	(132)	165	33	108	68	176
Loans						
Switzerland	167	572	739	221	229	450
Foreign	848	(89)	759	435	533	968
Other interest-earning assets						
Switzerland	220	(237)	(17)	11	20	31
Foreign	2,048	(140)	1,908	975	781	1,756
Interest-earning assets						
Switzerland	348	411	759	(384)	121	(263)
Foreign	6,728	4,806	11,534	6,243	8,173	14,416
Change in interest income	7,076	5,217	12,293	5,859	8,294	14,153

Average balances and interest rates exclude discontinued operations.

Analysis of changes in net interest income

in	2007 vs. 2006			2006 vs. 2005		
	Average volume	Average rate	Net change	Average volume	Average rate	Net change
Liabilities (CHF million)						
Deposits of banks						
Switzerland	(1)	35	34	(8)	49	41
Foreign	408	119	527	595	664	1,259
Deposits of non-banks						
Switzerland	(55)	313	258	85	440	525
Foreign	1,913	803	2,716	582	2,469	3,051
Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions						
Switzerland	8	101	109	(319)	177	(142)
Foreign	1,001	2,144	3,145	1,895	4,451	6,346
Trading liabilities						
Switzerland	54	47	101	0	12	12
Foreign	730	1,228	1,958	1,161	588	1,749
Short-term borrowings						
Switzerland	0	1	1	(18)	0	(18)
Foreign	171	169	340	145	148	293
Long-term debt						
Switzerland	(66)	14	(52)	(22)	(81)	(103)
Foreign	902	(585)	317	678	(61)	617
Other interest-bearing liabilities						
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign	1,267	(315)	952	460	415	875
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Switzerland	(60)	511	451	(282)	597	315
Foreign	6,392	3,563	9,955	5,516	8,674	14,190
Change in interest expense						
	6,332	4,074	10,406	5,234	9,271	14,505
Change in interest income						
Switzerland	408	(100)	308	(102)	(476)	(578)
Foreign	336	1,243	1,579	727	(501)	226
Total change in net interest income						
	744	1,143	1,887	625	(977)	(352)

Average balances and interest rates exclude discontinued operations.

Carrying value of financial investments

end of	2007	2006	2005
Carrying value of financial investments (CHF million)			
Debt securities issued by the Swiss federal, cantonal or local government entities	331	320	12,636
Debt securities issued by foreign governments	14,044	19,121	42,873
Corporate debt securities	848	984	41,364
Other	289	706	15,612
Total debt securities	15,512	21,131¹	112,485

As of December 31, 2007, no aggregate investment in debt securities of a specific counterparty was in excess of 10% of consolidated shareholders' equity.

¹ Decrease related to the sale of Winterthur.

Maturities and weighted-average yields of debt securities included in financial investments

	Within 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 10 years		Over 10 years		Total
	Amount in CHF m	Yield in %	Amount in CHF m	Yield in %	Amount in CHF m	Yield in %	Amount in CHF m	Yield in %	Amount in CHF m
end of 2007									
Debt securities									
Debt securities issued by the Swiss federal, cantonal or local government entities	28	3.27%	194	3.11%	110	2.80%	0	–	332
Debt securities issued by foreign governments	2,439	3.01%	6,934	2.91%	5,069	3.38%	90	2.84%	14,532
Corporate debt securities	485	5.99%	151	2.96%	184	2.79%	40	2.92%	860
Other	102	2.03%	151	3.38%	36	3.07%	0	–	289
Total debt securities	3,054	3.46%	7,430	2.93%	5,399	3.35%	130	2.86%	16,013

Since substantially all investment securities are taxable securities, the yields presented above are on a tax-equivalent basis.

The values above are based upon amortized cost, whereas certain financial investments are carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets.

Details of the loan portfolio

end of	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Loan portfolio (CHF million, except where indicated)					
Banks	1	24	1,801	1,558	1,254
Commercial	45,351	43,618	43,466	42,599	42,365
Consumer	86,220	82,768	81,894	76,411	71,378
Public authorities	1,283	1,263	3,481	3,894	3,419
Lease financings	3,263	3,360	2,979	2,696	3,481
Switzerland	136,118	131,033	133,621	127,158	121,897
Banks	10,609	8,940	8,555	7,233	7,876
Commercial	71,846	50,935	41,834	30,241	28,138
Consumer	21,508	17,562	22,674	21,880	22,867
Public authorities	1,592	905	1,026	679	797
Lease financings	115	228	138	130	144
Foreign	105,670	78,570	74,227	60,163	59,822
Loans, gross	241,788	209,603	207,848	187,321	181,719
Deferred expenses, net	(20)	8	64	116	106
Allowance for loan losses	(1,234)	(1,484)	(2,241)	(3,038)	(4,646)
Total loans, net	240,534	208,127	205,671	184,399	177,179
Percentage of allowance for loan losses	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.6%	2.6%

end of	2007	2006
Loan portfolio by industry (CHF million)		
Financial services	23,388	19,206
Real estate companies	22,617	19,734
Other services	24,551	16,805
Manufacturing	11,603	10,406
Wholesale and retail trade	7,973	7,232
Construction	1,793	1,751
Transportation	6,286	5,444
Health and social services	1,519	1,479
Hotels and restaurants	1,126	1,143
Agriculture and mining	13,950	8,194
Telecommunications	2,021	2,924
Non-profit and international organizations	370	235
Commercial	117,197	94,553
Car leasing	847	1,202
Real estate leasing	480	598
Leasing of capital goods	2,051	1,788
Lease financings	3,378	3,588
Banks	10,610	8,964
Consumers	107,728	100,330
Public authorities	2,875	2,168
Loans, gross	241,788	209,603
Deferred expenses, net	(20)	8
Allowance for loan losses	(1,234)	(1,484)
Total loans, net	240,534	208,127

Details of the loan portfolio by time remaining until contractual maturity by category

end of 2007	1 year or less	1 year to 5 years	After 5 years	Loans with no stated maturity ¹	Self- amortizing loans ²	Total
Loan portfolio (CHF million)						
Banks	0	0	1	0	0	1
Commercial	14,454	9,624	4,208	14,915	2,150	45,351
Consumer	20,150	33,723	9,784	22,563	0	86,220
Public authorities	415	475	260	133	0	1,283
Lease financings	295	375	0	0	2,593	3,263
Switzerland	35,314	44,197	14,253	37,611	4,743	136,118
Banks	2,749	874	6,969	17	0	10,609
Commercial	49,743	8,381	4,490	3,278	5,954	71,846
Consumer	11,264	7,996	392	1,856	0	21,508
Public authorities	1,465	48	79	0	0	1,592
Lease financings	0	0	26	0	89	115
Foreign	65,221	17,299	11,956	5,151	6,043	105,670
Loans, gross	100,535	61,496	26,209	42,762	10,786	241,788
of which fixed rate	61,084	51,071	21,504	0	5,420	139,079
of which variable rate	39,451	10,425	4,705	42,762	5,366	102,709
Deferred expenses, net						(20)
Allowance for loan losses						(1,234)
Total loans, net						240,534

¹ Loans with no stated maturity include primarily certain loan products within Switzerland without a stated maturity within the original loan agreement. ² Self-amortizing loans include loans with monthly interest and principal payments. These loans are principally consumer loans and lease financings.

Non-performing loans

in / end of	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Interest income which would have been recognized		Interest income which was recognized	
						2007	2006	2007	2006
Non-performing loans (CHF million)									
Switzerland	681	814	1,031	1,423	1,893	35	34	24	8
Foreign	292	233	292	348	1,084	10	23	4	15
Non-performing loans	973	1,047	1,323	1,771	2,977	45	57	28	23
Switzerland	343	522	760	1,237	1,619	34	46	0	0
Foreign	34	23	85	44	150	3	4	0	0
Non-interest-earning loans	377	545	845	1,281	1,769	37	50	0	0
Total non-performing loans	1,350	1,592	2,168	3,052	4,746	82	107	28	23

end of	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Potential problem loans (CHF million)					
Switzerland	309	372	700	1,012	1,636
Foreign	238	145	374	491	542
Total potential problem loans	547	517	1,074	1,503	2,178

in / end of	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Interest income which would have been recognized		Interest income which was recognized	
						2007	2006	2007	2006
Restructured loans (CHF million)									
Switzerland	7	22	21	95	21	1	1	1	1
Foreign	42	0	56	22	262	0	1	0	1
Total restructured loans	49	22	77	117	283	1	2	1	2

Cross-border outstandings

end of	Banks	Commercial (includes lease financings)	Consumer	Public authorities	Subtotal	Net local country assets over liabilities	Commit- ments	Total
2007 (CHF million)								
United States	24,794	61,165	553	5,302	91,814	53,498	104,634	249,946
Germany	26,995	16,680	428	12,372	56,475	555	5,288	62,318
France	21,816	14,004	237	10,668	46,725	0	13,449	60,174
Cayman Islands	1,225	38,323	12	0	39,560	0	1,639	41,199
United Kingdom	11,695	7,847	450	10	20,002	0	19,924	39,926
The Netherlands	9,778	14,612	22	4,303	28,715	85	1,181	29,981
Japan	4,570	6,753	4	4,106	15,433	0	9,346	24,779
Italy	5,520	7,282	261	9,115	22,178	0	807	22,985
Luxembourg	4,269	10,450	44	468	15,231	0	4,012	19,243
Ireland	3,515	13,255	3	157	16,930	0	822	17,752
Russia	2,860	12,670	59	96	15,685	24	307	16,016
Spain	3,918	6,736	243	3,869	14,766	202	962	15,930
Belgium	8,910	1,313	15	3,123	13,361	0	473	13,834
South Korea	2,473	4,538	2	37	7,050	4,502	188	11,740
2006 (CHF million)								
United States	19,385	43,411	268	7,673	70,737	96,922	88,524	256,183
France	17,805	12,446	294	11,560	42,105	0	7,604	49,709
Germany	14,263	15,888	404	12,016	42,571	495	5,801	48,867
United Kingdom	6,439	6,514	114	19	13,086	0	21,414	34,500
Cayman Islands	561	26,555	13	32	27,161	0	3,658	30,819
The Netherlands	6,946	9,393	145	3,880	20,364	6	1,032	21,402
Japan	3,843	9,313	12	1,596	14,764	2,923	1,051	18,738
Italy	3,007	3,395	252	9,448	16,102	0	782	16,884
Luxembourg	3,160	6,467	28	426	10,081	1,288	1,042	12,411
Ireland	2,377	9,063	5	28	11,473	0	562	12,035
Russia	2,833	6,279	77	1,212	10,401	0	1,254	11,655
South Korea	906	3,884	1	28	4,819	5,419	714	10,952
Spain	1,430	3,976	39	4,067	9,512	182	670	10,364
2005 (CHF million)								
United States	30,023	36,991	93	1,285	68,392	30,428	122,019	220,839
Germany	15,849	11,453	555	13,925	41,782	0	2,141	43,923
United Kingdom	6,193	9,141	323	210	15,867	0	25,134	41,001
France	13,217	9,922	119	8,309	31,567	0	4,671	36,238
The Netherlands	12,550	10,703	3,283	3,381	29,917	0	2,338	32,255
Cayman Islands	2,295	17,082	583	0	19,960	0	935	20,895
Italy	3,124	5,866	309	6,723	16,022	3	548	16,573
Japan	2,129	3,808	21	1,906	7,864	5,493	915	14,272
Luxembourg	2,080	8,460	40	211	10,791	1,631	494	12,916
Ireland	5,329	5,728	3	72	11,132	0	320	11,452

Cross-border outstandings represent net claims against non-local country counterparties. These include loans plus accrued interest, acceptances, interest-earning deposits with other banks, other interest-earning investments and any other monetary assets, including securities. To the extent material local currency outstandings are hedged or are funded by local currency borrowings, such amounts are not included as cross-border outstandings.

Movements in the allowance for loan losses

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Allowance for loan losses (CHF million, except where indicated)					
Balance at beginning of period	1,484	2,241	3,038	4,646	7,427
Change in accounting	(61)	0	0	0	0
Discontinued operations	0	(51)	0	0	0
Allowances acquired/(deconsolidated)	0	0	0	(24)	26
Discontinued operations/change in scope of consolidation	(61)	(51)	0	(24)	26
Switzerland	(35)	(46)	(104)	65	410
Foreign	75	(82)	(30)	14	205
Net additions charged to the consolidated statements of income	40	(128)	(134)	79	615
Commercial	(155)	(256)	(515)	(663)	(1,418)
Consumer	(87)	(140)	(140)	(197)	(315)
Public authorities	0	(1)	(3)	(88)	0
Lease financings	(7)	(9)	(10)	6	(7)
Switzerland	(249)	(406)	(668)	(942)	(1,740)
Banks	0	0	0	(1)	(55)
Commercial	(42)	(318)	(269)	(811)	(1,511)
Consumer	(4)	(7)	(8)	(13)	(22)
Public authorities	0	0	0	(5)	(5)
Lease financings	0	0	(22)	(9)	0
Foreign	(46)	(325)	(299)	(839)	(1,593)
Gross write-offs	(295)	(731)	(967)	(1,781)	(3,333)
Commercial	18	24	27	22	28
Consumer	20	7	2	2	3
Lease financings	1	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	39	31	29	24	31
Banks	0	0	2	2	0
Commercial	36	110	102	32	17
Consumer	15	0	3	0	0
Lease financings	3	0	0	0	0
Foreign	54	110	107	34	17
Recoveries	93	141	136	58	48
Net write-offs	(202)	(590)	(831)	(1,723)	(3,285)
Provisions for interest	1	48	67	92	155
Foreign currency translation impact and other adjustments, net	(28)	(36)	101	(32)	(292)
Balance at end of period	1,234	1,484	2,241	3,038	4,646
Average loan balance	223,542	199,870	196,593	184,787	181,723
Ratio of net write-offs to average loans	0.09%	0.30%	0.42%	0.93%	1.81%

Prior years not adjusted for discontinued operations.

Analysis of the allowance for loan losses by Switzerland, foreign and category

end of	2007		2006		2005		2004		2003	
	in CHF m	% of allowance in each category to total loans	in CHF m	% of allowance in each category to total loans	in CHF m	% of allowance in each category to total loans	in CHF m	% of allowance in each category to total loans	in CHF m	% of allowance in each category to total loans
Analysis of the allowance for loan losses										
Banks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Commercial	597	0.2%	806	0.4%	1,091	0.5%	1,704	0.9%	2,339	1.3%
Consumer	235	0.1%	287	0.1%	418	0.2%	537	0.3%	694	0.4%
Public authorities	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%	11	0.0%	29	0.0%
Lease financings	30	0.0%	34	0.0%	45	0.0%	60	0.0%	21	0.0%
Switzerland	862	0.4%	1,128	0.5%	1,558	0.8%	2,312	1.2%	3,083	1.7%
Banks	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	10	0.0%	8	0.0%	9	0.0%
Commercial	347	0.1%	329	0.2%	628	0.3%	655	0.4%	1,496	0.9%
Consumer	12	0.0%	13	0.0%	39	0.0%	49	0.0%	51	0.0%
Public authorities	6	0.0%	7	0.0%	6	0.0%	5	0.0%	7	0.0%
Lease financings	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.0%	0	0.0%
Foreign	372	0.2%	356	0.2%	683	0.3%	726	0.4%	1,563	0.9%
Total allowance for loan losses	1,234	0.5%	1,484	0.7%	2,241	1.1%	3,038	1.6%	4,646	2.6%
of which on principal	1,082	0.4%	1,272	0.6%	1,917	0.9%	2,526	1.4%	3,837	2.2%
of which on interest	152	0.1%	212	0.1%	324	0.2%	512	0.3%	809	0.5%

Gross write-offs of loans by industry

in	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Allowance for loan losses (CHF million, except where indicated)					
Financial services	15	2	80	34	411
Real estate companies	32	34	91	144	321
Other services	29	145	82	131	106
Manufacturing	61	137	150	298	897
Wholesale and retail trade	18	41	208	492	188
Construction	7	31	21	58	101
Transportation	5	113	42	89	316
Health and social services	12	3	9	3	29
Hotels and restaurants	7	13	39	41	48
Agriculture and mining	3	49	7	13	51
Telecommunications	6	2	55	169	459
Non-profit and international organizations	2	4	0	2	2
Commercial	197	574	784	1,474	2,929
Banks	0	0	0	1	55
Consumer	91	147	148	210	337
Public authorities	0	1	3	93	5
Lease financings	7	9	32	3	7
Total gross write-offs	295	731	967	1,781	3,333

Deposits in Switzerland and foreign offices

in	2007			2006			2005		
	Average balance	Interest expense	Average rate	Average balance	Interest expense	Average rate	Average balance	Interest expense	Average rate
Deposits (CHF million, except where indicated)									
Non-interest-bearing demand	10,985	–	–	13,650	–	–	12,691	–	–
Interest-bearing demand	47,820	516	1.1%	48,099	321	0.7%	47,428	196	0.4%
Savings deposits	40,073	289	0.7%	43,489	254	0.6%	44,389	255	0.6%
Time deposits	65,555	2,224	3.4%	50,275	1,343	2.7%	37,608	572	1.5%
Switzerland	164,433	3,029	1.8%	155,513	1,918	1.2%	142,116	1,023	0.7%
Non-interest-bearing demand	2,051	–	–	1,484	–	–	1,194	–	–
Interest-bearing demand	25,935	784	3.0%	16,001	480	3.0%	12,308	297	2.4%
Savings deposits	38	0	–	29	0	–	26	0	–
Time deposits	249,401	12,118	4.9%	221,573	9,998	4.5%	187,851	6,200	3.3%
Foreign	277,425	12,902	4.7%	239,087	10,478	4.4%	201,379	6,497	3.2%
Total deposits	441,858	15,931	3.6%	394,600	12,396	3.1%	343,495	7,520	2.2%

Deposits by foreign depositors in Swiss offices amounted to CHF 47.8 billion, CHF 44.6 billion and CHF 42.5 billion as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Aggregate of individual time deposits in Switzerland and foreign offices

in	Switzerland	Foreign	Total
Time deposits (CHF million)			
3 months or less	–	19,861	19,861
Over 3 through 6 months	–	15,585	15,585
Over 6 through 12 months	–	9,922	9,922
Over 12 months	–	4,896	4,896
Certificates of deposit	–	50,264	50,264
3 months or less	60,993	159,199	220,192
Over 3 through 6 months	4,786	5,725	10,511
Over 6 through 12 months	1,055	2,828	3,883
Over 12 months	324	10,915	11,239
Other time deposits	67,158	178,667	245,825
Total time deposits	67,158	228,931	296,089

Balances shown are the CHF equivalent of amounts greater than USD 100,000 together with their remaining maturities.

Selected information on short-term borrowings

in	2007	2006	2005
Central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions (CHF million)			
Outstanding as of December 31	300,381	288,444	309,803
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end during the year	432,877	390,626	373,987
Approximate average amount outstanding during the year	364,557	345,231	313,255
Interest expense for the year ended December 31	21,132	17,878	11,674
Approximate weighted-average interest rate during the year	5.8%	5.2%	3.7%
Approximate weighted-average interest rate at year-end	4.9%	4.6%	3.0%
Commercial paper (CHF million)			
Outstanding as of December 31	14,788	15,019	10,376
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end during the year	21,334	17,429	10,376
Approximate average amount outstanding during the year	19,172	14,591	7,122
Interest expense for the year ended December 31	550	406	232
Approximate weighted-average interest rate during the year	2.9%	2.8%	3.3%
Approximate weighted-average interest rate at year-end	3.7%	2.9%	1.4%
Other short-term borrowings (CHF million)			
Outstanding as of December 31	4,602	6,537	9,096
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end during the year	14,065	9,846	10,248
Approximate average amount outstanding during the year	8,393	7,077	8,580
Interest expense for the year ended December 31	421	224	123
Approximate weighted-average interest rate during the year	5.0%	3.2%	1.4%
Approximate weighted-average interest rate at year-end	3.6%	4.4%	1.5%

The short-term borrowings of the Group's operations consist of central bank funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, commercial paper and other short-term borrowings. Generally, original maturities of securities sold under repurchase agreements are less than six months, commercial paper are less than nine months and other short-term borrowings are one year or less.

Statistical information – Bank

Set forth above is statistical information for the Group required under the SEC's specialized industry guide for bank holding companies – Industry Guide 3. Certain statistical information is also included in VII – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse (Bank), including Notes 5 – Net interest income, 13 – Investment securities, 15 – Loans, 21 – Deposits, 22 – Long-term debt, 28 – Derivatives and hedging activities, 29 – Guarantees and commitments and 31 – Financial instruments. Except to the extent described below, such statistical information for the Bank is not materially different, either in absolute amount or in terms of trends, from such statistical information for the Group. The principal differences described below relate to the banking businesses of the Group that are not included in the Bank's consolidated financial statements and intercompany eliminations.

The short-term borrowings of the Bank and the Group may differ from period to period. As of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Bank had short-term borrowings of CHF 14.4 billion, CHF 16.3 billion and CHF 16.3 billion compared to short-term borrowings of CHF 19.4 billion, CHF 21.6 billion and CHF 19.5 billion at the Group. The lower level of short-term borrowings at the Bank compared to the Group at year-end 2007 and 2006 primarily related to CP issued by Clariden Leu in Switzerland.

In addition, certain elements of the Group's and the Bank's investment portfolio may differ from period to period. As of December 31, 2007, the carrying value of the Group's debt securities was CHF 15.5 billion compared to CHF 14.3 billion for the Bank. The higher value of debt securities at the Group compared to the Bank related primarily to debt securities issued by Swiss federal, cantonal or local government entities as well as by corporates held by Neue Aargauer Bank, principally for liquidity management purposes.

The Bank's loan portfolio constitutes substantially all of the Group's consolidated loan portfolio. As of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Bank's total loans were CHF 221.6 billion, CHF 190.9 billion and CHF 169.6 billion or 92.1%, 91.7% and 82.5% of the Group's total loans of CHF 240.5 billion, CHF 208.1 billion and CHF 205.7 billion, respectively. Differences between the Bank and the Group in the allowance for loan losses, write-offs, impaired loans and the composition and maturity profile of the loan portfolio as of year-end 2007 principally related to Neue Aargauer Bank and BANK-now, primarily in the Swiss commercial and consumer segments and as of year-end 2006 and year-end 2005 principally related to loans of Neue Aargauer Bank. For additional information on the Bank's loan portfolio and related allowances refer to Note 15 – Loans in VII – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse (Bank).

Ratio of earnings to fixed charges – Group

in	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (CHF million)					
Income from continuing operations before taxes, minority interests, extraordinary items and cumulative effect of accounting changes	13,748	14,300	7,401	7,369	4,658
Income from investments in associates	(196)	(124)	(286)	(169)	(55)
Pre-tax earnings from continuing operations	13,552	14,176	7,115	7,200	4,603
Fixed charges:					
Interest expense	54,109	43,703	29,198	18,796	16,349
Interest portion of rentals ¹	592	577	543	542	551
Preferred dividend requirements	0	0	0	0	133
Total fixed charges	54,701	44,280	29,741	19,338	17,033
Pre-tax earnings before fixed charges	68,253	58,456	36,856	26,538	21,636
Minority interests	4,738	3,630	1,948	1,080	150
Earnings before fixed charges and provision for income taxes	63,515	54,826	34,908	25,458	21,486
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.16	1.24	1.17	1.32	1.26

¹ Amounts reflect a portion of premises and real estate expenses deemed representative of the interest factor.

Ratio of earnings to fixed charges – Bank

in	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges (CHF million)					
Income from continuing operations before taxes, minority interests, extraordinary items and cumulative effect of accounting changes	12,173	12,801	6,286	6,373	4,020
Income from investments in associates	(200)	(114)	(271)	(130)	(18)
Pre-tax earnings from continuing operations	11,973	12,687	6,015	6,243	4,002
Fixed charges:					
Interest expense	53,994	43,423	28,822	18,363	15,897
Interest portion of rentals ¹	558	560	528	526	530
Total fixed charges	54,552	43,983	29,350	18,889	16,427
Pre-tax earnings before fixed charges	66,525	56,670	35,365	25,132	20,429
Minority interests	5,013	3,620	2,064	1,113	101
Earnings before fixed charges and provision for income taxes	61,512	53,050	33,301	24,019	20,328
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.13	1.21	1.13	1.27²	1.24²

¹ Amounts reflect a portion of premises and real estate expenses deemed representative of the interest factor. ² Based on the combined statements of income of Credit Suisse, which represent the combined statements of income of the former Credit Suisse First Boston and Credit Suisse, which were merged in May 2005, with Credit Suisse First Boston as the surviving entity (the name of which was changed to Credit Suisse).

Legal proceedings

The Group is involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of its businesses. Some of these actions have been brought on behalf of various classes of claimants and seek damages of material and/or indeterminate amounts. The Group believes, based on currently available information and advice of counsel, that the results of such proceedings, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition but might be material to operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period. In respect of each of the matters described below, each of which consists of a number of claims, it is the Group's belief that the reasonably possible losses relating to such claims in excess of its provisions are either not material or not estimable.

It is inherently difficult to predict the outcome of many of these matters. In presenting the consolidated financial statements, management makes estimates regarding the outcome of these matters, records a reserve and takes a charge to income when losses with respect to such matters are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and currently available information and involve a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the type and nature of the litigation, claim or proceeding, the progress of the matter, the advice of legal counsel, the Group's defenses and its experience in similar cases or proceedings, as well as its assessment of matters, including settlements, involving other defendants in similar or related cases or proceedings.

South Africa litigation

Two purported class action lawsuits were filed in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY), in June 2002 and August 2002, respectively, alleging that Credit Suisse Group and numerous other defendants are liable under international and US law by virtue of having conducted business in South Africa during the apartheid era prior to 1995. In one of these cases, the complaint has since been amended to delete the Group as a defendant. In addition, another case that is not a class action was filed in the US District Court for the Eastern District of New York (EDNY) in November 2002 in respect of the same allegations. These cases (and similar cases against others) have been transferred to the SDNY for coordinated pre-trial proceedings. The Group has been served

with process in the non-class action case, and joined in a motion to dismiss that case. Motions to dismiss these three cases were fully briefed and argued. Both the South African government and the US government filed papers supporting dismissal of the plaintiffs' claims. In November 2004, the court granted the motions to dismiss. Plaintiffs in all three cases appealed to the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (Second Circuit). The appeal was argued in early 2006. On October 12, 2007, the Second Circuit issued a decision that vacated, in part, the district court's decision. The Second Circuit remanded the matter back to the SDNY for further proceedings. On January 10, 2008, the defendants filed a petition for certiorari with the US Supreme Court seeking reversal of the Second Circuit's decision. The US has filed a brief *amicus curiae* in support of the petition for certiorari.

A related case that is not a class action was filed in the EDNY in March 2003 and names a number of corporate defendants, including Credit Suisse, which has been served. This case was transferred to the SDNY and has effectively been stayed pending resolution of matters in the cases discussed above.

Litigation relating to IPO allocation

Since January 2001, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (CSS LLC), one of its affiliates and several other investment banks have been named as defendants in a large number of putative class action complaints filed in the SDNY concerning IPO allocation practices. In April 2002, the plaintiffs filed consolidated amended complaints alleging various violations of the federal securities laws resulting from alleged material omissions and misstatements in registration statements and prospectuses for the IPOs and, in some cases, follow-on offerings, and with respect to transactions in the aftermarket for those offerings. The complaints contain allegations that the registration statements and prospectuses either omitted or misrepresented material information about commissions paid to investment banks and aftermarket transactions by certain customers that received allocations of shares in the IPOs. The complaints also allege that misleading analyst reports were issued to support the issuers' allegedly manipulated stock price and that such reports failed to disclose the alleged allocation practices or that analysts were allegedly subject to conflicts of interest. In October 2004, the SDNY granted in substantial part plaintiffs' motion for class certification in each of

six "focus" cases. The SDNY stated that the order "is intended to provide strong guidance, if not dispositive effect, to all parties when considering class certification in the remaining actions." In June 2005, the Second Circuit granted the underwriter defendants permission to appeal the class certification order. In June 2006, the Second Circuit heard oral argument on the underwriter defendants' appeal. In December 2006, the Second Circuit vacated the SDNY's decision and ruled that the cases pending on appeal "may not be certified as class actions." In January 2007, the plaintiffs in the six focus cases filed a petition for rehearing with the Second Circuit. On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied the petition for rehearing and, on May 30, 2007, issued the mandate remanding the case to the SDNY for further proceedings. On August 14, 2007, the plaintiffs filed amended complaints in this matter, and, on September 27, 2007, filed new motions for class certification in the six focus cases. On November 14, 2007, the underwriter defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaints, and, on December 21, 2007, filed their opposition to plaintiffs' new motions for class certification.

Separately, in February 2005, the SDNY preliminarily approved a settlement between plaintiffs and the issuer defendants and the issuers' officers and directors. On June 28, 2007, in light of the Second Circuit's decision vacating class certification, the SDNY so ordered and approved a stipulation between plaintiffs and the issuer defendants terminating that settlement agreement.

Since March 2001, CSS LLC and several other investment banks have been named as defendants in a number of putative class actions filed with the SDNY, alleging violations of the federal and state antitrust laws in connection with alleged practices in allocation of shares in IPOs in which such investment banks were a lead or co-managing underwriter. The amended complaint in these lawsuits, which have now been consolidated into a single action, alleges that the underwriter defendants engaged in an illegal antitrust conspiracy to require customers, in exchange for IPO allocations, to pay non-competitively determined commissions on transactions in other securities, to purchase an issuer's shares in follow-on offerings and to commit to purchase other less desirable securities. The complaint also alleges that the underwriter defendants conspired to require customers, in exchange for IPO allocations, to agree to make aftermarket purchases of the IPO securities at a price higher than the offering price, as a precondition to receiving an allocation. These alleged "tie-in" arrangements are further alleged to have artificially inflated the market price for the securities. In November 2003, the SDNY dismissed the action with prejudice as to all defendants. In September 2005, the Second Circuit vacated the SDNY's dismissal of the action and remanded the case to the SDNY for

further proceedings. The underwriter defendants filed a motion in the Second Circuit to stay the issuance of the mandate remanding the cases to the SDNY pending the filing of a petition for writ of certiorari to the US Supreme Court, which was granted. In March 2006, the underwriter defendants filed a petition for a writ of certiorari, and that petition was granted by the US Supreme Court in December 2006. On June 18, 2007, the US Supreme Court reversed the Second Circuit's decision and ruled, on the grounds of implied immunity, that this case could not proceed any further.

Research-related litigation

Putative class action lawsuits were filed against CSS LLC in the wake of publicity surrounding the 2002 industry-wide governmental and regulatory investigations into research analyst practices. Currently, two federal class action cases are pending, one in the SDNY and one in the US District Court for the District of Massachusetts. These cases were brought on behalf of purchasers of shares of Lantronix, Inc. and AOL Time Warner Inc., respectively. In November 2006, the SDNY certified a class in the Lantronix, Inc. action. CSS LLC subsequently moved for reconsideration, and, on February 26, 2008, the SDNY decertified that class. A motion for class certification was filed in the AOL Time Warner Inc. action in March 2007.

Enron-related litigation and inquiries

Numerous actions have been filed against CSS LLC and certain affiliates relating to Enron Corp. or its affiliates (Enron). In April 2002, CSS LLC and certain of its affiliates and certain other investment banks were named as defendants along with, among others, Enron, Enron executives and directors and external law and accounting firms in a putative class action complaint filed in the US District Court for the Southern District of Texas (Newby, et al. v. Enron, et al.). The Newby action was filed by purchasers of Enron securities and alleges violations of the federal securities laws. In May 2003, the lead plaintiff in Newby filed an amended complaint that, among other things, named as defendants additional Credit Suisse entities, expanded the putative class to include purchasers of certain Enron-related securities and alleged additional violations of the federal securities laws. In June 2006, the Credit Suisse entities filed a motion for summary judgment to dismiss the action, which is pending. In July 2006, the court certified a class in the action. The Credit Suisse entities and other defendants appealed this class certification decision to the US

Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (Fifth Circuit), and oral argument was held in February 2007. In a decision on March 19, 2007, the Fifth Circuit reversed the class certification decision, rejected plaintiffs' scheme liability theory and remanded the matter back to the district court "for further proceedings as appropriate." In light of this decision, the district court stayed all proceedings in this matter while the plaintiffs pursued a petition for writ of certiorari in the US Supreme Court.

In January 2008, the Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' certiorari petition, and thus left standing the Fifth Circuit's ruling and remanding the case to the district court. The district court has ordered the parties to file supplemental briefs on the pending summary judgment motions, addressing the impact of the Fifth Circuit's ruling and of a recent decision by the Supreme Court in a similar but unrelated case in which the Supreme Court also rejected plaintiffs' scheme liability theory.

In April 2005, the bank defendants in the Newby action, including CSS LLC and its affiliates, filed a cross-claim against Arthur Andersen LLP and cross-claims or third-party claims against certain former Enron executives, for contribution in the event that the bank defendants are found liable on any of the plaintiffs' claims.

Several remaining actions filed against CSS LLC and certain of its affiliates and other parties have been consolidated or coordinated with the Newby action. In four of those cases, plaintiffs have filed amended complaints, and CSS LLC and other defendants have moved, or will move, to dismiss. Several actions against Arthur Andersen LLP, CSS LLC and its affiliates and other parties have been dismissed with prejudice, and plaintiffs in those cases are appealing the dismissals to the Fifth Circuit. In addition, the district court denied a motion by several would-be plaintiffs for leave to file complaints; the appeal of that denial is also pending in the Fifth Circuit.

In December 2001, Enron filed a petition for Chapter 11 relief in the US Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. In November 2003, a court-appointed bankruptcy examiner filed a final report that contained the examiner's conclusions with respect to several parties, including CSS LLC and certain of its affiliates. Enron subsequently brought four adversary proceedings against CSS LLC and certain of its affiliates seeking to recoup money allegedly owed to the bankruptcy estate. All of those adversary proceedings have now been settled.

CSS LLC and certain of its affiliates have received periodic requests for information and/or subpoenas from certain governmental and regulatory agencies, including the Enron Task Force (a joint task force of the US Department of Justice and the SEC), regarding Enron and its affiliates. CSS LLC and its affiliates have cooperated with such inquiries and requests.

NCFE-related litigation

Since February 2003, lawsuits have been filed against CSS LLC with respect to services that it provided to National Century Financial Enterprises, Inc. and its affiliates (NCFE). From January 1996 to May 2002, CSS LLC acted as a placement agent for bonds issued by NCFE that were to be collateralized by health-care receivables and, in July 2002, as a placement agent for a sale of NCFE preferred stock. NCFE filed for bankruptcy protection in November 2002. In these lawsuits, which have since been consolidated in the US District Court for the Southern District of Ohio and are known as the MDL cases, investors in NCFE's bonds and preferred stock have sued numerous defendants, including the founders and directors of NCFE, the trustees for the bond issuances, NCFE's auditors and law firm, the ratings agencies that rated NCFE's bonds and NCFE's placement agents, including CSS LLC. The allegations include claims for breach of contract, negligence, fraud and violation of federal and state securities laws. CSS LLC filed motions to dismiss these cases. On December 19, 2007, the district court denied, in large part, CSS LLC's motions to dismiss, allowing most of the investor claims to proceed.

In addition, in November 2004, the trust created through NCFE's confirmed bankruptcy plan commenced two actions against CSS LLC and certain affiliates. The trust filed an action in the US District Court for the Southern District of Ohio asserting common law claims similar to those asserted in the MDL cases against several of the same defendants and it also alleged statutory claims under the Ohio Corrupt Practices Act, claims for professional negligence and claims under the US Bankruptcy Code. CSS LLC and its affiliates have filed a motion to dismiss that action. The trust also filed an action in the US Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Ohio objecting to the proofs of claim filed by CSS LLC and its affiliates in NCFE's bankruptcy and seeking disgorgement of amounts previously distributed to CSS LLC and its affiliates under the bankruptcy plan. CSS LLC and its affiliates have answered that complaint.

A claims trust also commenced a suit in the bankruptcy court against certain affiliates of Credit Suisse seeking to recover an alleged preference payment from NCFE prior to its bankruptcy filing. A settlement was reached in this matter in August 2006.

Refco-related litigation

In October 2005, CSS LLC was named, along with other financial services firms, accountants, officers, directors and

controlling persons, as a defendant in several federal class action lawsuits filed in the SDNY relating to Refco Inc. The actions allege violations of the disclosure requirements of the federal securities laws in connection with a Refco notes offering in August 2004 and Refco's IPO in August 2005. The actions have been consolidated into the matter *In re Refco, Inc. Securities Litigation*. In July 2006, CSS LLC and certain other defendants filed a motion to dismiss plaintiffs' claims related to the Refco notes offering in 2004. The SDNY subsequently granted that motion and dismissed the case. In December 2007, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in which they named additional defendants and again alleged, against CSS LLC and others, violations of the disclosure requirements of the federal securities laws in connection with the August 2004 debt offering and the August 2005 IPO. On February 1, 2008, CSS LLC and certain other defendants moved to dismiss portions of the amended complaint.

In August 2007, CSS LLC was named, along with other financial services firms, accountants, officers, directors and controlling persons, as a defendant in a lawsuit filed in Illinois state court on behalf of the estate of Refco Inc. and certain of its affiliates. The lawsuit asserts claims against CSS LLC for aiding and abetting breaches of fiduciary duty by Refco insiders in connection with Refco's August 2004 notes offering and August 2005 IPO. The lawsuit also asserts claims against CSS LLC for professional malpractice and negligent misrepresentation in connection with CSS LLC's role as a financial advisor to Refco. CSS LLC and certain other defendants removed this action to Illinois federal district court and the case has now been transferred (by the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation) to the SDNY.

CSS LLC and certain of its affiliates have received subpoenas and requests for information from certain regulators, including the SEC, regarding Refco. CSS LLC and its affiliates have cooperated with such inquiries and requests.

Parmalat-related legal proceedings

Credit Suisse International is the subject of legal proceedings commenced in August 2004 before the Court of Parma in Italy by Dr. Enrico Bondi, as extraordinary administrator, on behalf of Parmalat SpA (in extraordinary administration), relating to an agreement entered into between Credit Suisse International and Parmalat SpA in December 2001. The extraordinary administrator seeks to have the agreement set aside and demands repayment by Credit Suisse International of approximately EUR 248 million.

The extraordinary administrator also commenced two further actions before the Court of Parma against: (i) Credit

Suisse International and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited (CSSEL), seeking damages on the basis of allegations that, by the December 2001 transaction, Credit Suisse International delayed the insolvency of Parmalat Participações of Brazil and consequently of Parmalat SpA, with the result that Parmalat's overall loss increased by approximately EUR 7.1 billion between January 2002 and the declaration of its insolvency in December 2003; and (ii) Credit Suisse International and certain other banks, seeking damages on the basis of allegations that, by various derivatives transactions in 2003, Credit Suisse International and those other banks delayed the insolvency of Parmalat SpA with the result that its overall loss increased by approximately EUR 2 billion between July and December 2003. In addition, claims for unquantified damages have been filed in Italy against Credit Suisse entities on behalf of a number of individuals claiming to have suffered losses as a result of the actions of a Credit Suisse employee.

Credit Suisse International has made a claim in the reorganization proceedings of Parmalat Participações of Brazil in respect of EUR 500 million of bonds issued by that entity and held by Credit Suisse International. This claim has so far been rejected by the trustee. Parmalat Participações has made a claim in response alleging that the debt represented by the bonds has already been paid and asserting that it is therefore entitled under Brazilian law to twice the amount of the debt claimed by Credit Suisse International. Credit Suisse International has also made a claim in the same reorganization proceedings in relation to a USD 5 million promissory note guaranteed by Parmalat and assigned to Credit Suisse International. This claim has been accepted by the Brazilian courts.

Credit Suisse has made a claim in the reorganization proceedings of Parmalat Participações of Brazil in connection with two loans granted to Parmalat Participações of Brazil evidenced by promissory notes and guaranteed by Parmalat SpA in the amount of USD 45 million. The claim has been accepted by the Brazilian courts. A guarantee in the insolvency proceedings of Parmalat SpA has been withdrawn following its rejection by the extraordinary administrator.

Proceedings have been filed in the SDNY against Credit Suisse by Farmland Dairies and Parmalat-USA Corporation, US subsidiaries of Parmalat. The allegations against Credit Suisse make reference to the December 2001 transaction. In August 2006, the SDNY dismissed the complaint in the Farmland Dairies action, with leave to re-plead. In September 2006, both Farmland Dairies and Parmalat-USA Corporation filed amended complaints asserting claims against Credit Suisse, Credit Suisse International and CSSEL. The Credit Suisse entities filed motions to dismiss in both actions. On

August 8, 2007, the SDNY dismissed both actions. Plaintiffs in both actions have appealed to the Second Circuit.

Proceedings were also brought in the SDNY by Parmalat investors against various defendants, including Credit Suisse, seeking unquantified damages. The allegations against Credit Suisse make reference to the December 2001 transaction. The claims against Credit Suisse were subsequently dismissed except to the extent that they were brought by US investors. The complaint was then amended to assert claims against the Group, Credit Suisse International and CSSEL. In November 2006, the Credit Suisse entities entered into a memorandum of understanding to settle the case. The parties executed final settlement documents in February 2007, and the SDNY approved this settlement in July 2007.

Mortgage-related matters

CSS LLC and certain of its affiliates have received subpoenas and/or requests for information from certain regulators regarding the origination, purchase, securitization and servicing of subprime and non-subprime residential mortgages and related issues. CSS LLC and its affiliates are cooperating with such inquiries and requests. CSS LLC and certain of its affiliates have also been named as defendants in various civil litigation matters related to the residential mortgage business, including a purported class action related to CSS LLC's role as an underwriter of certain offerings of mortgage pass-through certificates for a subsidiary of Countrywide Financial Corp., and

an action filed by the City of Cleveland against numerous financial institutions, including CSS LLC, alleging that the defendants' activities in connection with securitizations of US subprime mortgages created a "public nuisance" in the City of Cleveland.

Other regulatory matters

US laws and regulations require compliance with US economic sanctions, administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, with respect to designated foreign countries, nationals and others. The New York County District Attorney's Office, the US Department of Justice and other governmental authorities are reported to be conducting a broader review of how certain financial institutions have processed US dollar payments involving US sanctioned countries, persons and entities. Credit Suisse is conducting an internal review of certain US dollar payments involving countries, persons or entities that may be subject to these sanctions and is cooperating with such authorities. It is currently not possible to predict the ultimate resolution or timing of this matter.

In connection with our identification of mismarks and pricing errors by a small number of traders in our CDO trading business in Investment Banking, and the related internal review, we promptly initiated contact with our regulators. We have provided information to our regulators and governmental authorities, and we have been cooperating with them.

Risk factors

Our businesses are exposed to a variety of risks that could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition, including, among others, those described below.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity, or ready access to funds, is essential to our businesses, particularly our investment banking business. We maintain available liquidity to meet our obligations in a stressed liquidity environment. For information on our liquidity management, refer to III – Balance sheet, Off-balance sheet, Treasury and Risk.

Our liquidity could be impaired if we were unable to access the capital markets or sell our assets

Our ability to borrow on a secured or unsecured basis can be affected by increases in interest rates or credit spreads, the availability of credit or the perception among market participants that we are experiencing greater liquidity risk. An inability to obtain financing in the unsecured long-term or short-term debt capital markets, or to access the secured lending markets, could have a substantial adverse effect on our liquidity. In challenging credit markets, our funding costs may increase or we may be unable to raise funds to support or expand our businesses, adversely affecting our results of operations.

If we are unable to raise needed funds in the capital markets, we may need to liquidate unencumbered assets to meet our liabilities. In a time of reduced liquidity, we may be unable to sell some of our assets, or we may need to sell assets at depressed prices, which in either case could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our businesses rely significantly on our deposit base for funding

Our businesses meet most of their funding requirements using short-term funding sources, including primarily demand deposits, inter-bank loans, time deposits and cash bonds. Although deposits have been, over time, a stable source of funding, this may not continue. In that case, our liquidity position could be adversely affected and we might be unable to meet deposit withdrawals on demand or at their contractual maturity, to repay borrowings as they mature or to fund new loans, investments and businesses.

Changes in our ratings may adversely affect our business

Reductions in our assigned ratings, including in particular our credit ratings, could increase our borrowing costs, limit our access to capital markets and adversely affect the ability of our businesses to sell or market their products, engage in business transactions – particularly longer-term and derivatives transactions – and retain our customers. Ratings are assigned by rating agencies, which may reduce, indicate their intention to reduce or withdraw the ratings at any time.

Market risk

We may incur significant losses on our trading and investment activities due to market fluctuations and volatility

We maintain large trading and investment positions and hedges in the debt, currency, commodity and equity markets, and in private equity, hedge funds, real estate and other assets. These positions could be adversely affected by volatility in financial and other markets, that is, the degree to which prices fluctuate over a particular period in a particular market, regardless of market levels. To the extent that we own assets, or have net long positions, in any of those markets, a downturn in those markets could result in losses from a decline in the value of our net long positions. Conversely, to the extent that we have sold assets that we do not own, or have net short positions, in any of those markets, an upturn in those markets could expose us to potentially significant losses as we attempt to cover our net short positions by acquiring assets in a rising market.

Market fluctuations, downturns and volatility can adversely affect the fair value of our positions and our results of operations. In the second half of 2007, the mortgage and credit markets reflected a substantial decline in liquidity. Credit spreads widened significantly, funding costs increased and both equity and debt capital markets experienced significantly increased volatility. These market conditions adversely affected the fair values of mortgage and credit products. These conditions have continued in the first quarter of 2008, and we cannot predict how long they will continue, whether

such conditions will spread to other products or sectors or how our businesses will be affected. Adverse market or economic conditions or trends may cause a decline in net revenues

As a global financial services company, our businesses are materially affected by conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions generally in Europe, the US and elsewhere around the world. Adverse market or economic conditions could create a challenging operating environment for financial services companies. In particular, the impact of oil prices, interest rates and the risk of geopolitical events could materially affect financial markets and the economy. Movements in interest rates could affect our net interest income and the value of our trading and non-trading fixed income portfolios, and movements in equity markets could affect the value of our trading and non-trading equity portfolios.

Adverse market or economic conditions, including the inability to obtain credit or its cost, could reduce the number and size of investment banking transactions in which we provide underwriting, mergers and acquisitions advice or other services and, therefore, adversely affect our financial advisory and underwriting fees. Such conditions could also lead to a decline in the volume of securities trades that we execute for customers and, therefore, adversely affect the net revenues we receive from commissions and spreads.

Unfavorable market or economic conditions could affect our wealth management, corporate and retail banking and asset management businesses by reducing sales of our investment products and the volume of our asset management activities. In addition, a market downturn could reduce our commission and fee income that is based on the value of our clients' portfolios. An investment performance that is below that of competitors or asset management benchmarks could result in a decline in assets under management and related fees and make it harder to attract new clients.

Adverse market or economic conditions could negatively affect our private equity investments since, if a private equity investment substantially declines in value, we may not receive any increased share of the income and gains from such investment (to which we are entitled in certain cases when the return on such investment exceeds certain threshold returns), may be obligated to return to investors previously received excess carried interest payments and may lose our pro rata share of the capital invested. In addition, it could become more difficult to dispose of the investment, as even investments that are performing well may prove difficult to exit in weak initial public offering markets.

Future terrorist attacks, military conflicts and economic or political sanctions could have a material adverse effect on economic and market conditions, market volatility and financial activity.

We may incur significant losses in the real estate sector

We finance and acquire principal positions in a number of real estate and real estate-related products, both for our own account and for major participants in the commercial and residential real estate markets, and originate loans, including sub-prime loans, secured by commercial and residential properties. We also securitize and trade in a wide range of commercial and residential real estate and real estate-related whole loans, mortgages, and other real estate and commercial assets and products, including residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. These businesses were adversely affected by the dislocation in the mortgage and credit markets and the downturn in the US housing market that began in 2007 and has continued in the first quarter of 2008, and they could be further adversely affected by a downturn in other real estate markets, other sectors or the economy as a whole.

Our revenues may decline in line with declines in certain sectors or products

Decreasing economic growth in a sector in which we make significant commitments, for example, through underwriting, lending or advisory services, could negatively affect our net revenues.

In 2007, our investment banking, particularly the structured products and leveraged finance businesses, and asset management, particularly asset-backed money market securities, businesses were adversely impacted by the mortgage and credit market dislocation. The decline in financial sponsor activity could also have a negative effect on our results of operations.

Holding large and concentrated positions may expose us to large losses

Concentrations of risk could increase losses at our wealth management, corporate and retail banking and investment banking businesses, which may have sizeable loans to and securities holdings in certain customers or industries. In the second half of 2007, our asset management business also had losses from securities purchased from our money market funds to address liquidity concerns arising from the credit market dislocation, and this increased our risk exposure to asset-backed securities and structured investment vehicles.

We have significant risk concentration in the financial services industry as a result of the large volume of transactions we routinely conduct with broker-dealers, banks, funds and other financial institutions, and in the ordinary conduct of our business we may be subject to risk concentration with a particular counterparty.

Risk concentration may cause us to suffer losses even when economic and market conditions are generally favorable for others in the industry.

Our hedging strategies may not prevent losses

If any of the variety of instruments and strategies we use to hedge our exposure to various types of risk in our businesses is not effective, we may incur losses. We may be unable to purchase hedges or be only partially hedged, or our hedging strategies may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk.

Market risk may increase the other risks that we face

In addition to the potentially adverse effects on our businesses described above, market risk could exacerbate the other risks that we face. For example, if we were to incur substantial trading losses, our need for liquidity could rise sharply while access to liquidity could be impaired. In conjunction with a market downturn, our customers and counterparties could also incur substantial losses of their own, thereby weakening their financial condition and increasing our credit risk to them.

Credit risk

We may suffer significant losses from our credit exposures

Our businesses are subject to the risk that borrowers and other counterparties will be unable to perform their obligations. Credit exposures exist within lending relationships, commitments and letters of credit, as well as derivative, foreign exchange and other transactions. For information on management of credit risk, refer to III – Balance sheet, Off-balance sheet, Treasury and Risk – Credit risk

Management's determination of the provision for loan losses is subject to significant judgment, and our banking businesses may need to increase their provisions for loan losses or may record losses in excess of the previously determined provisions if our original estimates of loss prove inadequate and this could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. For information on provisions for loan losses and related risk mitigation, refer to Note 1 – Summary of significant accounting policies in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group.

In recent years, our investment banking business has significantly expanded its use of swaps and other derivatives. As a result, our credit exposures have increased and may continue to increase in amount and duration. In addition, we have experienced, due to competitive factors, pressure to assume longer-term credit risk, to extend credit against less liquid col-

lateral and to price derivative instruments more aggressively based on the credit risks that we take. Our investments in, or loans to, hedge funds are an additional source of credit exposure. The mortgage and credit market dislocation made it more difficult to sell, syndicate or securitize certain mortgage and credit products, and adversely affected the fair value of, and reduced our revenues from, these products.

Defaults by a large financial institution could adversely affect financial markets generally and us specifically

Concerns about, or a default by, one institution could lead to significant liquidity problems, losses or defaults by other institutions because the commercial soundness of many financial institutions may be closely related as a result of credit, trading, clearing or other relationships between institutions. This risk is sometimes referred to as "systemic risk" and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearinghouses, banks, securities firms and exchanges with which we interact on a daily basis, and could adversely affect us.

The information that we use to manage our credit risk may be inaccurate or incomplete

Although we regularly review our credit exposure to specific clients and counterparties and to specific industries, countries and regions that we believe may present credit concerns, default risk may arise from events or circumstances that are difficult to foresee or detect, such as fraud. We may also fail to receive full information with respect to the credit or trading risks of a counterparty.

Risks from estimates and valuations

We make estimates and valuations that affect our reported results, including measuring the fair value of certain assets and liabilities, establishing provisions for contingencies and losses for loans, litigation and regulatory proceedings, accounting for goodwill and intangible asset impairments, evaluating our ability to realize deferred tax assets, valuing equity-based compensation awards and the calculation of expenses and liabilities associated with our pension plans. These estimates are based upon judgment and available information, and our actual results may differ materially from these estimates. For information on these estimates and valuations, refer to II – Operating and financial review – Critical accounting estimates and Note 1 – Summary of significant accounting policies in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group.

Risks relating to off-balance sheet entities

We enter into transactions with SPEs in our normal course of business, and most SPEs with which we transact are not consolidated and their assets and liabilities are off-balance sheet. The accounting requirements for consolidation, initially and if certain events occur that require us to reassess whether consolidation is required, can require the exercise of significant management judgment. Accounting standards, or their interpretation, for consolidation may change. If we are required to consolidate an SPE, its assets and liabilities would be recorded on our consolidated balance sheets and we would recognize related gains and losses in our consolidated statements of income, and this could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and capital ratios if there are realized or unrealized losses on the assets of these SPEs. For information on our transactions with and commitments to SPEs, see III – Balance sheet, Off-balance sheet, Treasury and Risk.

Cross-border and foreign exchange risk

Cross-border risks may increase market and credit risks we face

Country, regional and political risks are components of market and credit risk. Financial markets and economic conditions generally have been and may be materially affected by such risks. Economic or political pressures in a country or region, including those arising from local market disruptions, currency crises and monetary controls, may adversely affect the ability of clients or counterparties located in that country or region to obtain foreign currency or credit and, therefore, to perform their obligations to us, which in turn may have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

We may face significant losses in emerging markets

As a global financial services company and industry leader in emerging markets, we are exposed to economic instability in emerging market countries. We monitor these risks, seek diversity in the sectors in which we invest and emphasize customer-driven business. Our efforts at containing emerging market risk, however, may not always succeed.

Currency fluctuations may adversely affect our results of operations

We are exposed to risk from fluctuations in exchange rates for currencies, particularly the US dollar. In particular, a substantial portion of our assets and liabilities in our investment banking and asset management businesses are denominated in currencies other than the Swiss franc, which is the primary

currency of our financial reporting. Our capital is also stated in Swiss francs and we do not fully hedge our capital position against changes in currency exchange rates. Exchange rate volatility may have an adverse impact on our results of operations and capital position.

Operational risk

We are exposed to a wide variety of operational risks, particularly information technology risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. In general, although we have business continuity plans, our businesses face a wide variety of operational risks, including technology risk that stems from dependencies on information technology and the telecommunications infrastructure and business disruption, including the infrastructure supporting our businesses and/or the areas where our businesses or third-party suppliers are situated. As a global financial services company, we rely heavily on our financial, accounting and other data processing systems, which are varied and complex. If any of these systems does not operate properly or is disabled, including as a result of terrorist attacks or other unforeseeable events, we could suffer financial loss, a disruption of our businesses, liability to our clients, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

We have operational risk from errors made in the execution, confirmation or settlement of transactions or in transactions not being properly recorded or accounted for. Our business depends on our ability to process a large volume of diverse and increasingly complex transactions, including derivatives transactions, which have increased in volume and complexity and which are not always confirmed on a timely basis. Our businesses also rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information.

We may suffer losses due to employee misconduct

Our businesses are exposed to risk from potential non-compliance with policies, employee misconduct or negligence and fraud, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious reputational or financial harm. It is not always possible to deter employee misconduct and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this activity may not always be effective.

In the first quarter of 2008, we identified mismarks and pricing errors by a small group of traders in certain ABS positions in our CDO trading business in Investment Banking. For further information, refer to II – Operating and financial review – Credit Suisse – Revaluing of certain asset-backed securities positions.

Risk management

We have risk management procedures and policies designed to manage our risk. These techniques and policies, however, may not always be effective, particularly in highly volatile markets. No risk management procedures can anticipate every market development or event, and our risk management procedures and hedging strategies, and the judgments behind them, may not fully mitigate our risk exposure in all markets or against all types of risk. For information on our risk management, refer to III – Balance sheet, Off-balance sheet, Treasury and Risk – Risk management.

Legal and regulatory risks

Our exposure to legal liability is significant

We face significant legal risks in our businesses, and the volume and amount of damages claimed in litigation, regulatory proceedings and other adversarial proceedings against financial services firms are increasing.

We and our subsidiaries are subject to a number of material legal proceedings, regulatory actions and investigations, and an adverse result in one or more of these proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon our results for such period. For information relating to these and other legal and regulatory proceedings involving our investment banking and other businesses, refer to Legal proceedings.

It is inherently difficult to predict the outcome of many of the legal, regulatory and other adversarial proceedings involving our businesses, particularly those cases in which the matters are brought on behalf of various classes of claimants, seek damages of unspecified or indeterminate amounts or involve novel legal claims. Management is required to establish, increase or release reserves for losses that are probable and reasonably estimable in connection with these matters. For more information, refer to Note 1 – Summary of significant accounting policies in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group.

Failure to comply with extensive regulation of our businesses may subject us to significant penalties and may seriously harm our reputation

As a participant in the financial services industry, we are subject to extensive regulation by governmental agencies, supervisory authorities, and self-regulatory organizations in Switzerland, Europe, the US and virtually all other jurisdictions in which we operate around the world. Such regulation is becoming increasingly more extensive and complex and, in recent years, penalties and fines sought and imposed on the

financial services industry by regulatory authorities have increased significantly. These regulations often serve to limit our activities, including through net capital, customer protection and market conduct requirements, and restrictions on the businesses in which we may operate or invest. In recent years, a major focus of international policy and regulation has been on combating money laundering and terrorist financing. Applicable regulations impose obligations to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing, including verifying the identity of customers. Failure of Credit Suisse and its subsidiaries to implement and maintain adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing could have serious legal and reputational consequences.

Despite our best efforts to comply with applicable regulations, a number of risks remain, particularly in areas where applicable regulations may be unclear or where regulators revise their previous guidance or courts overturn previous rulings. Authorities in many jurisdictions have the power to bring administrative or judicial proceedings against us, which could result in, among other things, suspension or revocation of our licenses, cease and desist orders, fines, civil penalties, criminal penalties or other disciplinary action which could materially adversely affect our results of operations and seriously harm our reputation.

Changes in laws, rules or regulations, or in their interpretation or enforcement, may adversely affect our results of operations and capital requirements.

For a description of our regulatory regime and capital requirements, refer to I – Information on the company – Regulation and supervision.

Legal restrictions on our clients may reduce the demand for our services

We may be materially affected not only by regulations applicable to us as a financial services company, but also by regulations of general application. For example, the volume of our businesses in any one year could be affected by, among other things, existing and proposed tax legislation, antitrust and competition policies, corporate governance initiatives and other governmental regulations and policies and changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and rules that affect business and the financial markets.

Competition

We face increased competition due to consolidation and new entrants

We face intense competition in all financial services markets and for the products and services we offer. Consolidation, through mergers and acquisitions, alliances and cooperation, is increasing competition. Competition is based on many factors, including the products and services offered, pricing, distribution systems, customer service, brand recognition, perceived financial strength and the willingness to use capital to serve client needs. Consolidation has created a number of firms that, like us, have the ability to offer a wide range of products, from loans and deposit-taking to brokerage, investment banking and asset management services. Some of these firms may be able to offer a broader range of products than we do, or offer such products at more competitive prices. In addition, new lower-cost competitors may enter the market and those competitors may not be subject to capital or regulatory requirements and may be able to offer their products and services on more favorable terms.

Our competitive position could be harmed if our reputation is damaged

In the highly competitive environment arising from globalization and convergence in the financial services industry, a reputation for financial strength and integrity is critical to our performance, including our ability to attract and maintain clients and employees. Our reputation could be harmed if our comprehensive procedures and controls fail, or appear to fail, to address conflicts of interest as we increase our client base and the scale of our businesses, prevent employee misconduct, produce materially accurate and complete financial and other information or prevent adverse legal or regulatory actions.

We must recruit and retain highly skilled employees

Our performance is largely dependent on the talents and efforts of highly skilled individuals. Competition for qualified employees is intense. We have devoted considerable resources to recruiting, training and compensating employees. Our continued ability to compete effectively in our businesses depends on our ability to attract new employees and to retain and motivate our existing employees.

We face competition from new trading technologies

Our private banking, investment banking, and asset management businesses face competitive challenges from new trading technologies. Securities and futures transactions are now being conducted through the internet and other alternative, non-traditional trading systems, and it appears that the trend toward alternative trading systems will continue and probably accelerate. A dramatic increase in computer-based or other electronic trading may adversely affect our commission and trading revenues, exclude our businesses from certain transaction flows, reduce our participation in the trading markets and the associated access to market information and lead to the creation of new and stronger competitors. We may also be required to make additional expenditures to develop or invest in new trading systems or otherwise to invest in technology to maintain our competitive position.

Financial services businesses that we acquire or joint ventures we undertake may not perform well or may prove difficult to integrate into our existing operations

Even though we review the records of companies we plan to acquire, it is generally not feasible for us to review in detail all such records. Even an in-depth review of records may not reveal existing or potential problems or permit us to become familiar enough with a business to assess fully its capabilities and deficiencies. As a result, we may assume unanticipated liabilities, or an acquisition may not perform as well as expected. We also face the risk that we will not be able to integrate acquisitions into our existing operations effectively as a result of, among other things, differing procedures, business practices and technology systems, as well as difficulties in adapting an acquired company into our organizational structure. We face the risk that the returns on acquisitions will not support the expenditures or indebtedness incurred to acquire such businesses or the capital expenditures needed to develop such businesses.

In addition, in recent years we have undertaken a number of new joint ventures and strategic alliances. Although we endeavor to identify appropriate partners, our joint venture efforts may prove unsuccessful or may not justify our investment and other commitments.

Moreover, if we fail to identify attractive businesses to acquire, or joint venture opportunities, we may be unable to expand our businesses as quickly or successfully as our competitors, which could adversely affect our results of operations and reputation.

Other information

Exchange controls

There are no restrictions presently in force under our AoA or Swiss law that limit the right of non-resident or foreign owners to hold our securities freely or, when entitled, to vote its securities freely. The Swiss federal government may from time to time impose sanctions, including exchange control restrictions, on particular countries, regimes, organizations or persons. A current list, in German, of such sanctions can be found at www.seco-admin.ch. Other than these sanctions, there are currently no Swiss exchange control laws or laws restricting the import or export of capital, including, but not limited to, the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of our securities.

American Depositary Shares

Under Swiss law, holders of ADS are not shareholders and are not recorded in our share register. A nominee for the ADS depositary is the registered holder of the shares underlying the ADSs. Rights of ADS holders to exercise voting rights, receive dividends and other matters are governed by the deposit agreement pursuant to which the ADSs are issued. For further information relating to our ADSs, see the Registration Statement on Form F-6 filed with the SEC. Subject to any applicable law to the contrary, with respect to ADSs for which timely voting instructions are not received by the ADS depositary in relation to any proposed resolution or for which voting instructions are received by the ADS depositary but do not specify how the ADS depositary shall vote in relation to any proposed resolution, the ADS depositary shall, or shall instruct the nominee to, vote such shares underlying the ADSs in favor of such resolution if it has been proposed by the Board of Directors or otherwise in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

Material contract

On June 13, 2006, we entered into a share purchase agreement for the sale of Winterthur, our insurance subsidiary, to AXA S.A. for a cash payment of CHF 12.3 billion. Under the terms of the agreement, AXA S.A. acquired 100% of Winterthur. The transaction, which was subject to customary regulatory approvals and closing conditions, closed on December

22, 2006. A non-compete clause will remain in effect between the parties for two years from the closing date. We did not provide any indemnification in respect of Winterthur's insurance reserves in the agreement. A copy of the share purchase agreement was filed as an exhibit to our 2006 20-F.

Taxation

The following summary contains a description of the principal Swiss and US federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our shares or ADSs (Shares), but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to own or dispose of Shares. In particular, the summary is directed only to holders that hold Shares as capital assets and does not address tax considerations applicable to investors that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities electing to mark to market, persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of our voting stock, persons that hold Shares as a position in a "straddle" or "conversion" transaction, or as part of a "synthetic security" or other integrated financial transaction, or persons that have a "functional currency" other than CHF or USD.

This summary is based on the current tax laws of Switzerland and the US, including the current "Convention Between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income" (Treaty), the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (IR Code), existing and proposed regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

This discussion does not generally address any aspects of US taxation other than federal income taxation or any aspects of Swiss taxation other than income and capital taxation. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the US federal, state and local, Swiss and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of Shares.

Swiss taxation

Withholding tax on dividends and similar distributions

Dividends paid and other similar cash, in-kind taxable distributions made by us to a holder of Shares (including dividends on liquidation proceeds and stock dividends) and taxable income

resulting from partial liquidation as referred to below under “Capital gains tax realized on Shares” are subject to a federal withholding tax at a rate of 35%. The withholding tax will be withheld by us on the gross distributions and will be paid to the Swiss Federal Tax Administration.

Swiss resident recipients

Swiss resident individuals or legal entities are generally entitled to a full refund or tax credit for the withholding tax if they are the beneficial owners of such distributions at the time the distribution is due and duly report the receipt thereof in the relevant income tax return.

Non-resident recipients

The recipient of a taxable distribution who is an individual or a legal entity not resident in Switzerland for tax purposes may be entitled to a total or partial refund of the withholding tax if the country in which such recipient resides for tax purposes has entered into a bilateral treaty for the avoidance of double taxation with Switzerland and the further conditions of such treaty are met. Holders of Shares not resident in Switzerland should be aware that the procedures for claiming treaty benefits (and the time frame required for obtaining a refund) may differ from country to country. Holders of Shares not resident in Switzerland should consult their own legal, financial or tax advisors regarding receipt, ownership, purchases, sales or other dispositions of Shares and the procedures for claiming a refund of the withholding tax.

Residents of the US

A non-Swiss resident holder who is a resident of the US for purposes of the Treaty is eligible for a reduced rate of withholding tax on dividends equal to 15% of the dividend, provided that such holder: (i) qualifies for benefits under the Treaty; (ii) holds, directly or indirectly, less than 10% of our voting stock; and (iii) does not conduct business through a permanent establishment or fixed base in Switzerland to which Shares are attributable. Such an eligible US holder may apply for a refund of the amount of the withholding tax in excess of the 15% Treaty rate. The claim for refund must be filed on Swiss Tax Form 82 (82C for corporations; 82I for individuals; 82E for other entities), which may be obtained from any Swiss consulate general in the US or from the Federal Tax Administration of Switzerland at the address below, together with an instruction form. Four copies of the form must be duly completed, signed before a notary public of the US and sent to the Federal Tax Administration of Switzerland, Eigerstrasse 65, CH-3003, Bern, Switzerland. The form must be accompanied by suitable evidence of deduction of Swiss tax withheld at source, such as certificates of deduction, signed bank vouch-

ers or credit slips. The form may be filed on or after July 1 or January 1 following the date the dividend was payable, but no later than December 31 of the third year following the calendar year in which the dividend became payable.

Income and profit tax on dividends and similar distributions

Individuals

An individual who is a Swiss resident for tax purposes, or who is a non-Swiss resident holding Shares as part of a Swiss business operation or Swiss permanent establishment, is required to report the receipt of taxable distributions received on the Shares in her or his relevant Swiss tax returns.

Legal entities

Legal entities resident in Switzerland and non-Swiss resident legal entities holding Shares as part of a Swiss establishment are required to include taxable distributions received on the Shares in their income subject to Swiss corporate income taxes. A Swiss corporation or co-operative or a non-Swiss corporation or co-operative holding Shares as part of a Swiss permanent establishment may, under certain circumstances, benefit from relief from taxation with respect to dividends (Beteiligungsabzug).

Non-resident recipients

Recipients of dividends and similar distributions on Shares who are neither residents of Switzerland for tax purposes nor holders of Shares as part of a Swiss business operation or a Swiss permanent establishment are not subject to Swiss income taxes in respect of such distributions.

Capital gains tax realized on Shares

Individuals

Swiss resident individuals who hold Shares as part of their private property generally are exempt from Swiss federal, cantonal and communal taxes with respect to capital gains realized upon the sale or other disposal of Shares, unless such individuals are qualified as security trading professionals for income tax purposes. Gains realized upon a repurchase of Shares by us for the purpose of a capital reduction are characterized as a partial liquidation of the company. In this case, the difference between the nominal value of the shares and their repurchase price may qualify as taxable income. The same would be true for gains realized upon a repurchase of Shares if we were not to dispose of the repurchased Shares within six years after the repurchase, or if such Shares were repurchased in connection with a capital reduction or if 10% of outstanding Shares were exceeded. Taxable income would be the difference between the repurchase price and the nominal

value of the Shares. Individuals who are Swiss residents for tax purposes and who hold the Shares as business assets, or who are non-Swiss residents holding Shares as part of a Swiss business operation or Swiss permanent establishment, are required to include capital gains realized upon the disposal of Shares in their income subject to Swiss income tax.

Legal entities

Legal entities resident in Switzerland or non-Swiss resident legal entities holding Shares as part of a Swiss permanent establishment are required to include capital gains realized upon the disposal of Shares in their income subject to Swiss corporate income tax.

Non-resident individuals and legal entities

Individuals and legal entities which are not resident in Switzerland for tax purposes and do not hold Shares as part of a Swiss business operation or a Swiss permanent establishment are not subject to Swiss income taxes on gains realized upon the disposal of the Shares.

Net worth and capital taxes

Individuals

Individuals who are Swiss residents for tax purposes or who are non-Swiss residents holding Shares as part of a Swiss business operation or Swiss permanent establishment are required to include their Shares in their assets that are subject to cantonal and communal net worth taxes.

Legal entities

Legal entities resident in Switzerland or non-Swiss resident legal entities holding Shares as part of a Swiss permanent establishment are required to include their Shares in their assets that are subject to cantonal and communal capital tax.

Non-resident individuals and legal entities

Individuals and legal entities which are not resident in Switzerland for tax purposes and do not hold Shares as part of a Swiss business operation or a Swiss permanent establishment are not subject to Swiss cantonal and communal net worth and capital taxes.

Stamp duties upon transfer of securities

The transfer of Shares, whether by Swiss residents or non-resident holders, may be subject to a Swiss securities transfer duty of 0.15% (0.075% for each party to a transaction) of the transaction value if the transfer occurs through or with a Swiss bank or other Swiss or foreign securities dealer as defined in the Swiss Federal Stamp Duty Act. The stamp duty is paid by the securities dealer and may be charged to the parties in a

taxable transaction who are not securities dealers. In addition to this stamp duty, the sale of Shares by or through a member of the SWX/virt-x may be subject to a minor SWX/virt-x levy on the sale proceeds (this levy also includes the SFBC surcharge).

US federal income tax

For purposes of this discussion, a "US Holder" is any beneficial owner of Shares that is: (i) a citizen or resident of the US; (ii) a corporation organized under the laws of the US or any political subdivision thereof; or (iii) any other person that is subject to US federal income tax on a net income basis in respect of Shares. A "Non-US Holder" is any beneficial owner of Shares that is a foreign corporation or non-resident alien individual.

Taxation of dividends

US Holders

For US federal income tax purposes, a US Holder will be required to include the full amount (before reduction for Swiss withholding tax) of a dividend paid with respect to Shares, generally as ordinary income. Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, the US dollar amount of dividends received by an individual prior to January 1, 2011, with respect to our Shares will be subject to taxation at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends are "qualified dividends." Dividends paid on the Shares will be treated as qualified dividends if we were not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a passive foreign investment company (PFIC). Based on our audited consolidated financial statements and relevant market and shareholder data, we believe that the Group was not treated as a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes with respect to our 2006 or 2007 taxable years. In addition, based on the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group and our current expectations regarding the value and nature of our assets, the sources and nature of our income and relevant market and shareholder data, we do not anticipate the Group becoming a PFIC for the 2008 taxable year. Holders of our Shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in light of the considerations discussed above and their own particular circumstances. For this purpose, a "dividend" will include any distribution paid by us with respect to Shares, but only to the extent such distribution is not in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits as defined for US federal income tax purposes. Such dividend will constitute income from sources outside of the US. Subject to the limitations and conditions provided in the IR Code, a US Holder may deduct from its US federal taxable income, or claim as a credit against its

US federal income tax liability, the Swiss withholding tax withheld. Under the IR Code, dividend payments by us on Shares are not eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to corporate shareholders. Any distribution that exceeds our earnings and profits will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the US Holder's tax basis in Shares and thereafter as capital gain.

In general, a US Holder will be required to determine the amount of any dividend paid in CHF by translating the CHF into USD at the "spot rate" of exchange on the date of receipt. The tax basis of CHF received by the US Holder generally will equal the USD equivalent of such CHF, translated at the spot rate of exchange on the date such CHF dividends are received. Upon a subsequent exchange of such CHF for USD, or upon the use of such CHF to purchase property, a US Holder will generally recognize ordinary income or loss in the amount equal to the difference between such US Holder's tax basis for the CHF and the USD received or, if property is received, the fair market value of the property. In addition, a US Holder may be required to recognize domestic-source foreign currency gain or loss on the receipt of a refund in respect of Swiss withholding tax to the extent the USD value of the refund differs from the USD equivalent of the amount on the date of receipt of the underlying dividend.

Non-US Holders

Dividends paid to a Non-US Holder in respect of Shares will generally not be subject to US federal income tax unless such dividends are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the US by such Non-US Holder.

Capital gains tax upon disposal of shares

US Holders

A gain or loss realized by a US Holder on the sale or other disposition of Shares will be subject to US federal income taxation as a capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the US Holder's basis in Shares and the amount realized on the disposition. Such gain or loss will generally be a long-term capital gain or loss if the US Holder holds the Shares for more than one year. A long-term capital gain

realized by a US Holder that is an individual generally is subject to reduced rates.

Non-US Holders

A Non-US Holder will generally not be subject to US federal income tax in respect of gains realized on a sale or other disposition of Shares unless the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business of the Non-US Holder in the US.

Backup withholding tax and information reporting requirements

Dividends paid on, and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, Shares paid to a US Holder generally may be subject to the information reporting requirements of the IR Code and may be subject to backup withholding unless the holder: (i) establishes that it is a corporation or other exempt holder; or (ii) provides an accurate taxpayer identification number on a properly completed Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form W-9 and certifies that no loss of exemption from backup withholding has occurred. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a holder will be allowed as a credit against the US Holder's US federal income tax liability and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that certain required information is furnished to the IRS.

A Non-US Holder may be required to comply with certification and identification procedures in order to establish its exemption from information reporting and backup withholding.

Listing details

Credit Suisse Group's shares are listed on the SWX. Since June 25, 2001, the principal trading market for the Group's shares has been virt-x. The Group's ADS are traded on the NYSE.

The Group's shares are in registered form with a par value of CHF 0.04 per share.

Official trading of the Group's shares in the form of ADS on the NYSE began on September 25, 2001, under the symbol "CSR."

Closing prices and average daily trading volumes for shares and ADS

Period	Average trading volumes ¹	Shares in CHF (High) ¹	Shares in CHF (Low) ¹	Average trading volumes ²	Shares in USD (High) ²	Shares in USD (Low) ²
2008						
March (through March 7)	10,777,217	51.3	49.4	1,527,532	49.6	47.7
February	13,995,004	62.3	51.6	1,793,465	58.3	47.7
January	14,951,161	67.0	51.8	1,700,029	59.8	50.6
2007	8,543,386	95.5	61.9	788,577	79.0	55.9
Fourth quarter	10,157,787	82.0	61.9	947,016	69.6	55.9
December	9,008,216	71.8	67.1	759,839	63.6	58.2
November	13,870,800	75.0	61.9	1,238,170	64.3	55.9
October	7,455,892	82.0	76.0	843,943	69.6	64.4
Third quarter	10,218,069	89.9	75.7	1,055,054	74.1	63.4
Second quarter	6,521,166	95.5	86.5	531,791	79.0	70.6
First quarter	7,179,269	93.6	82.0	612,338	75.9	67.5
2006	5,966,280	85.4	62.7	342,040	70.0	50.1
Fourth quarter	5,765,243	85.4	72.1	422,998	70.0	58.0
Third quarter	5,537,712	74.2	62.7	257,470	59.3	50.3
Second quarter	6,644,744	78.9	62.9	338,029	63.9	50.1
First quarter	5,956,685	78.5	68.3	349,787	60.2	53.4
2005	5,509,548	68.5	46.9	215,985	52.9	38.8
2004	5,687,787	49.5	37.4	173,123	42.5	30.0
2003	6,599,622	48.7	20.7	193,805	36.4	15.9

¹ Closing prices for one share and average daily trading volume (virt-x). ² Closing prices of ADS's and average daily trading volume (NYSE).

Trading in our own shares

The Group buys and sells its own shares and derivatives on its own shares within its normal trading and market-making activities mainly through its Swiss broker-dealer operations. In the Swiss market, the Group buys and sells its shares and derivatives on these shares to facilitate customer orders, to provide liquidity as a market maker and to hedge derivative instruments.

The net long or short position held by the Group's Swiss bank subsidiaries in the Group's own shares has been at non-material levels relative to the number of the Group's outstanding shares, due in part to SFBC regulations requiring a 100% capital charge to the relevant legal entity for the entire net position in the Group's shares. In addition to SFBC rules, the Group's trading in its own shares in the Swiss market is subject to regulation under the Stock Exchange Act, the rules of the SWX and the EUREX electronic exchange, and the SBA Code of Conduct for Securities Dealers. Trading is also limited by the Group's risk management limits, internal capital allocation rules, balance sheet requirements, counterparty restrictions and other internal regulations and guidelines. Swiss law further limits the Group's ability to hold or repurchase its own shares.

The Group may from time to time place orders for its own shares to satisfy obligations under various employee and management incentive share plans, and potentially for shares to be used as payment in acquisitions. In addition, the Group may purchase shares with the intent of cancellation. Typically in Switzerland, the purchase of shares for cancellation is done under a separate program from the repurchase of shares to be re-issued under employee and management incentive share plans.

For further information on trading in the Group's shares and share repurchases, refer to III – Balance sheet, Off-balance sheet, Treasury and Risk.

Property and equipment

Our principal executive offices, which we own, are located at Paradeplatz 8, Zurich, Switzerland. As of the end of 2007, we maintained 616 offices and branches worldwide, of which approximately 60% were located in Switzerland.

As of the end of 2007, approximately 29% of our worldwide offices and branches were owned directly by us with the remainder being held under commercial leases, 64% of which expire after 2011. The book value of the ten largest owned

properties was approximately CHF 1.9 billion as of the end of 2007. Some of our principal facilities are subject to mortgages and other security interests granted to secure indebtedness to certain financial institutions. As of the end of 2007, the total amount of indebtedness secured by these facilities was not material to us.

We believe that our current facilities are adequate for existing operations. Management regularly evaluates our operating facilities for suitability, market presence, renovation and maintenance.

Foreign currency translation rates

	2007	in / end of		% change	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
Average rate					
1 USD / 1 CHF	1.20	1.25	1.24	(4)	1
1 EUR / 1 CHF	1.64	1.57	1.55	4	1
1 GBP / 1 CHF	2.40	2.31	2.26	4	2
100 JPY / 1 CHF	1.02	1.08	1.13	(6)	(4)
Closing rate					
1 USD / 1 CHF	1.13	1.22	1.31	(7)	(7)
1 EUR / 1 CHF	1.66	1.61	1.56	3	3
1 GBP / 1 CHF	2.25	2.40	2.27	(6)	6
100 JPY / 1 CHF	1.00	1.03	1.12	(3)	(8)