Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Subsidiaries
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
And Supplemental Schedules
As of the Year Ended December 31, 2017
And Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PUBLIC DOCUMENT
Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 (e) (3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
And Regulations 1.10 (g), 145.5 and 145.9 Under the Commodity Exchange Act

KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Member and Board of Managers of
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Subsidiaries:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2017, and the related notes, collectively, the consolidated financial statement. In our opinion, the consolidated financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

This consolidated financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this consolidated financial statement based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statement is free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statement, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statement. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statement. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The supplemental information contained in Schedules 1 through 7 has been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Company's consolidated financial statement. The supplemental information is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the supplemental information reconciles to the consolidated financial statement or the underlying accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information presented in the supplemental information. In forming our opinion on the supplemental information, we evaluated whether the supplemental information, including its form and content, is presented in conformity with 17 C.F.R. § 240.17a-5 and 17 C.F.R. § 1.10. In our opinion, the supplemental information contained in Schedules 1 through 7 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statement as a whole.

KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1989.

New York, New York
February 28, 2018

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
December 31, 2017
(In millions)

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	$	866
Collateralized short-term financings, of which $27,562 is reported at fair value:		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		28,245
Securities borrowed		37,215
Securities received as collateral, at fair value ($2,789 of which was encumbered)		5,549
Financial instruments owned, at fair value ($878 of which was encumbered):		
Debt instruments		11,046
Equity instruments		2,254
Derivative contracts		189
Receivables:		
Customers		13,482
Brokers, dealers and others		6,842
Premises and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of $1,001)		633
Goodwill		518
Other assets and deferred amounts, of which $405 is reported at fair value and $386 is from consolidated VIEs		2,955
Total assets	$	109,794

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)
December 31, 2017
(In millions)

LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY

Short-term borrowings	$ 1,238
Collateralized short-term financings, of which $10,277 is reported at fair value:	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	12,776
Securities loaned	12,876
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	5,549
Financial instruments sold not yet purchased, at fair value:	
Debt instruments	3,519
Equity instruments	1,024
Derivative contracts	197
Payables:	
Customers	18,119
Brokers, dealers and others	3,978
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings, of which $139 is reported at fair value and is from consolidated VIEs	35,139
Other liabilities, of which $464 reported at fair value	4,379
Total liabilities	98,794
Member's equity:	
Member's contributions	12,898
Accumulated loss	(1,707)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(191)
Total member's equity	11,000
Total liabilities and member's equity	$ 109,794

See accompanying notes to consolidated statement of financial condition.

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 include 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 have been prepared from the separate records maintained by the Company and may not necessarily be indicative of the financial condition or the results of its operations 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 securities borrowed transactions do not constitute economic sales and are therefore treated as collateralized financing, which are accounted for as financing transactions.

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

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

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 December 31, 2017, capitalized software and leasehold improvements (net of accumulated depreciation) was $529 million and $104 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. Based on the results of the Company's year-end annual review, a $1 million impairment charge on intangible assets was required. 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.

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 consolidated 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 18 for more information.

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 18.

RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

ASC Topic 718 – Compensation – Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting" ("ASU 2016-09"), an update to ASC Topic 718 – Compensation—Stock Compensation. The amendments in ASU 2016-09 provided simplification updates for several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, and classification of awards as either equity or liabilities. The adoption of ASU 2016-09 on January 1, 2017 resulted in the recognition of previously unrecorded deferred tax asset on net operating loss balances which arose due to prior tax windfalls that did not immediately result in cash tax savings. The adjustment resulted in an increase in retained earnings of $6 million upon adoption.

ASC Topic 350 – Intangibles - Goodwill and Other

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, "Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment" ("ASU 2017-04"), an update to ASC Topic 805 – Business Combinations. ASU 2017-04 simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill by eliminating step two from the goodwill impairment test. ASU 2017-04 is effective for annual reporting periods and any interim impairment tests performed for periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. ASU 2017-04 is to be applied on a prospective basis. The Company elected to early adopt ASU 2017-04 on January 1, 2017, which did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition.

STANDARDS TO BE ADOPTED IN FUTURE PERIODS

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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 year ended December 31, 2017 as set forth in the following table:

		December 31, 2017
Restructuring provision		**(In millions)**
Severance expenses	$	122
Other operating expenses		43
Total restructuring provision (included in other liabilities)	**$**	**165**

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.

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.

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

December 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total at fair value
Assets		(In millions)		
Resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions	$ -	$ 27,562	$ -	$ 27,562
Securities received as collateral:				
Debt instruments	63	447	-	510
Equity instruments	5,034	-	5	5,039
Total securities received as collateral	5,097	447	5	5,549
Financial instruments owned:				
Debt instruments:				
US federal government	415	-	-	415
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	-	2,322	7	2,329
Corporates	-	5,201	20	5,221
Foreign government	-	35	-	35
Other collateralized debt obligations (CDO)	-	1,644	57	1,701
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	-	1,154	191	1,345
Total debt instruments	415	10,356	275	11,046
Equity instruments	1,916	285	53	2,254
Derivative contracts:				
Interest rate products	827		-	827
Foreign exchange products	-	1	-	1
Equity/index-related products	27	1	1	29
Credit products	-	3	-	3
Netting(1)				(671)
Total derivative contracts	854	5	1	189
Other assets:				
Loans held-for-sale	-	133	3	136
Available-for-sale securities	-	207	43	250
Other	-	7	12	19
Total other assets	-	347	58	405
Total assets at fair value	$ 8,282	$ 39,002	$ 392	$ 47,005

(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.

3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

December 31, 2017	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total at fair value**
Liabilities		(In millions)		
Repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions	$ -	$ 10,277	$ -	$ 10,277
Obligation to return securities received as collateral:				
Debt instruments	63	447	-	510
Equity instruments	5,034	-	5	5,039
Total obligation to return securities received as collateral	5,097	447	5	5,549
Financial instruments owned:				
Debt instruments:				
US federal government	1,262	-	-	1,262
Corporates	-	2,240	-	2,240
Foreign government	-	17	-	17
Total debt instruments	1,262	2,257	-	3,519
Equity instruments	761	262	1	1,024
Derivative contracts:				
Interest rate products	815	1	-	816
Foreign exchange products	-	4	-	4
Equity/index-related products	9	-	-	9
Credit products	-	44	-	44
Netting(1)				(676)
Total derivative contracts	824	49	-	197
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings	-	136	3	139
Other liabilities	-	20	444	464
Total liabilities at fair value	$ 7,944	$ 13,448	$ 453	$ 21,169

(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.

3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the year ended December 31, 2017	Transfers out of level 1 to level 2	Transfers to level 1 out of level 2
	(In millions)	
Assets		
Equity instruments (1) (2)	$ 37	$ 15
Derivative contracts (2)	-	5
Total assets at fair value	$ 37	$ 20
Liabilities		
Equity instruments (1)	$ 1	$ -
Derivative contracts (2)	-	1
Total liabilities at fair value	$ 1	$ 1

(1) Transfers out of level 1 to level 2 relate to equity instruments that experienced decreased observability of exchange traded pricing data during the year ended December 31, 2017.
(2) Transfers to level 1 out of level 2 relate to equity instruments and derivative contracts that experienced increased observability of exchange traded pricing data during the year ended December 31, 2017.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

December 31, 2017 Assets	Fair Value (In millions)	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Weighted Average
Debt instruments:						
Other CDOs	57	Discounted cash flow	Default rate, in %	2.0%	5.0%	2.8%
			Discount rate, in %	4.8%	13.4%	8.1%
			Loss severity, in %	0.0%	80.0%	33.8%
			Prepayment rate, in %	5.0%	20.0%	13.3%
Residential mortgage backed	191	Discounted cash flow	Default rate, in %	0.0%	12.0%	4.2%
			Discount rate, in %	1.6%	23.4%	9.9%
			Loss severity, in %	0.0%	100.0%	59.0%
			Prepayment rate, in %	1.0%	23.0%	9.6%
Equity instruments	53	Discounted cash flow	EBITDA multiple	2	9	7
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	444	Discounted cash flow	Credit spread, in bps	271	285	274

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.

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

December 31, 2017	Of which at fair value	Aggregate unpaid principal	Difference between aggregate fair value and unpaid principal
		(In millions)	
Resale agreements and securities-borrowed transactions	$ 27,562	$ 27,491	$ 71
Other assets - Loans held-for-sale	136	144	(8)
Repurchase agreements and securities-lending transactions	10,277	10,284	(7)
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings	139	436	(297)

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.

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.

		Fair Value			
December 31, 2017	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets			(In millions)		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 866	$ 866	$ -	$ -	$ 866
Resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions	37,898	-	37,898	-	37,898
Receivables: Customers	13,482	-	13,482	-	13,482
Receivables: Brokers, dealers and others	6,842	-	6,842	-	6,842
Other assets and deferred amounts	2,321	-	2,299	22	2,321
Total financial assets	$ 61,409	$ 866	$ 60,521	$ 22	$ 61,409
Financial Liabilities					
Short-term borrowings (1)	$ 1,238	$ 233	$ 1,005	$ -	$ 1,238
Repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions	15,375	-	15,375	-	15,375
Payables: Customers	18,119	-	18,119	-	18,119
Payables: Brokers, dealers and others	3,978	-	3,978	-	3,978
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings	35,000	-	38,116	-	38,116
Other liabilities	2,970	-	2,970	-	2,970
Total financial liabilities	$ 76,680	$ 233	$ 79,563	$ -	$ 79,796

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

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 December 31, 2017:

ASSETS

	(In millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 458
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	15,724
Securities borrowed	16,028
Securities received as collateral	5,549
Debt instruments (included in Financial instruments owned)	627
Derivative contracts (included in Financial instruments owned)	1
Receivables from customers	435
Receivables from brokers, dealers and others	152
Net deferred tax asset (included in Other assets and deferred amounts)	100
Taxes receivable (included in Other assets and deferred amounts)	4
Intercompany receivables (included in Other assets and deferred amounts)	988
Total assets	$ 40,066

LIABILITIES

Short-term borrowings	$ 1,037
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	7,562
Securities loaned	10,984
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	5,549
Debt instruments (included in Financial instruments sold not yet purchased)	5
Derivative contracts (included in Financial instruments sold not yet purchased)	5
Payables to customers	1,809
Payables to brokers, dealers and others	2,441
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings	35,000
Taxes payable (included in Other liabilities)	662
Intercompany payables (included in Other liabilities)	451
Total liabilities	$ 65,505

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

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

4. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

compensation for services performed. The Company purchases shares directly from CSG to satisfy these awards. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company decreased its paid-in-capital by $71 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 18 for more information.

In November 2017, the Company transitioned its primary dealer license and a substantial portion of its US Government/Agency Primary Dealership, secondary market trading, and repo market making/firm financing business lines to Credit Suisse AG, New York Branch ("CS New York Branch"). Primary Dealer activity includes participation in US Treasury auction and trading done directly with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY") for repo, agency debt, and agency MBS operations. Secondary activity includes trading US Treasury and MBS securities and Repo financing done with clients and dealers. As a result of the migration, the Company's total assets decreased by $25.8 billion.

In December 2017, the Prime Services business established a direct borrow model for Credit Suisse AG, Dublin Branch (as opposed to intermediating through the Company), which resulted in a $35.4 billion reduction in the Company's total assets.

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

Amounts receivable from and payable to brokers, dealers and others as of December 31, 2017 consist of the following:

	Receivables	Payables
	(In millions)	
Unsettled regular way securities trades, net	$ 168	$ -
Fails to deliver/fails to receive	2,125	1,533
Omnibus receivables/payables	162	-
Receivables from/payables to clearing organizations	4,203	8
Other non-customer receivables/payables	-	2,437
Other	184	-
Total	$ 6,842	$ 3,978

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

6. Derivative Contracts (Continued)

purposes, but the contracts entered into do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. These derivatives include options, forwards, and futures.

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 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

6. Derivative Contracts (Continued)

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.

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.

December 31, 2017	Notional amount	Positive replacement value	Negative replacement value
		(In millions)	
Forwards	$ 943,417	$ 827	$ 809
Futures	3,604	-	-
Options bought and sold (OTC)	8,114	-	7
Interest rate products	955,135	827	816
Forwards	6,042	1	4
Foreign exchange products	6,042	1	4
Forwards	217	6	6
Futures	1,763	-	-
Options bought and sold (exchange traded)	11,937	23	3
Equity/index-related products	13,917	29	9
Swaps sold	7	-	-
Swaps purchased	3,072	-	44
Swaptions purchased	19,975	3	-
Credit products	23,054	3	44
Total gross derivative contracts	$ 998,148	$ 860	$ 873
Impact of counterparty netting (1)	-	(667)	(667)
Impact of cash collateral netting (1)	-	(4)	(9)
Total derivative contracts (1)	$ 998,148	$ 189	$ 197

(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

6. Derivative Contracts (Continued)

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 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.

6. Derivative Contracts (Continued)

As of December 31, 2017, 69% of the notional amount of credit protection purchased by the Company was with an affiliate and 100% of the notional amount of credit protection sold by the Company was with a third party.

The fair values of credit protection sold reflect payment risk, as the negative fair values increase when the potential payment under the derivative contracts becomes more probable.

The Company's credit derivative exposure for the year ended December 31, 2017 was as follows:

	Credit Derivative Exposures		
December 31, 2017	**Credit protection sold**	**Other protection purchased**	**Fair value of credit protection sold**
		(In millions)	
Single name instruments			
Investment grade	$ (7)	$ 13,530	$ -
Non-investment grade	-	5,362	-
Total single name instruments	$ (7)	$ 18,892	$ -
of which non-sovereign	(7)	18,892	-
Multiname instruments			
Investment grade	$ -	$ 2,500	$ -
Non-investment grade	-	1,655	-
Total multiname instruments	$ -	$ 4,155	$ -
of which non-sovereign	-	4,155	-
Total instruments	**(7)**	**23,047**	**-**

The maturity and underlying risk gives an indication of the current status of the potential for performance under the derivative contracts.

The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company would be required to make under the credit derivatives as a result of credit-risk-related events for which it has sold protection as of December 31, 2017 was as follows:

	Maximum Potential Payout by Maturity			
	Less than 1 year	**1 - 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	(in millions)			
Single name instruments	$ 7	$ -	$ -	$ 7
Total instruments	$ 7	$ -	$ -	$ 7

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.

The following table sets forth the assets pledged by the Company and the collateral received by the Company as of December 31, 2017:

	December 31, 2017 (In millions)
Total assets pledged or assigned as collateral by the Company	$ 9,649
of which was encumbered	3,667
Fair value of the collateral received by the Company with the right to sell or repledge	125,078
of which was sold or repledged	65,561

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.

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
As of December 31, 2017	(In millions)	
OTC-cleared	$ 515	$ 473
OTC	224	249
Interest rate products	739	722
OTC	1	4
Foreign exchange products	1	4
Exchange-traded	23	3
Equity/index-related products	23	3
OTC	2	33
Credit products	2	33
OTC-cleared	515	473
OTC	227	286
Exchange-traded	23	3
Total gross derivative contracts subject to enforceable MNA	765	762
of which OTC-cleared	(471)	(471)
of which OTC	(199)	(204)
of which exchange-traded	(1)	(1)
Offsetting	(671)	(676)
of which OTC-cleared	44	2
of which OTC	28	82
of which exchange-traded	22	2
Total net derivatives subject to enforceable MNA	94	86
Total derivatives not subject to enforceable MNA (1)	95	111
Total net derivatives presented in the consolidated statement of financial condition	$ 189	$ 197

(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.

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 December 31, 2017. In certain circumstances, financial collateral received may be restricted during the term of the agreement (e.g., in tri-party arrangements).

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.

December 31, 2017	Gross	Offsetting	Net
		(In millions)	
Securities purchased under resale agreements	$ 35,058	$ (7,804)	$ 27,254
Securities borrowing transactions	23,546	(2,833)	20,713
Total subject to enforceable MNA	58,604	(10,637)	47,967
Total not subject to enforceable MNA (1)	17,493	-	17,493
Total (2)	$ 76,097	$ (10,637)	$ 65,460

(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) $27,562 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.

December 31, 2017	Gross	Offsetting	Net
		(In millions)	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	$ 22,683	$ (10,637)	$ 12,046
Securities lending transactions	11,734	-	11,734
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	5,539	-	5,539
Total subject to enforceable MNA	39,956	(10,637)	29,319
Total not subject to enforceable MNA (1)	1,882	-	1,882
Total	$ 41,838	$ (10,637)	$ 31,201
of which securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions (2)	$ 36,289	$ (10,637)	$ 25,652
of which obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	5,549	-	5,549

(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) $10,277 million of the total net amount of securities sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions are reported at fair value.

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
December 31, 2017		(In millions)		
Financial assets subject to enforceable MNA				
Derivative contracts	$ 94	$ -	$ -	$ 94
Securities purchased under resale agreements	27,254	27,254	-	-
Securities borrowing transactions	20,713	20,442	-	271
Total financial assets subject to enforceable MNA	$ 48,061	$ 47,696	$ -	$ 365
Financial liabilities subject to enforceable MNA				
Derivative contracts	$ 86	$ -	$ -	$ 86
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	12,046	12,046	-	-
Securities lending transactions	11,734	11,224	-	510
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	5,539	5,339	-	200
Total financial liabilities subject to enforceable MNA	$ 29,405	$ 28,609	$ -	$ 796

(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.

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

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 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 year ended December 31, 2017. 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.

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

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 December 31, 2017 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 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.

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

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 December 31, 2017, regardless of when the transfer of assets occurred.

	For the year ended December 31, 2017		
	RMBS	CMBS	CDO
	(In millions)		
Principal amount outstanding (1)	$ 14,881	$ 7,232	$ 1,144
Total assets of SPE	16,033	7,232	1,144

(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 year ended December 31, 2017

	For the year ended December 31, 2017	
	RMBS	CMBS
	(Dollars in millions)	
Fair value of assets	$ 2,407	$ 412
of which level 1	-	-
of which level 2	2,256	412
of which level 3	151	-
Weighted-average life, in years	7.9	3.9
Prepayment speed assumption (rate per annum), in %	0% - 22.9%	15%
Cash flow discount rate (rate per annum), in %	2.0% - 34.4%	2.5% - 9%
Expected credit losses (rate per annum), in %	0% - 32.5%	0%

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

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 December 31, 2017:

	As of December 31, 2017			
		RMBS		CMBS [(1)]
	(Dollars in millions)			
Fair value of assets and liabilities	$	1,798	$	589
of which non-investment grade	$	201	$	-
Weighted-average life, in years		8.2		5.0
Prepayment speed assumption (rate per annum), in %		2.7% - 25%		0.0% - 15%
Impact on fair value from 10% adverse change	$	(37)	$	(2)
Impact on fair value from 20% adverse change	$	(71)	$	(5)
Cash flow discount rate (rate per annum), in %		1.9% - 35.8%		2.9% - 12.3%
Impact on fair value from 10% adverse change	$	(46)	$	(8)
Impact on fair value from 20% adverse change	$	(90)	$	(16)
Expected credit losses (rate per annum), in %		0.0% - 33.9%		0.0%
Impact on fair value from 10% adverse change	$	(23)	$	(2)
Impact on fair value from 20% adverse change	$	(44)	$	(4)

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.

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 December 31, 2017.

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

	December 31, 2017
	(In millions)
Government debt securities	$ 15,810
Corporate debt securities	4,179
Asset-backed securities	2,766
Equity securities	-
Other	658
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	23,413
Government debt securities	333
Corporate debt securities	771
Equity securities	11,442
Other	330
Securities lending transactions	12,876
Government debt securities	650
Corporate debt securities	159
Equity securities	4,740
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	5,549
Total	$ 41,838

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

		Remaining contractual maturities			
As of December 31, 2017	On demand [1]	Up to 30 days [2]	30 to 90 days	More than 90 days	Total
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	$ 2,731	$ 13,653	$ 3,184	$ 3,845	$ 23,413
Securities lending transactions	7,911	291	4	4,670	12,876
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	5,549	-	-	-	5,549
Total	$ 16,191	$ 13,944	$ 3,188	$ 8,515	$ 41,838

(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.

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.

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.

Securitizations

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.

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
December 31, 2017	**(In millions)**
Total assets of consolidated VIEs by asset type	
Other assets	$ 386
Total assets	386
Liabilities	
Subordinated and other long-term borrowings	139
Total liabilities	$ 139

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.

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

December 31, 2017	Financial Intermediation				
	CDOs	Securitizations	Loans	Other	Total
	(In millions)				
Financial instruments owned	$ 88	$ 1,086	$ -	$ 3	$ 1,177
Net loans	-	16	4	-	20
Total variable interest assets	88	1,102	4	3	1,197
Maximum exposure to loss	88	1,102	4	3	1,197
Non-consolidated VIE assets	$ 1,776	$ 48,216	$ 9	$ 552	$ 50,553

10. Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

As of December 31, 2017, 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 December 31, 2017, 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. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company impaired $1 million of indefinite-lived intangible assets as the underlying business was sold.

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 December 31, 2017, the Company had $1.2 billion in short-term borrowings, which predominately includes short-term borrowings from affiliates and has a weighted average interest rate of 2.1%. As of December 31, 2017, there were no short-term borrowings secured by Company-owned securities.

As of December 31, 2017, 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%-10.7%, due various dates through 2051 (2)	139
Long-term borrowings from affiliate 2.2%-4.7%, due various dates through 2034	27,500
Total subordinated and other long-term borrowings	$ 35,139

(1) The weighted average effective interest rate for these subordinated borrowings as of December 31, 2017 was 4.0%.
(2) Other long-term borrowings represent the long-term borrowings in those VIEs consolidated under US GAAP.

11. Borrowings (Continued)

The following table sets forth scheduled maturities of all long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2017:

	(In millions)
2020	$ 3,000
2021	2,000
2022	5,000
Thereafter	25,139
Total	$ 35,139

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.

12. Guarantees and Commitments (Continued)

The following table sets forth the maximum quantifiable contingent liabilities and carrying amounts associated with guarantees as of December 31, 2017 by maturity:

	Amount of Guarantee Expiration Per Period						
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total gross guarantees	Total net guarantees	Carrying amounts
				(In millions)			
Derivatives	$ 2,407	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,407	$ 2,407	$ 3
Total guarantees	$ 2,407	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,407	$ 2,407	$ 3

Derivatives

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had $2.4 billion of derivatives that were issued in the ordinary course of business and are considered guarantees, generally in the form of written put options. Derivative contracts that may be cash settled, and which the Company has no basis for concluding that it is probable that the counterparties held the underlying instruments at the inception of the contracts, are not considered guarantees.

For derivative contracts executed with counterparties that generally act as financial intermediaries, such as investment banks, hedge funds, commercial banks and security dealers, the Company has concluded that there is no basis to assume that these counterparties hold the underlying instruments related to the derivative contracts and, therefore, does not report such contracts as guarantees, as reflected in Note 6.

The Company manages its exposure to these derivatives by engaging in various economic hedging strategies to reduce its exposure. For some contracts, the maximum payout is not determinable as interest rates could theoretically rise without limit. For these contracts, notional amounts are disclosed in the table above in order to provide an indication of the underlying exposure. In addition, the Company carries all derivatives at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial condition and has considered the performance triggers and probabilities of payment when determining those fair values. It is more likely than not that written put options that are in-the-money to the counterparty will be exercised, for which the Company's exposure is limited to the fair value reflected in the table.

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 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.

12. Guarantees and Commitments (Continued)

Other Commitments

The following table sets forth the Company's commitments, including the current portion as of December 31, 2017:

	Commitment Expiration Per Period				
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total commitments
	(In millions)				
Unfunded lending commitments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 26	$ 26
Total commitments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 26	$ 26

The Company used $2 million in standby letters of credit as of December 31, 2017, in order to satisfy counterparty collateral requirements.

The Company had no capital lease obligations as of December 31, 2017.

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.

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 December 31, 2017, the Company's net capital of approximately $8.8 billion was 13% of aggregate debit balances and in excess of the SEC's minimum requirement by approximately $7.4 billion.

The Company qualified for the Business Mix Test exemption of Section 11(a)(1) G of the Exchange Act, which allows member firms to execute their own proprietary orders if the firm is engaged primarily in a public securities business and the transactions yield priority, parity and precedence to transactions for accounts of persons who are not members or associated with members of the exchange. As of December 31, 2017, more than 50% of the Company's gross revenue was derived from a public securities business.

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 segregated U.S. Treasury securities with a market value of $1.1 billion as of December 31, 2017 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 December 31, 2017, the Company segregated U.S. Treasury securities with a market value of $5 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 December 31, 2017, $7.5 billion of cash and $2.1 billion of securities aggregating $9.6 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 December 31, 2017, $7.5 billion of cash and $3.7 billion of securities aggregating $11.2 billion were segregated in separate accounts exclusively for the benefit of cleared swaps customers.

16. Share-Based Compensation and Other Benefits

The Company participates in the Share Plan. The Share Plan provides for share awards to be granted to certain employees based on the fair market value of CSG shares at the time of grant and discounted for expected dividends, where applicable. While share awards granted between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2015 did not include the right to receive dividend equivalents, share awards granted after January 1, 2016 include the right to receive dividend equivalents, upon vesting.

Share Awards

Phantom Share Awards

Phantom Share awards granted in February 2017 are similar to those granted in January 2016. Each share award granted entitles the holder of the award to receive one CSG share, subject to service conditions. Share awards vest over three years with one third of the share awards vesting on each of the three anniversaries of the grant date (ratable vesting), with the exception of awards granted to individuals classified as risk managers. Share awards granted to risk managers vest over five years with one fifth of the award vesting on each of the five anniversaries of the grant date, while share awards granted to senior managers vest over five years commencing on the third anniversary of the grant date, with one fifth of the award vesting on each of the third to seventh anniversaries of the grant date. Share awards are expensed over the service period of the awards. The value of the shares is solely dependent on the CSG share price at time of delivery.

The Company's share awards include other awards, such as blocked shares and special awards, which may be granted to new employees. Other share awards entitle the holder to receive one CSG share, are subject to continued employment, contain restrictive covenants and cancellation provisions and generally vest between zero and five years.

Performance Share Awards

Certain employees received a portion of their deferred variable compensation in the form of performance share awards ("PSAs"). PSAs are similar to share awards, except that the full balance of outstanding performance share awards, including those awarded in prior years, are subject to performance-based malus provisions. Performance share awards granted until 2015 were subject to a negative adjustment in the event of a negative strategic ROE of CSG, which was calculated based on Core Results, adjusted for the CSG goodwill impairment charge related to the re-organization of the former Investment Banking division. However, following the change in our financial reporting structure in 2015, the strategic ROE is no longer calculated, and consequently, any negative adjustment to performance share awards is subject to the discretion of the Compensation Committee. Starting in 2016, the calculation was based on adjusted results, which the CSG Compensation Committee considered as the most accurate reflection of the operating performance of the business. There was no negative adjustment applied to performance share awards granted

16. Share-Based Compensation and Other Benefits (Continued)

in 2016, 2015 and 2014 given that the 2017 divisional adjusted results and adjusted ROE of CSG were both positive.

Performance share awards granted from 2016 are subject to a negative adjustment in the event of a divisional loss by the division in which the employees worked as of December 31, 2017, or a negative CSG return on equity, whichever results in a larger adjustment. For employees in Corporate Functions and the Strategic Resolution Unit, the negative adjustment only applies in the event of a negative CSG ROE and is not linked to the performance of the divisions. The basis for the ROE calculation may vary from year to year, depending on the CSG Compensation Committee's determination for the year in which the performance shares are granted.

Contingent Capital Share Awards

In March 2016, CSG executed a voluntary exchange offer, under which employees had the right to voluntarily convert all or a portion of their respective CCA (see Contingent Capital Awards under Cash Awards for more information) into Contingent Capital share awards ("Eq CCA") at a conversion price of $15.02. CCA holders elected to convert $94 million of their CCA into Contingent Capital share awards during the election period. This fair value represented an approximate conversion rate of 15%. Each Contingent Capital share award had a grant-date fair value of $14.90 and contains the same contractual term, vesting period, performance criteria and other terms and conditions as the original CCA.

As of December 31, 2017, the estimated unrecognized compensation expense for Eq CCA share awards was $1 million, which will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1 year.

The following table presents the share awards activities for each of the three plans described above for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Number of share awards		
	Phantom	**PSA**	**Eq CCA**
		(In millions)	
Outstanding as of January 1, 2017	30	23	5
Granted	22	14	-
Settled	(15)	(12)	(2)
Forfeited	(2)	(1)	-
Transferred	(1)	-	-
Outstanding as of December 31, 2017	34	24	3

The weighted-average fair value of the Phantom Share awards granted during the year ended December 31, 2017 was $14.56. The weighted-average fair value of PSA share awards granted during the year ended December 31, 2017 was $14.31.

16. Share-Based Compensation and Other Benefits (Continued)

Cash Awards

2008 Partner Asset Facility

As part of the 2008 annual compensation process, the Company granted Partner Asset Facility ("PAF") units to senior employees. The PAF awards are indexed to, and represent a first-loss interest in, a specified pool of illiquid assets (the "Asset Pool") held by the Company and its affiliates, with substantially all assets held by affiliates.

The notional value of the Asset Pool was based on the fair market value of the assets within the Asset Pool on December 31, 2008, and those assets will remain static throughout the contractual term of the award or until liquidated. The PAF holders will participate in the potential gains on the Asset Pool if the assets within the pool are liquidated at prices above the initial fair market value. If the assets within the Asset Pool are liquidated at prices below the initial fair market value, the PAF holders will bear the first loss on the Asset Pool. As a result, a significant portion of risk positions associated with the Asset Pool has been transferred to the employees and removed from CSG's risk-weighted assets, resulting in a reduction in capital usage.

The PAF awards, which have a contractual term of eight years, are fully vested. Each PAF holder will receive a semi-annual cash interest payment of LIBOR plus 250 basis points applied to the notional value of the PAF award granted throughout the contractual term of the award. Beginning in the fifth year after the grant date, the PAF holders will receive an annual cash payment equal to 20% of the notional value of the PAF awards if the fair market value of the Asset Pool in that year has not declined below the initial fair market value of the Asset Pool. In the final year of the contractual term, the PAF holders will receive a final settlement in cash equal to the notional value, less all previous cash payments made to the PAF holder, plus any related gains or less any related losses on the liquidation of the Asset Pool. In the first quarter of 2017, the final settlement of the outstanding PAF award was made.

Contingent Capital Awards

Contingent Capital Awards ("CCA") were granted in February 2017, January 2016, 2015 and 2014 as part of the 2016, 2015, 2014 and 2013 deferred variable compensation and have rights and risks similar to those of certain contingent capital instruments issued by CSG in the market. CCA are scheduled to vest on the third anniversary of the grant date, other than those granted to certain employees, where CCA vest on the fifth and seventh anniversaries of the grant date, respectively, and will be expensed over the vesting period. CCA provide a conditional right to receive semi-annual cash payments of interest equivalents until settled, with rates being dependent upon the vesting period and currency of denomination:

- CCA granted in 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014 that are denominated in US dollars and vest three, five and seven years from the date of grant receive interest rate equivalents at a rate of 4.27%, 5.41%, 5.75% and 5.33%, respectively, per annum over the six-month US dollar London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR");
- CCA granted in 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014 that are denominated in Swiss francs and vest three years from the date of grant receive interest rate equivalents at a rate of 3.17%, 4.23%, 4.85% and 4.75% per annum over the six-month Swiss franc LIBOR;

16. Share-Based Compensation and Other Benefits (Continued)

- CCA granted in 2017 that are denominated in Swiss francs and vest five years from the date of grant receive interest rate equivalents at a rate of 3.03% per annum over the six-month Swiss franc LIBOR; and
- CCA granted in 2017 that are denominated in Swiss francs and vest seven years from the date of grant receive interest rate equivalents at a rate of 2.93% per annum over the six-month Swiss franc LIBOR.

The rates were set in line with market conditions at the time of grant and existing high-trigger and low-trigger contingent capital instruments that CSG has issued. For CCA granted in February 2017, employees who received compensation in Swiss francs received CCA denominated in Swiss francs and all other employees received CCA denominated in US dollars.

As CCA qualify as going-concern loss-absorbing capital of CSG, the timing and form of distribution upon settlement is subject to approval by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA ("FINMA"). At settlement, employees will receive either a contingent capital instrument or a cash payment based on the fair value of the CCA. The fair value will be determined by CSG. In the case of a cash settlement, the CCA award currency denomination will be converted into the local currency of each respective employee.

CCA have loss-absorbing features such that prior to settlement, the principal amount of the CCA would be written down to zero if any of the following trigger events were to occur:

- CSG's reported common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio falls below 7%; or
- FINMA determines that cancellation of the CCA and other similar contingent capital instruments is necessary, or that CSG requires public sector capital support, in either case to prevent it from becoming insolvent or otherwise failing.

Capital Opportunity Facility

The Capital Opportunity Facility ("COF") is a seven-year facility that is linked to the performance of a portfolio of risk-transfer and capital mitigation transactions, to be entered into with CSG, chosen by a COF management team. The value of the COF awards will be reduced if there are losses from the COF portfolio, up to the full amount of the award. Participants will receive semi-annual US dollar cash distributions of 6.5% per annum until settlement in cash in 2021, and such semi-annual distributions will reduce the cash settlement payable in 2021.

Other Cash Awards

Retention Awards were granted in 2016 related to the reorganization of the Global Markets and Investment Banking & Capital Markets businesses.

Fixed Deferred Cash Allowance Awards were granted in 2017 which will be expensed in the Global Markets, Investment Banking & Capital Markets and International Wealth Management divisions over a period of three years from the grant date.

Retention Awards were granted in 2017 which will be expensed in the Global Markets division over a period of five years from the grant date.

17. 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 year ended December 31, 2017, and does not expect to contribute to the Qualified Plan during 2018.

The Company also sponsors a savings and retirement plan, which is a defined contribution plan, with both a savings and a retirement component. All employees are eligible to participate in the savings component. In addition, individuals employed before January 1, 2000 who do not accrue benefits under the Qualified Plan and employees hired on or after January 1, 2000 participate in the retirement component and receive a retirement contribution. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the retirement contribution ranged from $3,000 to $10,000, determined based on an employee's base salary up to the IRS compensation limit, which was $270,000 in 2017. The Company made payments of $56 million to the defined contribution plan for the year ended December 31, 2017, and expects to pay a total of $64 million 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 $4 million to the Supplemental Plan during the year ended December 31, 2017, and expects to a total of $4 million to the Plan during 2018.

17. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Other Post-Retirement Plans

The Company provides certain subsidized unfunded health-care benefits for eligible retired employees (the "Other Plans"). Employees hired prior to July 1, 1988 become eligible for these benefits if they meet minimum age and service requirements. The plan sponsor has the right to modify or terminate these benefits. As of December 31, 2017, the aggregate accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was $179 million. The Company made payments of $11 million to the Other Plans during the year ended December 31, 2017 and expects to pay a total of $11 million during 2018.

Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Qualified	Supplemental and Other
	(In millions)	
Accrued benefit liability	$ (45)	$ (216)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	275	51
Net amount recognized	$ 230	$ (165)

The following table presents the pre-tax amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss within the consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2017:

	Qualified	Supplemental and Other
	(In millions)	
Loss	$ 275	$ 51
	$ 275	$ 51

17. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Net Periodic Benefit Cost

Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets

The following table reconciles the changes in the projected benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets for the Qualified Plan, the Supplemental Plan and the Other Plans. Amounts shown are as of the measurement date, which is December 31, 2017:

	Qualified	Supplemental and Other
Change in Benefit Obligation	(In millions)	
Projected benefit obligation as of beginning of period	$ 989	$ 213
Service cost	1	-
Interest cost	34	7
Actuarial (gain)/loss	96	11
Benefits paid	(57)	(15)
Projected benefit obligation as of end of period	$ 1,063	$ 216
Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of assets as of the beginning of period	$ 968	$ -
Actual return on plan assets	107	-
Company contributions	-	15
Benefits paid	(57)	(15)
Fair value of assets as of the end of period	$ 1,018	$ -

17. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Assumptions Used in Determining Costs and Obligations

The following table presents the assumptions used in determining the net periodic benefit costs for the Qualified Plan, the Supplemental Plan and the Other Plans for the year ended December 31, 2017:

For the year ended December 31, 2017	Qualified Plan	Supplemental Plan and Other Plans
	(In millions)	
Discount rate	3.52%	3.41%
Rate of compensation increase	3.95%	3.95%
Expected rate of return(1)	5.20%	N/A

(1) The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is based on total return forecasts and volatility and correlating estimates. Where possible, similar or related approaches are followed to forecast returns for the various asset classes. For most asset classes, clearly specified multi-linear regression models to forecast returns are used or reliance is put on traditional models such as dividend discount and fair value models.

The assumptions used in determining the projected benefit obligation for the Qualified Plan and Supplemental Plan and the projected health-care postretirement benefit obligation for the Other Plans as of December 31, 2017 were:

	Qualified Plan	Supplemental Plan and Other Plans
Projected benefit obligation		
Discount rate	3.71%	3.64%
Rate of compensation increase	2.20%	2.20%
Projected health-care postretirement benefit obligation		
Discount rate	N/A	3.70%
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	2.20%

The assumptions used to determine the benefit obligation as of the measurement date are also used to calculate the net periodic pension cost for the 12-month period following this date. The discount rate is one of the factors used to determine the present value as of the measurement date of the future cash outflows currently expected to be required to satisfy the benefit obligations when due. For discounting expected future cash flows when valuing PBO, the Company adopted the "spot rate approach" where individual spot rates on the yield curve are applied to each year's future cash flows in measuring the plan's benefit obligation, and future service cost and interest costs. The assumption pertaining to salary increases is used to calculate the PBO, which is measured using an assumption as to future compensation levels.

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, which is used to calculate the expected return on assets as a component of the net periodic pension cost, shall reflect the average rate of earnings expected on the funds invested or to be invested to provide for the benefits included in the PBO. In estimating that rate, appropriate consideration should be given to the returns being earned by the plan assets in the fund and the rates of return expected to be available for reinvestment.

17. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is based on total return forecasts, and volatility and correlation estimates. Where possible, similar or related approaches are followed to forecast returns for the various asset classes. For most asset classes clearly specified multi-linear regression models to forecast returns are used, while reliance is put on traditional models in the cases of equities such as dividend discount models and fair value models.

To estimate the expected long-term rate of return on equities a two-stage divided discount model is applied, which considers analyst consensus earnings to compute a market-implied equity risk premium. Dividends are estimated using market consensus earnings and the historical payout ratio. A subsequent scenario analysis is used to stress test the level of the return.

The expected long-term rate of return on fixed income reflects both accruing interest and price returns. The likely long-term relation existing between the total return and certain exogenous variables pre-defined by economic theory are explicitly used, which allows to directly link the fixed income total return forecasts to the macro-forecasts.

The estimate regarding the long-term rate of return on real estate is based on error correction models. The underlying economic models respect both the rental and the capital market side of the direct real estate market. This allows for a replicable and robust forecasting methodology for expected returns on real estate equity, fund and direct market indices.

In determining the accumulated postretirement health-care benefit obligation and the net periodic postretirement costs for 2017, the Company assumed the following:

	Pre-65 Retirees	Post-65 Retirees	Medicare Part D
Obligation - Assumed Health-Care Trend Rates at December 31, 2017			
Initial health-care trend rate	8.20%	4.25%	N/A
Ultimate health-care trend rate	5.00%	4.25%	N/A
Ultimate trend expected to be achieved	2026	2026	2026
Cost - Assumed Health-Care Trend Rates for the year ended December 31, 2017			
Initial health-care trend rate	8.30%	4.25%	N/A
Ultimate health-care trend rate	5.00%	4.25%	N/A
Ultimate trend expected to be achieved	2022	2022	2022

17. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Assumed health-care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health-care benefits. A 1% change in assumed health-care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1% Increase	1% Decrease
	(In millions)	
Effect on benefit obligation at end of year	$ 3	$ (3)
Effect on total of service and interest costs for year	$ -	$ -

Investments

The investment policies and strategies of the Qualified Plan are determined by a committee made up of the Company's senior management. The policy is based on long-term goals and is therefore not frequently revised. The investment goal is to create an asset mix that is adequate for future benefit obligations by creating a diversified investment portfolio, while managing various risk factors and maximizing the Qualified Plan's investment returns through use of related party and external fund managers and clearly defined strategies. Senior management regularly monitors actual allocation compared to the policy. The current asset allocation goal is to achieve an asset mix of approximately 9% in equities; 82.5% in fixed income securities, 5% in alternative investments, 2.5% in real estate and 1% in cash.

The following table presents the percentage of the fair value of the Qualified Plan assets as of December 31, 2017 by type of asset:

December 31, 2017	Qualified Plan
Asset Allocation:	
Equity securities	10.3%
Fixed income securities	79.9%
Alternative investments	4.9%
Real estate	2.7%
Cash	2.3%
Total	100%

Fair Value of Qualified Plan Assets

The fair values of certain of the Qualified Plan's investments are based on quoted prices in active markets or observable inputs. These instruments include fixed income securities, cash and cash equivalents and equities.

17. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

In addition, the Qualified Plan holds financial instruments for which no prices are available, and which have little or no observable inputs. For these instruments the determination of fair value requires subjective assessment and varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, pricing assumptions, the current economic and competitive environment and the risks affecting the specific instrument. In such circumstances, valuation is generally determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the investments (including assumptions about risk). These instruments include investments in fixed income securities, real estate, private equity and alternative investments.

Deterioration of the financial markets could significantly impact the fair value of these financial instruments and the Qualified Plan's net assets and changes in net assets.

Qualified Plan Assets Measured at Fair Value

December 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV	Total at fair value
Assets			(In millions)		
Alternative investments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 49	$ 49
Cash and cash equivalents	-	23	-	-	23
Equity	56	15	-	34	105
Fixed income securities	339	95	-	379	813
Real estate	-	-	-	28	28
Total Qualified Plan assets at fair value	$ 395	$ 133	$ -	$ 490	$ 1,018

Qualitative Disclosures of Valuation Techniques

Equities include shares of separately managed funds. The equity securities are based on quoted prices or other inputs that are observable directly or indirectly. Shares of managed funds which are not directly quoted on a public stock exchange and/or for which a fair value is not readily determinable, are measured at fair value using NAV.

Fixed income securities primarily include investments in separately managed funds and are generally based on quoted prices that are observable directly or indirectly. Shares of managed funds which are not directly quoted on a public stock exchange and/or for which a fair value is not readily determinable, are measured at fair value using NAV.

Alternative investments that are not directly quoted on a public stock exchange and/or for which a fair value is not readily determinable, are measured at fair value using NAV as a practical expedient.

Cash and cash equivalents include commingled funds for which fair value is determined based on inputs other than level 1 quoted prices.

Real estate includes indirect real estate, i.e. investments in real estate trusts. These investments, which are not directly quoted on a public stock exchange and/or for which a fair value is not readily determinable, are measured at fair value using NAV.

17. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The estimated future benefit payments expected to be made by the Qualified Plan, Supplemental Plan and Other Plans are as follows:

	Qualified	Supplemental and Other
	(In millions)	
2018	58	15
2019	61	14
2020	65	17
2021	78	19
2022	61	14
Years 2023-2028	318	72

18. 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 December 31, 2017, there was no unrecognized tax benefit recorded. No additional reserve is required at this time.

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.

18. Income Taxes (Continued)

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	171
Compensation and benefits	452
Pension	62
Total deferred tax assets	707
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	127
Total deferred tax liabilities	127
Net deferred tax asset	$ 580

The net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2017 was $580 million. As of December 31, 2017, the state and local deferred tax asset of $100 million is included in other assets and deferred amounts in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The federal deferred tax asset of $480 million is effectively settled as part of the intercompany settlements.

No valuation allowance has been recorded for the federal deferred tax asset of $480 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 $100 million, as management believes that the state and local deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2017 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%. In 2017, the Company had an overall reduction in the balance of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities totaling $321 million as a result of the expected future tax expense (benefit) of deferred taxes at the new top federal current tax rate. The federal deferred tax expense related to the federal rate change is included in the deferred tax expense of CS Holdings and is not included in the deferred tax expense of the Company in accordance with the tax sharing arrangement.

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.

19. 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 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.

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

Enron-related litigation. One Enron-related action, Silvercreek Management Inc. v. Citigroup, Inc., et al., remains pending against Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (CSS LLC) and certain of its affiliates in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY). In this action, plaintiffs assert they relied on Enron's financial statements, and seek to hold the defendants responsible for any inaccuracies in Enron's financial statements. The plaintiffs seek to assert federal and state law claims relating to its alleged $280 million in losses relating to its Enron investments. On August 5, 2016, Credit Suisse and the other defendants filed a renewed motion to dismiss. On March 31, 2017, the SDNY granted in part defendants' motion to dismiss, dismissing certain claims against the Company and its affiliates. On November 10, 2017, Credit Suisse filed a motion for summary judgment.

On September 27, 2017, following a settlement in the matter of Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority v. Lay, et al., an order of final judgment was entered by the US District Court for the Southern District of Texas, dismissing with prejudice all claims against the Company and its affiliates.

Mortgage-Related Matters. Various financial institutions, including the Company and certain of its affiliates, have received requests for information from, and/or have been defending civil actions by, certain regulators and/or government entities, including the US Department of Justice (DOJ) and other members of the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) Working Group of the US Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, regarding the origination, purchase, securitization, servicing and trading of subprime and non-subprime residential and commercial mortgages and related issues. The Company and its affiliates are cooperating with such requests for information.

Following an investigation, on November 20, 2012, the New York Attorney General ("NYAG"), on behalf of the State of New York, filed a civil action in the Supreme Court for the State of New York, New York County ("SCNY") against the Company and affiliated entities in their roles as issuer, sponsor, depositor and/or underwriter of RMBS transactions prior to 2008. The complaint, which references 64 RMBS issued, sponsored, deposited and underwritten by the Company and its affiliates in 2006 and 2007, alleges that the Company and its affiliates misled investors regarding the due diligence and quality control performed on the mortgage loans underlying the RMBS at issue, and seeks an unspecified amount of damages. On December18, 2013, the New Jersey Attorney General, on behalf of the State of New Jersey ("NJAG"), filed a civil action in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Chancery Division, Mercer County ("SCNJ"), against the Company and affiliated entities in their roles as issuer, sponsor, depositor and/or underwriter of RMBS transactions prior to 2008. The original complaint, which references 13 RMBS issued, sponsored, deposited and underwritten by the Company and its affiliates in 2006 and 2007, alleges that the Company and its affiliates misled investors and engaged in fraud or deceit in connection with the offer and sale of RMBS, and seeks an unspecified amount of damages. On August 21, 2014, the SCNJ dismissed without prejudice the action brought against the Company and its affiliates by the NJAG. On September 4, 2014, the NJAG filed an amended complaint against the Company and its affiliates, asserting additional allegations but not expanding the number of claims or RMBS referenced in the original complaint. The NYAG and NJAG actions are at various procedural stages.

On January 18, 2017, the Company and its current and former US subsidiaries and US affiliates reached a settlement with the DOJ related to its legacy RMBS business, a business conducted through 2007. The settlement resolved potential civil claims by the DOJ related to Credit Suisse's packaging, marketing, structuring, arrangement, underwriting, issuance and sale of RMBS. The settlement required the above mentioned entities to pay a $2.48 billion civil monetary penalty and, within five years of the settlement, to

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

provide $2.80 billion in consumer relief. The civil monetary penalty under the terms of the settlement was paid to the DOJ in January 2017. The consumer relief measures include affordable housing payments and loan forgiveness. The DOJ and Credit Suisse agreed to the appointment of an independent monitor to oversee the completion of the consumer relief requirements of the settlement. On October 27, 2017, the monitor released its first report regarding Credit Suisse's implementation of the consumer relief requirements. As previously disclosed, Credit Suisse recorded a litigation provision of $2 billion in the fourth quarter of 2016 in addition to its existing provisions of $550 million recorded for this matter in prior periods.

The Company and/or certain of its affiliates have also been named as defendants in various civil litigation matters related to their roles as issuer, sponsor, depositor, underwriter and/or servicer of RMBS transactions. These cases include or have included class action lawsuits, actions by individual investors in RMBS, actions by monoline insurance companies that guaranteed payments of principal and interest for certain RMBS, and repurchase actions by RMBS trusts, trustees and/or investors. Although the allegations vary by lawsuit, plaintiffs in the class actions and individual investor actions have generally alleged that the offering documents of securities issued by various RMBS securitization trusts contained material misrepresentations and omissions, including statements regarding the underwriting standards pursuant to which the underlying mortgage loans were issued; monoline insurers allege that loans that collateralize RMBS they insured breached representations and warranties made with respect to the loans at the time of securitization and that they were fraudulently induced to enter into the transactions; and repurchase action plaintiffs generally allege breached representations and warranties in respect of mortgage loans and failure to repurchase such mortgage loans as required under the applicable agreements. The amounts disclosed below do not reflect actual realized plaintiff losses to date or anticipated future litigation exposure. Rather, unless otherwise stated, these amounts reflect the original unpaid principal balance amounts as alleged in these actions and do not include any reduction in principal amounts since issuance. Further, unless otherwise stated, amounts attributable to an "operative pleading" for the individual investor actions are not altered for settlements, dismissals or other occurrences, if any, that may have caused the amounts to change subsequent to the operative pleading. In addition to the mortgage-related actions discussed below, a number of other entities have threatened to assert claims against the Company and/or its affiliates in connection with various RMBS issuances, and the Company and/or its affiliates have entered into agreements with some of those entities to toll the relevant statutes of limitations.

Individual investor actions. The Company and, in some instances, its affiliates, as an RMBS issuer, underwriter and/or other participant, and in some instances its employees, along with other defendants, have been named as defendants in: (i) one action brought by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), as receiver for Citizens National Bank and Strategic Capital Bank, which, following the United States Supreme Court's denial of defendants' petition for writ of certiorari on December 4, 2017, will resume in the SDNY, in which claims against CSS LLC and its affiliates relate to approximately USD 28 million of the RMBS at issue (approximately 20% of the $141 million at issue against all defendants in the operative pleading); (ii) two actions brought by the FDIC, as receiver for Colonial Bank: one action in the SDNY, in which claims against the Company relate to approximately $92 million of the RMBS at issue (approximately 23% of the $394 million at issue against all defendants in the operative pleading); and one action in the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama, in which claims against the Company and its affiliates relate to approximately $139 million of the RMBS at issue (approximately 45% of the $311 million at issue against all defendants in the operative pleading), reduced from approximately $153 million following the February 14, 2017 dismissal with prejudice of claims pertaining to one RMBS offering on which CSS LLC and its affiliates

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

were sued; (iii) one action brought by the Federal Home Loan Banks of Seattle (FHLB Seattle) in Washington state court, in which claims against the Company and its affiliates relate to approximately $104 million of the RMBS at issue, reduced from approximately $249 million following the May 4, 2016 dismissal with prejudice of all claims related to certain RMBS; on December 11, 2017, the Washington State Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court's May 4, 2016 order, dismissing FHLB Seattle's claims; (iv) one action brought by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston in Massachusetts state court, in which claims against the Company and its affiliates relate to approximately $333 million of the RMBS at issue, reduced from $373 million following the October 27, 2015 stipulation of voluntary dismissal with prejudice of claims pertaining to certain RMBS offerings on which the Company and its affiliates were sued (approximately 6% of the $5.7 billion at issue against all defendants in the operative pleading); (v) one action brought by Watertown Savings Bank in the SCNY, in which claims against the Company and its affiliates relate to an unstated amount of the RMBS at issue; and (vi) one action brought by the Tennessee Consolidated Retirement System in Tennessee state court in which claims against the Company relate to approximately $24 million of the RMBS at issue against the Company (approximately 4% of the $644 million at issue against all defendants in the operative pleading).

The Company and certain of its affiliates and/or employees are the only defendants named in: (i) one action brought by IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG and affiliated entities in the SCNY, in which claims against the Company and its affiliates relate to approximately $97 million of RMBS at issue; (ii) one action brought by Phoenix Light SF Ltd. and affiliated entities (Phoenix Light) in the SCNY which was dismissed in its entirety on April 16, 2015; on November 17, 2016, the SCNY, Appellate Division, First Department, issued an order reinstating all previously-dismissed claims brought by Phoenix Light against the Company and its affiliates; on June 5, 2017, Phoenix Light filed an amended complaint against the Company and its affiliates in the SCNY, reducing the originally claimed amount of RMBS at issue from approximately $362 million to approximately $281 million of RMBS at issue; and (iii) one action brought by Royal Park Investments SA/NV (Royal Park) in the SCNY, in which claims against the Company and its affiliate relate to approximately $360 million of RMBS at issue; on April 12, 2017, the SCNY dismissed with prejudice all claims against the Company and its affiliate; on February 13, 2018, Royal Park appealed the SCNY's April 12, 2017 dismissal. These actions are at various procedural stages.

As disclosed in Credit Suisse's quarterly Financial Reports for 2017, individual investor actions discontinued during the course of 2017 included the following: (i) on May 2, 2017, following a settlement in the amount of $400 million, the US District Court for the District of Kansas, presiding in the action brought by the National Credit Union Administration Board (NCUA) as liquidating agent of the US Central Federal Credit Union, Western Corporate Federal Credit Union and Southwest Corporate Federal Credit Union, dismissed with prejudice all claims against the Company and its affiliate related to approximately $715 million of RMBS at issue; (ii) on June 29, 2017, following a settlement, the SCNY, presiding in the action brought by Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank AG, New York Branch, dismissed with prejudice all claims against the Company and its affiliates related to approximately $111 million of RMBS at issue; and (iii) on September 12, 2017, following a settlement, the US District Court for the District of Massachusetts, presiding in the two actions brought by Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, dismissed with prejudice all claims against the Company and its employees related to approximately $107 million of the RMBS at issue (approximately 97% of the $110 million at issue against all defendants in the operative pleadings).

In addition, on November 24, 2017, following a settlement, the US District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, presiding over the action brought by CMFG Life Insurance Company and affiliated

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

entities, dismissed with prejudice all claims against the Company related to approximately $62 million, reduced from approximately $70 million following the December 16, 2016 dismissal in part of the action.

Monoline insurer disputes. The Company and certain of its affiliates are defendants in one monoline insurer action pending in the SCNY, commenced by MBIA Insurance Corp. ("MBIA") as guarantor for payments of principal and interest related to approximately $770 million of RMBS issued in offerings sponsored by Credit Suisse. One theory of liability advanced by MBIA is that an affiliate of the Company must repurchase certain mortgage loans from the trusts at issue. MBIA claims that the vast majority of the underlying mortgage loans breach certain representations and warranties, and that the affiliate has failed to repurchase the allegedly defective loans. In addition, MBIA alleges claims for fraud, fraudulent inducement, material misrepresentations, breaches of warranties, repurchase obligations, and reimbursement. MBIA submitted repurchase demands for loans with an original principal balance of approximately $549 million. Discovery is complete. On March 31, 2017, the SCNY granted in part and denied in part both parties' respective summary judgment motions, which resulted, among other things, in the dismissal of MBIA's fraud claim with prejudice. Both MBIA and the Credit Suisse entities involved in this action have filed notices of appeal.

Repurchase litigations. DLJ Mortgage Capital, Inc. (DLJ) is a defendant in: (i) one action brought by Asset Backed Securities Corporation Home Equity Loan Trust, Series 2006-HE7, in which plaintiff alleges damages of not less than $341 million, which was dismissed without prejudice by order of the SCNY on March 24, 2015, which order was appealed, and which action was re-filed on September 17, 2015 (stayed against DLJ pending resolution of all pending appeals); (ii) one action brought by Home Equity Asset Trust, Series 2006-8, in which plaintiff alleges damages of not less than $436 million; (iii) one action brought by Home Equity Asset Trust 2007-1, in which plaintiff alleges damages of not less than $420 million; (iv) one action brought by Home Equity Asset Trust Series 2007-3, in which plaintiff alleges damages of not less than $206 million, which was dismissed without prejudice by order of the SCNY on December 21, 2015 with leave to restore within one year and which plaintiff moved to restore on December 20, 2016, which the court granted on March 15, 2017 by restoring the case to active status; (v) one action brought by Home Equity Asset Trust 2007-2, in which plaintiff alleges damages of not less than $495 million; and (vi) one action brought by CSMC Asset-Backed Trust 2007-NC1, in which no damages amount is alleged. DLJ and its affiliate, Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc. (SPS), are defendants in: one action brought by Home Equity Mortgage Trust Series 2006-1, Home Equity Mortgage Trust Series 2006-3 and Home Equity Mortgage Trust Series 2006-4, in which plaintiffs allege damages of not less than $730 million, and allege that SPS obstructed the investigation into the full extent of the defects in the mortgage pools by refusing to afford the trustee reasonable access to certain origination files; and one action brought by Home Equity Mortgage Trust Series 2006-5, in which plaintiff alleges damages of not less than $500 million, and alleges that SPS likely discovered DLJ's alleged breaches of representations and warranties but did not notify the trustee of such breaches, in alleged violation of its contractual obligations. These actions are brought in the SCNY and are at early or intermediate procedural points.

As disclosed in Credit Suisse's fourth quarter Financial Report of 2013, the following repurchase actions were dismissed with prejudice in 2013: the three consolidated actions brought by Home Equity Asset Trust 2006-5, Home Equity Asset Trust 2006-6 and Home Equity Asset Trust 2006-7 against DLJ. Those dismissals are on appeal

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

Bank loan litigation. On January 3, 2010, the Bank and other affiliates were named as defendants in a lawsuit filed in the US District Court for the District of Idaho by current or former homeowners in four real estate developments, Tamarack Resort, Yellowstone Club, Lake Las Vegas and Ginn Sur Mer. The Bank arranged, and was the agent bank for, syndicated loans provided to borrowers affiliated with all four developments, and who have been or are now in bankruptcy or foreclosure. Plaintiffs generally allege that the Bank and other affiliates committed fraud by using an unaccepted appraisal method to overvalue the properties with the intention of having the borrowers take out loans they could not repay because it would allow the Bank and other affiliates to later push the borrowers into bankruptcy and take ownership of the properties. Plaintiffs demanded $24 billion in damages. Cushman & Wakefield, the appraiser for the properties at issue, is also named as a defendant. After the filing of amended complaints and motions to dismiss, the claims were significantly reduced. On September 24, 2013, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion for class certification so the case cannot proceed as a class action. On February 5, 2015, the court granted plaintiffs' motion for leave to file an amended complaint, adding additional individual plaintiffs. On April 13, 2015, the court granted plaintiffs' motion for leave to add a claim for punitive damages. On November 20, 2015, the plaintiffs moved for partial summary judgment, which the defendants opposed on December 14, 2015. On December 18, 2015, the defendants filed motions for summary judgment. On July 27, 2016, the US District Court for the District of Idaho granted the defendants' motions for summary judgment, dismissing the case with prejudice. The plaintiffs are appealing. Oral argument on the appeal took place on February 9, 2018 and a decision is pending.

The Bank and other affiliates are also the subject of certain other related litigation regarding certain of these loans as well as other similar real estate developments. Such litigation includes two cases brought in Texas and New York state courts against Bank affiliates by entities related to Highland Capital Management LP (Highland). In the case in Texas state court, a jury trial was held in December 2014 on Highland's claim for fraudulent inducement by affirmative misrepresentation and omission. A verdict was issued for the plaintiff on its claim for fraudulent inducement by affirmative misrepresentation, but the jury rejected its claim that the Bank's affiliates had committed fraudulent inducement by omission. The Texas judge held a bench trial on Highland's remaining claims in May and June 2015, and entered judgment in the amount of $287 million (including prejudgment interest) for the plaintiff on September 4, 2015. Both parties filed notices of appeal from that judgment and briefing was completed on March 10, 2017. Oral argument on the appeals took place on October 18, 2017 and on February 21, 2018 the appeals court affirmed the lower court's decision. In the case in New York state court, the court granted in part and denied in part the Bank's summary judgment motion. Both parties appealed that decision, but the appellate court affirmed the decision in full. Bank affiliates separately sued Highland-managed funds on related trades and received a favorable judgment awarding both principal owed and prejudgment interest. Highland appealed the portion of the judgment awarding prejudgment interest, however the original decision was affirmed in its entirety. The parties subsequently agreed to settle the amount owed by the Highland-managed funds under the judgment.

Rates-related matters. Regulatory authorities in a number of jurisdictions, including the US, UK, EU and Switzerland, have for an extended period of time been conducting investigations into the setting of LIBOR and other reference rates with respect to a number of currencies, as well as the pricing of certain related derivatives. These ongoing investigations have included information requests from regulators regarding LIBOR-setting practices and reviews of the activities of various financial institutions, including the Group. The Group, which is a member of three LIBOR rate-setting panels (US Dollar LIBOR, Swiss Franc

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

LIBOR and Euro LIBOR), is cooperating fully with these investigations. In particular, it has been reported that regulators are investigating whether financial institutions engaged in an effort to manipulate LIBOR, either individually or in concert with other institutions, in order to improve market perception of these institutions' financial health and/or to increase the value of their proprietary trading positions. In response to regulatory inquiries, Credit Suisse commissioned a review of these issues. To date, Credit Suisse has seen no evidence to suggest that it is likely to have any material exposure in connection with these issues.

Regulatory authorities in a number of jurisdictions, including the Swiss Competition Commission, the European Competition Commission, the South African Competition Commission, the DFS and the Brazilian Competition Authority have been conducting investigations into the trading activities, information sharing and the setting of benchmark rates in the foreign exchange (including electronic trading) markets.

The reference rates investigations have also included information requests from regulators concerning supranational, sub-sovereign and agency (SSA) bonds and commodities (including precious metals) markets. The Group is cooperating fully with these investigations. The investigations are ongoing and it is too soon to predict the final outcome of the investigations.

In addition, members of the US Dollar LIBOR panel, including Credit Suisse, have been named in various civil lawsuits filed in the US. All but one of these matters has been consolidated for pre-trial purposes into a multi-district litigation in the SDNY. On March 29, 2013, the court in the multi-district litigation dismissed a substantial portion of the consolidated cases against the panel banks, dismissing the claims under Sherman Antitrust Act and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, as well as all state law claims, leaving only certain claims under the Commodity Exchange Act based on LIBOR-related instruments entered into after May 30, 2008 (extended to after April 14, 2009 in a subsequent order). Plaintiffs appealed part of the decision. On May 23, 2016, the Second Circuit reversed the decision of the SDNY dismissing plaintiffs' Sherman Antitrust Act claims and remanded the claims to the SDNY for additional briefing on the issue of whether such claims have been adequately alleged. Briefing was completed in August 2016 and, in a series of rulings between December 2016 and February 2017, the SDNY dismissed all of plaintiffs' antitrust claims against Credit Suisse. Between April 2013 and November 2015, the SDNY has issued a number of decisions narrowing and defining the scope of the permissible claimants and claims for the consolidated case in the multi-district litigation. On August 23, 2013, the SDNY rejected plaintiffs' requests to replead the dismissed causes of action, except for certain of plaintiffs' state law claims, which plaintiffs asserted in amended complaints. In June 2014, the SDNY denied most of defendants' motion to dismiss.

On November 3, 2015, the SDNY further dismissed purported classes brought by student loan borrowers and lending institutions and allowed certain over-the-counter plaintiffs to amend their complaints to add new plaintiffs to certain claims. Plaintiffs appealed several of the SDNY's rulings to the Second Circuit. On June 26, 2017, the only named plaintiff with putative class claims remaining against a Credit Suisse entity that survived a motion to dismiss withdrew as a class representative. On September 29, 2017, the SDNY dismissed without prejudice Credit Suisse AG from the remaining non-stayed putative class action on the ground that there were no remaining class representatives with claims against any Credit Suisse entity.

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

The one matter that is not consolidated in the multi district litigation is also in the SDNY, and the SDNY granted the defendants' motion to dismiss on March 31, 2015, but gave plaintiff leave to file a new pleading. On June 1, 2015, plaintiff filed a motion for leave to file a second amended complaint in the SDNY; defendants' opposition brief was filed on July 15, 2015. Furthermore, in February 2015, various banks that served on the Swiss franc LIBOR panel, including Credit Suisse Group AG, were named in a civil putative class action lawsuit filed in the SDNY, alleging manipulation of Swiss franc LIBOR to benefit defendants' trading positions. On June 19, 2015, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. On August 18, 2015, the defendants filed motions to dismiss. . On September 25, 2017, the SDNY granted defendants' motion to dismiss all claims. The SDNY granted plaintiffs leave to file an amended complaint, and plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on November 6, 2017. [Defendants filed motions to dismiss on February 7, 2018.]

Moreover, in July 2016, various banks that served on the Singapore Interbank Offered Rate ("SIBOR") and Singapore Swap Offer Rate (SOR) panels, including Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates, were named in a civil putative class action lawsuit filed in the SDNY, alleging manipulation of SIBOR and SOR to benefit defendants' trading positions. On October 31, 2016, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. On November 18, 2016, defendants filed motions to dismiss. On August 18, 2017, the SDNY dismissed all claims against Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates. On September 18, 2017, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. On October 18, 2017, defendants filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint.

Additionally, Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates as well as other financial institutions are named in four pending civil class action lawsuits in the SDNY relating to the alleged manipulation of foreign exchange rates.

The first pending matter is a consolidated class action. On January 28, 2015, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss the original consolidated complaint brought by US-based investors and foreign plaintiffs who transacted in the US, but granted their motion to dismiss the claims of foreign-based investors for transactions outside of the US. In July 2015, plaintiffs filed a second consolidated amended complaint, adding additional defendants and asserting additional claims on behalf of a second putative class of exchange investors. The Group and affiliates, together with other financial institutions, filed a motion to dismiss the second consolidated amended complaint, which the court granted in part and denied in part on September 20, 2016. The motion to dismiss decision reduced the size of the putative class, but allowed the primary antitrust and Commodity Exchange Act claims to survive.

The second pending matter names Credit Suisse AG and affiliates, as well as other financial institutions in a putative class action filed in the SDNY on June 3, 2015. This action is based on the same alleged conduct as the consolidated class action and alleges violations of the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). On May 19, 2016, affiliates of Credit Suisse Group AG, along with several other financial institutions, filed a motion to dismiss the putative ERISA class action, which the SDNY granted on August 23, 2016. Plaintiffs have appealed that decision.

The third pending matter names Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates, as well as other financial institutions, in a putative class action filed in the SDNY on September 26, 2016, alleging manipulation of the foreign exchange market on behalf of indirect purchasers of foreign exchange instruments. Defendants moved to dismiss the indirect purchaser complaint on January 23, 2017. On March 24, 2017, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in lieu of opposing defendants' motions to dismiss. On April 28, 2017, plaintiffs dismissed the pending action and filed the amended complaint as a new putative class action in the SDNY.

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

On June 10, 2017, Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates, along with other financial institutions, were named in a second putative class action brought in the SDNY alleging manipulation of the foreign exchange market on behalf of indirect purchasers of foreign exchange instruments. Both putative class actions have been consolidated in the SDNY, and plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint on June 30, 2017. On August 11, 2017, defendants filed motions to dismiss.

The fourth pending matter names Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates in a putative class action filed in the SDNY on July 12, 2017, alleging improper practices in connection with electronic foreign exchange trading. Plaintiffs amended their complaint on October 19, 2017, and on December 7, 2017, defendants filed a consolidated motion to compel arbitration or dismiss on the grounds of forum non conveniens.

The Group and several affiliates, together with other financial institutions, have also been named in two Canadian putative class actions, which make allegations similar to the consolidated class action.

Credit Suisse AG, New York Branch, and other financial institutions have also been named in a pending consolidated civil class action lawsuit relating to the alleged manipulation of the ISDAFIX rate for US dollars in the SDNY. On February 12, 2015, the class plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended class action complaint. On April 13, 2015, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss. On April 11, 2016, Credit Suisse AG, New York Branch entered into a settlement agreement with plaintiffs. On May 3, 2016, plaintiffs filed a motion for preliminary approval of the settlement, along with settlements with other financial institutions. On May 11, 2016, the SDNY preliminarily approved plaintiffs' settlement agreements with Credit Suisse AG, New York Branch, and six other financial institutions. The settlement provides for dismissal of the case with prejudice and a settlement payment of $50 million by Credit Suisse. The settlements remain subject to final court approval.

The Company, along with over 20 other primary dealers of US treasury securities, has been named in a number of putative civil class action complaints in the US relating to the US treasury markets. These complaints generally allege that defendants colluded to manipulate US treasury auctions, as well as the pricing of US treasury securities in the when-issued market, with impacts upon related futures and options. These actions have been consolidated into a multi-district litigation in the SDNY. On August 23, 2017, the SDNY appointed lead counsel, and on August 25, 2017, three purported class representatives re-filed their complaints as a collective individual action. On November 15, 2017, plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended class action complaint naming the Company, Credit Suisse Group AG, and Credit Suisse International (CSI), along with a narrower group of other defendants. The consolidated complaint contains previously-asserted allegations as well as new allegations concerning a group boycott to prevent the emergence of anonymous, all-to-all trading in the secondary market for treasury securities. On February 23, 2018, defendants served motions to dismiss on plaintiffs and the SDNY entered a stipulation voluntarily dismissing Credit Suisse Group AG and other defendant holding companies. A stipulation of voluntary dismissal of CSI is currently pending.

Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates, along with other financial institutions, have been named in one consolidated putative civil class action complaint and one consolidated complaint filed by individual plaintiffs relating to interest rate swaps alleging that dealer defendants conspired with trading platforms to prevent the development of interest rate swap exchanges. The individual lawsuits were brought by TeraExchange LLC, a swap execution facility, and affiliates, and Javelin Capital Markets LLC, a swap

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

execution facility, and an affiliate, which claim to have suffered lost profits as a result of defendants' alleged conspiracy. All interest rate swap actions, have been consolidated in a multi-district litigation in the SDNY. Both class and individual plaintiffs filed second amended consolidated complaints on December 9, 2016, which defendants moved to dismiss on January 20, 2017. On July 28, 2017, the SDNY granted in part and denied in part defendants' motions to dismiss.

On June 8, 2017, Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates, along with other financial institutions, were named in a civil action filed in the SDNY by Tera Group, Inc. and related entities (collectively "Tera"), alleging violations of antitrust law in connection with the allegation that credit default swap (CDS) dealers conspired to block Tera's electronic CDS trading platform from successfully entering the market. On September 11, 2017, defendants filed motions to dismiss.

On August 16, 2017, Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates, along with other financial institutions, were named in a civil putative class action lawsuit filed in the SDNY, alleging that defendants conspired to keep stock loan trading fixed in an over-the-counter market and collectively boycotted certain trading platforms that sought to enter the market. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on November 17, 2017. Defendants filed motions to dismiss on January 26, 2018. On January 26, 2018, the court entered a stipulation voluntarily dismissing Credit Suisse Group AG and other defendant holding companies, although certain Credit Suisse Group AG affiliates remain part of the ongoing action. On January 30, 2018, Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates, along with other financial institutions, were named in a civil lawsuit filed in the SDNY by the purported successor in interest to a trading platform for stock loans that sought to enter the market. Like the class action lawsuit, plaintiff alleges that defendants collectively boycotted its trading platform.

Additionally, Credit Suisse Group AG and affiliates, along with other financial institutions and individuals, have been named in several putative class action complaints filed in the SDNY relating to SSA bonds. The complaints generally allege that defendants conspired to fix the prices of SSA bonds sold to and purchased from investors in the secondary market. These actions have been consolidated in the SDNY. On April 7, 2017, plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended class action complaint. Plaintiffs filed a second consolidated amended class action complaint on November 3, 2017, which defendants moved to dismiss on December 12, 2017.

On August 16, 2016, Credit Suisse Group AG and Credit Suisse AG, along with other financial institutions, were named in a putative class action brought in the SDNY, alleging manipulation of the Australian Bank Bill Swap reference rate. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on December 16, 2016, which defendants moved to dismiss on February 24, 2017.

FIFA-related matters. In connection with investigations by US and Swiss government authorities into the involvement of financial institutions in the alleged bribery and corruption surrounding the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), Credit Suisse has received inquiries from these authorities regarding its banking relationships with certain individuals and entities associated with FIFA, including but not limited to certain persons and entities named and/or described in the May 20, 2015 indictment and the November 25, 2015 superseding indictment filed by the Eastern District of New York US Attorney's Office The US and Swiss authorities are investigating whether multiple financial institutions, including Credit Suisse, permitted the processing of suspicious or otherwise improper transactions, or failed to observe anti-

19. Legal Proceedings (Continued)

money laundering laws and regulations, with respect to the accounts of certain persons and entities associated with FIFA. Credit Suisse is cooperating with the authorities on this matter.

Mossack Fonseca matter. Credit Suisse, along with many financial institutions, has received inquiries from governmental and regulatory authorities concerning banking relationships between financial institutions, their clients and the Panama-based law firm of Mossack Fonseca. Credit Suisse is conducting a review of these issues and has been cooperating with the relevant authorities.

20. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated the potential for subsequent events from December 31, 2017 through the date of issuance of the statement of financial condition on February 28, 2018.

Schedule 1

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Computation of Net Capital
Pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-1
As of December 31, 2017
(In millions)

Member's equity		$ 11,000
Subordinated borrowings		7,500
Other (deductions) or allowable credits		2
Total		18,502
Nonallowable assets and miscellaneous capital charges:		
Securities not readily marketable	$ 2,910	
Intercompany receivables	1,296	
Capitalized software and office facilities at cost	633	
Goodwill	518	
Unsecured receivables related to ETF redemptions	183	
Deferred tax asset	101	
Prepaids	70	
Other assets	899	
Total non-allowable assets		6,610
Aged fails to deliver		51
Aged short security differences		279
Commodity futures contracts and spot commodities – proprietary capital charges		11
Other deductions and/or charges		1,167
Total		8,118
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions		10,384
Stocks and warrants	$ 276	
U.S. and Canadian government obligations	231	
Corporate obligations	795	
Options	241	
Other	59	
Haircuts on securities positions		1,602
Net capital		8,782
Minimum capital required (the greater of 2% of aggregate debits as shown in computation for determining of reserve requirements or 8% of commodities segregated plus an additional requirement of $51 million which represents excess collateral on resale agreements		1,411
Capital in excess of minimum requirements		$ 7,371
Percentage of net capital to aggregate debits		13%

NOTE: There are no material differences between the amounts presented above, the amounts presented in the statement of financial condition, and the amounts included in Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC's unaudited FOCUS Report as of December 31, 2017 as filed on February 21, 2018. Therefore, no reconciliation of the two computations and the statement of financial condition is deemed necessary.

Schedule 2

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Computation for Determination of Customer Reserve Requirements
Pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2017
(In millions)

Credit balances:	
Free credit balances and other credit balances in customers' security accounts	$ 44,553
Monies payable against customers' securities loaned	9,387
Customers' securities failed to receive	408
Credit balances in firm accounts attributable to principal sales to customers	3,555
Other includable credits	6,540
Total credits	64,443
Debit balances:	
Debit balances in customers' cash and margin accounts excluding unsecured accounts	41,416
Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by customers and securities borrowed to make delivery on customers' securities failed to deliver	25,460
Failed to deliver of customers' securities not older than 30 calendar days	660
Margin required and on deposit with the Options Clearing Corporation for all option contracts written or purchased in customer accounts	459
Total debits	67,995
Less 3%	(2,040)
Total 15c3-3 debits	65,955
Excess of total debits over total credits	$ 1,512
Amount of qualified securities held in reserve account as of December 31, 2017	$ 1,088
Amount of deposit (withdrawal) of qualified securities in reserve bank account	2
New amount of qualified securities held in reserve bank account	1,090
Date of Deposit	1/3/2018

NOTE: There are no material differences between the amounts presented above, the amounts presented in the statement of financial condition, and the amounts included in Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC's unaudited FOCUS Report as of December 31, 2017 as filed on February 21, 2018. Therefore, no reconciliation of the two computations and the statement of financial condition is deemed necessary.

Schedule 3

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Computation for Determination of PAB Reserve Requirements
Pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2017
(In millions)

Credit balances:	
Free credit balances and other credit balances in PAB security accounts	$ 6,223
Monies borrowed collateralized by securities carried for the accounts of PAB	989
Monies payable against PAB securities loaned	1,588
PAB securities failed to receive	37
Credit balances in firm accounts attributable to principal sales to PAB	1,623
Other includable credits	45
Total PAB credits	10,505
Debit balances:	
Debit balances in PAB cash and margin accounts excluding unsecured accounts	4,731
Securities borrowed to effectuate short sales by PAB and securities borrowed to make delivery on PAB securities failed to deliver	780
Failed to deliver of PAB securities not older than 30 calendar days	10
Margin required and on deposit with the Option Clearing Corporation for all option contracts written or purchased in PAB accounts	-
Total PAB debits	5,521
Excess of total PAB credits over total PAB debits	4,984
Excess total debits in customer reserve formula computation	1,512
PAB Reserve Requirement	$ 3,472
Amount of qualified securities held in reserve account as of December 31, 2017	$ 5,013
Amount of deposit (withdrawal) of qualified securities in reserve bank account	5
New amount of qualified securities held in reserve bank account	$ 5,018
Date of Deposit	1/3/2018

NOTE: There are no material differences between the amounts presented above, the amounts presented in the statement of financial condition, and the amounts included in Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC's unaudited FOCUS Report as of December 31, 2017 as filed on February 21, 2018. Therefore, no reconciliation of the two computations and the statement of financial condition is deemed necessary.

Schedule 4

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Information Relating to Possession or Control
Requirements Pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3
As of December 31, 2017
(In millions)

1	Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities not in Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC's possession or control as of December 31, 2017 (for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had been issued as of December 31, 2017 but for which the required action was not taken by Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC within the time frames specified under Rule 15c3-3) :	
	A. Market Value	$ 5
	B. Number of Items	43
2	Customers' fully paid securities and excess margin securities for which instructions to reduce to possession or control had not been issued as of December 31, 2017, excluding items arising from "temporary lags which result from normal business operations" as permitted under Rule 15c3-3 :	
	A. Market Value	$ 367
	B. Number of Items	43

NOTE: The Market Value and Number of Items included in Section 2 of the above Schedule are not reflected in Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC's unaudited FOCUS Report as of December 31, 2017 as filed on February 21, 2018.

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Schedule of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation-
For Customers Trading on U.S. Commodity Exchanges
As of December 31, 2017
(In millions)

SEGREGATION REQUIREMENTS:		
Net ledger balance:		
Cash		$ 3,671
Securities		1,158
Net unrealized profit (loss) on open futures contracts		557
Exchange traded options:		
Add – Market value of open options contracts purchased on a contract market		413
Deduct – Market value of open option contracts granted (sold) on a contract market		(290)
Accounts liquidating to a deficit:		
Gross amount	$ 25	
Less – amount offset by Customer owned securities	(25)	-
Amount required to be segregated		$ 5,509
FUNDS ON DEPOSIT IN SEGREGATION:		
Cash and Securities deposited in segregated funds bank accounts		1,544
Cash and Securities representing investments of customer funds (at market value) also held for particular customers or option customers in lieu of cash		4,208
Net Settlement from (to) derivatives clearing organizations of contract markets		(46)
Exchange traded options:		
Add – Value of open long option contracts		413
Deduct – Value of open short option contracts		(290)
Net equities with other FCMs		7
Total amount in segregation		$ 5,836
Excess funds in segregation		$ 327
Management Target Amount for Excess funds in segregation		$ 276
Excess (deficiency) funds in segregation over (under) Management Target Amount Excess		$ 51

NOTE: There are no material differences between the amounts presented above, the amounts presented in the statement of financial condition, and the amounts included in Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC's unaudited FOCUS Report as of December 31, 2017 as filed on February 21, 2018. Therefore, no reconciliation of the two computations and the statement of financial condition is deemed necessary.

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Schedule of Secured Amounts and funds Held in Separate Accounts for Foreign Futures and Foreign Options Customers Pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act
As of December 31, 2017
(In millions)

FOREIGN FUTURES AND FOREIGN OPTIONS SECURED AMOUNTS		
Net ledger balance:		
Cash		$ 2,742
Securities		874
Net unrealized profit (loss) on open futures contracts		(59)
Exchange traded options:		
Add – Market value of open options contracts purchased on foreign board of trade		46
Deduct – Market value of open option contracts granted (sold) on foreign board of trade		(3)
Accounts liquidating to a deficit:		
Gross amount	$ 13	
Less – amount offset by Customer owned securities	(13)	-
Amount required to be secured		$ 3,600
Greater of amount required to be set aside pursuant to foreign jurisdiction		$ 3,600
FUNDS DEPOSITED IN SEPARATE REGULATION 30.7 ACCOUNTS		
Cash and Securities deposited in banks in the United States and bank accounts qualified under Regulations 30.7		
Cash		1,087
Securities (at market value) in safekeeping		874
Equities with registered futures commission merchants:		
Cash		2
Unrealized gain (loss) on open futures contracts		1
Amounts held by members of foreign boards of trade:		
Cash		1,850
Securities		-
Unrealized gain (loss) on open futures contracts		(55)
Value of long option contracts		46
Value of short option contracts		(3)
Total funds in separate section 30.7 accounts		3,802
Excess (deficiency) Set Aside Funds for Secured Amount		$ 202
Management Target Amount for Excess funds in separate section 30.7 accounts.		$ 180
Excess (deficiency) funds in separate 30.7 accounts over (under) Management Target		$ 22

NOTE: There are no material differences between the amounts presented above, the amounts presented in the statement of financial condition, and the amounts included in Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC's unaudited FOCUS Report as of December 31, 2017 as filed on February 21, 2018. Therefore, no reconciliation of the two computations and the statement of financial condition is deemed necessary.

Schedule 7

CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.)
Schedule of Cleared Swaps Customer Segregation Requirements
And Funds in Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts
Pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act
As of December 31, 2017
(In millions)

CLEARED SWAPS CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS:		
Net ledger balance:		
Cash		$ 4,397
Securities		3,900
Net unrealized profit (loss) on open futures contracts		2,345
Cleared swaps options:		
Add – Market value of open cleared swaps option contracts purchased		-
Deduct – Market value of open cleared swaps option contracts granted (sold)		-
Accounts liquidating to a deficit:		
Gross amount	$ 27	
Less – amount offset by customer owned securities	(27)	-
Amount required to be segregated for cleared swaps customers		$ 10,642
FUNDS IN CLEARED SWAPS CUSTOMER SEGREGATED ACCOUNTS:		
Cash and Securities deposited in swaps customer segregated bank accounts		1,474
Cash and Securities (at market value) held for swaps customers – deposited with derivatives clearing organizations		9,906
Net Settlement from (to) derivative clearing organization		(134)
Cleared swaps options:		
Add – Value of open cleared swaps long option contracts		-
Deduct – Value of open cleared swaps short option contracts		-
Net equities with other FCMs		-
Total amount in cleared swaps customer segregation		11,246
Excess (deficiency) funds in cleared swaps customer segregation		$ 604
Management Target Amount for Excess funds in cleared swaps segregated accounts		$ 532
Excess(deficiency)funds in cleared swaps customer segregated accounts over (under) Management Target Excess		$ 72

NOTE: There are no material differences between the amounts presented above, the amounts presented in the statement of financial condition, and the amounts included in Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC's unaudited FOCUS Report as of December 31, 2017 as filed on February 21, 2018. Therefore, no reconciliation of the two computations and the statement of financial condition is deemed necessary.

KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation 1.16

To the Member and Board of Managers of
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Subsidiaries:

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC Subsidiaries (the Company) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Regulation 1.16 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding customer and firm assets. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Regulation 1.16, in making the following:

1. The periodic computations of minimum financial requirements pursuant to Regulation 1.17 of the CFTC;

2. The daily computations of the segregation requirements of Section 4d(a)(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act and the regulations thereunder, and the segregation of funds based on such computations;

3. The daily computations of the foreign futures and foreign options secured amount requirements pursuant to Regulation 30.7 of the CFTC; and

4. The daily computation of cleared swaps customer segregation requirements and funds in cleared swaps customer accounts under 4d(f) of the Commodity Exchange Act.

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls, and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the CFTC's previously mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Regulation 1.16(d)(2) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of internal control to future periods is subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding customer and firm assets that we consider to be material weaknesses.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the CFTC to be adequate for their purposes in accordance with the Commodity Exchange Act and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2017, to meet the CFTC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the CFTC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., National Futures Association and other regulatory agencies that rely on Regulation 1.16 of the CFTC in their regulation of registered futures commission merchants, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

KPMG LLP

New York, New York
February 28, 2018