

Basel II
Pillar 3 – disclosures
2009

For purposes of this report, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "Credit Suisse," "the Group," "we," "us" and "our" mean Credit Suisse Group AG and its consolidated subsidiaries. The business of Credit Suisse AG, the Swiss 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, the Swiss bank subsidiary of the Group, and its consolidated subsidiaries.

In various tables, use of "-" indicates not meaningful or not applicable.

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this Pillar 3 report is to provide updated information as of December 31, 2009 on our implementation of the Basel II framework and risk assessment processes in accordance with the Pillar 3 requirements. This document should be read in conjunction with the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009, which include important information on regulatory capital and risk management (specific references have been made herein to those documents). Since January 1, 2008, Credit Suisse has operated under the international capital adequacy standards set forth by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, known as Basel II, as implemented by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

In certain cases, the Pillar 3 disclosures differ from the way we manage our risks for internal management purposes and disclose them in the Annual Report. For further information regarding the way that we manage risk, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (pages 117 to 136) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009. For further information on economic capital, our core Group-wide risk management tool, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Treasury management (pages 113 to 115) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior periods to conform to the current period's presentation.

The Pillar 3 report is produced and published semi-annually, in accordance with FINMA requirements.

This report has not been audited by the Group's external auditors. However, it also includes information that is contained within the audited consolidated financial statements as reported in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Scope of application

The highest consolidated entity in the Group to which Basel II applies is Credit Suisse Group. For further information on regulation, refer to I – Information on the company – Regulation and supervision (pages 36 to 41) and to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Treasury management (pages 105 to 111) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Principles of consolidation

For financial reporting purposes, our consolidation principles comply with accounting principles generally accepted in the US (US GAAP). For capital adequacy reporting purposes, however, entities that are not active in banking and finance are not subject to consolidation (i.e. insurance, real estate and commercial companies). These investments, which are not material to the Group, are treated in accordance with the regulatory rules and are either subject to a risk-weighted capital requirement or a deduction from regulatory capital. FINMA has advised the Group that it may continue to include equity from special purpose entities that are deconsolidated under US GAAP as tier 1 capital. We have also received an exemption from FINMA not to consolidate private equity fund type vehicles.

For a list of significant subsidiaries and associated entities of Credit Suisse, refer to Note 37 – Significant subsidiaries and equity method investments in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group (pages 311 to 313) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Restrictions on transfer of funds or regulatory capital

We do not believe that legal or regulatory restrictions constitute a material limitation on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or our ability to transfer funds or regulatory capital within the Group.

For information on our liquidity, funding and capital management and dividends and dividend policy, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-Balance sheet – Treasury management (pages 100 to 113) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Capital deficiencies

The Group's subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory consolidation did not report any capital deficiencies in 2009.

2. Capital

For information on our capital structure, eligible capital and shareholders' equity and capital adequacy refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-Balance sheet – Treasury management (pages 104 to 112) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Regulatory capital is calculated and managed according to Basel II and used to determine BIS ratios and, according to the Swiss Capital Adequacy Ordinance, the FINMA capital requirement covering ratio. The main differences between the BIS and FINMA calculations are the multipliers used for certain risk classes and additional FINMA requirements for market risk. The main impact of the multipliers is related to non-counterparty-related risks, for which FINMA uses a multiplier of 3.0 versus 1.0 for BIS. The additional FINMA requirements for market risk are for Value-at-Risk (VaR) backtesting exceptions, where FINMA imposes higher multipliers than BIS for more than ten exceptions, and stress-test-based risk-weighted assets for hedge funds.

BIS ratios compare eligible capital by tier 1 and total capital with BIS risk-weighted assets whereas the FINMA capital requirement covering ratio compares total capital with FINMA required capital.

During the transition period from Basel I to Basel II, the capital requirements include a floor adjustment that limits the benefit received from conversion. For Credit Suisse Group, the floor adjustment only had an impact on the FINMA capital requirements.

Description of regulatory approaches

Basel II provides a range of options for determining the capital requirements in order to allow banks and supervisors the ability to select approaches that are most appropriate. In general, Credit Suisse has adopted the most advanced approaches, which align with the way that risk is internally managed and provide the greatest risk sensitivity. Basel II focuses on credit risk, market risk, operational risk, securitization risk and equity and interest rate risk in the banking book. The regulatory approaches for each of these risk exposures and the related disclosures under Pillar 3 are set forth below.

Credit risk

Basel II permits banks a choice between two broad methodologies in calculating their capital requirements for credit risk, the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach or the standardized approach. Off-balance-sheet items are converted into credit exposure equivalents through the use of credit conversion factors (CCF).

The majority of our credit risk is with institutional counterparties (sovereigns, other institutions, banks and corporates) and arises from lending and trading activity in the Investment Banking and Private Banking divisions. The remaining credit risk is with retail counterparties and mostly arises in the Private Banking division from residential mortgage loans and other secured lending, including loans collateralized by securities.

Under the IRB approach, risk weights are determined by using internal risk parameters. We have received approval from FINMA to use, and have fully implemented, the advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach whereby we provide our own estimates for probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). We use the A-IRB approach to determine our institutional credit risk and most of our retail credit risk.

PD parameters capture the risk of a counterparty defaulting over a one-year time horizon. PD estimates are based on time-weighted averages of historical default rates by rating grade, with low-default-portfolio estimation techniques applied for higher quality rating grades. Each PD reflects the internal rating for the relevant obligor.

LGD parameters consider seniority, collateral, counterparty industry and in certain cases fair value markdowns. LGD estimates are based on an empirical analysis of historical loss rates and are calibrated to reflect time and cost of recovery as well as economic downturn conditions. For much of the Private Banking loan portfolio, the LGD is primarily dependent upon the type and amount of collateral pledged. For other retail credit risk, predominantly loans secured by financial collateral, pool LGDs differentiate between standard and higher risks, as well as domestic and foreign transactions. The credit approval and collateral monitoring process are based on loan-to-value limits. For mortgages (residential or commercial), recovery rates are differentiated by type of property.

EAD is either derived from balance sheet values or by using models. EAD for a non-defaulted facility is an estimate of the gross exposure upon default of the obligor. Estimates are derived based on a CCF approach using default-weighted averages of historical realized conversion factors on defaulted loans by facility type. Estimates are calibrated to capture negative operating environment effects.

We have received approval from FINMA to use the internal model method for measuring counterparty risk for the majority of our derivative and secured financing exposures.

Regulatory approaches for different risk categories

Credit risk Advanced – Internal Ratings-based (A-IRB) approach (PD/LGD and Supervisory risk weights) Standardized approach	Operational risk Advanced measurement approach (AMA)
Market risk Internal models approach (IMA) Standardized approach	Non-counterparty related risk Fixed risk weights
	Equity type securities in the banking book IRB simple approach
	Securitization Ratings-based approach (RBA) Supervisory formula approach (SFA)

Risk weights are calculated using either the PD/LGD approach or the supervisory risk weights (SRW) approach for certain types of specialized lending.

Under the standardized approach, risk weights are determined either according to credit ratings provided by recognized external credit assessment institutions or, for unrated exposures, by using the applicable regulatory risk weights. Less than 10% of our credit risk is determined using this approach.

Market risk

For calculating the capital requirements for market risk, the internal models approach (IMA) or the standardized approach is used. We have received approval from FINMA, as well as from certain other regulators of our subsidiaries, to use our VaR model to calculate trading book market risk capital requirements under the IMA. We apply the IMA to the vast majority of the positions in our trading book. We continue to receive regulatory approval for ongoing enhancements to the VaR methodology, and the VaR model is subject to regular reviews by regulators and auditors.

We use the standardized approach to determine our market risk for a small number of positions, which represent an immaterial proportion of our overall market risk exposure.

Operational risk

We have received approval from FINMA to use the advanced measurement approach (AMA) for measuring operational risk. Under this approach we have identified key scenarios that describe major operational risks relevant to us. Groups of senior staff review each scenario and discuss the likelihood of

occurrence and the potential severity of loss. Internal and external loss data, along with certain business environment and internal control factors, such as self-assessment results and key risk indicators, are considered as part of this process. Based on the output from these meetings, we enter the scenario probabilities and severities into an event model that generates a loss distribution. Insurance mitigation is included in the capital assessment where appropriate, by considering the level of insurance coverage for each scenario and incorporating haircuts as appropriate. Based on the loss distribution, the level of capital required to cover operational risk can then be calculated.

Securitization risk

For securitizations, the regulatory capital requirements are calculated using IRB approaches: the ratings-based approach (RBA) and the supervisory formula approach (SFA).

Other risks

For equity type securities in the banking book, risk weights are determined using the IRB Simple approach based on the equity sub-asset type (qualifying private equity, listed equity and all other equity positions).

Regulatory fixed risk weights are applied to settlement and non-counterparty-related exposures. Settlement exposures arise from unsettled or failed transactions where cash or securities are delivered without a corresponding receipt. Non-counterparty-related exposures arise from holdings of premises and equipment, real estate and investments in real estate entities.

For other items, we received approval from FINMA to apply immaterial portfolios. a simplified Institute Specific Direct Risk Weight approach to

Risk-weighted assets

end of	2009			2008		
	Ad- vanced	Stan- dardized	Total	Ad- vanced	Stan- dardized	Total
Risk-weighted assets (CHF million)						
Sovereigns	6,616	–	6,616	7,268	–	7,268
Other institutions	1,414	–	1,414	1,649	–	1,649
Banks	19,939	72	20,011	24,245	91	24,336
Corporates	91,585	–	91,585	92,914	–	92,914
Residential mortgage	11,112	–	11,112	11,214	–	11,214
Qualifying revolving retail	300	–	300	548	–	548
Other retail	7,100	531	7,631	6,287	896	7,183
Other exposures	–	5,171	5,171	–	9,521	9,521
Credit risk ¹	138,066	5,774	143,840	144,125	10,508	154,633
Market risk	16,728	730	17,458	38,146	1,765	39,911
Operational risk	32,013	–	32,013	30,137	–	30,137
Equity type securities in the banking book	14,264	–	14,264 ²	16,823	–	16,823 ²
Securitization risk	3,810	–	3,810	6,409	–	6,409
Settlement risk	–	1,565	1,565	–	488	488
Non-counterparty-related risk	–	7,141	7,141	–	6,994	6,994
Other items	–	1,518	1,518	–	2,072	2,072
Total BIS risk-weighted assets	204,881	16,728	221,609	235,640	21,827	257,467
Additional market risk backtesting multiplier for more than ten exceptions	–	–	–	18,044	–	18,044
Other multipliers	1,086	15,106	16,192	–	15,464	15,464
VaR hedge fund add-on ³	3,716	–	3,716	9,774	–	9,774
Total FINMA risk-weighted assets ⁴	209,683	31,834	241,517	263,458	37,291	300,749

¹ For a description of the asset classes refer to section 4 – Credit risk. ² Primarily privately held. ³ The VaR hedge fund capital add-on is stress-test-based and was introduced by the FINMA in 2008 for hedge fund exposures in the trading book. This capital add-on is required for the FINMA calculation in addition to the VaR-based market risk capital charge already included in BIS capital. For further information, refer to section 6 – Market risk. ⁴ Excluding FINMA floor adjustment of CHF 7,956 million and CHF 48,876 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively, declining primarily due to the Basel I floor percentage movement from 90% to 80%.

BIS and FINMA statistics

end of	Group		Bank	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
BIS statistics				
Tier 1 capital (CHF million)	36,207	34,208	34,695	34,192
Total eligible capital (CHF million)	45,728	46,090	46,320	47,839
Tier 1 ratio (%)	16.3	13.3	16.5	13.9
Total capital ratio (%)	20.6	17.9	22.0	19.5
FINMA statistics				
FINMA required capital (CHF million) ¹	19,321	24,060	18,316	22,948
Capital requirement covering ratio (%) ²	236.7	191.6	252.9	208.5

¹ Calculated as 8% of total FINMA risk-weighted assets. ² Including the FINMA floor adjustment, the capital requirement coverage ratio for the Group and the Bank would be 229.1% and 242.1% in 2009 and 164.8% and 177.5% in 2008, respectively.

3. Risk exposure and assessment

For information on risk governance, risk organization, risk types and risk limits, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (pages 117 to 136) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

4. Credit risk

General

For information on our credit risk management approach, ratings and risk mitigation and impaired exposures and allowances, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (pages 126 to 135) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

For regulatory purposes, we categorize our exposures into broad classes of assets with different underlying risk characteristics including type of counterparty, size of exposure and type of collateral. The asset class categorization is driven by Basel II regulatory rules. The credit asset classes under Basel II are set forth below and are grouped as either institutional or retail.

Institutional credit risk

- Sovereigns: exposures to central governments, central banks, BIS, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank and eligible Multilateral Development Banks (MDB).
- Other institutions: exposures to public bodies with the right to raise taxes or whose liabilities are guaranteed by a public sector entity.
- Banks: exposures to banks, securities firms, stock exchanges and those MDB that do not qualify for sovereign treatment.

- Corporates: exposures to corporations (except small businesses) and public sector entities with no right to raise taxes and whose liabilities are not guaranteed by a public entity. The Corporate asset class also includes specialized lending, in which the lender looks primarily to a single source of revenues to cover the repayment obligations and where only the financed asset serves as security for the exposure (e.g., income producing real estate or commodities finance).

Retail credit risk

- Residential mortgages: includes exposures secured by residential real estate collateral occupied or let by the borrower.
- Qualifying revolving retail: includes credit card receivables and overdrafts.
- Other retail: includes loans collateralized by securities and small business exposures.

Other credit risk

- Other exposures: includes exposures with insufficient information to treat under the A-IRB approach or to allocate under the Standardized approach into any other asset class.

Gross credit exposures by regulatory approach and risk-weighted assets

	PD/LGD		A-IRB	Standardized	Total	Risk-weighted assets
	Pre-substitution	Post-substitution ¹	SRW			
	end of					
2009 (CHF million)						
Sovereigns	64,295	63,517	–	–	63,517	6,616
Other institutions	5,503	5,411	–	–	5,411	1,414
Banks	71,578	77,327	31	362	77,720	20,011
Corporates	195,294	190,415	3,411	–	193,826	91,585
Total institutional credit exposures	336,670	336,670	3,442	362	340,474	119,626
Residential mortgage	90,150	90,150	–	–	90,150	11,112
Qualifying revolving retail	181	181	–	–	181	300
Other retail	48,457	48,457	–	916	49,373	7,631
Total retail credit exposures	138,788	138,788	–	916	139,704	19,043
Other exposures	–	–	–	7,901	7,901	5,171
Total gross credit exposures	475,458	475,458	3,442	9,179	488,079	143,840
2008 (CHF million)						
Sovereigns	101,441	100,858	–	–	100,858	7,268
Other institutions	5,321	5,860	–	–	5,860	1,649
Banks	93,038	96,651	1	380	97,032	24,336
Corporates	217,445	213,876	2,070	–	215,946	92,914
Total institutional credit exposures	417,245	417,245	2,071	380	419,696	126,167
Residential mortgage	89,201	89,201	–	–	89,201	11,214
Qualifying revolving retail	360	360	–	–	360	548
Other retail	49,077	49,077	–	1,597	50,674	7,183
Total retail credit exposures	138,638	138,638	–	1,597	140,235	18,945
Other exposures	–	–	–	13,100	13,100	9,521
Total gross credit exposures	555,883	555,883	2,071	15,077	573,031	154,633

¹ Gross credit exposures are shown pre- and post-substitution as, in certain circumstances, credit risk mitigation is reflected by shifting the counterparty exposure from the underlying obligor to the protection provider.

Gross credit exposures and risk-weighted assets

	2009			2008		
	End of	Monthly average	Risk-weighted assets	End of	Monthly average	Risk-weighted assets
Gross credit exposures (CHF million)						
Loans, deposits with banks and other assets ¹	310,183	343,935	84,311	370,583	333,981	87,782
Guarantees and commitments	50,685	40,996	18,396	38,637	58,839	11,863
Securities financing transactions	35,033	37,366	3,997	29,980	42,342	3,713
Derivatives	92,178	111,476	37,136	133,831	135,609	51,275
Total	488,079	533,773	143,840	573,031	570,771	154,633

¹ Includes interest bearing deposits with banks, banking book loans, available-for-sale debt securities and other receivables.

Geographic distribution of gross credit exposures

end of	Switzerland	EMEA	Americas	Asia Pacific	Total
2009 (CHF million)					
Loans, deposits with banks and other assets ¹	139,870	81,775	66,376	22,162	310,183
Guarantees and commitments	6,497	13,976	28,765	1,447	50,685
Securities financing transactions	8,784	9,785	15,689	775	35,033
Derivatives	5,503	48,039	29,599	9,037	92,178
Total	160,654	153,575	140,429	33,421	488,079
2008 (CHF million)					
Loans, deposits with banks and other assets ¹	138,245	121,652	90,828	19,858	370,583
Guarantees and commitments	6,785	11,917	17,832	2,103	38,637
Securities financing transactions	3,790	12,521	13,154	515	29,980
Derivatives	9,781	67,030	45,330	11,690	133,831
Total	158,601	213,120	167,144	34,166	573,031

The geographic distribution is based on the country of incorporation or the nationality of the counterparty, shown pre-substitution.

¹ Includes interest bearing deposits with banks, banking book loans, available-for-sale debt securities and other receivables.

Industry distribution of gross credit exposures

end of	Financial institutions	Commercial	Consumer	Public authorities	Total
2009 (CHF million)					
Loans, deposits with banks and other assets ¹	26,490	127,728	99,663	56,302	310,183
Guarantees and commitments	1,771	47,246	1,282	386	50,685
Securities financing transactions	11,308	20,750	34	2,941	35,033
Derivatives	36,488	43,905	1,521	10,264	92,178
Total	76,057	239,629	102,500	69,893	488,079
2008 (CHF million)					
Loans, deposits with banks and other assets ¹	30,707	150,876	97,444	91,556	370,583
Guarantees and commitments	6,744	30,840	892	161	38,637
Securities financing transactions	8,297	19,329	86	2,268	29,980
Derivatives	51,904	65,492	1,773	14,662	133,831
Total	97,652	266,537	100,195	108,647	573,031

Exposures are shown pre-substitution.

¹ Includes interest bearing deposits with banks, banking book loans, available-for-sale debt securities and other receivables.

Remaining contractual maturity of gross credit exposures

end of	within 1 year ¹	within 1-5 years	Thereafter	Total
2009 (CHF million)				
Loans, deposits with banks and other assets ²	178,794	95,560	35,829	310,183
Guarantees and commitments	19,579	30,026	1,080	50,685
Securities financing transactions	35,033	0	0	35,033
Derivatives	30,264	60,826	1,088	92,178
Total	263,670	186,412	37,997	488,079
2008 (CHF million)				
Loans, deposits with banks and other assets ²	226,196	104,331	40,056	370,583
Guarantees and commitments	15,787	19,528	3,322	38,637
Securities financing transactions	29,980	0	0	29,980
Derivatives	42,110	84,904	6,817	133,831
Total	314,073	208,763	50,195	573,031

¹ Includes positions without agreed residual contractual maturity. ² Includes interest bearing deposits with banks, banking book loans, available-for-sale debt securities and other receivables.

Portfolios subject to PD/LGD approach

Rating models

Rating models are based on statistical data and are subject to a thorough review before implementation. Each credit rating model has been developed by Credit Risk Management (CRM) and has been independently validated by Risk Measurement and Management prior to use within the Basel II regulatory capital calculation, and thereafter on a regular basis. To ensure that ratings are consistent and comparable across all businesses, we have used an internal rating scale which is benchmarked to an external rating agency using the historical PD associated with external ratings.

At the time of initial credit approval and review, relevant quantitative data (such as financial statements and financial projections) and qualitative factors relating to the counterparty are used in the models and result in the assignment of a credit rating or PD, which measures the counterparty's risk of default over a one-year period.

New or materially changed rating models are submitted for approval to the Risk Processes and Standards Committee (RPSC) prior to implementation. RPSC reviews the continued use of existing models on an annual basis.

CRM is an independent function with responsibility for approving credit ratings and limits, monitoring and managing individual exposures and assessing and managing the quality of the segment and business area's credit portfolios. CRM reports to the Chief Risk Officer.

Descriptions of the rating processes

For the purposes of internal ratings, we have developed a set of credit rating models tailored for different internal client segments in both Investment Banking and Private Banking (e.g., international corporates, financial institutions, asset finance, small and medium-sized entities, commodity traders, residential mortgages, etc.) and transaction types.

Counterparty and transaction rating process – international corporates, banks and sovereigns (primarily in the Investment Banking division)

Internal ratings are based on the analysis and evaluation of both quantitative and qualitative factors. The specific factors analyzed are dependent on the type of counterparty. The analysis emphasizes a forward looking approach, concentrating on economic trends and financial fundamentals. Analysts make use of peer analysis, industry comparisons, other quantitative tools and the judgment of credit experts.

For structured and asset finance deals, the approach is more quantitative. The focus is on the performance of the underlying assets, which represent the collateral of the deal. The ultimate rating is dependent upon the expected performance of the underlying assets and the level of credit enhancement of the specific transaction. Additionally, a review of the originator and/or servicer is performed. External ratings and research (rating agency and/or fixed income and equity), where available, are incorporated into the rating justification, as is any available market information (e.g., bond spreads, equity performance).

Transaction ratings are based on the analysis and evaluation of both quantitative and qualitative factors. The specific

factors analyzed include seniority, industry and collateral. The analysis emphasizes a forward looking approach.

Counterparty and transaction rating process – Swiss corporates, mortgages and other retail (primarily in the Private Banking division)

For Swiss corporates and mortgage lending, the statistically derived rating models, which are based on internal data history of quantitative and qualitative factors, are supplemented by the judgment of credit experts. For mortgages, information about

the real estate property, including loan-to-value ratio, is also considered. Collateral loans, which form the largest part of “other retail”, are treated according to Basel II rules with pool PD and pool LGD based on historical loss experience. Most of the collateral loans are loans collateralized by securities.

As a rule, the allocation of exposures to institutional or retail as outlined in the following tables is based on the different rating models, but also takes into account further explicit regulatory rules.

Relationship between PD bands and counterparty ratings

	PD bands (%) ¹	
	2009	2008
Counterparty ratings		
AAA	0.000-0.023	0.000-0.022
AA	0.023-0.042	0.022-0.035
A	0.042-0.099	0.035-0.093
BBB	0.099-0.497	0.093-0.476
BB	0.497-2.471	0.476-2.443
B or lower	2.471-99.999	2.443-99.999
Default (net of specific provisions)	–	–

¹ PD bands are subject to slight changes over time as a result of routine recalibrations of PD parameters.

Institutional credit exposures by counterparty rating under PD/LGD approach

end of 2009	Total exposure (CHF m)	Exposure-weighted average LGD (%) ¹	Exposure-weighted average risk weight (%) ^{1,2}	Undrawn commitments (CHF m)
Sovereigns				
AAA	45,229	16.42	2.89	3
AA	12,807	44.43	15.66	193
A	2,615	52.58	16.92	34
BBB	1,963	55.46	44.18	–
BB	425	46.10	98.33	36
B or lower	476	49.62	252.14	–
Default (net of specific provisions)	2	–	–	–
Total credit exposure	63,517	–	–	266
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ³	99.66	–	–	–
Other institutions				
AAA	–	–	–	–
AA	3,415	51.76	16.74	92
A	513	51.25	29.20	87
BBB	1,272	49.52	33.44	532
BB	207	49.80	88.14	3
B or lower	–	42.41	146.86	–
Default (net of specific provisions)	4	–	–	–
Total credit exposure	5,411	–	–	714
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ³	83.65	–	–	–
Banks				
AAA	–	–	–	–
AA	23,225	51.31	13.81	23
A	40,205	54.37	19.15	98
BBB	9,826	42.94	38.58	531
BB	2,752	45.38	86.61	35
B or lower	1,093	36.94	136.84	9
Default (net of specific provisions)	226	–	–	10
Total credit exposure	77,327	–	–	706
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ³	95.68	–	–	–
Corporates				
AAA	–	–	–	–
AA	42,752	47.64	12.51	10,976
A	45,935	48.21	20.61	13,226
BBB	43,486	42.33	40.06	11,261
BB	40,031	37.81	74.04	4,324
B or lower	15,510	33.17	117.25	3,028
Default (net of specific provisions)	2,701	–	–	123
Total credit exposure	190,415	–	–	42,938
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ³	82.93	–	–	–
Total institutional credit exposure	336,670	–	–	44,624

¹ The methodology applied in 2009 has been amended so that markdowns on fair valued loans are now considered as an adjustment to the LGD rather than as an offset to the expected loss. ² The exposure-weighted average risk weights in percentage terms is the multiplier applied to regulatory exposures to derive risk-weighted assets, and may exceed 100%. ³ Calculated before credit risk mitigation.

Institutional credit exposures by counterparty rating under PD/LGD approach (continued)

end of 2008	Total exposure (CHF m)	Exposure-weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure-weighted average risk weight (%)	Undrawn commitments (CHF m)
Sovereigns				
AAA	90,460	13.77	2.56	23
AA	6,330	52.64	23.73	41
A	935	52.77	31.29	–
BBB	327	54.60	33.65	–
BB	2,357	53.35	79.96	–
B or lower	438	51.53	168.01	–
Default (net of specific provisions)	11	–	–	–
Total credit exposure	100,858	–	–	64
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ¹	99.93	–	–	–
Other institutions				
AAA	–	–	–	–
AA	3,734	53.09	22.94	126
A	730	51.62	23.11	41
BBB	1,285	49.96	32.92	548
BB	104	54.70	96.20	2
B or lower	–	39.98	139.06	–
Default (net of specific provisions)	7	–	–	–
Total credit exposure	5,860	–	–	717
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ¹	83.13	–	–	–
Banks				
AAA	–	–	–	–
AA	52,299	52.66	15.17	2,673
A	32,742	52.56	18.48	1,396
BBB	6,041	54.13	46.60	550
BB	3,732	53.75	95.78	102
B or lower	1,762	43.85	137.38	57
Default (net of specific provisions)	75	–	–	2
Total credit exposure	96,651	–	–	4,780
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ¹	99.56	–	–	–
Corporates				
AAA	–	–	–	–
AA	66,801	48.96	13.93	12,775
A	36,421	50.40	19.74	4,381
BBB	48,684	40.08	33.48	6,467
BB	44,085	37.17	64.49	3,552
B or lower	16,280	39.92	137.98	688
Default (net of specific provisions)	1,605	–	–	33
Total credit exposure	213,876	–	–	27,896
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ¹	86.03	–	–	–
Total institutional credit exposure	417,245	–	–	33,457

¹ Calculated before credit risk mitigation.

Retail credit exposures by expected loss band under PD/LGD approach

end of 2009	Total exposure (CHF m)	Exposure-weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure-weighted average risk weight (%) ¹	Undrawn commitments (CHF m)
Residential mortgages				
0.00%-0.15%	77,635	14.49	7.57	481
0.15%-0.30%	7,759	23.09	26.11	35
0.30%-1.00%	4,038	26.73	46.29	14
1.00% and above	372	30.06	98.95	1
Defaulted (net of specific provisions)	346	-	-	4
Total credit exposure	90,150	-	-	535
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ²	98.52	-	-	-
Qualifying revolving retail				
0.00%-0.15%	-	-	-	-
0.15%-0.30%	-	-	-	-
0.30%-1.00%	-	-	-	-
1.00% and above	179	60.00	157.31	-
Defaulted (net of specific provisions)	2	-	-	-
Total credit exposure	181	-	-	-
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ²	99.62	-	-	-
Other retail				
0.00%-0.15%	43,330	51.46	9.00	571
0.15%-0.30%	817	61.64	35.92	238
0.30%-1.00%	1,862	42.31	46.68	171
1.00% and above	2,138	43.27	62.22	32
Defaulted (net of specific provisions)	310	-	-	4
Total credit exposure	48,457	-	-	1,016
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ²	95.04	-	-	-
Total retail credit exposure	138,788	-	-	1,551

¹ The exposure-weighted average risk weights in percentage terms is the multiplier applied to regulatory exposures to derive risk-weighted assets, and may exceed 100%. ² Calculated before credit risk mitigation.

Retail credit exposures by expected loss band under PD/LGD approach (continued)

end of 2008	Total exposure (CHF m)	Exposure-weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure-weighted average risk weight (%)	Undrawn commitments (CHF m)
Residential mortgages				
0.00%-0.15%	77,244	14.81	7.68	714
0.15%-0.30%	7,080	23.81	26.34	44
0.30%-1.00%	4,020	26.58	45.89	16
1.00% and above	351	32.28	108.27	–
Defaulted (net of specific provisions)	506	–	–	4
Total credit exposure	89,201	–	–	778
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ¹	98.13	–	–	–
Qualifying revolving retail				
0.00%-0.15%	–	–	–	–
0.15%-0.30%	–	–	–	–
0.30%-1.00%	–	–	–	–
1.00% and above	358	100.00	143.25	–
Defaulted (net of specific provisions)	2	–	–	–
Total credit exposure	360	–	–	–
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ¹	99.55	–	–	–
Other retail				
0.00%-0.15%	43,565	37.12	7.16	642
0.15%-0.30%	1,146	61.75	36.41	241
0.30%-1.00%	2,057	46.42	47.82	165
1.00% and above	1,920	36.79	52.81	17
Defaulted (net of specific provisions)	389	–	–	5
Total credit exposure	49,077	–	–	1,070
Exposure-weighted average CCF (%) ¹	94.92	–	–	–
Total retail credit exposure	138,638	–	–	1,848

¹ Calculated before credit risk mitigation.

Actual outcomes vs. estimates

In the following tables, estimated loss is an average of the different levels of loss that we could experience in a range of future economic outcomes, taking into account the possibilities of good and bad outcomes. Similarly, estimated values of PD, LGD and CCF reflect probable long-run average values, allowing for possible good and bad outcomes in different years. Because they represent long-run averages, the estimated loss, PD, LGD and CCF shown are not intended to pre-

dict outcomes in any particular year, and cannot be regarded as predictions of the corresponding actual figures. Estimated PD, LGD and CCF for Private Banking are derived from a counterparty-weighted average from each model, then exposure-weighted by asset class. Actual PD and LGD are exposure-weighted based on actual losses in the period. Estimated and actual PD, LGD and CCF for Investment Banking are all counterparty-weighted averages. Estimated loss for specialized lending is calculated using the Slotting Class Approach.

Analysis of actual outcomes vs. estimates – Private Banking

	2009	
	Actual	Estimated
Corporates and other institutions		
Losses (CHF million)	81	114
PD (in %)	0.34	0.75
LGD (in %)	47	43
CCF (in %)	21	19
Residential mortgages		
Losses (CHF million)	8	75
PD (in %)	0.18	0.63
LGD (in %)	5	21
CCF (in %)	–	–
Other retail and qualifying revolving retail		
Losses (CHF million)	21	57
PD (in %)	0.11	0.23
LGD (in %)	41	36
CCF (in %)	–	–

Businesses with sovereigns and banks are conducted out of Investment Banking.

In the table above, the comparison between actual and estimated parameters is derived from the latest credit portfolio review used for model validation and current year losses. The PD, LGD and CCF credit portfolio validation is tailored to internal business segments. Small sample sizes limit the usefulness of backtesting actual vs. estimated parameters and this impacts the LGD for corporates and other institutions.

Actual LGDs for residential mortgage clients are below estimated LGD, reflecting a relatively cautious model calibration.

Actual PDs are below estimated PDs at counterparty level for corporates, residential mortgages and other retail exposures as the through-the-cycle-model-calibration includes a margin of conservatism.

Analysis of actual outcomes vs. estimates – Investment Banking

	2009	
	Actual	Estimated
Banks		
Losses (CHF million)	908	52
PD (in %)	0.45	0.61
LGD (in %)	52	55
CCF (in %)	43	65
Corporates and other institutions		
Losses (CHF million)	716	617
PD (in %)	0.83	1.14
LGD (in %)	33	38
CCF (in %)	74	65
Specialized lending		
Losses (CHF million)	68	275

Actual loss for banks was higher than long-term average expectation reflecting the influence of a small number of material losses relating to bank defaults. Corporates and other institutions' actual outcomes were in line with long-term average expectation. Some outcomes are the result of a very small number of events.

The actual losses reported differ from those included in the impairment tables in that they include losses on loans held at fair value but calculated on the basis that they had been accounted for on an accruals basis (excluding any realized credit default swap gains). Actual figures reported above also include losses on derivatives and repo-style transactions.

Portfolios subject to the standardized and supervisory risk weights approaches

Standardized approach

Under the standardized approach, risk weights are determined either according to credit ratings provided by recognized exter-

nal credit assessment institutions or, for unrated exposures, by using the applicable regulatory risk weights. Less than 10% of our credit risk is determined using this approach.

Supervisory risk weights approach

For specialized lending exposures, internal rating grades are mapped to one of five supervisory categories, each of which is associated with a specific risk weight under the SRW approach.

Equity IRB Simple approach

For equity type securities in the banking book, risk weights are determined using the IRB Simple approach, which differentiates by equity sub-asset types (qualifying private equity, listed equity and all other equity positions).

Standardized and supervisory risk weighted exposures after risk mitigation by risk weighting bands

end of	Standardized approach	SRW	Equity IRB Simple	Total
2009 (CHF million)				
0%	1,945	700	0	2,645
1%-50%	2,609	349	0	2,958
51%-100%	4,625	730	0	5,355
101%-200%	0	736	3,541	4,277
201%-400%	0	927	2,052	2,979
Total	9,179	3,442	5,593	18,214
2008 (CHF million)				
0%	2,966	441	0	3,407
1%-50%	2,989	331	0	3,320
51%-100%	9,122	613	0	9,735
101%-200%	0	0	3,466	3,466
201%-400%	0	686	2,513	3,199
Total	15,077	2,071	5,979	23,127

Credit risk mitigation used for A-IRB and standardized approaches

Credit risk mitigation processes used under the A-IRB and standardized approaches include on- and off-balance sheet netting and utilizing eligible collateral as defined under the IRB approach.

Netting

For information on policies and procedures for on- and off-balance sheet netting, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (pages 133 to 134) and to Note 1 – Summary of significant accounting policies in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group (page 208) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Collateral valuation and management

The policies and processes for collateral valuation and management are driven by:

- a legal document framework that is bilaterally agreed with our clients; and
- a collateral management risk framework enforcing transparency through self-assessment and management reporting.

In substantially all cases, the valuation of the collateralized portfolio is performed daily. Exceptions are governed by the calculation frequency described in the legal documentation. The mark-to-market prices used for valuing collateral are a

combination of firm and market prices sourced from trading platforms and service providers, where appropriate. The management of collateral is standardized and centralized to ensure complete coverage of traded products.

For the Private Banking mortgage lending portfolio, real estate property is valued at the time of credit approval and periodically afterwards, according to our internal directives and controls, depending on the type of loan (e.g., residential, commercial) and loan-to-value ratio.

Primary types of collateral

The primary types of collateral are described below.

Collateral securing foreign exchange transactions and OTC trading activities primarily includes:

- Cash and US Treasury instruments;
- G-10 government securities; and
- Gold or other precious metals.

Collateral securing loan transactions primarily includes:

- Financial collateral pledged against loans collateralized by securities of Private Banking clients (mostly cash and marketable securities);
- Real estate property for mortgages, mainly residential, but also multi-family buildings, offices and commercial properties; and
- Other types of lending collateral, such as accounts receivable, inventory, plant and equipment.

Concentrations within risk mitigation

Our Investment Banking division is an active participant in the credit derivatives market and trades with a variety of market participants, principally commercial banks and broker dealers. Credit derivatives are primarily used to mitigate investment grade counterparty exposures.

Concentrations in our Private Banking lending portfolio arise due to a significant volume of mortgages in Switzerland.

The financial collateral used to secure loans collateralized by securities worldwide is generally diversified and the portfolio is regularly analyzed to identify any underlying concentrations, which may result in lower loan-to-value ratios. For further information on risk mitigation, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (pages 128 to 129) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Credit risk mitigation used for A-IRB and standardized approaches

end of	Eligible financial collateral	Other eligible IRB collateral	Guarantees /credit derivatives
2009 (CHF million)			
Sovereigns	12	0	1,163
Other institutions	66	38	522
Banks	4,619	0	2,711
Corporates	6,912	22,430	39,502
Residential mortgages	2,911	71,923	350
Other retail	36,500	862	3,358
Total	51,020	95,253	47,606
2008 (CHF million)			
Sovereigns	19	0	1,496
Other institutions	69	37	504
Banks	3,769	0	3,881
Corporates	6,255	23,142	48,803
Residential mortgages	2,715	70,658	373
Other retail	35,121	1,498	2,759
Total	47,948	95,335	57,816

Excludes collateral used to adjust EAD (e.g. as applied under the internal models method).

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty exposure

Counterparty exposure arises from OTC derivatives, repurchase agreements, securities lending and borrowing and other similar products and activities. These exposures depend on the value of underlying market factors (e.g., interest rates and foreign exchange rates), which can be volatile and uncertain in nature.

We have received approval from FINMA to use the internal model method for measuring counterparty risk for the majority of our derivative and secured financing exposures.

Credit limits

All credit exposure is approved, either by approval of an individual transaction/facility (e.g., lending facilities), or under a

system of credit limits (e.g., OTC derivatives). Credit exposure is monitored daily to ensure it does not exceed the approved credit limit. These credit limits are set either on a derivative loan equivalent (DLE) exposure basis or on a notional exposure basis. DLE is a form of potential future exposure calculation allowing a fair comparison between loan and unsecured derivative exposures. Secondary debt inventory positions are subject to separate limits that are set at the issuer level.

For further information on counterparty credit risk, including counterparty and transaction rating, credit approval process and provisioning, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (pages 126 to 135) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Wrong-way exposures

Correlation risk arises when we enter into a financial transaction where market rates are correlated to the financial health of the counterparty. In a wrong-way trading situation, our exposure to the counterparty increases while the counterparty's financial health and its ability to pay on the transaction diminishes.

Capturing wrong-way risk requires the establishment of basic assumptions regarding correlations within a given trading product. We have multiple processes that allow us to capture and estimate wrong-way risk.

Credit approval and reviews

A primary responsibility of CRM is the approval of new counterparty trading relationships and the subsequent ongoing review of the creditworthiness of the client. Part of the review and approval process is an analysis and discussion to understand the motivation of the client and to identify the directional nature of the trading in which the client is engaged. Credit limits are sized to the level of comfort the CRM officer has with the strategy of the counterparty, the level of disclosure of financial information and the amount of risk mitigation that is present in the trading relationship (e.g., level of collateral).

Exposure adjusted risk calculation

Trades that feature correlation risk have higher risk weighting built into the exposure calculation process compared to "right-way" trades.

- Purchased credit default swaps – Correlation exists where the counterparty and the underlying reference asset belong to the same group or where the seller of protection has a similar or lower credit rating than the reference asset and the same country of risk. In these cases, exposure is calculated assuming default and applying the recovery value of the underlying reference asset.
- Equity finance – If there is a high correlation between the counterparty and the underlying equity, exposure is calculated as full notional (i.e., zero equity recovery).
- Reverse repurchase agreements – Correlation exists where the underlying issuer and the counterparty are affiliated. In these cases, collateral used as an offset in the exposure calculation process is lowered to its recovery value.

Wrong-way risk monitoring

Regular reporting of wrong-way risk at both the individual trade and portfolio level allows wrong-way risk to be monitored and corrective action taken by CRM in the case of heightened concern.

- Country exposure reporting – Exposure is reported against country limits established for emerging market countries. As part of the exposure reporting process, exposures that exhibit wrong-way characteristics are given a higher risk weighting versus non-correlated transactions. This weighting results in a greater amount of country limit usage for wrong-way transactions.
- Counterparty exposure reporting – Transactions that contain wrong-way risk (e.g., repurchase agreements, equity finance) are risk weighted as part of the daily exposure calculation process. Correlated transactions utilize more of the credit limit.
- Correlated repurchase and foreign exchange reports – Monthly reports produced by CRM capture correlated finance and foreign exchange positions for information and review by CRM credit officers.
- Scenario risk reporting – In order to capture wrong-way risk at the industry level, a set of defined scenarios are run on the credit portfolio each month. The scenarios are determined by CRM and involve stressing the underlying risk drivers to determine where portfolios are sensitive to these stressed parameters.
- Scenario risk reporting also covers client groups, particularly hedge funds, which are exposed to particular risk sensitivities and also may have collateral concentrations due to the direction and strategy of the fund.

Effect of a credit rating downgrade

On a daily basis, we monitor the level of incremental collateral that would be required by derivative counterparties in the event of a Credit Suisse ratings downgrade. Collateral triggers are maintained by our collateral management department and vary by counterparty. For further information on the effect of a one, two or three notch downgrade as of December 31, 2009, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Treasury management (page 104) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

The impact of downgrades in the Bank's long-term debt ratings are considered in the stress assumptions used to determine the conservative funding profile of our balance sheet and would not be material to our liquidity and funding planning. For further information on liquidity and funding management, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Treasury management (pages 100 to 104) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Credit exposures on derivative instruments

We enter into derivative contracts in the normal course of business for market making, positioning and arbitrage purposes,

as well as for our own risk management needs, including mitigation of interest rate, foreign currency and credit risk. Derivative exposure also includes economic hedges, where the Group enters into derivative contracts for its own risk management purposes but where the contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under US GAAP. Derivative exposures are calculated according to regulatory methods, using either the current exposures method or approved internal models method. These regulatory methods take into account potential future movements and as a result generate risk exposures that

are greater than the net replacement values disclosed for US GAAP.

As of the end of 2009, no credit derivatives were utilized that qualify for hedge accounting under US GAAP. For further information on derivative instruments, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (pages 132 to 135) and Note 29 – Derivatives and hedging activities in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group (pages 266 to 274) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Derivative exposure at default after netting

end of	2009	2008
Derivative exposure at default (CHF million)		
Internal models method	59,802	83,829
Current exposure method	32,376	50,002
Total derivative exposure	92,178	133,831

Collateral used for risk mitigation

end of	2009	2008
Collateral used for risk mitigation for the internal models method (CHF million)		
Financial collateral – cash / securities	32,102	56,824
Other eligible IRB collateral	712	1,261
Total collateral used for the internal models method	32,814	58,085
Collateral used for risk mitigation for the current exposure method (CHF million)		
Financial collateral – cash / securities	3,362	4,496
Other eligible IRB collateral	22	0
Total collateral used for the current exposure method	3,384	4,496

Credit derivatives that create exposures to counterparty credit risk (notional value)

end of	2009		2008	
	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold
Credit derivatives that create exposures to counterparty credit risk (CHF billion)				
Credit default swaps	1,223.6	1,165.0	1,652.2	1,579.7
Total return swaps	6.0	1.6	5.7	0.0
First-to-default swaps	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Other credit derivatives	2.0	15.2	3.1	3.2
Total	1,232.0	1,182.0	1,661.5	1,583.2

Allowances and impaired loans

The following tables provide additional information on allowances and impaired loans by industry and geographic dis-

tribution, changes in the allowances for impaired loans and the industry distribution of charges and write-offs.

Industry distribution of allowances and impaired loans

end of	Specific allowances	Inherent credit loss allowances	Total allowances	Loans with specific allowances	Loans without specific allowances	Total impaired loans
2009 (CHF million)						
Financial institutions	41	6	47	17	26	43
Commercial ¹	724	298	1,022	1,261	227	1,488
Consumer	213	107	320	656	98	754
Public authorities	6	0	6	12	0	12
Total	984	411	1,395	1,946	351	2,297
2008 (CHF million)						
Financial institutions	0	7	7	0	0	0
Commercial ¹	981	375	1,356	2,008	162	2,170
Consumer	186	90	276	510	30	540
Public authorities	0	0	0	15	0	15
Total	1,167	472	1,639	2,533	192	2,725

¹ Includes lease financing.

Geographic distribution of allowances and impaired loans

end of	Specific allowances	Inherent credit loss allowances	Total allowances	Loans with specific allowances	Loans without specific allowances	Total impaired loans
2009 (CHF million)						
Switzerland	685	234	919	1,151	281	1,432
EMEA	60	98	158	270	64	334
Americas	146	43	189	389	1	390
Asia Pacific	93	36	129	136	5	141
Total	984	411	1,395	1,946	351	2,297
2008 (CHF million)						
Switzerland	638	215	853	1,200	190	1,390
EMEA	220	147	367	350	2	352
Americas	179	55	234	394	0	394
Asia Pacific	130	55	185	589	0	589
Total	1,167	472	1,639	2,533	192	2,725

The geographic distribution of impaired loans is based on the location of the office recording the transaction. This presentation does not reflect the way the Group is managed.

Changes in the allowances for impaired loans

in	2009			2008		
	Specific allowances	Inherent credit loss allowances	Total	Specific allowances	Inherent credit loss allowances	Total
Changes in the allowances for impaired loans (CHF million)						
Balance at beginning of period	1,167	472	1,639	850	384	1,234
Net movements recognized in statements of operations	376	(61)	315	497	88	585
Gross write-offs	(674)	0	(674)	(230)	0	(230)
Recoveries	63	0	63	89	0	89
Net write-offs	(611)	0	(611)	(141)	0	(141)
Provisions for interest	43	0	43	19	0	19
Foreign currency translation impact and other adjustments, net	9	0	9	(58)	0	(58)
Balance at end of period	984	411	1,395	1,167	472	1,639

Industry distribution of charges and write-offs

in	2009		2008	
	Net additions/ (releases) charged to income statement	Gross write-offs	Net additions/ (releases) charged to income statement	Gross write-offs
Industry distribution of charges and write-offs (CHF million)				
Financial institutions	9	0	0	0
Commercial ¹	230	(574)	542	(162)
Consumer ¹	71	(100)	43	(68)
Public authorities	5	0	0	0
Total	315	(674)	585	(230)

¹ Includes lease financing.

5. Securitization risk

The disclosures in this section, which also considers the “Industry good practice guidelines on Pillar 3 disclosure requirements for securitization”, refer to traditional and synthetic securitizations held in the banking book and regulatory capital on these exposures calculated according to the Basel II IRB approach to securitization exposures. A traditional securitization is a structure where an underlying pool of assets is sold to a special purpose entity (SPE) which in turn issues tranches of securities that are collateralized by, and which pay a return based on the return on, the underlying asset pool. A synthetic securitization is a tranching structure where the credit

risk of an underlying pool of exposures is transferred, in whole or in part, through the use of credit derivatives or guarantees that serve to hedge the credit risk of the portfolio. Many synthetic securitizations are not accounted for as securitizations under US GAAP. In both traditional and synthetic securitizations, risk is dependent on the seniority of the retained interest and the performance of the underlying asset pool.

The Group is active in various roles in connection with securitization, including originator, investor and sponsor. As originator, the Group creates or purchases financial assets (e.g., residential mortgages or corporate loans) and then

securitizes them in a traditional or synthetic transaction that achieves significant risk transfer to third party investors. The Group acts as liquidity provider to Alpine Securitization Corp. (Alpine), a multi-seller CP conduit administered by Credit Suisse. In addition, the Group invests in securitization-related products created by third parties and provides interest rate and currency swaps to SPEs involved in securitization activity.

For further information on all traditional securitizations, including trading book, covering objectives, activities and accounting policies, refer to Note 31 – Transfers of financial assets and variable interest entities in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group (pages 279 to 291) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Regulatory approaches

Regulatory exposures and capital requirements for securitization exposures are calculated in accordance with the Basel II IRB framework using either the RBA or the SFA, depending on the nature of the exposure.

Sources of external ratings for securitizations

External ratings used in regulatory capital calculations for securitization risk exposures are obtained from Fitch, Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Dominion Bond Rating Service.

Securitization exposures purchased or retained

end of	Traditional		Synthetic	Total
	Sponsor	Other role	Other role	
2009 (CHF million)				
Commercial mortgage loans	0	2,231	0	2,231
Residential mortgage loans	0	3,882	0	3,882
CDO	0	2,289	8,810	11,099
Other ABS	6,827 ¹	2,397	0	9,224
Total	6,827	10,799	8,810	26,436
of which subject to capital requirements				25,711
of which subject to deductions				725
2008 (CHF million)				
Commercial mortgage loans	0	2	0	2
Residential mortgage loans	0	5	0	5
CDO	0	1,982	32,465	34,447
Other ABS	10,594 ¹	2,598	0	13,192
Total	10,594	4,587	32,465	47,646
of which subject to capital requirements				47,346
of which subject to deductions				300

¹ Represents the liquidity facility provided to Alpine.

Synthetic structures predominantly represent structures where Credit Suisse has mitigated its risk by selling the mezzanine tranche of a reference portfolio. Amounts disclosed, however, are the gross exposures securitized and senior notes retained.

The following table represents the total amounts of banking book loans securitized by Credit Suisse that fall within the Basel II Securitization Framework and where the Group continues to retain at least some interests. As of the end of Decem-

ber 31, 2009 and 2008, the Group's economic interests in these securitizations were CHF 22.5 billion and CHF 45.0 billion, respectively.

Loans securitized by Credit Suisse Group in which the Group has retained interests

end of	Traditional		Synthetic	Total
	Sponsor	Other role	Other role	
2009 (CHF million)				
Commercial mortgage loans	0	4,049	0	4,049
Residential mortgage loans	0	3,880	0	3,880
CDO	0	4,353	14,512	18,865
Other ABS	6,827	13,716	0	20,543
Total	6,827	25,998	14,512	47,337
of which retained interests				22,530
2008 (CHF million)				
Residential mortgage loans	0	892	0	892
CDO	0	5,897	38,439	44,336
Other ABS	10,594	15,429	0	26,023
Total	10,594	22,218	38,439	71,251
of which retained interests				45,048

Losses related to securitizations recognized during the period

end of	Traditional		Synthetic	Total
	Sponsor	Other role	Other role	
2009 (CHF million)				
CDO	0	0	105	105
Other ABS	21	0	0	21
Total	21	0	105	126
2008 (CHF million)				
Residential mortgage loans	0	3	0	3
CDO	0	510	1	511
Other ABS	76	41	0	117
Total	76	554	1	631

Impaired or past due assets securitized

end of	2009			2008		
	Traditional	Other role Synthetic	Total	Traditional	Other role Synthetic	Total
Impaired or past due assets securitized (CHF million)						
Residential mortgage loans	0	0	0	220	0	220
CDO	0	82	82	0	299	299
Other ABS	3,071	0	3,071	3,283	0	3,283
Total	3,071	82	3,153	3,503	299	3,802

Risk-weighted assets related to securitization exposures

end of	2009		2008	
	EAD purchased/ retained	Risk- weighted assets	EAD purchased/ retained	Risk- weighted assets
Risk-weighted assets related to securitization exposures (CHF million)				
RBA	19,490	2,702	18,409	2,583
SFA	6,221	1,108	28,937	3,826
Total	25,711	3,810	47,346	6,409

Risk-weighted assets related to securitization exposures in the RBA by rating grade

end of	2009		2008	
	EAD purchased/ retained	Risk- weighted assets	EAD purchased/ retained	Risk- weighted assets
Risk-weighted assets related to securitization exposures in the RBA by rating grade (CHF million)				
AAA	17,786	1,904	17,154	2,080
AA	551	55	392	56
A	353	51	213	68
BBB	168	100	121	105
BB	632	592	529	274
Total	19,490	2,702	18,409	2,583

Risk-weighted assets related to securitization exposures in the SFA by risk weight band

end of	2009		2008	
	EAD purchased/retained	Risk-weighted assets	EAD purchased/retained	Risk-weighted assets
Risk-weighted assets related to securitization exposures in the SFA by risk weight band (CHF million)				
0%-10%	5,041	374	26,825	2,010
11%-50%	642	226	893	340
51%-100%	277	215	231	137
101%-200%	261	293	975	1,294
>201%	0	0	13	45
Total	6,221	1,108	28,937	3,826

Deductions from eligible capital related to securitization exposures

end of	2009		2008		Total
	Credit enhancing interest only strips ¹	Other exposures	Credit enhancing interest only strips ¹	Other exposures	
Deductions from eligible capital related to securitization exposures (CHF million)					
Commercial mortgage loans	0	0	0	2	2
Residential mortgage loans	0	2	2	4	6
CDO	0	168	168	0	1
Other ABS	0	555	555	291	291
Total	0	725	725	4	300

¹ Deducted 50% from tier 1 capital and 50% from tier 2 capital.

Securitization activity

in	2009		2008	
	Amount of loans securitized	Recognized gain/(loss) on sale	Amount of loans securitized	Recognized gain/(loss) on sale
Securitization activity (CHF million)				
Commercial mortgage loans – traditional	4,136	0	0	0
Residential mortgage loans – traditional	4,621	0	0	0
CDO – traditional	0	0	5,897	(4)
CDO – synthetic	2,395	0	32,054	0
Total	11,152	0	37,951	(4)

6. Market risk

The majority of market risk is managed under the IMA approach. For further information on market risk, including information on risk measurement and VaR refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (pages 121 to 126) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009. In addition, details on risk-weighted assets for market risk under the standardized approach, a description of the valuation process and details on the hedge funds capital add-on are included below.

Valuation process

The Basel II capital adequacy framework and FINMA circular 2008/20 provide guidance for systems and controls, valuation methodologies and valuation adjustments and reserves to provide prudent and reliable valuation estimates.

Financial instruments in the trading book are carried at fair value. The fair value of the majority of these financial instruments is marked to market based on quoted prices in active markets or observable inputs. Additionally, the Group holds financial instruments which are marked to models where the determination of fair values requires subjective assessment and varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, pricing assumptions and the risks affecting the specific instrument.

Control processes are applied to ensure that the reported fair values of the financial instruments, including those derived from pricing models, are appropriate and determined on a reasonable basis. These control processes include approval of new instruments, timely review of profit and loss, risk monitoring, price verification procedures and validation of models used to estimate the fair value. These functions are managed by

senior management and personnel with relevant expertise, independent of the trading and investment functions.

In particular, the price verification function is performed by Product Control, independent from the trading and investment functions, reporting directly to the Chief Financial Officer, a member of the Executive Board.

The valuation process is governed by separate policies and procedures. To arrive at fair values, the following type of valuation adjustments are typically considered and regularly assessed for appropriateness: model, parameter, credit and exit-risk-related adjustments.

Management believes it complies with the relevant valuation guidance and that the estimates and assumptions used in valuation of financial instruments are prudent, reasonable and consistently applied.

For further information on fair value, refer to II – Operating and financial review – Core Results – Fair valuations (pages 60 to 61) and – Critical accounting estimates – Fair value (page 93) and Note 32 – Financial Instruments in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group (pages 292 to 307) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Hedge funds

In 2008, FINMA introduced a stress-test-based capital add-on for hedge fund positions for Swiss banks using the IMA for trading book market risk. The capital add-on is based on the outcome of a series of stress tests taking into account the degree of diversification in the portfolio. These positions are also included in our VaR model, and the overall FINMA capital charge is the sum of the stress test add-on and the VaR.

Risk-weighted assets for market risk under the standardized approach

end of	2009	2008
Risk-weighted assets for market risk under the standardized approach (CHF million)		
Interest rate risk	203	139
Equity position risk	148	86
Foreign exchange risk	355	1,361
Precious metals risk	8	0
Commodity risk	16	179
Total	730	1,765

7. Operational risk

For information on operational risk, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (page 135) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

8. Equity securities in the banking book

Overview

The classification of our equity securities into trading book and banking book is made for regulatory reporting purposes. The banking book includes all items that are not classified in the trading book.

Most of our equity securities in the banking book are classified as investment securities whereas the remaining part is classified as trading assets.

For equity type securities in the banking book, risk weights are determined using the IRB Simple approach based on the equity sub-asset type.

The numbers below are derived from the financial statements and differ from the numbers used for capital adequacy purposes. The main differences are the scope of consolidation (deconsolidation of private equity investments for capital adequacy purposes as we do not have a significant economic interest) and regulatory approaches such as the net-long calculation and the look-through approach on certain equity securities.

Risk measurement and management

Our banking book equity portfolio includes positions in hedge funds, private equity and other instruments that may not be strongly correlated with general equity markets. Equity risk on banking book positions is measured using sensitivity analysis that estimates the potential change in value resulting from a 10% decline in the equity markets of developed nations and a 20% decline in the equity markets of emerging market nations.

For further information on risk measurement and management of our banking portfolios, refer to III – Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet – Risk management (pages 125 to 126) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Valuation and accounting policies of equity holdings in the banking book

For information on valuation and accounting policies of investment securities and trading assets, refer to Note 1 – Summary of significant accounting policies in V – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group (pages 208 to 210) in the Credit Suisse Annual Report 2009.

Equity securities in the banking book

end of	2009			2008		
	Publicly traded	Privately held	Total	Publicly traded	Privately held	Total
Equity securities in the banking book (CHF million)						
Balance sheet value of investments at fair value	2,537	21,888	24,425	1,629	27,805	29,434
Realized gains/(losses)	(4)	467	463	45	1,332	1,377
Unrealized gains/(losses) ¹	9	0	9	3	0	3
Regulatory exposures	–	–	5,593	–	–	5,979

¹ Represents unrealized gains/(losses) on equity securities available-for-sale that are recognized in the balance sheet but not in the statement of operations.

9. Interest rate risk in the banking book

Overview

We have systems and controls in place to manage interest rate risk in the banking book. Risk sensitivity figures are provided for the impact of a one basis point change in interest rates, which is one of the primary ways in which these risks are assessed for internal risk management purposes. In addition, we confirm that the economic impacts of an adverse parallel shift in interest rates of 200 basis points and a statistical 1 year, 99% confidence adverse change in yield curves are significantly below the threshold of 20% of eligible regulatory capital used by regulators to identify banks that potentially run excessive levels of non-trading interest rate risk. Given our low levels of interest rate risk in the banking book, we do not have any regulatory requirement to hold capital against this risk, nor do we expect that the regulators will apply such a requirement in the future.

Management strategy and process

The interest rate risk exposures in our non-trading portfolios arise from a number of sources, including funding maturity mismatches, money market activities, long-term debt issuance, liquidity holdings, equity investment strategy and exposures to credit spreads.

Most material non-trading interest rate risk arises from the financial intermediation activities of the Private Banking division, resulting in non-trading directional interest rate risk embedded in the balance sheet. Those risks are transferred from the originating businesses to Treasury. Treasury then manages the risk position centrally within approved limits using hedging instruments such as interest rate swaps.

While the risks associated with fixed maturity transactions are transferred to Treasury by individual back-to-back transactions, certain products such as variable rate mortgages or savings deposits cannot be transferred in this way as those products do not have direct market-linked interest rates or contractual maturities. The interest rate risk associated with these products, referred to as non-maturing products, is estimated using the methodology of replicating portfolios and transferred to Treasury on a pooled basis. Based on the past behavior of interest rates and volume changes, this methodology assigns the position balance associated with a non-maturing banking product to several time bands. The methodology is based, where possible, on the principle of finding a stable relationship between the changes of client rates of the non-maturing product and an underlying investment portfolio. Where this is not possible, the maturity of the product is assessed based on volume stability only. These schedules can

then be used to evaluate the product's interest rate sensitivity. The structure and parameters of the replicating portfolios are reviewed periodically to ensure continued relevance of the portfolios in light of changing market conditions and client behavior. The methodology, maximum tenor and allocation of tranches in the replicating portfolios are ratified by the RPSC.

Interest rate risk also arises from the foreign exchange and interest rate positioning strategy with respect to our equity balance. The respective allocation strategy is defined by the CARMC and implemented by Treasury.

While the majority of our non-trading interest rate risk resides with Treasury or arises in conjunction with the interest rate positioning of our equity balance, some branches, subsidiaries and businesses also take on non-trading interest rate risk, which is managed within approved limits.

Risk measurement

The risks associated with the non-trading interest rate-sensitive portfolios are measured, monitored and limited using a range of tools, including the following key measures:

- Interest rate sensitivity (DVO1): Expresses the impact of a one basis point (0.01%) parallel increase in interest rates on a portfolio's fair value. DVO1 represents a transparent and intuitive (non-statistical) indicator of outright directional interest rate risk.
- Value-at-risk (VaR): Statistical indicator of the potential fair value loss, taking into account the probability of interest rate movements and observed correlations across yield curve tenors and currencies. In addition, VaR takes into account yield curve risk, spread and basis risks, as well as foreign exchange and equity risk. VaR is calibrated to a 10-day holding period with a 99% confidence level and calculated using the historical simulation approach.
- Economic capital: Similar to VaR, economic capital represents a statistical risk indicator, taking into account market risks and other sources of risk, including counterparty exposure. Economic capital is calibrated to a 1-year holding period with a 99% confidence level.
- Economic value scenario analysis: Expresses the impact of a severe instantaneous change in interest rates on a portfolio's fair value. In particular, we assess compliance with regulatory requirements regarding appropriate levels of non-trading interest rate risk by estimating the economic impact of adverse 200 basis point parallel moves in yield curves and adverse interest rate moves calibrated to a 1-year holding period with a 99% confidence level and then relating those impacts to the total eligible regulatory capital.

tal. This analysis is performed for the Group and our major legal entities, including the Bank, on a monthly basis.

The measures listed above focus on the loss potential on a fair value basis taking into account the present value of all future cash flows associated with the current positions. Since non-trading books are not marked-to-market through earnings, the related accrual accounting impacts generally differ from the fair value impacts. In order to assess the risk profile in a man-

ner consistent with the accounting basis, we periodically perform risk calculations of net interest income.

Risk profile

The following table shows the impact of a one basis point parallel increase of the yield curves on the fair value of interest rate-sensitive banking book positions as of the end of 2009 and 2008.

Impact of one basis point parallel increase of the yield curves

end of	2009	2008
Impact of one basis point parallel increase of the yield curves (CHF million)		
CHF	1.3	(0.4)
EUR	(0.1)	0.1
GBP	0.2	0.0
USD	6.1	5.5
Other	0.2	0.1
Total impact on the fair value of interest rate-sensitive banking book positions	7.7	5.3

This risk is monitored on a daily basis. The monthly analysis of the potential impact resulting from a significant change in yield curves indicates that as of the end of 2009 and 2008, the fair value impact of an adverse 200 basis point move in yield curves and adverse interest rate moves calibrated to a 1-year holding period with a 99% confidence level in relation to the

total eligible regulatory capital, was significantly below the 20% threshold used by regulators to identify banks that potentially run excessive levels of non-trading interest rate risk. This was true for the Group and all legal entities covered in the assessment process, including the Bank.

List of abbreviations

A

ABCP	Asset-backed commercial paper
ABS	Asset-backed securities
A-IRB	Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach
AMA	Advanced Measurement Approach

B

BIA	Basic Indicator Approach
BIS	Bank for International Settlements

C

CARMC	Capital Allocation & Risk Management Committee
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CRM	Credit Risk Management

D

DLE	Derivative Loan Equivalent
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E

EAD	Exposure at Default
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F

FINMA	Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA
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I

IAA	Internal Assessment Approach
IMA	Internal Models Approach
IRB	Internal Ratings-Based Approach

L

LGD	Loss Given Default
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M

MDB	Multilateral Development Banks
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O

OTC	Over-the-counter
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P

PD	Probability of Default
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R

RBA	Ratings-Based Approach
RPSC	Risk Processes and Standards Committee

S

SFA	Supervisory Formula Approach
SPE	Special purpose entity
SRW	Supervisory Risk Weights Approach

U

US GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the US
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V

VaR	Value-at-Risk
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Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking information

This report contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. 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, objectives 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 except as may be required by applicable securities laws.

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, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include:

- the ability to maintain sufficient liquidity and access capital markets;
- market and interest rate fluctuations;
- 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 the risk of a continued US or global economic downturn in 2010 and beyond;
- the direct and indirect impacts of continuing deterioration of subprime and other real estate markets;
- further adverse rating actions by credit rating agencies in respect of structured credit products or other credit-related exposures or of monoline insurers;

- the ability of counterparties to meet their obligations to us;
- the effects of, and changes in, fiscal, monetary, trade and tax policies, and currency fluctuations;
- political and social developments, including war, civil unrest or terrorist activity;
- 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;
- actions taken by regulators with respect to our business and practices in one or more of the countries in which we conduct our operations;
- the effects of changes in laws, regulations or accounting policies or practices;
- competition in geographic and business areas in which we conduct our operations;
- the ability to retain and recruit qualified personnel;
- the ability to maintain our reputation and promote our brand;
- the ability to increase market share and control expenses;
- technological changes;
- 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;
- the adverse resolution of litigation and other contingencies;
- the ability to achieve our cost efficiency goals and other cost targets; and
- our success at managing 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, as well as the information set forth in our Annual Report 2009 – Additional Information – Risk Factors.



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