

Regulatory disclosures 3Q22

Subsidiaries

For purposes of this report, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms “Credit Suisse Group,” “Credit Suisse,” the “Group,” “we,” “us” and “our” mean Credit Suisse Group AG and its consolidated subsidiaries. The business of Credit Suisse AG, the direct bank subsidiary of the Group, is substantially similar to the Group, and we use these terms to refer to both when the subject is the same or substantially similar. We use the term the “Bank” when we are only referring to Credit Suisse AG and its consolidated subsidiaries. We use the term the “Bank parent company” when we are referring only to the standalone parent entity Credit Suisse AG. Abbreviations are explained in the List of abbreviations in the back of this report. Publications referenced in this report, whether via website links or otherwise, are not incorporated into this report. In various tables, use of “–” indicates not meaningful or not applicable. Rounding differences may occur.

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Regulatory disclosures

In connection with the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA (FINMA) circular 2016/1 "Disclosure – banks", certain regulatory disclosures, including capital, leverage and liquidity metrics, for Credit Suisse subsidiaries are required. The following entities are contained within this document.

- Credit Suisse AG – consolidated;
- Credit Suisse AG – parent company;
- Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – consolidated;
- Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company;
- Credit Suisse International; and
- Credit Suisse Holdings (USA), Inc.

For certain prescribed table formats where line items have zero balances, such line items have not been presented.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Credit Suisse Pillar 3 and regulatory disclosures 3Q22 report as well as the Credit Suisse Financial Report 3Q22 and the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2021.

- Refer to the "Pillar 3 and regulatory disclosures 3Q22" report for information on the Pillar 3 required disclosures, including risk-weighted assets, reconciliation requirements and other regulatory disclosures, such as capital, leverage and liquidity metrics, of Credit Suisse Group AG (Group).

Regulatory developments

- Refer to the "Regulatory developments" in II – Treasury, risk, balance sheet and off-balance sheet – Capital management in the Credit Suisse Financial Report 3Q22 for further information.

NSFR implementation

Since July 1, 2021, banks are subject to a minimum net stable funding ratio (NSFR) requirement of 100% at all times and to the associated disclosure requirements.

Based on the Liquidity Ordinance, Credit Suisse AG – parent company (Bank parent company) is allowed to fulfill the minimum NSFR of 100% by taking into consideration any excess funding of Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company on a stand-alone basis, and the Bank parent company has an NSFR requirement of at least 80% without taking into consideration any such excess funding. Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company must always fulfill the NSFR of at least 100% on a stand-alone basis.

Credit Suisse AG – consolidated

Swiss capital requirements and metrics

end of 3Q22	CHF million	in % of RWA
Swiss risk-weighted assets		
Swiss risk-weighted assets	272,973	–
Risk-based capital requirements (going-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total ¹	39,721	14.551
of which CET1: minimum	12,284	4.5
of which CET1: buffer	13,048	4.78
of which CET1: countercyclical buffers	692	0.254
of which additional tier 1: minimum	9,554	3.5
of which additional tier 1: buffer	2,184	0.8
Swiss eligible capital (going-concern)		
Swiss CET1 capital and additional tier 1 capital ²	54,628	20.0
of which CET1 capital ³	39,879	14.6
of which additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments	11,185	4.1
of which additional tier 1 low-trigger capital instruments ⁴	3,564	1.3
Risk-based requirements for additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total according to size and market share ⁵	37,070	13.58
Reductions due to rebates in accordance with article 133 of the CAO	(8,496)	(3.113)
Total, net	28,573	10.468
Eligible additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern)		
Total	41,219	15.1
of which bail-in debt instruments	41,219	15.1

¹ The total requirement includes the FINMA Pillar 2 capital add-on of CHF 1,959 million relating to the supply chain finance funds matter. This Pillar 2 capital add-on equates to an additional Swiss CET1 capital ratio requirement of 72 basis points.

² Excludes tier 1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

³ Excludes CET1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

⁴ If issued before July 1, 2016, such capital instruments qualify as additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments until their first call date according to the transitional Swiss "Too Big to Fail" rules.

⁵ Consists of a base requirement of 12.86%, or CHF 35,104 million, and a surcharge of 0.72%, or CHF 1,966 million.

Swiss leverage requirements and metrics

end of 3Q22	CHF million	in % of LRD
Leverage exposure		
Leverage ratio denominator	843,779	–
Unweighted capital requirements (going-concern) based on Swiss leverage ratios		
Total ¹	42,038	4.982
of which CET1: minimum	12,657	1.5
of which CET1: buffer	14,766	1.75
of which additional tier 1: minimum	12,657	1.5
Swiss eligible capital (going-concern)		
Swiss CET1 capital and additional tier 1 capital ²	54,628	6.5
of which CET1 capital ³	39,879	4.7
of which additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments	11,185	1.3
of which additional tier 1 low-trigger capital instruments ⁴	3,564	0.4
Unweighted requirements for additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern) based on Swiss leverage ratios		
Total according to size and market share ⁵	40,080	4.75
Reductions due to rebates in accordance with article 133 of the CAO	(8,438)	(1.0)
Total, net	31,642	3.75
Eligible additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern)		
Total	41,219	4.9
of which bail-in debt instruments	41,219	4.9

¹ The total requirement includes the FINMA Pillar 2 capital add-on of CHF 1,959 million relating to the supply chain finance funds matter. This Pillar 2 capital add-on equates to an additional Swiss CET1 leverage ratio requirement of 23 basis points.

² Excludes tier 1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

³ Excludes CET1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

⁴ If issued before July 1, 2016, such capital instruments qualify as additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments until their first call date according to the transitional Swiss "Too Big to Fail" rules.

⁵ Consists of a base requirement of 4.5%, or CHF 37,970 million, and a surcharge of 0.25%, or CHF 2,110 million.

Key prudential metrics

Most lines in the following table present the view as if Credit Suisse AG – Consolidated was not a Swiss systemically important financial institution.

KM1 – Key metrics

end of	3Q22	2Q22	1Q22	4Q21	3Q21
Capital (CHF million)					
Swiss CET1 capital	39,879	42,443	43,425	44,185	45,335
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss CET1 capital ¹	39,879	42,443	43,425	44,185	45,335
Swiss tier 1 capital	54,628	57,208	58,009	59,110	60,693
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss tier 1 capital ¹	54,628	57,208	58,009	59,110	60,693
Swiss total eligible capital	54,628	57,689	58,481	59,811	61,439
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss total eligible capital ¹	54,628	57,689	58,481	59,811	61,439
Minimum capital requirement (8% of Swiss risk-weighted assets) ²	21,838	21,936	21,842	21,405	22,234
Risk-weighted assets (CHF million)					
Swiss risk-weighted assets	272,973	274,199	273,026	267,558	277,923
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (%)					
Swiss CET1 capital ratio	14.6	15.5	15.9	16.5	16.3
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss CET1 capital ratio ¹	14.6	15.5	15.9	16.5	16.3
Swiss tier 1 capital ratio	20.0	20.9	21.2	22.1	21.8
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss tier 1 capital ratio ¹	20.0	20.9	21.2	22.1	21.8
Swiss total capital ratio	20.0	21.0	21.4	22.4	22.1
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss total eligible capital ratio ¹	20.0	21.0	21.4	22.4	22.1
BIS CET1 buffer requirements (%)³					
Capital conservation buffer	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Extended countercyclical buffer	0.026	0.025	0.022	0.028	0.021
Progressive buffer for G-SIB and/or D-SIB	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total BIS CET1 buffer requirement	3.526	3.525	3.522	3.528	3.521
Additional Swiss sectoral countercyclical buffer	0.228	–	–	–	–
CET1 capital ratio available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	10.1 ⁴	11.0	11.4	12.0	11.8
Basel III leverage ratio (CHF million)					
Leverage exposure	843,779	869,272	885,207	895,810	943,754
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (%) ¹	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4
Liquidity coverage ratio (CHF million)⁵					
High-quality liquid assets	226,873	234,964	225,591	227,225	228,399
Net cash outflows	116,500	121,366	112,437	110,102	101,742
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	195	194	201	206	224
Net stable funding ratio (CHF million)					
Available stable funding	421,224	425,579	428,169	433,804	443,956
Required stable funding	311,432	322,987	332,891	340,329	350,945
Net stable funding ratio (%)	135	132	129	127	127

¹ The fully loaded US GAAP CECL accounting model excludes the transitional relief of recognizing CECL allowances and provisions in CET1 capital, in accordance with FINMA Circular 2013/1, "Eligible capital – banks".

² Calculated as 8% of Swiss risk-weighted assets, based on total capital minimum requirements, excluding the BIS CET1 buffer requirements.

³ CET1 buffer requirements are based on BIS requirements as a percentage of Swiss risk-weighted assets and do not include the additional Swiss sectoral countercyclical capital buffer for mortgage loans that are directly or indirectly secured by residential real estate in Switzerland.

⁴ Reflects the Swiss CET1 capital ratio of 14.6%, less the BIS CET1 ratio minimum requirement of 4.5%.

⁵ Calculated using a three-month average, which is calculated on a daily basis.

Credit Suisse AG – parent company

Swiss capital metrics – Bank parent company

In May 2016, the Swiss Federal Council amended the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO) applicable to Swiss banks. The amendment recalibrates and expands the existing “Too Big to Fail” regime in Switzerland.

In November 2019, the Swiss Federal Council adopted amendments to the CAO. The amendments included new gone-concern requirements for the Bank parent company. Since January 1, 2020, the quantitative requirement for the additional loss-absorbing capacity (gone concern) at the Bank parent company level comprises three elements. One element is a nominal amount that is identical for risk-weighted assets and the leverage ratio. For the two other elements, the higher aggregate total is relevant (based on the corresponding risk-weighted assets or leverage requirement). In accordance with the CAO transitional provision, one of these two latter elements will be implemented in phases from January 1, 2021 and will therefore not apply fully until January 1, 2024.

The requirements for the additional total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) are not based on the same calculation method for risk-weighted funds or leverage exposure, as is the case for the capital requirements (going concern). As of the end of 3Q22, the requirement for additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone concern) amounted to CHF 36.4 billion and was 113% fulfilled.

In January 2020, FINMA and Credit Suisse agreed that any substantial part of the net exposure of Bank parent company toward Credit Suisse Group AG (Group, the Holding Company), originating from unsecured loans, shall be covered by an additional gone concern capacity at the Bank parent company. The Group, in support of its single point-of-entry bail-in strategy, is obliged to make the additional funds available. These additional funds constitute eligible gone concern capacity. However, to the extent that any aforementioned net exposure of the Bank parent company is covered by such funds, they do not qualify for the gone concern capital ratio calculation for the Bank parent company or the Group. As of 3Q22, the Bank parent company had a net exposure toward the Group of CHF 0.2 billion (i.e., existing net senior funding provided by Credit Suisse AG to Credit Suisse Group AG of CHF 7.1 billion, which was offset by CHF 6.8 billion funds received from Credit Suisse Group AG). The net exposure did not have to be covered by additional gone-concern capacity at the Bank parent company because it was below a threshold of CHF 2.6 billion agreed by FINMA.

FINMA decrees

In October 2017, FINMA issued an additional decree (2017 FINMA Decree) specifying the treatment of investments in subsidiaries for capital adequacy purposes for the Bank parent company. This decree partially replaced certain aspects of the decree issued in 2013 by FINMA (2013 FINMA Decree), but all other aspects of that decree remain in force.

The 2017 FINMA Decree requires the Bank parent company to risk-weight both direct and indirect investments in subsidiaries, with the initial risk-weight set at 200%. Beginning in 2019, the risk-weights began to increase over a 10-year period for direct and indirect investments in Swiss subsidiaries by 5% per year and for direct and indirect investments in foreign subsidiaries by 20% per year, up to 250% and 400%, respectively, by 2028. In 3Q22, investments in Swiss-domiciled subsidiaries were risk-weighted at 220% and investments in foreign-domiciled subsidiaries were risk-weighted at 280%.

As of the end of 3Q22, the Bank parent company financed Swiss subsidiaries with a carrying value of CHF 23.6 billion and foreign subsidiaries with a carrying value of CHF 24.9 billion. The capital treatment reflects specific guidance issued by FINMA, effective as of 3Q22.

The 2017 FINMA Decree also applies an adjustment (referred to as a regulatory filter) to an impact on common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital arising from the accounting change under applicable Swiss banking rules for the Bank parent company's participations from the portfolio valuation method to the individual valuation method, which became effective on December 31, 2019. In contrast to the accounting treatment, the regulatory filter allows Credit Suisse to measure the regulatory capital position as if the Bank parent company had maintained the portfolio valuation method.

As of the end of 3Q22, the CET1 capital impact from the regulatory filter was CHF 15.7 billion. The related risk-weighted assets increase from higher total participation values subject to risk weighting was CHF 38.5 billion, reflecting the different risk-weights for these direct participations.

The valuation of the Bank's parent company participations in subsidiaries is reviewed for potential impairment on at least an annual basis as of December 31 and at any other time that events or circumstances indicate that the participations' value may be impaired. On October 27, 2022, Credit Suisse announced a series of decisive actions following a strategic review conducted by the Board of Directors and Executive Board, resulting in a restructuring of the Investment Bank, an accelerated cost transformation and strengthened and reallocated capital.

The Bank parent company's Swiss CET1 ratio decreased from 11.4% as of 2Q22 to 9.7% as of the end of 3Q22, primarily driven by a CHF 8.6 billion participation impairment as a result of the comprehensive strategic review, net losses and an adverse foreign exchange impact, partially offset by a capital repatriation from a UK participation. With regard to the Group's announced intention to raise capital with gross proceeds of about CHF 4 billion, the Bank parent company's CET1 ratio is estimated to increase by approximately 130-140 basis points on a pro-forma basis to 11.0-11.1%.

In light of the bank's transformation, FINMA reduced the size of the capital surcharges for the bank's market share and its size according to the CAO. This results in a lower total capital requirement for Credit Suisse Group and its domestic subsidiaries. In addition, the Bank parent company is allowed to temporarily use capital buffers until the end of 2025, in line with the CAO and

regulatory guidance by FINMA. This allows the bank effective and efficient capital management during the strategic transformation.

→ Refer to "FINMA decrees" in III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Capital management – Swiss requirements in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2021 for further information on the Bank parent company's regulatory requirements.

Swiss capital requirements and metrics

end of 3Q22	CHF million	in % of RWA
Swiss risk-weighted assets		
Swiss risk-weighted assets	282,823 ¹	–
Risk-based capital requirements (going-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total ²	40,450	14.3
of which CET1: minimum	12,727	4.5
of which CET1: buffer	13,519	4.78
of which CET1: countercyclical buffer	84	0.03
of which additional tier 1: minimum	9,899	3.5
of which additional tier 1: buffer	2,263	0.8
Swiss eligible capital (going-concern)		
Swiss CET1 capital and additional tier 1 capital ³	42,185	14.9
of which CET1 capital ⁴	27,556	9.7
of which additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments	11,049	3.9
of which additional tier 1 low-trigger capital instruments ⁵	3,580	1.3
Risk-based requirement for additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total ⁶	36,404	–
Eligible additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern)		
Total	41,224	–
of which bail-in instruments	41,224	–

¹ Includes participations at current risk-weights, which will further increase until 2028.

² The total requirement includes the FINMA Pillar 2 capital add-on of CHF 1,959 million relating to the supply chain finance funds matter. This Pillar 2 capital add-on equates to an additional Swiss CET1 capital ratio requirement of 69 basis points resulting in a Swiss CET1 capital ratio requirement of 10.0% and a Swiss going-concern capital requirement of 14.3%.

The Bank parent company is allowed to temporarily use capital buffers until the end of 2025, in line with the CAO and regulatory guidance by FINMA. This allows the bank effective and efficient capital management during the strategic transformation.

³ Excludes tier 1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

⁴ Excludes CET1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

⁵ If issued before July 1, 2016, such capital instruments qualify as additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments until their first call date according to the transitional Swiss "Too Big to Fail" rules.

⁶ Calculated as the higher of risk-based or leverage exposure-based gone-concern capital requirement. Excludes portions of the gone concern requirements that are being phased-in until January 1, 2024.

Swiss leverage requirements and metrics

end of 3Q22	CHF million	in % of LRD
Leverage exposure		
Leverage ratio denominator	599,279	–
Unweighted capital requirements (going-concern) based on Swiss leverage ratios		
Total ¹	30,424	5.1
of which CET1: minimum	8,989	1.5
of which CET1: buffer	10,487	1.75
of which additional tier 1: buffer	8,989	1.5
Swiss eligible capital (going-concern)		
Swiss CET1 capital and additional tier 1 capital ²	42,185	7.0
of which CET1 capital ³	27,556	4.6
of which additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments	11,049	1.8
of which additional tier 1 low-trigger capital instruments ⁴	3,580	0.6
Unweighted requirement for additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern) based on Swiss leverage ratios		
Total ⁵	36,404	–
Eligible additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern)		
Total	41,224	–
of which bail-in instruments	41,224	–

¹ The total requirement includes the FINMA Pillar 2 capital add-on of CHF 1,959 million relating to the supply chain finance funds matter. This Pillar 2 capital add-on equates to an additional Swiss CET1 leverage ratio requirement of 33 basis points.

² Excludes tier 1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

³ Excludes CET1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

⁴ If issued before July 1, 2016, such capital instruments qualify as additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments until their first call date according to the transitional Swiss "Too Big to Fail" rules.

⁵ Calculated as the higher of risk-based or leverage exposure-based gone-concern capital requirement. Excludes portions of the gone concern requirements that are being phased-in until January 1, 2024.

Total assets

end of	3Q22
Total assets (CHF million)	502,335

In accordance with Swiss law. Refer to "Note 2 – Accounting and valuation principles" in IX – Parent company financial statements – Credit Suisse (Bank) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2021 for further information.

Key prudential metrics

Most lines in the following table present the view as if the Bank parent company was not a Swiss systemically important financial institution.

KM1 – Key metrics

end of	3Q22	2Q22	1Q22	4Q21	3Q21
Capital (CHF million)					
Swiss CET1 capital	27,556	37,168	38,120	36,817	47,489
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss CET1 capital ¹	27,556	37,168	38,120	36,817	47,489
Swiss tier 1 capital	42,185	51,810	52,427	51,462	62,560
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss tier 1 capital ¹	42,185	51,810	52,427	51,462	62,560
Swiss total eligible capital	42,185	52,291	52,898	52,164	63,305
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss total eligible capital ¹	42,185	52,291	52,898	52,164	63,305
Minimum capital requirement (8% of Swiss risk-weighted assets) ²	22,626	25,995	25,814	25,100	28,311
Risk-weighted assets (CHF million)					
Swiss total risk-weighted assets	282,823	324,943	322,679	313,744	353,882
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (%)					
Swiss CET1 capital ratio	9.7	11.4	11.8	11.7	13.4
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss CET1 capital ratio ¹	9.7	11.4	11.8	11.7	13.4
Swiss tier 1 capital ratio	14.9	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.7
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss tier 1 capital ratio ¹	14.9	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.7
Swiss total eligible capital ratio	14.9	16.1	16.4	16.6	17.9
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss total eligible capital ratio ¹	14.9	16.1	16.4	16.6	17.9
BIS CET1 buffer requirements (%) ³					
Capital conservation buffer	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Extended countercyclical buffer	0.026	0.024	0.026	0.031	0.026
Progressive buffer for G-SIB and/or D-SIB	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total BIS CET1 buffer requirement	3.526	3.524	3.526	3.531	3.526
Additional Swiss sectoral countercyclical buffer	0.003	–	–	–	–
CET1 capital ratio available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	5.2 ⁴	6.9	7.3	7.2	8.9
Basel III leverage ratio (CHF million)					
Leverage exposure	599,279	628,827	633,999	636,122	681,924
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	7.0	8.2	8.3	8.1	9.2
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (%) ¹	7.0	8.2	8.3	8.1	9.2
Liquidity coverage ratio (CHF million) ⁵					
High-quality liquid assets	101,340	102,072	102,371	106,776	107,582
Net cash outflows	57,366	56,254	53,350	58,490	53,025
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	177	181	192	183	203
Net stable funding ratio (CHF million)					
Available stable funding	259,762	263,919	267,152	266,775	285,787
Required stable funding	258,126	265,972	273,482	280,493	296,495
Net stable funding ratio (%) ⁶	101	99	98	95	96

¹ The fully loaded US GAAP CECL accounting model excludes the transitional relief of recognizing CECL allowances and provisions in CET1 capital, in accordance with FINMA Circular 2013/1, "Eligible capital – banks".

² Calculated as 8% of Swiss risk-weighted assets, based on total capital minimum requirements, excluding the BIS CET1 buffer requirements.

³ CET1 buffer requirements are based on BIS requirements as a percentage of Swiss risk-weighted assets and do not include the additional Swiss sectoral countercyclical capital buffer for mortgage loans that are directly or indirectly secured by residential real estate in Switzerland.

⁴ Reflects the Swiss CET1 capital ratio of 9.7%, less the BIS CET1 ratio minimum requirement of 4.5%.

⁵ Calculated using a three-month average, which is calculated on a daily basis.

⁶ Based on the Liquidity Ordinance, Credit Suisse AG – parent company is allowed to fulfill the minimum NSFR of 100% by taking into consideration any excess funding of Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company on a stand-alone basis, and Credit Suisse AG – parent company has an NSFR requirement of at least 80% without taking into consideration any such excess funding. Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company must always fulfill the NSFR of at least 100% on a stand-alone basis.

Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG

– consolidated

Swiss capital requirements and metrics

end of 3Q22	CHF million	in % of RWA
Swiss risk-weighted assets		
Swiss risk-weighted assets	93,531	–
Risk-based capital requirements (going-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total	13,333	14.255
of which CET1: minimum	4,209	4.5
of which CET1: buffer	4,471	4.78
of which CET1: countercyclical buffer	632	0.675
of which additional tier 1: minimum	3,274	3.5
of which additional tier 1: buffer	748	0.8
Swiss eligible capital (going-concern)		
Swiss CET1 capital and additional tier 1 capital ¹	16,060	17.2
of which CET1 capital ²	12,948	13.8
of which additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments	3,112	3.3
Risk-based requirement for additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total ³	7,875	8.42
Eligible additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern)		
Total	10,000	10.7
of which bail-in debt instruments	10,000	10.7

¹ Excludes tier 1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

² Excludes CET1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

³ The gone-concern requirement of Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – consolidated is 62% of the going-concern requirement.

Swiss leverage requirements and metrics

end of 3Q22	CHF million	in % of LRD
Leverage exposure		
Leverage ratio denominator	282,190	–
Unweighted capital requirements (going-concern) based on Swiss leverage ratios		
Total	13,404	4.75
of which CET1: minimum	4,233	1.5
of which CET1: buffer	4,938	1.75
of which additional tier 1: minimum	4,233	1.5
Swiss eligible capital (going-concern)		
Swiss CET1 capital and additional tier 1 capital ¹	16,060	5.7
of which CET1 capital ²	12,948	4.6
of which additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments	3,112	1.1
Unweighted requirement for additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total ³	8,310	2.945
Eligible additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern)		
Total	10,000	3.5
of which bail-in debt instruments	10,000	3.5

¹ Excludes tier 1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

² Excludes CET1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

³ The gone-concern requirement of Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – consolidated is 62% of the going-concern requirement.

Key prudential metrics

Most lines in the following table present the view as if Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – consolidated was not a Swiss systemically important financial institution.

KM1 – Key metrics

end of	3Q22	2Q22	1Q22	4Q21	3Q21
Capital (CHF million)					
Swiss CET1 capital	12,948	13,059	12,664	12,705	13,078
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss CET1 capital ¹	12,948	13,059	12,664	12,705	13,078
Swiss tier 1 capital	16,060	16,170	15,788	15,829	16,202
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss tier 1 capital ¹	16,060	16,170	15,788	15,829	16,202
Swiss total eligible capital	16,060	16,170	15,788	15,829	16,202
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss total eligible capital ¹	16,060	16,170	15,788	15,829	16,202
Minimum capital requirement (8% of Swiss risk-weighted assets) ²	7,482	7,452	7,618	7,547	7,863
Risk-weighted assets (CHF million)					
Swiss risk-weighted assets	93,531	93,152	95,228	94,332	98,285
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (%)					
Swiss CET1 capital ratio	13.8	14.0	13.3	13.5	13.3
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss CET1 capital ratio ¹	13.8	14.0	13.3	13.5	13.3
Swiss tier 1 capital ratio	17.2	17.4	16.6	16.8	16.5
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss tier 1 capital ratio ¹	17.2	17.4	16.6	16.8	16.5
Swiss total eligible capital ratio	17.2	17.4	16.6	16.8	16.5
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss total eligible capital ratio ¹	17.2	17.4	16.6	16.8	16.5
BIS CET1 buffer requirements (%) ³					
Capital conservation buffer	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Extended countercyclical buffer	0.022	0.019	0.016	0.019	0.012
Progressive buffer for G-SIB and/or D-SIB	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total BIS CET1 buffer requirement	3.522	3.519	3.516	3.519	3.512
Additional Swiss sectoral countercyclical buffer	0.653	–	–	–	–
CET1 capital ratio available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	9.2 ⁴	9.4	8.6	8.8	8.5
Basel III leverage ratio (CHF million)					
Leverage exposure	282,190	286,155	284,944	287,656	292,428
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (%) ¹	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5
Liquidity coverage ratio (CHF million) ⁵					
High-quality liquid assets	63,290	65,763	66,031	66,350	66,389
Net cash outflows	45,792	47,687	48,230	48,178	47,767
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	138	138	137	138	139
Net stable funding ratio (CHF million)					
Available stable funding	171,288	170,907	174,113	177,417	177,107
Required stable funding	126,717	129,129	129,967	129,338	130,439
Net stable funding ratio (%)	135	132	134	137	136

¹ The fully loaded US GAAP CECL accounting model excludes the transitional relief of recognizing CECL allowances and provisions in CET1 capital, in accordance with FINMA Circular 2013/1, "Eligible capital – banks".

² Calculated as 8% of Swiss risk-weighted assets, based on total capital minimum requirements, excluding the BIS CET1 buffer requirements.

³ CET1 buffer requirements are based on BIS requirements as a percentage of Swiss risk-weighted assets and do not include the additional Swiss sectoral countercyclical capital buffer for mortgage loans that are directly or indirectly secured by residential real estate in Switzerland.

⁴ Reflects the Swiss CET1 capital ratio of 13.8%, less the BIS CET1 ratio minimum requirement of 4.5% and less the BIS additional tier 1 minimum requirement of 0.174% that is covered by CET1 capital.

⁵ Calculated using a three-month average, which is calculated on a daily basis.

Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG

– parent company

Swiss capital requirements and metrics

end of 3Q22	CHF million	in % of RWA
Swiss risk-weighted assets		
Swiss risk-weighted assets	93,610	–
Risk-based capital requirements (going-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total	13,345	14.256
of which CET1: minimum	4,212	4.5
of which CET1: buffer	4,475	4.78
of which CET1: countercyclical buffer	633	0.676
of which additional tier 1: minimum	3,276	3.5
of which additional tier 1: buffer	749	0.8
Swiss eligible capital (going-concern)		
Swiss CET1 capital and additional tier 1 capital ¹	15,355	16.4
of which CET1 capital ²	12,243	13.1
of which additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments	3,112	3.3
Risk-based requirement for additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total ³	7,882	8.42
Eligible additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern)		
Total	10,000	10.7
of which bail-in debt instruments	10,000	10.7

¹ Excludes tier 1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

² Excludes CET1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

³ The gone-concern requirement of Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company is 62% of the going-concern requirement.

Swiss leverage requirements and metrics

end of 3Q22	CHF million	in % of LRD
Leverage exposure		
Leverage ratio denominator	280,227	–
Unweighted capital requirements (going-concern) based on Swiss leverage ratios		
Total	13,311	4.75
of which CET1: minimum	4,203	1.5
of which CET1: buffer	4,905	1.75
of which additional tier 1: minimum	4,203	1.5
Swiss eligible capital (going-concern)		
Swiss CET1 capital and additional tier 1 capital ¹	15,355	5.5
of which CET1 capital ²	12,243	4.4
of which additional tier 1 high-trigger capital instruments	3,112	1.1
Unweighted requirement for additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern) based on Swiss capital ratios		
Total ³	8,253	2.945
Eligible additional total loss-absorbing capacity (gone-concern)		
Total	10,000	3.6
of which bail-in debt instruments	10,000	3.6

¹ Excludes tier 1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

² Excludes CET1 capital that is used to fulfill gone-concern requirements.

³ The gone-concern requirement of Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company is 62% of the going-concern requirement.

Key prudential metrics

Most lines in the following table present the view as if Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company was not a Swiss systemically important financial institution.

KM1 – Key metrics

end of	3Q22	2Q22	1Q22	4Q21	3Q21
Capital (CHF million)					
Swiss CET1 capital	12,243	12,279	11,939	11,948	12,344
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss CET1 capital ¹	12,243	12,279	11,939	11,948	12,344
Swiss tier 1 capital	15,355	15,390	15,063	15,072	15,468
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss tier 1 capital ¹	15,355	15,390	15,063	15,072	15,468
Swiss total eligible capital	15,355	15,390	15,063	15,072	15,468
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss total eligible capital ¹	15,355	15,390	15,063	15,072	15,468
Minimum capital requirement (8% of Swiss risk-weighted assets) ²	7,489	7,427	7,637	7,565	7,842
Risk-weighted assets (CHF million)					
Swiss risk-weighted assets	93,610	92,840	95,459	94,568	98,025
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (%)					
Swiss CET1 capital ratio	13.1	13.2	12.5	12.6	12.6
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss CET1 capital ratio ¹	13.1	13.2	12.5	12.6	12.6
Swiss tier 1 capital ratio	16.4	16.6	15.8	15.9	15.8
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss tier 1 capital ratio ¹	16.4	16.6	15.8	15.9	15.8
Swiss total eligible capital ratio	16.4	16.6	15.8	15.9	15.8
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Swiss total eligible capital ratio ¹	16.4	16.6	15.8	15.9	15.8
BIS CET1 buffer requirements (%) ³					
Capital conservation buffer	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Extended countercyclical buffer	0.023	0.020	0.017	0.020	0.012
Progressive buffer for G-SIB and/or D-SIB	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total BIS CET1 buffer requirement	3.523	3.520	3.517	3.520	3.512
Additional Swiss sectoral countercyclical buffer	0.653	–	–	–	–
CET1 capital ratio available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	8.4 ⁴	8.6	7.8	7.9	7.8
Basel III leverage ratio (CHF million)					
Leverage exposure	280,227	284,156	283,045	285,876	290,361
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Fully loaded CECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (%) ¹	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Liquidity coverage ratio (CHF million) ⁵					
High-quality liquid assets	63,280	65,763	66,009	66,332	66,379
Net cash outflows	46,118	48,032	48,513	48,479	48,143
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	137	137	136	137	138
Net stable funding ratio (CHF million)					
Available stable funding	169,589	169,297	172,374	175,776	175,467
Required stable funding	125,130	127,378	128,341	126,814	128,076
Net stable funding ratio (%) ⁶	136	133	134	139	137

¹ The fully loaded US GAAP CECL accounting model excludes the transitional relief of recognizing CECL allowances and provisions in CET1 capital, in accordance with FINMA Circular 2013/1, "Eligible capital – banks".

² Calculated as 8% of Swiss risk-weighted assets, based on total capital minimum requirements, excluding the BIS CET1 buffer requirements.

³ CET1 buffer requirements are based on BIS requirements as a percentage of Swiss risk-weighted assets and do not include the additional Swiss sectoral countercyclical capital buffer for mortgage loans that are directly or indirectly secured by residential real estate in Switzerland.

⁴ Reflects the Swiss CET1 capital ratio of 13.1%, less the BIS CET1 ratio minimum requirement of 4.5% and less the BIS additional tier 1 minimum requirement of 0.176% that is covered by CET1 capital.

⁵ Calculated using a three-month average, which is calculated on a daily basis.

⁶ Based on the Liquidity Ordinance, Credit Suisse AG – parent company is allowed to fulfill the minimum NSFR of 100% by taking into consideration any excess funding of Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company on a stand-alone basis, and Credit Suisse AG – parent company has an NSFR requirement of at least 80% without taking into consideration any such excess funding. Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company must always fulfill the NSFR of at least 100% on a stand-alone basis.

Guarantee under covered bond program of Credit Suisse AG

Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG – parent company held assets at a carrying value of CHF 948 million as of September 30, 2022, which are pledged under the covered bonds program of Credit Suisse AG and for which the related liabilities of CHF 577 million as of September 30, 2022 are reported by Credit Suisse AG.

Credit Suisse International

Key prudential metrics

The FINMA requires banks with capital adequacy requirements for credit risk of more than CHF 4 billion and significant international activities to publish regulatory data on a quarterly basis. In the case of foreign subsidiaries, figures calculated according to local rules may be used.

The following table presents Credit Suisse International's minimum disclosure requirement for large banks prepared in accordance with Prudential Regulatory Authority regulations for non-systemically important financial institutions. Credit Suisse International, a UK entity, is presented on a stand-alone basis.

KM1 – Key metrics

end of	3Q22	2Q22	1Q22	4Q21	3Q21
Capital (USD million)					
CET1 capital	14,859	14,908	14,925	15,022	15,511
Tier 1 capital	14,859	14,908	14,925	15,022	15,511
Total eligible capital	14,863	14,919	14,931	15,027	15,515
Minimum capital requirement (8% of risk-weighted assets) ¹	4,616	4,998	5,544	5,011	5,541
Risk-weighted assets (USD million)					
Total risk-weighted assets	57,706	62,475	69,301	62,643	69,259
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (%)					
CET1 capital ratio	25.7	23.9	21.5	24.0	22.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	25.7	23.9	21.5	24.0	22.4
Total capital ratio	25.8	23.9	21.5	24.0	22.4
BIS CET1 buffer requirements (%)²					
Capital conservation buffer	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Extended countercyclical buffer	0.081	0.066	0.056	0.048	0.048
Total BIS CET1 buffer requirement	2.581	2.566	2.556	2.548	2.548
CET1 capital ratio available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements ³	21.2	19.4	17.0	19.5	17.9
Basel III leverage ratio (USD million)					
Leverage exposure	160,024	170,769	180,483	201,010	231,344
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	9.3	8.7	8.3	7.5	6.7
Liquidity coverage ratio (USD million)⁴					
High-quality liquid assets	33,195	29,646	23,579	25,437	24,863
Net cash outflows	26,149	26,799	19,326	19,432	18,714
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	127	111	122	131	133

¹ Calculated as 8% of risk-weighted assets, based on total capital minimum requirements, excluding the BIS CET1 buffer requirements.

² CET1 buffer requirements are based on BIS requirements as a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

³ Reflects the CET1 capital ratio of 25.7%, less the BIS CET1 ratio minimum requirement of 4.5%.

⁴ Calculated using a three-month average.

Net stable funding ratio

The NSFR requirement became effective as of January 1, 2022. The related disclosures will start in 1Q23.

Credit Suisse Holdings (USA), Inc.

Key prudential metrics

The FINMA requires banks with capital adequacy requirements for credit risk of more than CHF 4 billion and significant international activities to publish regulatory data on a quarterly basis. In the case of foreign subsidiaries, figures calculated according to local rules may be used.

The following table presents Credit Suisse Holdings (USA)'s minimum disclosure requirement for large banks prepared in accordance with Federal Reserve Board regulations for non-systemically important financial institutions.

KM1 – Key metrics

end of	3Q22	2Q22	1Q22	4Q21	3Q21
Capital (USD million)					
CET1 capital	13,041	14,775	15,513	16,230	18,700
Tier 1 capital	13,563	15,297	16,032	16,740	19,212
Total eligible capital	13,668	15,407	16,140	16,852	19,327
Minimum capital requirement (8% of risk-weighted assets) ¹	4,189	4,838	4,908	4,710	5,219
Risk-weighted assets (USD million)					
Total risk-weighted assets	52,368	60,473	61,345	58,879	65,234
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (%)					
CET1 capital ratio	24.9	24.4	25.3	27.6	28.7
Tier 1 capital ratio	25.9	25.3	26.1	28.4	29.5
Total capital ratio	26.1	25.5	26.3	28.6	29.6
BIS CET1 buffer requirements (%) ²					
Stress capital buffer ³	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Extended countercyclical buffer	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004
Total BIS CET1 buffer requirement	6.903	6.903	6.904	6.904	6.904
CET1 capital ratio available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	20.4 ⁴	19.9	20.8	23.1	24.2
Basel III leverage ratio (USD million)					
Leverage exposure ⁵	87,803	96,491	105,240	109,612	105,672
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	15.4	15.9	15.2	15.3	18.2
Supplementary leverage exposure	98,033	107,010	115,571	122,245	119,552
Supplementary leverage ratio based on tier 1 capital (%) ⁶	13.8	14.3	13.9	13.7	16.1
Liquidity coverage ratio (USD million) ⁷					
High-quality liquid assets	25,246	32,994	33,107	31,848	31,008
Net cash outflows	7,727	13,169	9,925	7,286	7,092
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	404	258	344	445	439

¹ Calculated as 8% of risk-weighted assets, based on total capital minimum requirements, excluding the BIS CET1 buffer requirements.

² CET1 buffer requirements are based on BIS requirements as a percentage of risk-weighted assets.

³ The stress capital buffer is updated by the Federal Reserve Board on an annual basis and is floored at 2.5%.

⁴ Reflects the CET1 capital ratio of 24.9%, less the BIS CET1 ratio minimum requirement of 4.5%.

⁵ In line with local requirements, calculated using balance sheet exposure.

⁶ In line with local requirements, calculated using balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures, which is comparable to the BCBS leverage exposure definition as used elsewhere in this document.

⁷ Calculated using a three-month average, which is calculated on a daily basis.

Net stable funding ratio

The NSFR requirement became effective as of July 1, 2021. The related disclosures will start in 2Q23 on a semi-annual basis.

List of abbreviations

B

BCBS Basel Committee on Banking Supervision

BIS Bank for International Settlements

C

CAO Capital Adequacy Ordinance

CECL Current expected credit loss

CET1 Common equity tier 1

D

D-SIB Domestic systemically important bank

F

FINMA Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA

G

G-SIB Global systemically important bank

GAAP Generally accepted accounting principles

L

LRD Leverage ratio denominator

N

NSFR Net Stable Funding Ratio

R

RWA Risk-weighted assets

T

TLAC Total loss-absorbing capacity

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking information

This document contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements. In addition, in the future we, and others on our behalf, may make statements that constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, statements relating to the following:

- our plans, targets or goals;
- our future economic performance or prospects;
- the potential effect on our future performance of certain contingencies; and
- assumptions underlying any such statements.

Words such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "intends" and "plans" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. We do not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and risks exist that predictions, forecasts, projections and other outcomes described or implied in forward-looking statements will not be achieved. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause results to differ materially from the plans, targets, goals, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- the ability to maintain sufficient liquidity and access capital markets;
- market volatility, increases in inflation and interest rate fluctuations or developments affecting interest rate levels;
- the ongoing significant negative consequences, including reputational harm, of the Archegos and supply chain finance funds matters, as well as other recent events, and our ability to successfully resolve these matters;
- the impact of social media speculation and unsubstantiated media reports about our business and its performance;
- the extent of outflows of assets or future net new asset generation across our divisions;
- our ability to improve our risk management procedures and policies and hedging strategies;
- the strength of the global economy in general and the strength of the economies of the countries in which we conduct our operations, in particular, but not limited to, the risk of negative impacts of COVID-19 on the global economy and financial markets, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the resulting sanctions from the US, EU, UK, Switzerland and other countries and the risk of continued slow economic recovery or downturn in the EU, the US or other developed countries or in emerging markets in 2022 and beyond;
- the emergence of widespread health emergencies, infectious diseases or pandemics, such as COVID-19, and the actions that may be taken by governmental authorities to contain the outbreak or to counter its impact;
- potential risks and uncertainties relating to the severity of impacts from COVID-19 and the duration of the pandemic, including potential material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- the direct and indirect impacts of deterioration or slow recovery in residential and commercial real estate markets;
- adverse rating actions by credit rating agencies in respect of us, sovereign issuers, structured credit products or other credit-related exposures;
- the ability to achieve our strategic initiatives, including those related to our targets, ambitions and goals, such as our financial ambitions as well as various goals and commitments to incorporate certain environmental, social and governance considerations into our business strategy, products, services and risk management processes;

- our ability to achieve our announced comprehensive new strategic direction for the Group and significant changes to its structure and organization;
- our ability to successfully implement the divestment of any non-core business;
- the future level of any impairments and write-downs, including from the revaluation of deferred tax assets, resulting from disposals and the implementation of the proposed strategic initiatives';
- the ability of counterparties to meet their obligations to us and the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses;
- the effects of, and changes in, fiscal, monetary, exchange rate, trade and tax policies;
- the effects of currency fluctuations, including the related impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations due to moves in foreign exchange rates;
- geopolitical and diplomatic tensions, instabilities and conflicts, including war, civil unrest, terrorist activity, sanctions or other geopolitical events or escalations of hostilities, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine;
- political, social and environmental developments, including climate change;
- the ability to appropriately address social, environmental and sustainability concerns that may arise from our business activities;
- the effects of, and the uncertainty arising from, the UK's withdrawal from the EU;
- the possibility of foreign exchange controls, expropriation, nationalization or confiscation of assets in countries in which we conduct our operations;
- operational factors such as systems failure, human error, or the failure to implement procedures properly;
- the risk of cyber attacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on our reputation, business or operations, the risk of which is increased while large portions of our employees work remotely;
- the adverse resolution of litigation, regulatory proceedings and other contingencies;
- actions taken by regulators with respect to our business and practices and possible resulting changes to our business organization, practices and policies in countries in which we conduct our operations;
- the effects of changes in laws, regulations or accounting or tax standards, policies or practices in countries in which we conduct our operations;
- the discontinuation of LIBOR and other interbank offered rates and the transition to alternative reference rates;
- the potential effects of changes in our legal entity structure;
- competition or changes in our competitive position in geographic and business areas in which we conduct our operations;
- the ability to retain and recruit qualified personnel;
- the ability to protect our reputation and promote our brand;
- the ability to increase market share and control expenses;
- technological changes instituted by us, our counterparties or competitors;
- the timely development and acceptance of our new products and services and the perceived overall value of these products and services by users;
- acquisitions, including the ability to integrate acquired businesses successfully, and divestitures, including the ability to sell non-core assets; and
- other unforeseen or unexpected events and our success at managing these and the risks involved in the foregoing.

We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive. When evaluating forward-looking statements, you should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events, including the information set forth in "Risk factors" in *I – Information on the company* in our Annual Report 2021 and in "Risk factor" in *I – Credit Suisse results – Credit Suisse* in our 3Q22 Financial report.

CREDIT SUISSE 

CREDIT SUISSE GROUP

Paradeplatz 8

8070 Zurich

Switzerland

[credit-suisse.com](https://www.credit-suisse.com)