

**Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Subsidiaries
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
June 30, 2018**

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
June 30, 2018
(In millions)

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 639
Collateralized short-term financings, of which \$15,705 is reported at fair value:	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell.....	34,437
Securities borrowed.....	27,701
Securities received as collateral, at fair value (\$3,099 of which was encumbered).....	4,561
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (\$955 of which was encumbered):	
Debt instruments.....	12,003
Equity instruments.....	2,040
Derivative contracts.....	540
Receivables:	
Customers.....	15,240
Brokers, dealers and others.....	6,863
Premises and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$1,058).....	651
Goodwill.....	518
Other assets and deferred amounts, of which \$175 is reported at fair value and \$163 is from consolidated VIEs.....	3,400
Total assets.....	<u>\$ 108,593</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated statement of financial condition.

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (Continued)
June 30, 2018
(In millions)

LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY

Short-term borrowings.....	\$ 271
Collateralized short-term financings, of which \$9,470 is reported at fair value:	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.....	11,523
Securities loaned.....	14,277
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value.....	4,561
Financial instruments sold not yet purchased, at fair value:	
Debt instruments.....	3,173
Equity instruments.....	1,519
Derivative contracts.....	635
Payables:	
Customers.....	14,253
Brokers, dealers and others.....	4,577
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings, of which \$128 is reported at fair value and is from consolidated VIEs.....	38,499
Other liabilities, of which \$323 reported at fair value.....	4,518
Total liabilities.....	<u>97,806</u>
Member's equity:	
Member's contributions.....	12,629
Accumulated loss.....	(1,657)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss.....	<u>(185)</u>
Total member's equity.....	<u>10,787</u>
Total liabilities and member's equity.....	<u>\$ 108,593</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated statement of financial condition.

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
June 30, 2018

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Company

Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc. (the “Parent Company” or “CS USA”) and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse Holdings (USA), Inc. (“CS Holdings”), whose ultimate parent is Credit Suisse Group AG (“CSG”).

The consolidated statement of financial condition includes the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Special Situations Holdings, Inc. – Westbridge, as well as all Variable Interest Entities (“VIEs”) where the Company is the primary beneficiary. See Note 9 for more information regarding the Company’s consolidation of VIEs.

The Company, as a U.S. registered broker-dealer, provides a variety of capital raising, market making, advisory and brokerage services for governments, financial institutions, corporate clients and affiliates. It is an underwriter, placement agent and dealer for money market instruments, commercial paper, mortgage and other asset-backed securities, as well as a range of debt, equity and other convertible securities of corporations and other issuers.

The accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition has been prepared from the separate records maintained by the Company and may not necessarily be indicative of the financial condition that would have existed if the Company had been operated as an unaffiliated entity.

Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of financial information. To prepare the consolidated statement of financial condition in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”), management is required to make estimates and assumptions, including but not limited to, the fair value measurements of certain financial assets and liabilities, the evaluation of variable interest entities, recognition of deferred tax assets, pension liabilities, and tax uncertainties, as well as various contingencies. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial condition during the reporting period. While management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis, actual results could differ materially from management’s estimates. Market conditions may increase the risk and complexity of the judgments applied in these estimates. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include all demand deposits held in banks, including demand deposits held at affiliate branches, and certain highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less, other than those held-for-sale in the ordinary course of business.

Collateralized short-term financings. The Company enters into transactions involving securities sold under agreements to repurchase (“repurchase agreements”) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (“resale agreements”) and securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions as part of the Company’s matched-book activities to accommodate clients, finance the Company’s trading inventory, obtain securities for settlement and earn interest spreads. Repurchase and resale agreements and securities loaned and

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1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

securities borrowed transactions do not constitute economic sales and are therefore treated as collateralized financing, which are accounted for as financing transactions.

Certain repurchase agreements and resale agreements that primarily represent matched-book activities are fair value elected. The remaining repurchase agreements and resale agreements are carried at contract amounts that reflect the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently repurchased or resold. Interest on repurchase and resale agreements is accrued and is included in the consolidated statement of financial condition in receivables from and payables to brokers, dealers and others. The Company takes possession of the securities purchased under resale agreements and obtains additional collateral when the market value falls below the contract value. The Company nets certain repurchase agreements and resale agreements with the same counterparty in the consolidated statement of financial condition when all of the criteria under US GAAP have been met.

Certain securities loaned and securities borrowed transactions that represent matched-book activities are carried at fair value. The remaining securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions that are cash-collateralized are included in the consolidated statement of financial condition at amounts equal to the cash advanced or received. If securities received in a securities lending transaction as collateral may be sold or repledged, they are recorded at the fair value of the collateral received as securities received as collateral in the consolidated statement of financial condition and a corresponding obligation to return the security is recorded. For securities borrowing and lending transactions, the Company deposits or receives cash or securities collateral in an amount generally in excess of the market value of securities borrowed or lent. The Company monitors the fair value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained as necessary.

Fair value measurement and option. The fair value measurement guidance establishes a single authoritative definition of fair value and sets out a framework for measuring fair value. The fair value option creates an alternative measurement treatment for certain financial assets and financial liabilities. The fair value option can be elected at initial acquisition of the eligible item or at the date when the Company enters into an agreement which gives rise to an eligible item (e.g., a firm commitment). If not elected at initial recognition, the fair value option can be applied to an item upon certain triggering events that give rise to a new basis of accounting for that item. The application of the fair value option to a financial asset or a financial liability does not change its classification on the face of the balance sheet and the election is irrevocable. A significant portion of the Company's financial instruments are carried at fair value. See Note 3 for more information.

Derivative contracts. All derivative contracts are carried at fair value. The fair value amounts associated with derivative instruments are reported net by counterparty across products, provided a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists and such provisions are stated in the master netting agreement. The fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments as well as the fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral, are reported net. See Note 3 and 6 for more information.

Receivables from customers/Payables to customers. Receivables from and payables to customers include amounts due on regular way securities transactions, margin transactions and futures. Securities owned by

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1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

customers, including those that collateralize margin or similar transactions are held for clients on an agency or fiduciary capacity by the Company, are not assets of the Company and are not reflected in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Receivables from brokers, dealers and others/Payables to brokers, dealers and others. Receivables from brokers, dealers and others include amounts receivable for securities not delivered by the Company to a purchaser by the settlement date (“fails to deliver”), omnibus receivables, receivables from clearing organizations, and other non-customer receivables, which are primarily amounts related to futures contracts. Payables to brokers, dealers and others include amounts payable for securities not received by the Company from a seller by the settlement date (“fails to receive”), payables to clearing organizations and other non-customer payables, which are primarily amounts related to futures contracts. In addition, the net receivable or payable arising from unsettled regular-way trades is included in receivables from brokers, dealers and others or payables to brokers, dealers and others.

Premises and equipment. The Company capitalizes costs relating to the acquisition, installation and development of software with a measurable economic benefit, but only if such costs are identifiable and can be reliably measured. The Company depreciates capitalized software costs on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, generally not exceeding three years, taking into consideration the effects of obsolescence, technology, competition and other economic factors. Office facilities are carried at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of three to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the improvement or term of the lease. At June 30, 2018, capitalized software and leasehold improvements (net of accumulated depreciation) was \$561 million and \$90 million, respectively.

Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets. Goodwill represents the amount by which the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets of an acquired company on the date of acquisition. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment. Intangible assets that do not have indefinite lives, principally client relationships, are amortized over their useful lives and reviewed for impairment. Intangible assets are included in other assets and deferred amounts in the consolidated statement of financial condition. See Note 10 for more information.

Other assets and deferred amounts. Other assets and deferred amounts primarily includes interest receivables, other receivables, loans held-for-sale and available-for-sale securities. Loans and securities that are held by VIEs, which were consolidated under US GAAP, are considered held-for-sale and available-for-sale, respectively. The Company elects to record these VIE assets at fair value.

Subordinated and other long-term borrowings. The Company carries long-term borrowings of certain VIEs, principally RMBS and CMBS, which are consolidated under US GAAP at fair value. The Company carries its subordinated and long-term borrowings with affiliates on an accrual basis. Subordinated and other long-term borrowings with affiliates are with CS Holdings and CS USA. See Notes 3, 9 and 11 for more information.

Other liabilities. Other liabilities primarily includes deferred compensation accruals, interest payables, intercompany payables, and legal reserves.

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Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (Continued)
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1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Securitization. The Company securitizes primarily residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”). Before recording a securitization as a sale, the Company must assess whether that transfer is accounted for as a sale of the assets. Transfers of assets may not meet sale requirements if the assets have not been legally isolated from the Company and/or if the Company’s continuing involvement is deemed to give it effective control over the assets. If the transfer is not deemed a sale, it is instead accounted for as a secured borrowing, with the transferred assets as collateral. The Company may retain interests in these securitized assets in connection with its underwriting and market-making activities. Retained interests in securitized financial assets are included at fair value in financial instruments owned in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The fair values of retained interests are determined using either prices of comparable securities observed in the market, vendor prices or the present value of estimated future cash flow valuation techniques that incorporate assumptions that market participants customarily use in their estimates of values including prepayment speeds, credit losses and discount rates. See Note 9 for more information.

Projected benefit obligation. The Company uses the projected unit credit actuarial method to determine the present value of its projected benefit obligations (“PBO”) and the current and past service costs or credits related to its defined benefit and other post-retirement benefit plans. The measurement date used to perform the actuarial valuation is December 31st. Certain key assumptions are used in performing the actuarial valuations. These assumptions must be made concerning the future events that will determine the amount and timing of the benefit payments and thus require significant judgment and estimates by the Company’s management. Among others, assumptions have to be made with regard to discount rates, expected return on plan assets and salary increases. The assumed discount rates reflect the rates at which the pension benefits could be effectively settled. These rates are determined based on yields of high-quality corporate bonds currently available and are expected to be available during the period to maturity of the pension benefits. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is determined on a plan basis, taking into account asset allocation, historical rate of return, benchmark indices for similar-type pension plan assets, long-term expectations of future returns and investment strategy. Health care cost trend rates are determined by reviewing external data and the Company’s own historical trends for health care costs. Salary increases are determined by reviewing external data and considering internal projections. The funded status of the Company’s defined benefit post-retirement and pension plans is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Income taxes. The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by CS Holdings and certain state and local income tax returns filed by CS Holdings and CS USA. CS Holdings allocates federal income taxes to its subsidiaries on a modified separate company basis, and any state and local income taxes on a pro rata basis, pursuant to a tax sharing arrangement.

The Company uses the asset and liability method in providing for income taxes which requires that deferred income taxes be recorded and adjusted for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the statement of financial condition or tax returns, based upon enacted tax laws and rates. Deferred tax assets are recognized subject to management’s judgment that realization is more likely than not. The state and local deferred tax asset is included in other assets and deferred amounts in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The federal deferred tax asset is effectively settled as part of the intercompany settlements. See Note 17 for more information.

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1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Company uses a two-step approach in recognizing and measuring its uncertain tax benefits whereby it is first determined if the tax position is more likely than not to be sustained under examination. If the tax position meets the more likely than not threshold, the position is then measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. For more information on the Company's accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, see Note 17.

RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

ASC Topic 825 – Financial Instruments - Overall

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("ASU 2016-01"), an update to ASC Topic 825 – Financial Instruments – Overall. The amendments in ASU 2016-01 addressed certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. The amendments primarily affected the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 was effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and for the interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Early adoption of the full standard was not permitted, however, certain sections of ASU 2016-01 relating to fair value option elected financial liabilities could be early adopted in isolation. The amendments to ASU 2016-01 required the changes in fair value relating to instrument-specific credit risk of fair value option elected financial liabilities to be presented separately in accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company adopted ASU 2016-01 on January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. The adoption of ASU 2016-01 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition.

STANDARDS TO BE ADOPTED IN FUTURE PERIODS

ASC Topic 842 - Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases" ("ASU 2016-02"), creating ASC Topic 842 – Leases. ASU 2016-02 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. ASU 2016-02 also includes disclosure requirements to provide more information about the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged compared to the current accounting guidance. Under the current lessee accounting model, the Company is required to distinguish between finance leases, which are recognized on the balance sheet, and operating leases, which are not. ASU 2016-02 will require lessees to present a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with a lease term of greater than twelve months. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and for interim periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted.

The Company has established a cross-functional implementation team and governance structure for the project. The Company is currently reviewing its existing contracts to determine the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-02. The Company expects an increase in total assets and total liabilities as a result of recognizing right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases under the new guidance. The Company does not expect a material change to the timing of expense recognition and is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 on the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition.

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1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

ASC Topic 815 – Derivatives and Hedging

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, “Targeted Improvements to Accounting Hedging Activities” (“ASU 2017-12”), an update to ASC Topic 815 – Derivatives and Hedging. ASU 2017-12 makes changes to the hedge accounting model intended to facilitate financial reporting that more closely reflects an entity’s risk management activities and to simplify the application of hedge accounting. The amendments in ASU 2017-12 provides more hedging strategies that will be eligible for hedge accounting, eases the documentation and effectiveness assessment requirements and results in changes to the presentation and disclosure requirements of hedge accounting activities.

ASU 2017-12 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and for interim periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption, including adoption in an interim period, is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2017-12 on the Company’s consolidated statement of financial condition.

ASC Topic 326 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” (“ASU 2016-13”), creating ASC Topic 326 – Financial Instruments – Credit Losses. ASU 2016-13 is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recording of credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost basis (including, but not limited to loans), net investments in leases recognized as lessor and off-balance sheet credit exposures. ASU 2016-13 eliminates the probable initial recognition threshold under the current incurred loss methodology for recognizing credit losses. Instead, ASU 2016-13 requires the measurement of all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. The Company will incorporate forward-looking information and macroeconomic factors into its credit loss estimates. ASU 2016-13 requires enhanced disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users to better understand significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality and underwriting standards of an organization’s portfolio. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and for the interim periods within those annual reporting periods. Early application will be permitted for annual reporting periods and for the interim periods within those annual reporting periods, beginning after December 15, 2018.

The Company has established a cross-functional implementation team and governance structure for the project. The Company has decided on a current expected credit loss (“CECL”) methodology while it is adjusting for key interpretive issues. Furthermore, the Company will continue to monitor the initial scope assessment, as a basis to determine the requirements and data sourcing of the CECL models, and to design, build and test the models until the effective date.

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1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Company expects that the new CECL methodology would generally result in increased and more volatile allowance for loan losses. The main impact drivers include:

- the remaining life of the loans measured at amortized cost and the off-balance sheet credit exposures at the adoption date and subsequent reporting dates because of the new requirement to measure lifetime expected credit losses;
- the point of time in the economic cycle at the adoption date and subsequent reporting dates because of the new requirement to incorporate reasonable and supportable forward looking information and macroeconomic factors; and
- the credit quality of the loans measured at amortized cost and the off-balance sheet credit exposures at the adoption date and subsequent reporting dates.

Upon adoption the Company expects an adjustment to be posted to retained earnings for any changes in loan losses. As the implementation progresses, the Company will continue to evaluate the extent of the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-13 on the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition.

2. Restructuring

In connection with the strategic review of CSG, the Company recorded a restructuring provision for the six months ended June 30, 2018 as set forth in the following table:

	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	
	(In millions)	
Restructuring provision		
Severance related.....	\$	123
Other operating related.....		71
Total restructuring provision (included in other liabilities).....	\$	194

3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair Value Measurement

A significant portion of the Company's financial instruments are carried at fair value. Deterioration of the financial markets could significantly impact the fair value of these financial instruments. The fair value of the majority of the Company's financial instruments is based on quoted prices in active markets or observable inputs. These instruments primarily include U.S. government securities, most investment grade corporate debt, certain high yield debt securities, exchange traded and certain over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative instruments, certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions, repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions, listed equity securities, loans held-for-sale, and available-for-sale securities.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

In addition, the Company holds financial instruments for which no prices are available, and/or which have little or no observable inputs. For these instruments, the determination of fair value requires subjective assessment and judgment depending on liquidity, pricing assumptions, the current economic and competitive environment and the risks affecting the specific instrument. In such circumstances, valuation is determined based on management's own judgments about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. These instruments primarily include certain investment-grade corporate debt securities, certain high-yield debt securities, distressed debt securities, certain equity securities, certain CDOs, certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, certain loans held-for-sale, certain available-for-sale securities held by VIEs and other liabilities.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is impacted by factors such as benchmark interest rates, prices of financial instruments issued by third parties, commodity prices and index prices or rates. In addition, valuation adjustments are an integral part of the valuation process when market prices are not indicative of the credit quality of a counterparty, and are applied to debt instruments.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. This level of the fair value hierarchy provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used to measure fair value whenever available.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs include: (a) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; (b) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, that is, markets in which there are few transactions for the asset or liability, the prices are not current, or price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers, or in which little information is publicly available; (c) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability or (d) inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability. These inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). These inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which include the Company's own data. The Company's own data used to develop unobservable inputs are adjusted if information indicates that market participants would use different assumptions.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Quantitative Disclosures of Fair Values

The following is a tabular presentation of fair value of assets and liabilities for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value of assets and liabilities

June 30, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total at fair value
Assets	(In millions)			
Resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions.....	\$ -	\$ 15,705	\$ -	\$ 15,705
Securities received as collateral:				
Debt instruments.....	647	1	-	648
Equity instruments.....	3,819	85	9	3,913
Total securities received as collateral.....	4,466	86	9	4,561
Financial instruments owned:				
Debt instruments:				
US federal government.....	731	-	-	731
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS).....	-	3,081	12	3,093
Corporates.....	-	4,727	36	4,763
Foreign government.....	-	17	-	17
Other collateralized debt obligations (CDO).....	-	1,203	51	1,254
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS).....	-	1,862	283	2,145
Total debt instruments.....	731	10,890	382	12,003
Equity instruments.....	1,540	438	62	2,040
Derivative contracts:				
Interest rate products.....	1,439	7	-	1,446
Foreign exchange products.....	-	10	-	10
Equity/index-related products.....	24	1	2	27
Credit products.....	-	5	-	5
Netting(1).....				(948)
Total derivative contracts.....	1,463	23	2	540
Other assets:				
Loans held-for-sale.....	-	126	1	127
Available-for-sale securities	-	-	36	36
Other.....	-	-	12	12
Total other assets.....	-	126	49	175
Total assets at fair value.....	\$ 8,200	\$ 27,268	\$ 504	\$ 35,024

(1) Derivative contracts are reported on a gross basis by level, with the total at fair value column including the impact of netting. The impact of netting represents an adjustment related to counterparty and cash collateral netting.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

June 30, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total at fair value
Liabilities				
	(In millions)			
Repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions.....	\$ -	\$ 9,470	\$ -	\$ 9,470
Obligation to return securities received as collateral:				
Debt instruments.....	647	1	-	648
Equity instruments.....	3,819	85	9	3,913
Total obligation to return securities received as collateral...	4,466	86	9	4,561
Financial instruments owned:				
Debt instruments:				
US federal government.....	674	-	-	674
Corporates.....	-	2,465	5	2,470
Foreign government.....	-	8	-	8
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS).....	-	21	-	21
Total debt instruments.....	674	2,494	5	3,173
Equity instruments.....	1,501	15	3	1,519
Derivative contracts:				
Interest rate products.....	1,517	-	-	1,517
Foreign exchange products.....	-	27	-	27
Equity/index-related products.....	99	-	-	99
Credit products.....	-	68	4	72
Netting(1).....				(1,080)
Total derivative contracts.....	1,616	95	4	635
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings.....	-	126	2	128
Other liabilities.....	-	15	308	323
Total liabilities at fair value.....	\$ 8,257	\$ 12,301	\$ 331	\$ 19,809

- (1) Derivative contracts are reported on a gross basis by level, with the total at fair value column including the impact of netting. The impact of netting represents an adjustment related to counterparty and cash collateral netting.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the six months ended June 30, 2018	Transfers out of level 1 to level 2	Transfers to level 1 out of level 2
	(In millions)	
Assets		
Equity instruments (1).....	\$ -	\$ 53
Total assets at fair value.....	\$ -	\$ 53
Liabilities		
Equity instruments (1) (2).....	\$ 15	\$ 20
Total liabilities at fair value.....	\$ 15	\$ 20

(1) Transfers to level 1 out of level 2 relate to equity instruments that experienced increased observability of exchange traded pricing data during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

(2) Transfers out of level 1 to level 2 relate to equity instruments that experienced decreased observability of exchange traded pricing data during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

All transfers between level 1 and level 2 are reported through the last day of the reporting period.

Qualitative Disclosures of Valuation Techniques

CSG has implemented and maintains a valuation control framework, which is supported by policies and procedures that define the principles for controlling the valuation of the Company's financial instruments. Product Control and Risk Management create, review and approve significant valuation policies and procedures. The framework includes three main internal processes (i) valuation governance; (ii) independent price verification and significant unobservable inputs review; and (iii) a cross - functional pricing model review. Through this framework, the Company concludes on the reasonableness of the fair value of its financial instruments.

On a monthly basis, meetings are held for each business line with senior representatives of the Front Office and Product Control to discuss independent price verification results, valuation adjustments and other significant valuation issues. On a quarterly basis, a review of significant changes in the fair value of financial instruments is undertaken by Product Control and conclusions are reached regarding the reasonableness of those changes. Additionally, on a quarterly basis, meetings are held for each business line with senior representatives of the Front Office, Product Control, Risk Management and Financial Accounting to discuss independent price verification results, valuation issues, business and market updates, as well as a review of significant changes in fair value from the prior quarter, significant unobservable inputs and prices used in valuation techniques and valuation adjustments.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The results of these meetings are aggregated for presentation to CSG's Valuation and Risk Management Committee ("VARMC") and the CSG Audit Committee. The VARMC, which is comprised of Executive Board members of CSG and the heads of the business and control functions, meets to review and ratify valuation review conclusions, and to resolve significant valuation issues for the Company. Oversight of the valuation control framework is through specific and regular reporting on valuation directly to the CSG's Executive Board through the VARMC.

One of the key components of the governance process is the segregation of duties between Front Office and Product Control, wherein the Front Office is responsible for measuring inventory at fair value on a daily basis, while Product Control is responsible for independently reviewing and validating those valuations on a periodic basis. The Front Office values the inventory using, wherever possible, observable market data which may include executed transactions, dealer quotes or broker quotes for the same or similar instruments. Product Control validates this inventory using independently sourced data that also includes executed transactions, dealer quotes and broker quotes.

Product Control utilizes independent pricing service data as part of their review process. Independent pricing service data is analyzed to ensure that it is representative of fair value including confirming that the data corresponds to executed transactions or executable broker quotes, review and assessment of contributors to ensure they are active market participants, review of statistical data and utilization of pricing challenges. The analysis also includes understanding the sources of the pricing service data and any models or assumptions used in determining the results. The purpose of the review is to judge the quality and reliability of the data for fair value measurement purposes and its appropriate level of usage within the Product Control independent valuation review.

For certain financial instruments the fair value is estimated in full or in part using valuation techniques based on assumptions that are not supported by market observable prices, rates or other inputs. In addition, there may be uncertainty about a valuation, which results from the choice of valuation technique or model used, the assumptions embedded in those models, the extent to which inputs are not market observable, or as a consequence of other elements affecting the valuation technique or model. Model calibration is performed when significant new market information becomes available or at a minimum on a quarterly basis as part of the business review of significant unobservable inputs for level 3 instruments. For models that have been deemed to be significant to the overall fair value of the financial instrument, model validation is performed as part of the periodic review of the related model.

CSG performs a sensitivity analysis of its significant level 3 financial instruments. This sensitivity analysis estimates a fair value range by changing the related significant unobservable inputs value. This sensitivity analysis is an internal mechanism to monitor the impact of reasonable alternative inputs or prices for level 3 financial instruments. Where a model-based technique is used to determine the fair value of the level 3 financial instrument, an alternative input value is utilized to derive an estimated fair value range. Where a price-based technique is used to determine the fair value of the level 3 financial instruments, Front Office professional judgment is used to estimate a fair value range.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The following information on the valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs of the various financial instruments, and the sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in significant unobservable inputs, should be read in conjunction with the quantitative disclosures of valuation techniques table.

Repurchase agreement and resale agreement transactions and securities borrowed and securities loaned

Securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are measured at fair value using discounted cash flow analysis. Future cash flows are discounted using observable market interest rate repurchase/resale curves for the applicable maturity and underlying collateral of the instruments. As such, both securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements are included in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Securities borrowed and securities loaned are measured at fair value and are included in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The balances of the securities borrowed and securities loaned are immaterial to the respective line items.

Securities purchased under resale agreements are usually fully collateralized or over collateralized by government securities, money market instruments, corporate bonds, or other debt instruments. In the event of counterparty default, the collateral service agreement provides the Company with the right to liquidate the collateral held.

Securities received as collateral and obligation to return securities received as collateral

Securities received as collateral and obligation to return securities received as collateral are measured at fair value using the methods outlined below for “debt instruments” and “equity instruments.”

Debt instruments

Corporates

Corporate bonds are priced to reflect current market levels either through recent market transactions or broker or dealer quotes. Where a market price for the particular security is not directly available, valuations are obtained based on yields reflected by other instruments in the specific or similar entity’s capital structure and adjusting for differences in seniority and maturity, benchmarking to a comparable security where market data is available (taking into consideration differences in credit, liquidity and maturity), or through the application of cash flow modeling techniques utilizing observable inputs, such as current interest rate curves and observable CDS spreads. The significant unobservable input is market comparable price. Convertible bonds are generally valued using observable pricing sources. For a small number of convertible bonds no observable prices are available and valuation is determined using models, for which the key inputs include stock price, dividend rates, credit spreads, prepayment rates, discount rates, earnings before income tax, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) multiples and equity market volatility.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

CMBS, RMBS and other CDO securities

Fair values of RMBS, CMBS and other CDO may be available through quoted prices, which are often based on the prices at which similarly structured and collateralized securities trade between dealers and to and from customers. Generally, the fair values of RMBS, CMBS and other CDOs are valued using observable pricing sources. Fair values of RMBS, CMBS and other CDO for which there are no significant observable inputs are valued using price that is derived. Price may not be observable for fair value measurement purposes for many reasons, such as the length of time since the last executed transaction for the related security, usage of a price from a similar but not exact instrument, or usage of a price from an indicative quote. Fair values determined by price may include discounted cash flow models using the inputs prepayment rates, default rates, loss severity and discount rates.

For some structured debt securities, determination of fair value requires subjective assessment depending on liquidity, ownership concentration, and the current economic and competitive environment. Valuation is determined based on management's own assumptions about how market participants would price the asset. Collateralized debt, bonds and loan obligations are split into various structured tranches, and each tranche is valued based upon its individual rating and the underlying collateral supporting the structure. Values are derived by using valuation models based on either prices of comparable securities observed in the market or discounted cash flows.

Equity instruments

The majority of the Company's positions in equity securities are traded on public stock exchanges, for which quoted prices are readily and regularly available. Fair values of preferred shares are determined by their yield and the subordination relative to the issuer's other credit obligations. Level 2 and level 3 equities include equity securities with restrictions that are not traded in active markets. Significant unobservable inputs may include EBITDA multiples.

Derivative contracts

Derivatives held for trading purposes include both OTC and exchange-traded derivatives. The fair values of exchange-traded derivatives measured using observable exchange prices are included in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. For exchange-traded derivatives where the volume of trading is low, the observable exchange prices may not be considered executable at the reporting date. These derivatives are valued in the same manner as similar observable OTC derivatives and are included in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. If the similar OTC derivative used for valuing the exchange-traded derivative is not observable, the exchange-traded derivative is included in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. See Note 6 for more information.

The fair values of OTC derivatives are determined on the basis of industry standard models. The model uses various observable and unobservable inputs in order to determine fair value. The inputs include those characteristics of the derivative that have a bearing on the economics of the instrument. Where observable inputs (prices from exchanges, dealers, brokers or market consensus data providers) are not available, attempts are made to infer values from observable prices through model calibration (spot and forward rates, mean reversion, benchmark interest rate curves and volatility inputs for commonly traded option products). For inputs that cannot be derived from other sources, estimates from historical data may be made. OTC derivatives where the majority of the value is derived from market observable inputs are

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

categorized as level 2 instruments, while those where the majority of the value is derived from unobservable inputs are categorized as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other assets

The Company's other assets include loans held-for-sale and available-for-sale securities held by VIE's that are used to back the securities issued by the VIEs. The fair value of loans held-for-sale from VIEs are determined based on the quoted prices for securitized bonds, where available, or on cash flow analyses for securitized bonds, when quoted prices are not available. Fair value of available-for-sale securities are determined similar to RMBS securities referenced above.

Subordinated and other long-term borrowings

The Company's subordinated and other long-term borrowings include the long-term borrowings in VIEs that were consolidated. The fair value of long-term borrowings of consolidated VIEs is determined based on the quoted prices for securitized bonds, where available, or on cash flow analyses for securitized bonds, when quoted prices are not available. The significant unobservable input for subordinated and other long-term borrowings is price.

Other liabilities

Included in other liabilities are Contingent Capital Awards ("CCAs") and other deferred compensation plans, which are measured at fair value using the discounted cash flow method. The value of the CCAs liabilities are based on CSG's referenced contingent convertible ("coco") instruments. The significant unobservable input is credit spread.

Sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in significant unobservable inputs

For level 3 assets with a significant unobservable input of price, prepayment rate and EBITDA multiple, in general, an increase in the significant unobservable input would increase the fair value. For level 3 assets with a significant unobservable input of default rate, discount rate, loss severity, and credit spread, in general, an increase in the significant unobservable input would decrease the fair value. An increase in the related significant unobservable input for level 3 liabilities would have the inverse impact on fair value.

Interrelationships between significant unobservable inputs

There are no material interrelationships between the significant unobservable inputs for the financial instruments. As the significant unobservable inputs move independently, generally an increase or decrease in one significant unobservable input will have no impact on the other significant unobservable inputs.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Quantitative disclosures of valuation techniques

The following table provides a representative range of minimum and maximum values of each significant unobservable input for material level 3 assets and liabilities by the related valuation technique.

June 30, 2018 Assets	Fair Value (In millions)	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Weighted Average
Debt instruments:						
Residential mortgage backed	283	Discounted cash flow	Default rate, in %	0.0%	8.0%	3.7%
			Discount rate, in %	2.0%	29.8%	7.8%
			Loss severity, in %	0.0%	100.0%	67.6%
			Prepayment rate, in %	2.0%	23.0%	9.6%
Equity instruments	62	Discounted cash flow	EBITDA multiple	2	8	7
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	308	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread, in bps	366	417	375

Qualitative discussion of the ranges of significant unobservable inputs

The following sections provide further information about the ranges of significant unobservable inputs included in the table above. The level of aggregation and diversity within the financial instruments disclosed in the table above result in certain ranges of significant inputs being wide and unevenly distributed across asset and liability categories.

Discount rate. The discount rate is the rate of interest used to calculate the present value of the expected cash flows of a financial instrument. There are multiple factors that will impact the discount rate for any given financial instrument including the coupon on the instrument, the term and the underlying risk of the expected cash flows. For example, two instruments of similar term and expected cash flows may have significantly different discount rates because the coupons on the instruments are different.

Default rate and loss severity. For financial instruments backed by residential real estate or other assets, diversity within the portfolio is reflected in a wide range for loss severity due to varying levels of default. The lower end of the range represents high performing or government guaranteed collateral with a low probability of default or guaranteed timely payment of principal and interest while the higher end of the range relates to collateral with a greater risk of default.

Prepayment rate. Prepayment rates may vary from collateral pool to collateral pool, and are driven by a variety of collateral specific factors, including the type and location of the underlying borrower, the remaining tenor of the obligation and the level and type (e.g. fixed or floating) of interest rate being paid by the borrower.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Fair Value Option

The Company elected fair value for certain of its financial statement captions as follows:

Repurchase agreement and resale agreement transactions and securities borrowed and securities loaned: The Company has elected to account for certain repurchase and resale agreements and securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions at fair value.

Other assets: Included in other assets are the loans held-for-sale and available-for-sale securities from VIEs, whose fair value is determined based on the quoted prices for securitized bonds, where available, or on cash flow analyses for securitized bonds when quoted prices are not available.

Subordinated and other long-term borrowings: Subordinated and other long-term borrowings include long-term borrowings of VIEs that were consolidated. The Company has elected to account for these transactions at fair value. The fair value of long-term borrowings of consolidated VIEs is determined based on the quoted prices for securitized bonds, where available, or on cash flow analyses for securitized bonds when quoted prices are not available.

The fair value election was made for the above financial statement captions as these activities are managed on a fair value basis, thus fair value accounting for these instruments is deemed more appropriate for reporting purposes.

Difference between the fair value and the aggregate unpaid principal balances

June 30, 2018	Of which at fair value	Aggregate unpaid principal (In millions)	Difference between aggregate fair value and unpaid principal
Resale agreements and securities-borrowed transactions.....	\$ 15,705	\$ 15,627	\$ 78
Other assets - Loans held-for-sale.....	127	135	(8)
Repurchase agreements and securities-lending transactions.....	9,470	9,470	-
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings.....	128	424	(296)

In the ordinary course of business, the Company receives collateral in connection with its resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions and generally repledges the collateral received in connection with its repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions. As a result of the collateralized nature of these transactions, credit risk does not have an impact on fair value. The credit risk does not impact fair value for other assets as there is no counterparty risk consideration that goes into the pricing of these assets. For subordinated and other long-term borrowings, the credit risk does not impact fair value because the debt holders of the consolidated CDOs and other VIEs have recourse to the assets in these consolidated CDOs and other VIEs and not to the Company.

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3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Leveling of assets and liabilities not at fair value where a fair value is disclosed

The following table provides the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments which are not carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The disclosure excludes all non-financial instruments such as lease transactions, real estate, premises and equipment, equity method investments and pension and benefit obligations. The disclosure also excludes receivables and payables with customers and brokers, dealers and others due to the adoption of ASU 2016-01.

June 30, 2018	Carrying Value	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets					
(In millions)					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 639	\$ 639	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 639
Resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions.....	46,433	-	46,433	-	46,433
Other assets and deferred amounts.....	2,938	-	2,914	24	2,938
Total financial assets.....	<u>\$ 50,010</u>	<u>\$ 639</u>	<u>\$ 49,347</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 50,010</u>
Financial Liabilities					
Short-term borrowings (1).....	\$ 271	\$ 84	\$ 187	\$ -	\$ 271
Repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions.....	16,330	-	16,330	-	16,330
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings...	38,371	-	40,758	-	40,758
Other liabilities.....	3,394	-	3,394	-	3,394
Total financial liabilities.....	<u>\$ 58,366</u>	<u>\$ 84</u>	<u>\$ 60,669</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 60,753</u>

(1) Amounts in Level 1 relate to cash overdrafts.

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4. Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into significant financing and operating transactions with affiliated companies.

The following table sets forth the Company's related party assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2018:

ASSETS	(In millions)
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 170
Securities purchased under agreements to resell.....	31,802
Securities borrowed.....	7,205
Securities received as collateral.....	4,561
Debt instruments (included in Financial instruments owned).....	464
Derivative contracts (included in Financial instruments owned).....	1
Receivables from customers.....	894
Receivables from brokers, dealers and others.....	1,691
Net deferred tax asset (included in Other assets and deferred amounts).....	69
Intercompany receivables (included in Other assets and deferred amounts).....	936
Total assets.....	\$ 47,793
LIABILITIES	
Short-term borrowings.....	\$ 196
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.....	7,996
Securities loaned.....	13,130
Obligation to return securities received as collateral.....	4,561
Debt instruments (included in Financial instruments sold not yet purchased).....	31
Derivative contracts (included in Financial instruments sold not yet purchased).....	12
Payables to customers.....	1,366
Payables to brokers, dealers and others.....	3,236
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings.....	38,371
Taxes payable (included in Other liabilities).....	810
Intercompany payables (included in Other liabilities).....	790
Total liabilities.....	\$ 70,499

The Company has certain foreign affiliates holding customer securities pursuant to the applicable SEC rules.

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4. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

The Share Plan provides for the grant of equity-based awards to Company employees based on CSG shares pursuant to which employees of the Company may be granted shares or other equity-based awards as compensation for services performed. The Company purchases shares directly from CSG to satisfy these awards. For the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company decreased its paid-in-capital by \$269 million, which consisted of accruals for share award obligations, the purchases of shares for delivery to employees including realized mark-to-market gains (losses) on these shares at delivery date and dividend equivalents.

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return and combined state and local income tax returns filed by CS Holdings and CS USA. See Note 17 for more information.

5. Receivables from/Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Others

Amounts receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and others as of June 30, 2018 consist of the following:

	<u>Receivables</u>	<u>Payables</u>
	(In millions)	
Unsettled regular way securities trades, net.....	\$ 222	\$ -
Fails to deliver/fails to receive.....	2,684	2,567
Omnibus receivables/payables.....	405	-
Receivables from/payables to clearing organizations.....	3,548	117
Other non-customer receivables/payables.....	-	1,893
Other.....	4	-
Total.....	<u>\$ 6,863</u>	<u>\$ 4,577</u>

The amounts receivable from/payable to clearing organizations primarily relate to unsettled trades and deposits from customers held at clearing organizations and are collateralized by securities owned by the Company.

6. Derivative Contracts

Derivatives are generally standard contracts transacted through regulated exchanges. The Company uses derivative contracts for trading, to provide products for clients and economic hedging purposes. Economic hedges arise when the Company enters into derivative contracts for its own risk management purposes, but the contracts entered into do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. These derivatives include options, forwards, and futures. Derivative contracts are carried at fair value.

Options

The Company performs market making activities for option contracts specifically designed to meet customer needs or for economic hedging purposes. Most options do not expose the Company to credit risk because they are primarily exchange traded options, except for credit options. During the contract period, the Company bears the risk of unfavorable changes in the value of the financial instruments underlying the options. To manage this market risk, the Company purchases or sells cash or derivative financial instruments

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6. Derivative Contracts (Continued)

on a proprietary basis. Such purchases and sales may include debt and equity securities, forward and futures contracts, swaps and options. With purchased options, the Company gets the right, for a fee, to buy or sell the underlying instrument at a fixed price on or before a specified date. The underlying instruments for these options include fixed income securities, equities and interest rate instruments or indices.

Forwards and Futures

In the normal course of business, the Company's customer and trading activities include executing, settling and financing various securities and financial instrument transactions. To execute these transactions, the Company purchases and sells (including "short sales") securities, and purchases and sells forward contracts primarily related to U.S. government and agencies and mortgage-backed securities. In addition, the Company enters into futures contracts on equity-based indices and other financial instruments, as well as options on futures contracts. These contracts are typically settled through the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC").

Because forward contracts are subject to the credit worthiness of the counterparty, the Company is exposed to credit risk. To mitigate this credit risk, the Company reviews the credit worthiness of specific counterparties, reviews credit limits, requires certain customers and counterparties to maintain margin collateral and adheres to internally established credit extension policies.

For futures contracts and options on futures contracts, the change in the market value is settled with a clearing broker or exchange in cash each day. As a result, the credit risk with the clearing broker is limited to the net positive change in the market value for a single day, which is recorded in receivables from brokers, dealers and others in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Swaps

The Company's swap agreements consist primarily of interest rate, equity, and credit default swaps. Interest rate swaps are contractual agreements to exchange interest rate payments based on agreed notional amounts and maturity. Equity swaps are contractual agreements to receive the appreciation or depreciation in value based on a specific strike price on an equity instrument in exchange for paying another rate, which is usually based on index or interest rate movements. Credit default swaps are contractual agreements in which one counterparty pays a periodic fee in return for a contingent payment by the other counterparty following a credit event of a reference entity. A credit event is commonly defined as bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, material adverse restructuring of debt, or failure to meet payment obligations when due. Total return swaps are contractual agreements where one counterparty agrees to pay the other counterparty the total economics of a defined underlying asset, in return for receiving a stream of floating rate cash flows such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Swaps are reported at fair value.

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6. Derivative Contracts (Continued)

Fair value of derivative instruments

The table below represents gross derivative fair values, segregated by type of contract. Notionals have also been provided as an indication of the volume of derivative activity within the Company.

	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Positive replacement value</u>	<u>Negative replacement value</u>
June 30, 2018		(In millions)	
Forwards.....	\$ 721,497	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,517
Futures.....	2,693	-	-
Options bought and sold (OTC).....	2,500	5	-
Options bought and sold (exchange traded).....	1	1	-
Interest rate products.....	726,691	1,446	1,517
Forwards.....	6,344	10	27
Foreign exchange products.....	6,344	10	27
Forwards.....	251	4	82
Futures.....	1,472	-	-
Options bought and sold (exchange traded).....	2,548	23	17
Equity/index-related products.....	4,271	27	99
Swaps purchased.....	4,631	-	72
Swaptions purchased	12,300	5	-
Credit products.....	16,931	5	72
Total gross derivative contracts.....	\$ 754,237	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,715
Impact of counterparty netting (1).....	-	(915)	(915)
Impact of cash collateral netting (1).....	-	(33)	(165)
Total derivative contracts (1).....	\$ 754,237	\$ 540	\$ 635

(1) Derivative contracts are reported on a net basis in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The impact of netting represents an adjustment for counterparty and cash collateral netting.

These financial instruments are included as derivative contracts in financial instruments owned/sold not yet purchased, respectively, in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Financial instruments related to futures contracts are included in receivables from brokers, dealers and others and payables to brokers, dealers and others, respectively, in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Managing the risks

As a result of the Company's broad involvement in financial products and markets, its trading strategies are correspondingly diverse and exposures are generally spread across a diversified range of risk factors and locations. CSG uses a value at risk ("VaR") and economic capital limit structure to limit overall risk-taking. The level of risk is further restricted by a variety of specific limits, including controls over trading exposures. Also as part of its overall risk management, CSG holds a portfolio of economic hedges. Hedges are impacted by market movements, similar to other trading securities, and may result in gains or losses on the hedges which offset losses or gains on the portfolios they were designed to economically hedge. CSG specifically risk manages its trading positions with regards to market and credit risk. For market risk the

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6. Derivative Contracts (Continued)

Company uses tools capable of calculating comparable exposures across its many activities, as well as focused tools that can specifically model unique characteristics of certain instruments or portfolios. As the hedges are recorded at the CSG level, there would be no impact on the financial results of the Company.

The principal risk management measurement methodology for financial instruments owned accounted for at fair value is value at risk. To mitigate the credit risk on these products and to transfer the risk into the capital markets, securities and cash are held as collateral.

Credit derivatives

Included in the table above 'Fair value of derivative instruments' are credit derivatives which are contractual agreements in which the buyer generally pays a periodic fee in exchange for a contingent payment following a credit event on the underlying referenced entity or asset. Credit derivatives are generally privately negotiated OTC contracts. Most credit derivatives are structured so that they specify the occurrence of an identifiable credit event, which can include bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, material adverse restructuring of debt, or failure to meet payment obligations when due.

From time to time the Company enters into credit derivative contracts in the normal course of business by buying protection. The Company purchases protection to economically hedge various forms of credit exposure, for example, the economic hedging of other cash positions. These referenced instruments can form a single item or be combined on a portfolio or multiname basis.

The credit derivatives most commonly transacted by the Company are CDS and credit swaptions. CDSs are contractual agreements by which the buyer of the swap pays an upfront and/or a periodic fee in return for a contingent payment by the seller of the swap following a credit event of the referenced entity or asset. Credit swaptions are options with a specified maturity to buy or sell protection under a CDS on a specific referenced credit event.

Credit protection sold is the maximum potential payout, which is based on the notional value of derivatives and represents the amount of future payments that the Company would be required to make as a result of credit risk-related events. The Company believes that the maximum potential payout is not representative of the actual loss exposure based on historical experience. In accordance with most credit derivative contracts, should a credit event (or settlement trigger) occur, the Company is usually liable for the difference between credit protection sold and the recourse it holds in the value of the underlying assets.

To reflect the quality of the credit risk of the underlying, the Company assigns an internally generated rating. Internal ratings are assigned by experienced credit analysts, based on expert judgment that incorporates analysis and evaluation of both quantitative and qualitative factors. The specific factors analyzed, and the relative importance of them, are dependent on the type of counterparty. The analysis emphasizes a forward looking approach, concentrating on economic trends and financial fundamentals, and making use of peer analysis, industry comparisons and other quantitative tools. External ratings and market information are also used in the analysis process where available.

As of June 30, 2018, 51% of the notional amount of credit protection purchased by the Company was with an affiliate. There was no credit protection sold by the Company.

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6. Derivative Contracts (Continued)

The Company's credit derivative exposure for the six months ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

June 30, 2018	<u>Other protection purchased</u> (In millions)
Single name instruments	
Investment grade.....	\$ 1,253
Non-investment grade.....	3,378
Total single name instruments	<u>\$ 4,631</u>
of which non-sovereign.....	4,631
Multiname instruments	
Investment grade.....	\$ 8,994
Non-investment grade.....	3,306
Total multiname instruments	<u>\$ 12,300</u>
of which non-sovereign.....	12,300
Total instruments	16,931

7. Assets Assigned and Pledged

The Company pledges assets mainly for repurchase agreements and other securities financing. Certain pledged assets may be encumbered, meaning they have the right to be sold or repledged. The encumbered assets are parenthetically disclosed on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The Company receives cash and securities in connection with resale agreements, securities borrowing and loans and margined broker loans. A substantial portion of the collateral and securities received by the Company were sold or repledged in connection with repurchase agreements, securities sold not yet purchased, securities borrowing or loans, pledges to clearing organizations and segregation requirements under securities laws and regulations.

As part of the Company's financing and securities settlement activities, the Company uses securities as collateral to support various secured financing sources. If the counterparty does not meet its contractual obligation to return securities used as collateral, the Company may be exposed to the risk of reacquiring the securities at prevailing market prices to satisfy its obligations. The Company controls this risk by monitoring the market value of financial instruments pledged each day and by requiring collateral levels to be adjusted in the event of excess market exposure.

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7. Assets Assigned and Pledged (Continued)

The following table sets forth the assets pledged by the Company and the collateral received by the Company as of June 30, 2018:

	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
	<u>(In millions)</u>
Total assets pledged or assigned as collateral by the Company.....	\$ 10,938
of which was encumbered.....	4,054
Fair value of the collateral received by the Company with the right to sell or repledge.....	140,192
of which was sold or repledged.....	81,411

8. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below include derivatives, reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements, and securities lending and borrowing transactions that are offset in the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition; or are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement ("enforceable master netting agreements" or "enforceable MNA"), irrespective of whether they are offset in the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition. Similar agreements include derivative clearing agreements, global master repurchase agreements and global master securities lending agreements.

Derivatives

The Company primarily transacts its derivatives with exchanges ("exchange-traded derivatives") and central clearing counterparties ("OTC-cleared derivatives"), positive and negative replacement values and related cash collateral may be offset if the terms of the rules and regulations governing these exchanges and central clearing counterparties permit such netting and offset. Where no such agreements exist, fair values are recorded on a gross basis.

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8. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

Offsetting of derivatives

The following table presents the gross amount of derivatives subject to enforceable master netting agreements by contract and transaction type, the amount of offsetting, the amount of derivatives not subject to enforceable master netting agreements and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities
	(In millions)	
As of June 30, 2018		
OTC-cleared.....	\$ 1,219	\$ 1,076
OTC.....	31	21
Exchange-traded.....	1	-
Interest rate products.....	1,251	1,097
OTC.....	10	27
Foreign exchange products.....	10	27
Exchange-traded.....	22	17
Equity/index-related products.....	22	17
OTC.....	5	38
Credit products.....	5	38
OTC-cleared.....	1,219	1,076
OTC.....	46	86
Exchange-traded.....	23	17
Total gross derivative contracts subject to enforceable MNA.....	1,288	1,179
of which OTC-cleared.....	(895)	(1,029)
of which OTC.....	(40)	(38)
of which exchange-traded.....	(13)	(13)
Offsetting.....	(948)	(1,080)
of which OTC-cleared.....	324	47
of which OTC.....	6	48
of which exchange-traded.....	10	4
Total net derivatives subject to enforceable MNA.....	340	99
Total derivatives not subject to enforceable MNA (1).....	200	536
Total net derivatives presented in the consolidated statement of financial condition....	\$ 540	\$ 635

(1) Represents derivatives where a legal opinion supporting their enforceability of netting in the event of default or termination under the agreement is not in place.

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8. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions

Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements are generally covered by global master repurchase agreements with netting terms similar to ISDA Master Agreements. In certain situations, for example in the event of default, all contracts under the agreements are terminated and are settled net in one single payment.

Transactions under such agreements are netted in the consolidated statement of financial condition if they are with the same counterparty, have the same maturity date, settle through the same clearing institution and are subject to the same master netting agreement. The amounts offset are measured on the same basis as the underlying transaction (i.e. on an accrual basis or fair value basis).

Securities lending and borrowing transactions are generally executed under global master securities lending agreements with netting terms similar to ISDA Master Agreements. In certain situations, for example in the event of default, all contracts under the agreement are terminated and are settled net in one single payment. Transactions under these agreements are netted in the consolidated statement of financial condition if they meet the same right of setoff criteria as for reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements. In general, most securities lending and borrowing transactions do not meet the criterion of having the same settlement date specified at inception of the transaction, and therefore they are not eligible for netting in the consolidated statement of financial condition. However, securities lending and borrowing transactions with explicit maturity dates may be eligible for netting in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements are collateralized principally by government securities, money market instruments and corporate bonds and have terms ranging from overnight to a longer or unspecified period of time. In the event of counterparty default, the reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement provides the Company with the right to liquidate the collateral held. As is the case in the Company's normal course of business, substantially all of the collateral received that may be sold or repledged has been sold or repledged as of June 30, 2018. In certain circumstances, financial collateral received may be restricted during the term of the agreement (e.g., in tri-party arrangements).

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8. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

Offsetting of securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions

The following table presents the gross amount of securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions subject to enforceable master netting agreements, the amount of offsetting, the amount of securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions not subject to enforceable master netting agreements and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

June 30, 2018	Gross	Offsetting	Net
	(In millions)		
Securities purchased under resale agreements.....	\$ 40,791	\$ (6,558)	\$ 34,233
Securities borrowing transactions.....	13,453	(2,850)	10,603
Total subject to enforceable MNA.....	54,244	(9,408)	44,836
Total not subject to enforceable MNA (1).....	17,302	-	17,302
Total (2).....	\$ 71,546	\$ (9,408)	\$ 62,138

- (1) Represents securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions where a legal opinion supporting their enforceability of netting in the event of default or termination under the agreement is not in place.
- (2) \$15,705 million of the total net amount of securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions are reported at fair value.

Offsetting of securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions

The following table presents the gross amount of securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions subject to enforceable master netting agreements, the amount of offsetting, the amount of securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions not subject to master netting agreements and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

June 30, 2018	Gross	Offsetting	Net
	(In millions)		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements.....	\$ 20,585	\$ (9,408)	\$ 11,177
Securities lending transactions.....	13,443	-	13,443
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value.....	4,561	-	4,561
Total subject to enforceable MNA.....	38,589	(9,408)	29,181
Total not subject to enforceable MNA (1).....	1,180	-	1,180
Total.....	\$ 39,769	\$ (9,408)	\$ 30,361
of which securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions (2)	\$ 35,208	\$ (9,408)	\$ 25,800
of which obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	4,561	-	4,561

- (1) Represents securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions where a legal opinion supporting their enforceability of netting in the event of default or termination under the agreement is not in place.
- (2) \$9,470 million of the total net amount of securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions are reported at fair value.

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8. Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Continued)

Amount not offset in the consolidated statement of financial condition

The following table presents the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial condition of financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting agreements and the gross amount of financial instruments and cash collateral not offset in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The table excludes derivatives, reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing and lending transactions not subject to enforceable master netting agreements where a legal opinion supporting the enforceability of the master netting agreements is not in place.

	Net	Financial Instruments (1)	Cash collateral received/ pledged (1)	Net exposure
June 30, 2018	(In millions)			
Financial assets subject to enforceable MNA				
Derivative contracts.....	\$ 340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 340
Securities purchased under resale agreements.....	34,233	34,233	-	-
Securities borrowing transactions.....	10,603	10,438	-	165
Total financial assets subject to enforceable MNA.....	\$ 45,176	\$ 44,671	\$ -	\$ 505
Financial liabilities subject to enforceable MNA				
Derivative contracts.....	\$ 99	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99
Securities sold under repurchase agreements.....	11,177	11,177	-	-
Securities lending transactions.....	13,443	13,199	-	244
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value..	4,561	4,561	-	-
Total financial liabilities subject to enforceable MNA.....	\$ 29,280	\$ 28,937	\$ -	\$ 343

(1) The total amount reported in financial instruments (recognized financial assets and financial liabilities and non-cash financial collateral) and cash collateral is limited to the amount of the related instruments presented in the consolidated statement of financial condition and therefore any over-collateralization of these positions is not included.

9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities

Securitization Activities

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with, and makes use of, special purpose entities (“SPEs”). An SPE is an entity in the form of a trust or other legal structure designed to fulfill a specific limited need of the company that organized it and is generally structured to isolate the SPEs assets from creditors or other entities, including the Company. The principal uses of SPEs are to obtain liquidity by transferring certain Company financial assets and to create investment products for clients. SPEs typically qualify as VIEs. At each balance sheet date, VIEs are reviewed for events that may trigger reassessment of the entities’ classification.

The majority of the Company’s securitization activities involve mortgages and mortgage-related securities and are predominantly transacted using SPEs. In a typical securitization, the SPE purchases assets financed by proceeds received from the SPE’s issuance of debt instruments. These assets and liabilities are

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9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

recorded on the balance sheet of the SPE and not reflected on the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition, unless either the Company sold the assets to the entity and the criteria under US GAAP for sale accounting was not met or the Company consolidates the SPE.

The Company purchases RMBS, CMBS, and other debt securities for the purpose of securitization and sells these securities to SPEs. These SPEs issue RMBS, CMBS and other CDOs that are collateralized by the assets transferred to the SPE and that pay a return based on the returns on those assets. Investors in these mortgage-backed securities typically have recourse to the assets in the SPEs unless a third-party guarantee has been received to further enhance the credit worthiness of the assets. The investors and the SPEs have no recourse to the Company's assets. The Company is an underwriter of, and makes a market in, these securities.

Re-securitizations comprised a portion of the Company's deal volume within its RMBS securitization business during the six months ended June 30, 2018. In these transactions, certificates from existing RMBS securitizations are pooled and transferred into separate securitization trusts, which then issue new certificates. Re-securitizations are carried out to meet specific investor needs.

Securitization transactions are assessed for appropriate accounting treatment of the assets transferred by the Company. The Company's and its clients' investing or financing needs determine the structure of each transaction, which in turn determines whether sale accounting and subsequent derecognition of the transferred assets applies. Certain transactions may be structured to include derivatives or other provisions that prevent sale accounting.

When the Company transfers assets into an SPE, it must assess whether that transfer is accounted for as a sale of the assets. Transfers of assets may not meet sale requirements if the assets have not been legally isolated from the Company and/or if the Company's continuing involvement is deemed to give it effective control over the assets. If the transfer is not deemed a sale, it is instead accounted for as a secured borrowing, with the transferred assets as collateral.

Continuing involvement in transferred financial assets

The Company may have continuing involvement in the financial assets that are transferred to an SPE, regardless of whether the transfer was accounted for as a sale or a secured borrowing, which may take several forms, including, but not limited to, recourse and guarantee arrangements and beneficial interests (i.e., the rights to receive all or portions of specified cash inflows received by an SPE, including, but not limited to, senior and subordinated shares of interest, principal, or other cash inflows to be "passed through" or "paid-through" and residual interests, whether in the form of debt or equity) as recorded on the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition at fair value. The carrying value and maximum exposure as of June 30, 2018 resulting from agreements to provide support to SPEs is included in the section titled 'Carrying amount of non-consolidated VIE assets and liabilities where the Company is not considered the primary beneficiary'.

The Company's exposure resulting from continuing involvement in transferred financial assets is generally limited to its beneficial interests, typically held by the Company in the form of instruments issued by the respective SPEs that are senior, subordinated or residual tranches. These instruments are held by the Company in connection with underwriting or market-making activities and are included in financial

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9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

instruments owned in the consolidated statement of financial condition at fair value.

Investors usually have recourse to the assets in the SPE and often benefit from other credit enhancements. The SPE may also enter into a derivative contract in order to convert the yield of the underlying assets to match the needs of the SPE investors or to limit or change the credit risk of the SPE.

Principal amounts outstanding and total assets of SPEs resulting from continuing involvement

The following table provides the outstanding principal balance of assets to which the Company continues to be exposed/has continuing involvement with after the transfer of the financial assets to any SPE and the total assets of the SPE as of June 30, 2018, regardless of when the transfer of assets occurred.

	For the six months ended June 30, 2018		
	RMBS	CMBS	CDO
	(In millions)		
Principal amount outstanding (1).....	\$ 18,394	\$ 8,364	\$ 993
Total assets of SPE.....	19,472	8,364	993

(1) Principal amount outstanding relates to assets transferred from the Company and does not include principal amounts for assets transferred from third parties.

The fair values of the assets or liabilities that result from any continuing involvement are determined using fair value estimation techniques, such as the present value of estimated future cash flows that incorporate assumptions that market participants customarily use in these valuation techniques. The fair value of the assets or liabilities that result from any continuing involvement does not include any benefits from financial instruments that the Company may utilize to economically hedge the inherent risks.

Key economic assumptions used in measuring the fair value of beneficial interests at the time of transfer during the six months ended June 30, 2018

	For the six months ended June 30, 2018	
	RMBS	CMBS
	(Dollars in millions)	
Fair value of assets.....	\$ 2,479	\$ 476
of which level 1.....	-	-
of which level 2.....	2,374	476
of which level 3.....	105	-
Weighted-average life, in years.....	7.5	5.7
Prepayment speed assumption (rate per annum), in %.....	5.5% - 13.5%	15%
Cash flow discount rate (rate per annum), in %.....	2.9% - 13.2%	3.6% - 9.8%
Expected credit losses (rate per annum), in %.....	0% - 6.6%	0%

(1) To deter prepayment, commercial mortgage loans typically have prepayment protection in the form of prepayment lockouts and yield maintenance.

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9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

The table below provides the sensitivity analysis of key economic assumptions used in measuring the fair value of beneficial interests held in SPEs as of June 30, 2018:

	As of June 30, 2018	
	RMBS	CMBS ⁽¹⁾
	(Dollars in millions)	
Fair value of assets and liabilities.....	\$ 2,497	\$ 600
of which non-investment grade.....	\$ 116	\$ -
Weighted-average life, in years.....	8.3	5.1
Prepayment speed assumption (rate per annum), in %.....	4% - 16.9%	15%
Impact on fair value from 10% adverse change.....	\$ (34)	\$ (5)
Impact on fair value from 20% adverse change.....	\$ (65)	\$ (10)
Cash flow discount rate (rate per annum), in %.....	2.9% - 35%	3.1% - 11.8%
Impact on fair value from 10% adverse change.....	\$ (67)	\$ (10)
Impact on fair value from 20% adverse change.....	\$ (131)	\$ (21)
Expected credit losses (rate per annum), in %.....	0.0% - 32.3%	0.00%
Impact on fair value from 10% adverse change.....	\$ (27)	\$ (3)
Impact on fair value from 20% adverse change.....	\$ (52)	\$ (6)

These sensitivities are hypothetical and do not reflect economic hedging activities. Changes in fair value based on a 10% or 20% variation in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the beneficial interests is calculated without changing any other assumption. In practice, changes in one assumption may result in changes in other assumptions (for example, increases in market interest rates may result in lower prepayments and increased credit losses), which might magnify or counteract the sensitivities.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements and lending transactions accounted for as secured borrowings

For securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions accounted for as secured borrowings, US GAAP requires the disclosure of the collateral pledged and the associated risks to which a transferor continues to be exposed after the transfer. This provides an understanding of the nature and risks of short-term collateralized financing obtained through these types of transactions.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions represent collateralized financing transactions used to earn net interest income, increase liquidity or facilitate trading activities. These transactions are collateralized principally by government debt securities, corporate debt securities, asset backed securities, equity securities and other collateral and have terms ranging from overnight to a longer or unspecified period of time.

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9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

In the event of the Company's default or a decline in fair value of collateral pledged, the repurchase agreement or security lending transaction provides the counterparty with the right to liquidate the collateral held or request additional collateral.

The following tables provide the gross obligation relating to securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions and obligation to return securities received as collateral by the class of collateral pledged and by remaining contractual maturity as of June 30, 2018.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions and obligation to return securities received as collateral – by class of collateral pledged

	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
	(In millions)
Government debt securities.....	\$ 15,026
Corporate debt securities.....	3,970
Asset-backed securities.....	1,742
Other.....	193
Securities sold under repurchase agreements.....	<u>20,931</u>
Government debt securities.....	2,726
Corporate debt securities.....	448
Equity securities.....	11,010
Other.....	93
Securities lending transactions.....	<u>14,277</u>
Corporate debt securities.....	89
Equity securities.....	4,470
Other.....	2
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value.....	<u>4,561</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 39,769</u>

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9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

Securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions and obligation to return securities received as collateral – by remaining contractual maturity

As of June 30, 2018	On demand ⁽¹⁾	Remaining contractual maturities			Total
		Up to 30 days ⁽²⁾	30 to 90 days	More than 90 days	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements.....	\$ 3,792	\$ 7,374	\$ 6,334	\$ 3,431	\$ 20,931
Securities lending transactions.....	9,487	36	-	4,754	14,277
Obligation to return securities received					
as collateral, at fair value.....	4,286	275	-	-	4,561
Total.....	<u>\$ 17,565</u>	<u>\$ 7,685</u>	<u>\$ 6,334</u>	<u>\$ 8,185</u>	<u>\$ 39,769</u>

(1) Includes contracts with no contractual maturity that may contain termination arrangements subject to a notice period.

(2) Includes overnight transactions.

Refer to “Note 8 – Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities” for a reconciliation of gross amounts of securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions and obligation to return securities received as collateral to the net amounts disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Variable Interest Entities

As a normal part of its business, the Company engages in various transactions that include entities which are considered VIEs and are broadly grouped into two primary categories: CDOs and financial intermediation. VIEs are SPEs that typically either lack sufficient equity to finance their activities without additional subordinated financial support or are structured such that the holders of the voting rights do not substantively participate in the gains and losses of the entity. VIEs may be sponsored by the Company, unrelated third parties or clients. Such entities are required to be assessed for consolidation, requiring the primary beneficiary to consolidate the VIE. The assessment requires an entity to determine whether it has the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the economics of the VIE and has potentially significant benefits or losses in the VIE. In addition, determination of the primary beneficiary must be re-evaluated on an on-going basis.

Application of the accounting requirements for consolidation of VIEs may require the exercise of significant management judgment. In the event consolidation of a VIE is required, the exposure to the Company is limited to that portion of the VIE’s assets attributable to any beneficial interest held by the Company prior to any risk management activities to economically hedge the Company’s net exposure. Any interests held in the VIE by third parties, even though consolidated by the Company, will not typically impact its results of operations.

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9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

Transactions with VIEs are generally executed to facilitate securitization activities or to meet specific client needs, such as providing liquidity or investing opportunities, and, as part of these activities, the Company may hold interests in the VIEs. Securitization-related transactions with VIEs involve selling or purchasing assets. Typically, the VIE's assets are restricted in nature in that they are held primarily to satisfy the obligations of the entity.

As a consequence of these activities, the Company holds variable interests in VIEs. Such variable interests consist of financial instruments issued by VIEs and which are held by the Company. In general, investors in consolidated VIEs do not have recourse to the Company in the event of a default, except where a guarantee was provided to the investors.

The total assets of consolidated and non-consolidated VIEs for which the Company has involvement represent the total assets of the VIEs even though the Company's involvement may be significantly less due to interests held by third-party investors. The asset balances for unconsolidated VIEs where the Company has involvement represent the most current information available to the Company regarding the remaining principal balance of cash assets owned. In most cases, the asset balances represent an amortized cost basis without regard to impairments in fair value, unless fair value information is readily available.

The Company's maximum exposure to loss is different from the carrying value of the assets of the VIE. This maximum exposure to loss consists of the carrying value of the Company's variable interests held as financial instruments owned and the notional amount of guarantees to VIEs, rather than the amount of total assets of the VIEs. The maximum exposure to loss does not reflect the Company's risk management activities, including effects from financial instruments that the Company may utilize to economically hedge the risks inherent in these VIEs. The economic risks associated with VIE exposures held by the Company, together with all relevant risk mitigation initiatives, are included in the Company's risk management framework.

Except as described below, the Company has not provided financial or other support to consolidated or non-consolidated VIEs that it was not contractually required to provide.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

The Company engages in CDO transactions to meet client and investor needs, earn fees and sell financial assets. The Company may act as underwriter or placement agent and may warehouse assets prior to the closing of a transaction. As part of its structured finance business, the Company purchases loans and other debt obligations from and on behalf of clients for the purpose of securitization. The loans and other debt obligations are sold to VIEs, which in turn issue CDOs to fund the purchase of assets such as investment grade and high yield corporate debt instruments.

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9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

Typically, the collateral manager in a managed CDO is deemed to be the entity that has the power to direct the activities that most affect the economics of the entity. In a static CDO this power role is more difficult to analyze and may be the sponsor of the entity or the credit default swap (“CDS”) counterparty. CDOs provide credit risk exposure to a portfolio of ABS (cash CDOs) or a reference portfolio of securities (synthetic CDOs). Cash CDO transactions hold actual securities whereas synthetic CDO transactions use CDS to exchange the underlying credit risk instead of using cash assets. The CDO entities may have actively managed (open) portfolios or static (closed) portfolios.

The beneficial interests issued by these VIEs are payable solely from the cash flows of the related collateral, and third-party creditors of these VIEs do not have recourse to the Company in the event of default.

The Company’s exposure in these CDO transactions is typically limited to interests retained in connection with its underwriting or market-making activities. Unless the Company has been deemed to have power over the entity and its interests in the entity are potentially significant, the Company is not the primary beneficiary of the vehicle and does not consolidate the entity. The Company’s maximum exposure to loss does not include any effects from financial instruments used to economically hedge the risks of the VIEs.

Financial Intermediation

The Company has involvement with VIEs in its role as a financial intermediary on behalf of clients. The Company considers the likelihood of incurring a loss equal to the maximum exposure to be remote because of the Company’s risk mitigation efforts, including, but not limited to, economic hedging strategies and collateral arrangements. The Company’s economic risks associated with consolidated and non-consolidated VIE exposures arising from financial intermediation, together with all relevant risk mitigation initiatives, are included in the Company’s risk management framework.

Securizations

In its financial intermediation activities, the Company acts as underwriter and market maker to VIEs related to certain securitization transactions. The Company believes its maximum loss exposure is generally equal to the carrying value of the beneficial interest held. The Company’s maximum exposure to loss does not include any effects from financial instruments used to economically hedge the risks of the VIEs.

Typically, the servicer of the assets in the VIE will be deemed to have the power that most significantly affects the economics of the entity. When a servicer or its related party also has an economic interest that has the potential to absorb a significant portion of the gains and/or losses, it will be deemed the primary beneficiary and consolidate the vehicle. The Company typically consolidates securitization vehicles when it has holdings stemming from its role as underwriter and an affiliate is the servicer.

The Company may have relationships with such VIEs as a result of other business activities. The maximum exposure to loss consists of the fair value of instruments which are held by the Company.

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9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

Consolidated VIEs

Where the Company is considered the primary beneficiary, the table below provides the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the consolidated VIEs.

Consolidated VIEs where the Company was the primary beneficiary

	Financial Intermediation Securitization
June 30, 2018	(In millions)
Total assets of consolidated VIEs by asset type	
Other assets.....	\$ 163
Total assets.....	163
 Liabilities	
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings.....	128
Total liabilities.....	\$ 128

The assets and liabilities in the table above are presented net of intercompany eliminations.

Non-consolidated VIEs

The non-consolidated VIE tables provide the carrying amounts and classification of the assets of variable interests recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, maximum exposure to loss and total assets of the non-consolidated VIEs.

Maximum exposure to loss represents the variable interests of non-consolidated VIEs that are recorded by the Company (for example, direct holdings in vehicles, loans and other receivables), as well as notional amounts of guarantees and off-balance sheet commitments which are variable interests that have been extended to non-consolidated VIEs. Such amounts, particularly notional amounts of derivatives and guarantees, do not represent the anticipated losses in connection with these transactions as they do not take into consideration the effect of collateral, recoveries or the probability of loss. In addition, they exclude the effect of offsetting financial instruments that are held to mitigate these risks and have not been reduced by unrealized losses previously recorded by the Company in connection with guarantees or derivatives.

Non-consolidated VIE assets are VIEs with which the Company has variable interests. These amounts are typically unrelated to the exposure the Company has with the entity and thus are not amounts that are considered for risk management purposes.

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9. Transfers of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

June 30, 2018	Financial Intermediation				
	CDOs	Securitizations	Loans	Other	Total
	(In millions)				
Financial instruments owned.....	\$ 2	\$ 1,155	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1,158
Net loans.....	-	1	5	-	6
Total variable interest assets.....	2	1,156	5	1	1,164
Maximum exposure to loss.....	2	1,156	5	1	1,164
Non-consolidated VIE assets.....	\$ 963	\$ 72,886	\$ 1,238	\$ 1,625	\$ 76,712

10. Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

As of June 30, 2018, the Company had \$518 million of goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Goodwill is the cost of an acquired company in excess of the fair value of net assets at the acquisition date.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company had indefinite-lived intangible assets of \$17 million, which are included in other assets and deferred amounts in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

11. Borrowings

Short-term borrowings are generally funding obligations with interest approximating the Federal Funds rate, LIBOR or other money market indices and an incremental spread. Such borrowings are generally used to facilitate the securities settlement process, finance financial instruments owned and finance securities purchased by customers on margin. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had \$271 million in short-term borrowings, which predominately includes short-term borrowings from affiliates. As of June 30, 2018, there were no short-term borrowings secured by Company-owned securities.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company's outstanding subordinated and long-term borrowings were as follows:

	(In millions)
Subordinated debt agreement, 3 month LIBOR plus 205 bps, due in 2032 (1).....	\$ 2,500
Subordinated debt agreement, 3 month LIBOR plus 210 bps, due in 2033 (1).....	2,500
Equity subordinated debt, 3 month LIBOR plus 210 bps, due in 2034 (1).....	2,500
Other long-term borrowings 0.0%-10.8%, due various dates through 2057 (2).....	128
Long-term borrowings from affiliate 1.9%-4.4%, due various dates through 2034.....	30,871
Total subordinated and other long-term borrowings	\$ 38,499

(1) The weighted average effective interest rate for these subordinated borrowings as of June 30, 2018 was 4.5%.

(2) Other long-term borrowings represent the long-term borrowings in those VIEs consolidated under US GAAP.

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11. Borrowings (Continued)

The following table sets forth scheduled maturities of all long-term borrowings as of June 30, 2018:

	<u>(In millions)</u>
2019.....	\$ 11,871
2022.....	4,000
Thereafter.....	22,628
Total.....	<u>\$ 38,499</u>

The subordinated borrowings under these subordinated agreements qualify as regulatory capital and the agreements include all statutory restrictions specified by the Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-1, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“the Exchange Act”), including restrictive covenants relating to additional subordinated borrowings and to minimum levels of net capital, as defined, and consolidated member’s equity.

12. Guarantees and Commitments

From time to time the Company enters into guarantee contracts as guarantor. US GAAP requires disclosure by a guarantor of its maximum potential payment obligations under certain of its guarantees to the extent that it is possible to estimate them. In addition, a guarantor is required to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligations undertaken in issuing such guarantee, including its ongoing obligation to stand ready to perform over the term of the guarantee in the event that certain events or conditions occur.

The guarantees may require the Company to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes related to an asset, a liability or an equity security of the guaranteed party. The Company may also be contingently required to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity’s failure to perform under an agreement, or the Company may have an indirect guarantee of the indebtedness of others, even though the payment to the guaranteed party may not be based on changes related to an asset, liability or equity security of the guaranteed party.

In addition, US GAAP covers certain indemnification agreements that contingently require the Company to make payments to the indemnified party based on changes related to an asset, liability or equity security of the indemnified party, such as an adverse judgment in a lawsuit or the imposition of additional taxes due to either a change in the tax law or an adverse interpretation of the tax law.

Other Guarantees

The Company has certain guarantees for which its maximum contingent liability cannot be quantified.

Exchange and Clearinghouse Memberships

The Company is a member of numerous securities exchanges and clearinghouses, and may, as a result of its membership arrangements, be required to perform if another member defaults. The Company

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12. Guarantees and Commitments (Continued)

has determined that it is not possible to estimate the maximum amount of these obligations and believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these arrangements is remote.

Other Commitments

The following table sets forth the Company's commitments, including the current portion as of June 30, 2018:

	Commitment Expiration Per Period				
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total commitments
	(In millions)				
Forward reverse repurchase agreements (1).....	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8
Unfunded lending commitments.....	-	-	-	26	26
Related party commitments.....	6	-	-	-	6
Total commitments.....	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>

(1) Represents commitments to enter into securities purchased under agreements to resell and agreements to borrow securities.

The Company had no capital lease obligations as of June 30, 2018.

13. Concentrations of Credit Risk

As a securities broker and dealer, the Company is engaged in various securities trading and brokerage activities servicing a diverse group of domestic and foreign corporations, governments and institutional and individual investors. A substantial portion of the Company's transactions are executed with and on behalf of institutional investors, including other brokers and dealers, commercial banks, U.S. agencies, mutual funds, hedge funds and other financial institutions. These transactions are generally collateralized. Credit risk is the potential for loss resulting from the default by a counterparty of its obligations. Exposure to credit risk is generated by securities and currency settlements, contracting derivatives and forward transactions with customers and dealers, and the holding of bonds in inventory. The Company uses various means to manage its credit risk. The creditworthiness of all counterparties is analyzed at the outset of a credit relationship with the Company. These counterparties are subsequently reviewed on a periodic basis. The Company sets a maximum exposure limit for each counterparty, as well as for groups of counterparties. Furthermore, the Company enters into master netting agreements when feasible and demands collateral from certain counterparties or for certain types of credit transactions. The Company deals with a broad range of counterparties across different industries however there is a high volume of transactions with financial services companies such as brokers and dealers, commercial banks, clearing houses, exchanges and investment funds. As a result the Company has credit concentration with respect to these counterparties. Provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act have led to increased trading activity through clearing houses, central agents or exchanges, which has increased our concentration of risk with respect to these entities.

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13. Concentrations of Credit Risk (Continued)

The Company's customer securities activities are transacted either in cash or on a margin basis, in which the Company extends credit to the customer. The Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral to comply with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels each day and requires customers to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions, when necessary.

14. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is a registered broker-dealer and registered futures commission merchant and, accordingly, is subject to the minimum net capital requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). Under the alternative method permitted by SEC Rule 15c-3-1, the required net capital may not be less than 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions. Under CFTC Regulation 1.17, the required minimum net capital requirement is 8% of the total risk margin requirement (as defined) for all positions carried in customer and non-customer accounts. FINRA may require a member firm to reduce its business if net capital is less than 4% of such aggregate debit items and may prohibit a firm from expanding its business if net capital is less than 5% of such aggregate debit items. As of June 30, 2018, the Company's net capital of approximately \$9.7 billion was 14% of aggregate debit balances and in excess of the SEC's minimum requirement by approximately \$8.3 billion.

15. Cash and Securities Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations

As a registered broker-dealer, the Company is subject to the customer protection requirements of SEC Rule 15c3-3. The Company did not have any U.S. Treasury securities as of June 30, 2018, subject to segregation in a special reserve bank account exclusively for the benefit of customers as required by rule 15c3-3.

The Company is also required to perform a computation of reserve requirements for Proprietary Accounts of Broker Dealers ("PAB") pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3. As of June 30, 2018, the Company segregated U.S. Treasury securities with a market value of \$6.1 billion in a special reserve bank account to meet the PAB requirement.

As a futures commission merchant, the Company is required to perform computations of the requirements of Section 4d(2) and Regulation 30.7 under the Commodity Exchange Act. As of June 30, 2018, \$7.1 billion of cash and \$2.7 billion of securities aggregating to \$9.8 billion were segregated in separate accounts exclusively for the benefit of customers.

As a futures commission merchant, the Company is required to perform computations of the requirements of Section 4d(F) under the Commodity Exchange Act. As of June 30, 2018, \$7.6 billion of cash and \$3.1 billion of securities aggregating to \$10.7 billion were segregated in separate accounts exclusively for the benefit of cleared swaps customers.

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16. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company provides retirement and post-retirement benefits to its U.S. and certain non-U.S. employees through participation in a defined benefit pension plan, a defined contribution savings and retirement plan and other plans. The Company records the liability for its defined benefit pension plan, defined contribution savings and retirement plan and other plans within other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Pension Plans

The Company participates in a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (the “Qualified Plan”) available to individuals employed before January 1, 2000. Effective January 1, 2004, compensation and credited service for benefit purposes were frozen for certain participants. Employees who no longer accrue benefits in the Qualified Plan participate in a savings and retirement plan similar to employees hired on or after January 1, 2000.

CSG applies sponsor accounting for accounting and reporting for defined benefit pension plans. The Company and other CSG entities participate in and contribute to the same plan and the assets held by the plan are not restricted or segregated and can be used to provide benefits to employees of any of the participating CSG entities. The Company has been designated to be the sponsor of the plan and records all liabilities and expenses and allocates a portion of the expenses to affiliates for employees outside the Company.

Contributions to the Qualified Plan are made as required by the Internal Revenue Code and applicable law but not in excess of the amounts deductible by the Company for income tax purposes. The Company made no special contributions to the Qualified Plan during the six months ended June 30, 2018, and does not expect to contribute to the Qualified Plan during 2018.

The Company also provides a non-contributory, non-qualified, unfunded plan (the “Supplemental Plan”), which provides benefits to certain senior employees and Qualified Plan participants whose benefits may be limited by tax regulations. Benefits under these pension plans are based on years of service and employee compensation. The Company made payments of approximately \$7 million to the Supplemental Plan and other post retirement plans during the six months ended June 30, 2018, and expects to pay a total of \$7 million to the Plan for the remainder of 2018.

16. Income Taxes

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by CS Holdings and certain state and local income tax returns filed by CS Holdings and CS USA. CS Holdings allocates federal income taxes to its subsidiaries on a modified separate company basis, and any state and local income taxes on a pro rata basis, pursuant to a tax sharing arrangement. Tax credits and tax benefits related to carryforwards are recorded only to the extent they could be used currently or in the future to reduce consolidated federal or state and local income tax expense.

As of June 30, 2018, there was no unrecognized tax benefit recorded. No additional reserve is required at this time.

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17. Income Taxes (Continued)

The Company is currently subject to ongoing tax audits and inquiries with the tax authorities in a number of jurisdictions. Although the timing of the completion of these audits is uncertain, it is reasonably possible that some of these audits and inquiries will be resolved within the next twelve months. The Company is currently subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service for the tax years 2010 and forward, and New York State and New York City for the tax years 2006 and forward. The Company does not anticipate any material changes to its statement of financial condition due to settlements.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are generated by the following temporary differences:

	(In millions)
Deferred tax assets:	
Financial instruments.....	\$ 22
Other liabilities and accrued expenses.....	166
Compensation and benefits.....	279
Pension.....	62
Total deferred tax assets.....	529
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Other liabilities and accrued expenses.....	132
Total deferred tax liabilities.....	132
Net deferred tax asset.....	\$ 397

The net deferred tax asset as of June 30, 2018 was \$397 million. As of June 30, 2018, the state and local deferred tax asset of \$69 million is included in other assets and deferred amounts in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The federal deferred tax asset of \$328 million reported in other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial condition is effectively settled as part of the intercompany settlements.

No valuation allowance has been recorded for the federal deferred tax asset of \$328 million as the amounts were settled through the intercompany accounts. Based on anticipated future taxable income, the Company has not recorded a valuation allowance for its net state and local deferred tax assets of \$69 million, as management believes that the state and local deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2018 are more likely than not to be realized. However, if estimates of future taxable income are reduced, the amount of the state and local deferred tax asset considered realizable could be reduced.

On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law P.L. 115-97. A significant component of U.S. tax reform is the reduction in the top federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%. Effective January 1, 2018, U.S. tax reform also introduced the base erosion and anti-abuse tax ("BEAT"). The BEAT is broadly levied on U.S. tax deductions created by certain payments by a U.S. taxpayer, e.g., for interest and services, to its non-US affiliated companies. The BEAT is payable to the extent that a tax calculation based on a modified taxable income that limits certain deductions exceeds the tax based on ordinary federal taxable income with adjustments. There are significant uncertainties in the application of the BEAT, the resolution of which may depend in part on guidance from the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

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18. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of its businesses, including those disclosed below. Some of these proceedings have been brought on behalf of various classes of claimants and seek damages of material and/or indeterminate amounts.

The Company accrues loss contingency litigation provisions and takes a charge to income in connection with certain proceedings when losses, additional losses or ranges of loss are probable and reasonably estimable. The Company also accrues litigation provisions for the estimated fees and expenses of external lawyers and other service providers in relation to such proceedings, including in cases for which it has not accrued a loss contingency provision. The Company accrues these fee and expense litigation provisions and takes a charge to income in connection therewith when such fees and expenses are probable and reasonably estimable. The Company reviews its legal proceedings each quarter to determine the adequacy of its litigation provisions and may increase or release provisions based on management's judgment and the advice of counsel. The establishment of additional provisions or releases of litigation provisions may be necessary in the future as developments in such proceedings warrant.

It is inherently difficult to determine whether a loss is probable or even reasonably possible or to estimate the amount of any loss or loss range for many of the Company's legal proceedings. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and currently available information and involve a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the type and nature of the proceeding, the progress of the matter, the advice of counsel, the Company's defenses and its experience in similar matters, as well as its assessment of matters, including settlements, involving other defendants in similar or related cases or proceedings. Factual and legal determinations, many of which are complex, must be made before a loss, additional losses or ranges of loss can be reasonably estimated for any proceeding.

Most matters pending against the Company seek damages of an indeterminate amount. While certain matters specify the damages claimed, such claimed amount may not represent the Company's reasonably possible losses. For certain of the proceedings discussed below the Company has disclosed the amount of damages claimed and certain other quantifiable information that is publicly available.

The Company's aggregate litigation provisions include estimates of losses, additional losses or ranges of loss for proceedings for which such losses are probable and can be reasonably estimated. The Company does not believe that it can estimate an aggregate range of reasonably possible losses for certain of its proceedings because of their complexity, the novelty of some of the claims, the early stage of the proceedings, the limited amount of discovery that has occurred and/or other factors. The Company's estimate of the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses that are not covered by existing provisions for the proceedings discussed in the Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC December 31, 2017 consolidated statement of financial condition, for which the Company believes an estimate is possible is zero to \$1.2 billion.

After taking into account its litigation provisions, the Company believes, based on currently available information and advice of counsel, that the results of its legal proceedings, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. However, in light of the inherent uncertainties of such proceedings, including those brought by regulators or other governmental authorities, the ultimate cost to the Company of resolving such proceedings may exceed current litigation provisions and any excess may be material to its operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period

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19. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated the potential for subsequent events from June 30, 2018 through the date of issuance of the consolidated statement of financial condition on September 11, 2018.