

2479336

DLJ GROUP
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006



DLJ GROUP

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Kevin J Burrowes	Director
Costas P Michaelides	Director
Kevin L Studd	Director

COMPANY SECRETARY

Paul E Hare

Company Registration Number 02479336

DLJ GROUP
DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006

Activities

DLJ Group's ("the Company's") activities comprise the holding of investments from which the principal source of income derived is interest

As the company qualifies as a small company (as defined by Companies Act 1985), it is eligible for the exemption that does not require a business review to be prepared

Directors

The names of the directors as at the date of this report are set out on page 2. There have been no changes in the directorate since 31 December 2005, and up to the date of this report

All directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and at the date of this report

Results

The profit for 2006 year was USD 26,051,968 (2005 profit USD 1,569,453). No dividends were paid or are proposed for 2006 (2005 USD Nil)

Share Capital

During the year the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from USD 40,000,000 and GBP 135,332.20 to USD 100,000,000 and GBP 135,332.20. In addition, the Company issued 50,000,000 (2005 Nil) fully paid ordinary shares at US\$1 each

Donations

No charitable or political donations were made during the year (2005 USD Nil)

Prompt Payment Code

It is the policy of the Company to pay all invoices in accordance with contract and payment terms

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 386 of the Companies Act 1985, KPMG Audit Plc continues in office as the Company's auditor

International Financial Reporting Standards

The Company's 2006 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted for use in the European Union (EU)

Subsequent Events

On 27 February 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 741,199 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited

On 27 March 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 2,926,528 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited

DLJ GROUP
DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

Subsequent Events (Continued)

On 27 April 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 5,311,349 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited

On 29 May 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 7,205,408 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited

On 27 June 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 7,103,717 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited

On 27 July 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 7,311,925 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited

The Company entered into 5 total return swap transactions, with a total notional value of USD2,829,247,971, with Credit Suisse London Branch during the first 5 months of 2007. The transactions were undertaken together with a series of transactions undertaken by its affiliated company, DLJ UK Holding Limited, which together are expected to enhance the collective earnings of the Company, DLJ UK Holding Limited and their parent, DLJ International Group Limited

There were no other subsequent events that require disclosure as at the date of this report

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information

By Order of the Board



Paul E Hare
Company Secretary

One Cabot Square
London E14 4QJ
16 October 2007

DLJ GROUP

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and applicable laws.

The financial statements are required by law to present fairly the financial position and the performance of the company. The Companies Act 1985 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

DLJ GROUP

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DLJ GROUP

We have audited the financial statements of DLJ Group for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 5.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2006 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

KPMG Audit Plc

KPMG Audit Plc
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditor
16 October 2007

DLJ GROUP

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Note	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
Income			
Interest income	3	2,942	1,686
Other income	4	8	-
Total income		2,950	1,686
Administrative expenses	5	(17)	(15)
Other expenses	5	-	(102)
Profit before tax		2,933	1,569
Income tax benefit	6	23,119	-
Profit for the year		26,052	1,569

All Profits for both 2006 and 2005 are from Continuing Operations

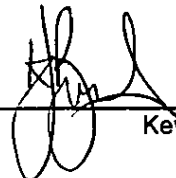
The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements

DLJ GROUP
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Note	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiary	11	-	-
Deferred tax asset	6	15,147	-
Current assets			
Amounts due from related companies	7	99,314	46,651
Deferred tax asset	6	7,972	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	330	44
Total assets		122,763	46,695
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to related companies	9	30	14
Total liabilities		30	14
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	10	90,001	40,001
Share premium		176	176
Other reserves		6	6
Retained earnings		32,550	6,498
Total shareholders' equity		122,733	46,681
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		122,763	46,695

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements

Approved by the Board of Directors on 16 October 2007 and signed on its behalf by



Kevin J Burrowes
Director

DLJ GROUP

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Share Capital	Reserves			Retained Earnings	Total
		Share Premium	Capital contribution reserve	Total		
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Balance at 1 January 2005	40,001	176	6	182	4,929	45,112
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,569	1,569
Total recognised income and expense for the period	-	-	-	-	1,569	1,569
Balance at 31 December 2005	40,001	176	6	182	6,498	46,681

	Share Capital	Reserves			Retained Earnings	Total
		Share Premium	Capital contribution reserve	Total		
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Balance at 1 January 2006	40,001	176	6	182	6,498	46,681
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	26,052	26,052
Total recognised income and expense for the period	-	-	-	-	26,052	26,052
Issue of share capital	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Balance at 31 December 2006	90,001	176	6	182	32,550	122,733

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements

DLJ GROUP

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	31 December 2006 USD '000	31 December 2005 USD '000
Operating activities		
Profit before tax for the period	2,933	1,569
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities		
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Amounts due from related companies	(52,663)	(1,778)
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Amounts due to related companies	16	(214)
Net cash flow used in operating activities	(49,714)	(423)
Financing activities		
Issuance of ordinary shares	50,000	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	50,000	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	286	(423)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	44	467
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	330	44

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements

1. General

DLJ Group is a company domiciled in the United Kingdom. DLJ Group's activities comprise the holding of investments from which the principal source of income derived is interest.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

Following the adoption of Regulation EC 1606/2002 on the 19 July 2002 by the European Parliament, the Company has elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union ('EU'), including the standards (IAS/IFRS), as well as the interpretations issued by both the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as applicable to the Company under IFRS for financial periods beginning 1 January 2005 and the Companies Act 1985 ('the Act').

b) Basis of preparation

The financial information has been prepared on the basis of recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS in issue as at 31 December 2006 and endorsed by the EU.

The financial statements are presented in US dollars (US\$), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial statements presented in US dollars have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision has a significant effect on both current and future periods.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

c) Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company are recorded by remeasuring to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities such as receivables and payables are reported using the spot exchange rates applicable at that date. Exchange rate differences are reported in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at balance sheet date are not revaluated for movements in foreign exchange rates.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparation and presentation of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less and that are held for cash management purposes. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances on hand and cash deposited with related companies.

e) Netting

The Company only offsets financial assets and liabilities and presents the net amount in the balance sheet where it

- currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously

Intercompany balances with other group companies are net settled and it is the Company policy to offset asset and liability balances where applicable.

f) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the income tax is recognised in equity. For items initially recognised in equity and subsequently recognised in the income statement, the related income tax initially recognised in equity is also subsequently recognised in the income statement.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax-base. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the amount at which it is expected to recover or settle the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

A deferred tax liability is recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on un-remitted earnings of subsidiaries except to the extent that it is probable that such temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Information as to the calculation of income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented is included in Note 6.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Interest income and expense

Interest income includes interest on the Company's Nostro bank account and short-term lending transactions (including those with related companies) on an effective yield basis

h) Investment

Investment in subsidiary is carried at cost and is assessed on a regular basis for impairment

i) Critical accounting estimates, and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances

Fair Value

The Company reports fair values in the financial statements with respect to financial instruments. Fair value may be objective, as is the case for exchange-traded instruments, for which quoted prices in price-efficient and liquid markets generally exist, or as is the case where a financial instrument's fair value is derived from actively quoted prices or pricing parameters or alternative pricing sources with a reasonable level of price transparency. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value may be subjective and require varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Income taxes

Deferred tax valuation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised to reflect the estimated amounts of income tax recoverable/payable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused carry forward of tax losses and credits. For temporary differences, tax loss carry forwards and tax credits, a deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. Similarly, a deferred tax asset is recognised on unused carry forward tax losses and credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused carry forward tax losses and credits can be utilised.

Periodically, management evaluates the probability that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused carry forward tax losses and credits can be utilised. Within this evaluation process, management also considers tax-planning strategies. The evaluation process requires significant management judgement, primarily with respect to projecting future taxable profits.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Tax contingencies

Significant judgement is required in determining the effective tax rate and in evaluating certain tax positions. The Company may accrue for tax contingencies despite the belief that positions taken in tax returns are always fully supportable. Tax contingency accruals are adjusted due to changing facts and circumstances, such as case law, progress of audits or when an event occurs requiring a change to the tax contingency accruals. Management regularly assesses the appropriateness of provisions for income taxes. Management believes that it has appropriately accrued for any contingent tax liabilities.

3. Interest Income

	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
Interest on related party balances	2,935	1,682
Bank interest income	7	4
Total interest income	2,942	1,686

4. Other Income

	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
Foreign exchange gains	8	-
Total other income	8	

5. Administrative and Other Expenses

	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
Fees payable to the auditors in respect of the audit of the Company	(16)	(14)
Bank charges	(1)	(1)
Total administrative expenses	(17)	(15)
Foreign exchange losses	-	(102)
Total other expenses	-	(102)

Audit fees are paid by another group company and recharged to the Company

6. Income Tax

Components of tax benefit

	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	880	-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(23,999)	-
Total deferred tax	(23,119)	-
Income tax benefit	(23,119)	-

6. Income Tax (continued)

The income tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows

	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
Profit before tax	2,933	1,569
Profit before tax multiplied by the UK statutory rate of corporation tax at the rate of 30% (2005 30%)	880	471
Tax effect utilising tax losses on which no deferred tax previously recognised	-	(471)
Adjustment to deferred tax in respect of previous period	(23,999)	-
Income tax benefit	(23,119)	-

Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using an effective tax rate of 30% (2005 30%)

	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
Deferred tax assets	23,119	-

The movement for the year on the deferred tax position was as follows

At beginning of year	-	-
Benefit to income for the year	23,119	-
At end of year	23,119	-

The company had no deferred tax provided or deferred tax liabilities not recognised in respect of subsidiaries at 31 December 2006 (2005 Nil)

Deferred tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences, tax loss carry forwards and tax credits only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. The company has tax losses of \$77,062k (2005 \$37,196k) to carry forward against future taxable income and these have no expiry date. The increase in tax losses reflects amendments to group relief surrendered in prior years for nil consideration. The benefit for the tax loss carry forwards is recognised in full.

In addition, the Company also has capital losses of \$3,581k (2005 \$3,316k) to carry forward against future chargeable gains and these have no expiry date. The benefit of the capital losses has not been recognised in these financial statements due to the uncertainty of their recoverability.

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is dependent upon the availability of future taxable profits at the time the existing deductible temporary differences reverse. The total amount of deferred tax asset recognised in respect of tax loss carry forwards is \$23,119k and is considered recoverable as the Company is expected to receive the benefit of any reversal of the deductible temporary differences, either against future taxable profits or by surrendering tax losses as group relief. The Company will receive full consideration for any group relief surrendered.

6. Income Tax (continued)

Following a change to the rate of UK corporation tax with effect from 1 April 2008 the deferred tax asset will be written down to reflect the expected recoverable amount which is expected to be \$21.6 M. Consequently, this will result in a deferred tax charge of approximately \$1.5M in 2007.

7. Amounts due from related companies

	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
Amounts due from related companies	99,120	46,228
Accrued interest	194	423
Amounts due from related parties	99,314	46,651

The book value of the receivables approximates fair value due to the short term nature of the receivables balances. The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 5.33% (2005 3.75%) for USD deposits, with an average maturity of 15 days (2005 21 days). The Company foreign currency risk exposure from receivables to related companies are denominated in British Pounds (2006 GBP 31,173, 2005 GBP 60,587).

8. Cash and cash equivalents

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents equals book value. The effective interest rate on the USD bank account was 10.625% (2005 9.125%).

9. Amounts due to related companies

	2006 USD '000	2005 USD '000
Accrued expenses	30	14
Amounts due to related companies	30	14

The book value of the payables approximates fair value due to the short term nature of the payables balances.

DLJ GROUP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

10. Share Capital

	2006 USD	2005 USD
Authorised:		
Ordinary Shares		
1,353,322 ordinary shares of GBP 0.10 each	218,115	218,115
100,000,000 ordinary shares of USD 1.00 each	100,000,000	40,000,000
Authorised share capital	100,218,115	40,218,115
Allotted, called up and paid up:	2006 USD	2005 USD
Ordinary Shares		
580,623 ordinary shares of GBP 0.10 paid up to GBP 0.001 each	936	936
90,000,000 ordinary shares of USD 1.00 paid up to USD 1.00 each	90,000,000	40,000,000
Allotted, called up and paid in share capital	90,000,936	40,000,936

The holders of ordinary shares carry voting rights and the right to receive dividends

During the year the authorised share capital of the Company was increased from USD 40,000,000 and GBP 135,332.20 to USD 100,000,000 and GBP 135,332.20. In addition, the Company issued 50,000,000 (2005: Nil) fully paid ordinary shares at US\$1 each.

11. Investment in subsidiary

The Company had the following UK incorporated subsidiary at 31 December 2006

	Activity	Portion of ordinary shares held %	Total issued capital USD
DLJ Investment Partner II Limited	Investment	100	4

12. Related Party Transactions

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of DLJ International Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, which itself is owned by DLJ UK Investment Holdings Limited which prepares consolidated financial statements. The ultimate holding company is Credit Suisse Group, which is incorporated in Switzerland.

Copies of group financial statements of DLJ UK Investment Holdings Limited and of Credit Suisse Group, which are those of the smallest and largest groups in which the results of the Company are consolidated, are available to the public and may be obtained from The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Mandy, Cardiff, CF14 3UX and Credit Suisse Group, Paradeplatz, P.O. Box 1, 8070 Zurich, respectively.

The Company is involved in financing and other transactions, and has significant related party balances, with subsidiaries and affiliates of Credit Suisse Group. The Company generally enters into these transactions in the ordinary course of business and these transactions are on market terms that could be obtained from unrelated parties.

12. Related Party Transactions (continued)

a) Related party assets and liabilities

	2006			2005		
	Fellow group companies US\$'000	Subsidiaries US\$'000	Total US\$'000	Fellow group companies US\$'000	Subsidiaries US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	330	-	330	44	-	44
Amounts due from related companies	99,202	112	99,314	46,546	105	46,651
Total related party assets	99,532	112	99,644	46,590	105	46,695
Current Liabilities						
Amounts due to related companies	30	-	30	14	-	14
Total related party liabilities	30	-	30	14	-	14

b) Related party revenues and expenses

	2006			2005		
	Fellow group companies US\$'000	Subsidiaries US\$'000	Total US\$'000	Fellow group companies US\$'000	Subsidiaries US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Interest income	2,942	-	2,942	1,635	51	1,686
Net related party revenue	2,942	-	2,942	1,635	51	1,686
Administrative expenses	17	-	17	15	-	15
Net related party expenses	17	-	17	15	-	15

Related party balances are mainly due to intercompany short term deposits, and intercompany trade payables and receivables and associated accrued interest

c) Remuneration of Directors and Key Management Personnel

The directors and key management personnel did not receive any remuneration in respect of their services as directors of the Company (2005 USD Nil). The directors and key management personnel are employees of its related companies and the Company does not reimburse its related companies for the services rendered by these directors and key management personnel.

All directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions.

12. Related Party Transactions (continued)

d) Loans and advances to Directors and Key Management Personnel

There were no loans or advances made to directors or key management personnel during the period (2005 USD Nil)

13. Employees

The Company had no employees during the year (2005 Nil) The Company receives a range of administrative services from related companies within the Credit Suisse Group Credit Suisse Group companies have borne the cost of these services

14. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk The overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Credit Suisse Group Treasury) under policies approved by its Board of Directors Group Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks The Credit Suisse Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest-rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investing excess liquidity

a) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company's reporting currency is US Dollars

Foreign exchange risk arises when future transactions, recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency Group Treasury is responsible for managing the net position in each foreign currency by using external forward currency contracts

b) Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk Cash transactions are limited to fellow group companies and high-credit-quality financial institutions

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to ensure the Company can meet its obligations as they fall due

d) Cash flow and interest rate risk

As the Company has no significant interest-bearing liabilities, the Company's expenses and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates

14. Financial Risk Management (continued)

e) Corporate asset and liability management

The Group Treasury department at Credit Suisse also oversees corporate policy with respect to interest rate and foreign exchange exposure, as well as a range of other important policy areas including debt maturity profile, internal and external capitalisation and intercompany funding. Credit Suisse minimises interest rate and foreign currency exposures from a corporate perspective

15. IFRS not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been issued and are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007. The Company has assessed those standards and interpretations issued. The initial application of these standards and interpretations is not expected to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The Company has elected not to early adopt the provisions of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments - Disclosures'. The new standard is a pure disclosure standard and does not change the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. Accordingly, it will have no effect on the Income Statements and Statement of Changes in Equity. The new standard requires enhanced quantitative and qualitative risk disclosures for all major categories of financial instruments in the financial statements.

The Company has not considered the impact of accounting standards issued after the balance sheet date.

16. Subsequent Events

On 27 February 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 741,199 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited.

On 27 March 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 2,926,528 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited.

On 27 April 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 5,311,349 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited.

On 29 May 2007 the Company made a dividend payment of USD 7,205,408 to its sole shareholder DLJ International Group Limited.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

16. Subsequent Events (continued)

The Company entered into 5 total return swap transactions, with a total notional value of USD2,829,247,971, with Credit Suisse London Branch during the first 5 months of 2007. The transactions were undertaken together with a series of transactions undertaken by its affiliated company, DLJ UK Holding Limited, which together are expected to enhance the collective earnings of the Company, DLJ UK Holding Limited and their parent, DLJ International Group Limited.

There were no other subsequent events that require disclosure as at the date of this report.