Credit Suisse AG, Mumbai branch

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures for the half year ended December 31, 2014

I. Scope of Application

The disclosures and analysis provided herein below are in respect of the Mumbai Branch ('the Bank') of Credit Suisse AG which is incorporated in Switzerland with limited liability and its associate Credit Suisse Finance (India) Private Limited ('CS Finance') a Non-Banking Finance Company. The Bank and CS Finance together constitute "The Consolidated Bank" in line with the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") guidelines on the preparation of consolidated prudential returns. Also, the disclosures herein below are solely in the context of local regulatory requirements and guidelines prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under Pillar 3 - Market Discipline of the Basel III guidelines. The Pillar 3 disclosures are designed to complement the minimum capital requirements in Pillar 1 and the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process in Pillar 2. The aim of Pillar 3 is to promote market discipline by allowing market participants access to information of risk exposures and risk management policies and process adopted by the bank.

For the purpose of consolidated prudential regulatory reporting, the consolidated Bank includes the above mentioned NBFC as required by RBI in its circular on "Financial Regulation of Systemically Important NBFC's and Bank's relationship with them" vide circular ref. DBOD.No.FSD.BC.46/24.01.028/2006-07 dated December 12, 2006 read with "Guidelines for consolidated accounting and other quantitative methods to facilitate consolidated supervision" vide circular ref. DBOD. No. BP.BC. 72 /21.04.018/2001-02 dated February 25, 2003.

Presently, the Accounting Standard (AS) 21 on Consolidated Accounting is not applicable to the India operations of Credit Suisse AG since none of its Indian subsidiaries are owned by the Branch in Mumbai. The Bank does not have any interest in insurance entities.

References have been made in this submission to Global practices as the Bank in India is operating as branch of the Global Bank.

(i) Qualitative Disclosure

a. List of entities considered for Consolidation

Name of the entity / Country of incorp-oration	Included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consoli-dation	Included under regulatory scope of consolid-ation (yes / no)	Method of consolid-ation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Credit Suisse Finance (India) Private Limited	No	NA	Yes	Line by line consolidation method as per AS-21	NA	As per the RBI circular number DBOD.No.FSD.BC.46/24.01. 028/2006-07 dated December 12, 2006 the Branch is not required to publish consolidated financial statements as per AS-21

b. **List of group entities not considered for Consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation**

(Rs. in '000)

Name of the entity / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
Credit Suisse Securities (India) Private Limited	Registered as a stock broker, merchant banker, underwriter and portfolio manager.	4,112,571	-	NA	47,082,718
Credit Suisse Services (India) Private Limited	Information Technology / Information Technology Enabled Services Group companies.	1,726,740	-	NA	6,793,451
Credit Suisse Business Management (India) Private Limited	Business support services to Credit Suisse Trust entities situated outside India	50,078	-	NA	56,177
Credit Suisse Consulting (India) Private Limited	Consultancy services to Group companies	154,574	-	NA	301,092
Credit Suisse Business Analytics (India) Private Limited	Information Technology / Information Technology Enabled Services Group companies.	1,381,333	-	NA	2,074,580

Note: The balances in the table above are based on audited financials of 31 March 2014.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosure

c. List of entities considered for Consolidation

(Rs. in '000s)

Name of the entity / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity *(as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)*	Total balance sheet assets *(as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)*
Credit Suisse Finance (India) Private Ltd.	NBFC	15,006,097	20,022,907

d. The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e. that are deducted

Not applicable as there are no subsidiaries of the Bank.

e. The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted:

As of December 31, 2014, the Bank does not have investment in any insurance entity.

f. Restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group

There are no restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds within the banking group.

II. Capital adequacy

The Bank needs to maintain sufficient capital to support business activities, in accordance with the regulatory requirements on a standalone and consolidated basis. Currently the main source of the Bank's supply side of its capital is capital infusion by its Head Office and reserves. The Bank currently follows Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, Standardized Duration Approach for Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational risk capital charge computation. CS Finance follows capital adequacy guidelines applicable to NBFCs. The Bank also assesses the capital adequacy using Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) approach, as required by local regulation.

The Bank is supervised by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Local Management Committee ("LMC") comprising of key senior management in the Bank. The LMC is supported by other committees for specific areas like the Asset Liability Management committee ("ALCO"), Credit committee, Investment committee, Audit committee, Compliance committee, Risk Committee, etc. The Branch management is supported by the Regional & Country Management of Credit Suisse on all governance and franchise issues. There are processes and policies in place to support activities planned in the Bank. Apart from local policies, the Bank also adheres to Global Credit Suisse policies and best practices.

As at December 31, 2014, the capital of the Bank, both on a standalone and consolidated basis, is higher than the minimum capital requirement as per Basel-III guidelines.

A summary of the Bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and the capital adequacy ratio as on December 31, 2014 is presented below:

(Rs in '000)

Risk area	Standalone	Consolidated
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2014
Capital requirements for Credit Risk (A)	**1,722,048**	**2,910,643**
- for portfolio subject to standardised approach	1,722,048	2,910,643
- for securitisation exposures	-	-
Capital requirements for Market risk (B)	**5,389,070**	**5,389,070**
- for interest rate risk	5,079,470	5,079,470
- for foreign exchange risk (including gold)	309,600	309,600
- Equity risk	-	-
Capital requirements for Operational risk (C)	**314,197**	**314,197**
- Basic indicator approach	314,197	314,197
Total capital requirement (A+B+C)	**7,425,315**	**8,613,910**
CET1 CRAR	16.45%	34.35%
Tier 1 CRAR	16.45%	34.35%
Tier 2 CRAR	0.28%	0.33%
Total Capital adequacy ratio	**16.74%**	**34.68%**

III. Credit Risk

Definition

Credit risk can be defined as the risk to earnings or capital arising from an obligor's failure to meet the terms of any contract with the lender or otherwise fail to perform as agreed.

Credit Risk Management / Structure

Within Credit Suisse, the Credit Risk Management ('CRM team') is responsible for managing Credit Suisse's portfolio of credit risk and establishes broad policies and guidelines governing Credit Suisse's credit risk appetite. The Bank has a dedicated Credit Risk officer reporting functionally to the Global CRM group. CRM team is headed globally by the Chief Credit Officer ('CCO') who reports directly to the Chief Risk Officer ('CRO') of Credit Suisse. Credit authority is delegated by the CCO to specific senior CRM team personnel based on each person's knowledge, experience and capability. These delegations of credit authority are reviewed periodically. Credit Risk function along with other risk functions is segregated from the line functions. At Headquarters in Zurich, the Capital Allocation and Risk Management Committee ('CARMC'), in addition to its responsibilities for market risk described below, is also responsible for maintaining credit policies and processes, evaluating country, counterparty and transaction risk issues, applying senior level oversight for the credit review process and ensuring global consistency and quality of the credit portfolio. CARMC annually reviews credit limits measuring country, geographic region and product concentrations, as well as impaired assets and recommended loan loss provisions. All limits are applicable to the bank to the extent they are in conformity with Reserve Bank of India regulations.

Risk identification, measurement and monitoring

Globally, Credit Suisse utilises an internal counterparty rating scale (ranging from AAA as the best to D as the worst) and applies this grading measure against all counterparties. Credit Suisse takes a proactive approach to rating each of its counterparties and obligors and, as a result, internal ratings may deviate from those assigned by public rating agencies. All counterparties are assigned a credit rating as noted above. The intensity and depth of analysis is related to the amount, duration and level of risk being proposed together with the perceived credit quality of the counterparty/issuer/obligor in question. Analysis consists of a quantitative and qualitative portion and strives to be forward looking, concentrating on economic trends and financial fundamentals. In addition, analysts make use of peer analysis, industry comparisons and other quantitative tools, including a quantitative model based rating system. All final ratings also require the consideration of qualitative factors relating to the company, its industry and management. In addition to the aforementioned analysis, all counterparty ratings are subject to the rating of the country in which they are domiciled. Analysis of key sovereign an economic issues for all jurisdictions is undertaken and these are considered when assigning the rating and risk appetite for individual counterparties.

Each credit facility is approved by the bank's CRM team. Each facility is covered by a legal agreement that is appropriate for the type of transaction. On a case-by-case basis, Credit Suisse mitigates its credit risk associated with lending and credit related activities. This may be accomplished by taking collateral or a security interest in assets and other means.

Country risk is the risk of a substantial, systemic loss of value in the financial assets of a country or group of countries, which may be caused by dislocations in the credit, equity, and/or currency markets. Credit Suisse's major operating divisions all assume country risk in a variety of ways. The setting of limits for this risk is the responsibility of CARMC based on recommendations of CRM team, Strategic Risk Management ('SRM') and Credit Suisse's economists. Country limits for emerging markets are approved by the Chairman's Committee of the Board of Directors of Credit Suisse Group, a portion of which is delegated to CARMC. For trading positions, country risk is a function of the notional and mark-to-market exposure of the position, while for loans and related facilities country risk is a function of the amount that Credit Suisse has lent or committed to lend. The day-to-day management of country exposure is assigned to each of the core businesses in accordance with its business authorisations and limit allocations.

The Bank leverages the CRM team expertise and processes within Credit Suisse to manage credit exposures arising from business transactions. The Businesses would be responsible for managing transactions within specified counterparty credit limits like Single Borrower and Group Borrower limits as prescribed by RBI, in consultation with CRM team.

Credit risk management policy:

The credit risk management policies of the bank address the following:

- Credit risk management framework, organisation, mandate & fundamental credit risk taking principles
- Counterparty / borrower/ issuer ratings
- Credit analysis & review frequency
- Credit exposure limits
- Credit limits for trading debt inventory in the secondary market
- Credit limit excess monitoring
- Management of problem assets
- Managing counterparty/borrower/issuer and country events
- Reporting of credit exposures of the bank
- Exposure norms to avoid credit risk concentrations: industry, sector, product and single/group borrower limits
- Loans and advances
- External commercial borrowings & trade credits
- Sale of financial assets to securitisation companies/reconstruction companies
- Purchase/sale of non-performing financial assets
- CS Mumbai branch credit committee
- Roles and responsibilities

Definition of past due and impaired:

The Bank classifies its advances into performing and non-performing loans for accounting purposes in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines given below

A non-performing asset (NPA) is defined as a loan or an advance where:

i) interest and/or installment of principal remain overdue for more than 90 days in respect of a term loan. Any amount due to the bank under any credit facility is 'overdue' if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the Bank;
ii) if the interest due and charged during a quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter;
iii) the account remains 'out of order' in respect of an overdraft/cash credit facility continuously for 90 days.
iv) a bill purchased/discounted by the Bank remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days;
v) interest and/or installment of principal in respect of an agricultural loan remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops and one crop season for long duration crops;

vi) In respect of a securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of the RBI guidelines on securitisation, the amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days;
vii) In respect of derivative transactions, if the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI. A sub-standard asset is one, which has remained a NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months. An asset is classified as doubtful if it has remained in the sub-standard category for more than 12 months. A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the Bank or internal or external auditors or during RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off fully. In line with RBI directive, CS Finance is subject to 180 days overdue criteria for identification of NPAs.

Quantitative Disclosure

Gross Credit exposures:
Credit risk exposures include all exposures as per RBI guidelines on exposure norms. Bank's credit risk exposure as on December 31, 2014 primarily includes loans given to corporates, FX and derivative exposures and inventory positions held. The entire credit risk exposure of the Consolidated Bank as on December 31, 2014 is concentrated in India. This includes exposure to branches of Foreign banks in India.
The following table provides details of Bank's fund based and non-fund based exposures as on December 31, 2014

(Rs in '000)

Category	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Fund based[1,2]	Non-fund based	Fund based[1,2]	Non-fund based
Domestic	40,089,137	28,029,122	52,982,777	28,058,122
Overseas	-	-	-	-
Total	**40,089,137**	**28,029,122**	**52,982,777**	**28,058,122**

1. Represents loans and interest accrued thereon, investment in non-SLR securities and balance with banks.
2. Excludes cash in hand, balance with RBI and investment in government securities.

Industry-wise distribution of exposures as on December 31, 2014:

(Rs in '000)

Industry	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Fund based	Non-fund based	Fund based	Non-fund based
Banks[1,2]	7,405,497	26,981,577	7,490,700	27,010,577
NBFC[3]	21,657,363	584,566	24,505,175	584,566
Telecom	-	-	-	-
Others[4]	11,026,277	462,979	20,986,902	462,979
Total	**40,089,137**	**28,029,122**	**52,982,777**	**28,058,122**

1. Fund based represents loans and interest accrued thereon, investment in non-SLR securities and Nostro balance with banks. Non-fund based includes inter-bank fx and derivative transactions.
2. Excludes cash in hand, balance with RBI and investment in government securities.
3. Includes loans and interest accrued thereon and investment in non-SLR securities.
4. Non-fund based includes fx and derivative transactions.

Maturity pattern of assets of the bank as at December 31, 2014:

(Rs in ’000)

Maturity buckets	Cash & balances with RBI	Balances with banks & money at call and short notice	Investment	Loans & advances	Fixed assets	Other assets	Total
Day 1	267,781	595,301	28,234,433	-	-	3,374,530	32,472,045
2 to 7 days	-	-	29,046,584	1,000,000	-	269,639	30,316,223
8 to 14 days	-	-	141,764	-	-	192,662	334,426
15 to 28 days	63,825	-	28,807	-	-	76,392	169,024
29 days to 3 months	5,238	-	1,446,809	2,000,000	-	76,797	3,528,844
3 to 6 months	263,056	-	658,231	-	-	673,113	1,594,400
6 months to 1 year	119,678	-	441,505	4,201,395	-	-17,759	4,744,819
1 to 3 years	80,274	-	61,714	3,410,700	-	640,196	4,192,884
3 to 5 years	11,221	-	-	-	-	-	11,221
Above 5 years	1,341	-	7,374	-	13,339	726,794	748,848
Total	812,414	595,301	60,067,221	10,612,095	13,339	6,012,364	78,112,734

Consolidated maturity pattern of assets as at December 31, 2014:

(Rs in ’000)

Maturity buckets	Cash & balances with RBI	Balances with banks & money at call and short notice	Investment	Loans & advances	Fixed assets	Other assets	Total
Day 1	267,781	6,079,194	33,147,355	900,000	-	3,379,611	43,773,941
2 to 7 days	-	-	29,046,584	1,109,000	-	294,756	30,450,340
8 to 14 days	-	-	141,764	-	-	192,662	334,426
15 to 28 days	63,825	-	28,807	244,000	-	78,181	414,813
29 days to 3 months	5,238	-	1,446,809	4,494,000	-	231,907	6,177,954
3 to 6 months	263,056	-	658,231	1,783,000	-	741,104	3,445,391
6 months to 1 year	119,678	-	441,505	5,293,895	-	134,272	5,989,350
1 to 3 years	80,274	-	61,714	5,430,700	-	881,308	6,453,996
3 to 5 years	11,221	-	-	-	-	-	11,221
Above 5 years	1,341	-	7,374	-	14,797	971,289	994,801
Total	812,414	6,079,194	64,980,143	19,254,595	14,797	6,905,090	98,046,233

The Bank has no non-performing advances as on Dec 31, 2014 and hence the disclosures pertaining to non-performing advances are not applicable to the Bank.

For consolidated Bank, the disclosures pertaining to non-performing advances as at December 31, 2014 are as below:

Non-performing Advances (Gross)

(Rs in '000)

Category	Amount
Substandard	-
Doubtful 1	-
Doubtful 2	-
Doubtful 3	-

Non-performing Advances (Net)

(Rs in '000)

Category	Amount
Substandard	-
Doubtful 1	-
Doubtful 2	-
Doubtful 3	-

NPA ratios

Particulars	Ratio
Gross NPAs to gross advances	-
Net NPAs to net advances	-

Movement of NPAs (Gross)

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Amount
Opening balance	1,230,248
Additions	-
Reductions	1,230,248
Closing balance	-

Movement of provisions for NPAs

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Amount
Opening balance	1,081,400
Provisions made during the period	-
Write-off	1,081,400
Write-back of excess provisions	-
Closing balance	-

The Bank (both standalone and consolidated) has no non-performing investments as on December 31, 2014 and hence the disclosures pertaining to non-performing investments and provisions for depreciation on investments are not applicable.

IV. Credit Risk Standardised Approach

Credit risk: Portfolios subject to the Standardised Approach

The exposures requiring measurement of credit risk as on December 31, 2014 are primarily loans, inventory exposures and FX and derivative transaction and balance with banks.

The exposure of the bank as on December 31, 2014 subject to the standardised approach by risk weights were as follows

(Rs in '000)

Category	Exposures	
	Standalone	Consolidated
Less than 100% risk weight[1,2]	55,718,204	55,803,407
100% risk weight[2]	7,402,209	20,239,646
More than 100% risk weight[2]	3,547,545	3,547,545
Deducted from capital	-	-
Total	**66,667,957**	**79,590,598**

1. Excludes cash in hand, balance with RBI, Nostro and investment in government securities.
2. Represents loans and interest accrued thereon, investment in non-SLR securities and balance with banks. Also includes inter-bank and merchant FX and derivative transactions of original maturity > 14 days on which credit RWA is applicable.