

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012



Company Registration Number 03424583

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

David Long

Lawrence Fletcher

Paul E Hare

COMPANY SECRETARY

Paul E Hare

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of DLJ UK Investment Holdings Limited (the "Company") for 2012 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted for use in the European Union (EU)

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 28 August 2013

Principal activities

DLJ UK Investment Holdings Limited (the "Company") is an investment holding company, whose ultimate parent is Credit Suisse Group AG

Credit Suisse Group AG, a company domiciled in Switzerland, is the ultimate parent of a worldwide group of companies (collectively referred to as the Credit Suisse group) specialising in Investment Banking and Wealth Management

Business review

The Company's direct interests include

- DLJ UK Properties Limited, whose principal activity comprises the holding of fixed assets and the rental of those fixed assets to related companies. During the year, the ownership of DLJ UK Properties Limited was transferred from CSFB Fixed Assets Limited and Glenstreet Property Development Limited to the Company based on a net asset value of US\$2.5mn,
- Glenstreet Property Management Limited, whose principal activity is property services management. During the year, the ownership of Glenstreet Property Management Limited was transferred from Glenstreet Corporation N.V. to the Company based on a net asset value of US\$2.8m (GBP1.7mn),
- Credit Suisse BG Strategy Investments (UK) (formerly known as LG/SL (Property Management)), which facilitates the funding of Credit Suisse group entities through finance transactions, and,
- DLJ International Group Limited, which is the holding company for
 - DLJ UK Holding, whose principal activity is that of an investment company,
 - DLJ Group, whose activities comprise of the holding of investments from which the principal source of income derived is interest,
 - DLJ Investment Partner II Limited, which is indirectly held through DLJ Group, was a limited partner in three limited partnerships, Phoenix General Partner Limited Partnership II ("Limited Partnership II"), Phoenix Equity Partners II "A" and Phoenix Equity Partner II "B". On 15 April 2009, these partnerships were closed.

DLJ International Group Limited is a Class B shareholder of Credit Suisse Shimada Investments (Gibraltar), and is entitled to 30% of all the votes available to be exercised

DLJ International Group Limited holds 17% (2011: 17%) of Class B and Class C shares (0% of Class A shares) of DLJ Managed Plans Corporation ("the Plan")

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding the deficiency in the net assets, as Credit Suisse AG, Zurich has confirmed its intention to provide the necessary financial support to the Company to continue operations and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due

Performance

The profit for the year was US\$4 1mn (2011 Loss of US\$15 5mn) As at 31 December 2012, the Company had total assets of US\$13 4bn (2011 US\$11 4bn) and total negative equity of US\$96 4mn (2011 US\$ 105 9mn)

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business

Share capital

During the year, no additional share capital was issued by the Company (2011 US\$ Nil) The parent entity, Credit Suisse AG, contributed US\$ 5 4mn to the capital reserves in 2012 (2011 US\$ Nil)

Dividends

No dividends were paid or are proposed for the year ended 31 December 2012 (2011 US\$ Nil)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's financial risk management objectives and policies and the exposure of the Company to market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk are outlined in Note 17 to the financial statements

Directors

The names of the directors as at the date of this report are set out on page 2 Changes in the directorate since 31 December 2011, and up to the date of this report are as follows

Resignation	Costas P Michaelides	6 December 2012
Appointment	Lawrence Fletcher	17 December 2012

All directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year and at the date of this report None of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year were beneficially interested, at any time during the year, in the shares of the Company

Disclosure of information to the auditors

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/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

Auditors

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act, 2006, KPMG Audit Plc are deemed re-appointed as the Company's auditors

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

Exemption for group accounts

Pursuant to section 401 of the Companies Act 2006, the Company is exempt from preparing and delivering group financial statements as the Company is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG, incorporated in Switzerland, which prepares consolidated financial statements

Prompt payment code

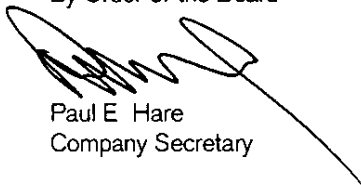
It is the policy of the Company to pay all invoices in accordance with contract and payment terms

Subsequent events

The Finance Act 2013, which passed into law on 17 July 2013, included a reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015

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

By Order of the Board



Paul E Hare
Company Secretary

One Cabot Square
London E14 4QJ
28 August 2013

Company Registration Number 03424583

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED

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

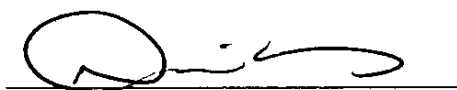
The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

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 law.

Under Company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Long', is written over a horizontal line.

David Long
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of DLJ UK Investment Holdings Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

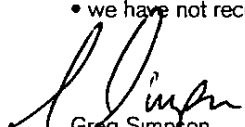
Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Greg Simpson
(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG Audit Plc, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square

London

United Kingdom

E14 5GL

28 August 2013

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DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000
Interest and dividend income	4	124,530	71,636
Interest expense	5	(117,542)	(86,757)
Net revenue		6,988	(15,121)
Administrative expenses	6	(340)	(362)
Impairment of investment in subsidiary	8	(2,526)	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		4,122	(15,483)
Income tax benefit	7	26	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		4,148	(15,483)

Results for 2012 and 2011 are from continuing operations

There is no other comprehensive income for the current and prior years. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income is provided.

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	8	11,350,000	11,347,226
Amounts due from related companies	9	2,000,000	-
Total non-current assets		13,350,000	11,347,226
Current assets			
Amounts due from related companies	9	2,583	493
Cash and cash equivalents	10	14,024	71,504
Total current assets		16,607	71,997
Total assets		13,366,607	11,419,223
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Amounts due to related companies	11	12,989,254	10,984,473
Total non-current liabilities		12,989,254	10,984,473
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft	10	343	18
Amounts due to related companies	11	473,349	540,645
Other accruals	12	11	11
Total current liabilities		473,703	540,674
Total liabilities		13,462,957	11,525,147
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Share capital	13	115,978	115,978
Capital contribution reserve	14	5,426	-
Accumulated losses		(217,754)	(221,902)
Total shareholder's equity		(96,350)	(105,924)
Total shareholder's equity and liabilities		13,366,607	11,419,223

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements

Approved by the Board of Directors on 28 August 2013 and signed on its behalf by



David Long
Director

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Share capital	Capital contribution reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Balance at 1 January 2012	115,978	-	(221,902)	(105,924)
Capital contribution received during the year	-	5,426	-	5,426
	115,978	5,426	(221,902)	(100,498)
Profit for the year	-	-	4,148	4,148
Total recognised income for the year	-	-	4,148	4,148
Balance at 31 December 2012	115,978	5,426	(217,754)	(96,350)

	Share capital	Capital contribution reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Balance at 1 January 2011	115,978	-	(206,419)	(90,441)
Loss for the year	-	-	(15,483)	(15,483)
Total recognised expense for the year	-	-	(15,483)	(15,483)
Balance at 31 December 2011	115,978	-	(221,902)	(105,924)

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012 US\$'000	2011 US\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before tax for the year		4,122	(15,483)
Adjustments for:			
Non-cash items included in profit before tax and other adjustments			
Net interest expense		96,730	86,610
Impairment of investment in subsidiary		2,526	-
Dividend income		(103,718)	(71,489)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(340)	(362)
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Amounts due from related companies		(1,999,508)	33,008
Net (decrease)/increase in operating liabilities			
Amounts due to related companies		(67,472)	75,436
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(2,067,320)	108,082
Interest received		18,256	148
Interest paid		(117,366)	(86,369)
Dividend received		103,718	71,489
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(2,062,712)	93,350
Financing activities			
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to related companies		2,004,781	(21,859)
Capital contribution received		5,426	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		2,010,207	(21,859)
Investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiaries		(5,300)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,300)	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(57,805)	71,491
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		71,486	(5)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	10	13,681	71,486

Cash and cash equivalents are analysed as follows

	2012 US\$'000	2011 US\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	14	71,504
Short term money market deposit	14,010	-
Bank overdraft	(343)	(18)
Total	13,681	71,486

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

1. General

DLJ UK Investment Holdings Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Company's activities comprise the holding of investments.

2. Going concern basis

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding the deficiency in the net current assets, as Credit Suisse AG, Zurich has confirmed its intention to provide the necessary financial support to the Company to continue operations and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("adopted IFRSs") and are in compliance with Companies Act 2006.

Pursuant to section 401 of the Companies Act 2006, the Company is exempt from preparing and delivering group financial statements as the Company is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG, incorporated in Switzerland, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US\$), which is the functional currency of the Company, and have been rounded to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise stated. They are prepared on a historical cost basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with adopted IFRSs 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.

Standards and Interpretations effective in the current period

The Company has adopted the following amendments and interpretations in the current year:

- Amendments to IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments-Disclosures" – Transfers of Financial Assets. The amendments improved the understanding of transfer transactions of financial assets (for example, securitisations) by users of financial statements, including understanding the possible effects of any risks that may remain with the entity that transferred the assets. The amendments also require additional disclosures if a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions are undertaken around the end of a reporting period. The amendments were effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011. There has been no impact to the financial statements as a result of the adoption of the above revised amendment.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and interpretations endorsed by the EU but not yet effective

The Company is not required to adopt the following standards and interpretations which are endorsed by the EU but not yet effective

- **Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income** In June 2011, the IASB issued Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Amendments to IAS 1) The amendments require entities to group together items within Other Comprehensive Income that will and will not subsequently be reclassified to the profit or loss section of the income statement The amendments also reaffirm existing requirements that items in Other Comprehensive Income and profit or loss should be presented as either a single statement or two consecutive statements The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012 The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements
- **IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements** In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements" (IFRS 10) The objective of IFRS 10 is to establish principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities IFRS 10 builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company The standard provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where this may be difficult to assess IFRS 10 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, however, the EU requires adoption for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 Adoption of IFRS 10 will have no impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows
- **IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities** In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities" (IFRS 12) IFRS 12 requires entities to disclose information that enables users of the financial statement to evaluate the nature of and any associated risks of its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 However, the EU requires adoption for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 As IFRS 12 requires disclosures only it will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operation or cash flows
- **IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement** In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" (IFRS 13) IFRS 13 defines fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosure requirements about fair value measurements IFRS 13 applies to IFRSs that require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements, except in specified circumstances IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements
- **IFRS 7 Disclosures- Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities** In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7 "Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" (IFRS 7) The amendments require disclosures about the effect or potential effects of offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities and related arrangements on an entity's financial position The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements
- **IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities** In December 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 32 "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" (IAS 32) The amendments address inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in IAS 32 'Financial Instruments – Presentation' The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards and Interpretations not endorsed by the EU and not yet effective

The Company is not yet required to adopt the following standards and interpretations which are issued by the IASB but not yet effective and have not yet been endorsed by the EU

- **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments** In November 2009 the IASB issued IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (IFRS 9) covering the classification and measurement of financial assets which introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets. In October 2010, the IASB reissued IFRS 9, which incorporated new requirements on the accounting for financial liabilities. The effective date of IFRS 9 was revised in December 2011, making it applicable for annual periods beginning 1 January 2015. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year financial statements of the Company to conform to the current year's presentation. These reclassifications are not material. From the year ended 31 December 2012, the Company has availed of an exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 for preparation of group accounts. As such, the comparative disclosures in the financial statements also represent standalone numbers.

Except for the above changes, the accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

c) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company is United States Dollars (US\$). 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 reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities such as receivables and payables are reported using the spot exchange rates applicable at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are not revalued for movements in foreign exchange rates. Foreign exchange differences arising from re-measurement are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

d) Amounts due to and from related companies

Amounts due to and from related companies are loans and receivables / payables which are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Company does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term. They are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at their amortised cost on an effective yield basis.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparation and presentation of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and that are held for the purpose of cash management.

Cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts for the purpose of statement of cash flows.

f) Income tax and deferred tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income 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 statement of comprehensive income, the related income tax initially recognised in equity is also subsequently recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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 reporting date.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Income tax and deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet 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 on the statement of financial position, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that 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.

Information as to the calculation of income tax on the profit or loss for the period presented is included in Note 7.

g) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Interest income includes interest on cash and cash equivalents and amounts due from related companies. Interest expense includes interest on amounts due to related companies.

h) Dividend income

Dividends from investments are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income as dividend income once declared and approved in the shareholders' meeting of the Company's subsidiaries.

i) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiary is recorded at cost and is assessed for impairment on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If such an indication exists, the carrying amount of the investment is written down to its recoverable amount. Any charges relating to the impairment of investment in subsidiary is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the impairment occurs. When investments are disposed, the profit/(loss) resulting from the disposal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

j) 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.

Investments in subsidiaries

Significant judgement is required in determining the expected recoverable amount in reviewing for impairment. The Directors consider net asset value to be an appropriate basis in determining the recoverable amount.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet 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 on the statement of financial position, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that 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.

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

4. Interest and dividend income

	2012	2011
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Interest income	20,812	147
Dividend income	103,718	71,489
Total	124,530	71,636

5. Interest expense

	2012	2011
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Interest expense	(117,542)	(86,757)
Total	(117,542)	(86,757)

6. Administrative expenses

	2012	2011
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Auditor's remuneration for statutory audit	(12)	(12)
Collateral fees	(314)	(349)
Other expenses	(14)	(1)
Total	(340)	(362)

7 Income Tax benefit

a) Components of tax benefit

	2012	2011
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Current tax		
Current tax on profits of the year	-	-
Adjustments in respect of previous period	26	-
Income tax benefit	26	-

The UK corporation tax rate reduced from 26% to 24% effective from 1 April 2012

(b) An explanation of the relationship between tax credit and the accounting profit

The income tax for the year can be reconciled to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24.5% (2011: 26.5%) as follows

	2012	2011
	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Profit/(loss) before tax	4,122	(15,483)
Profit before tax multiplied by the UK statutory rate of corporation tax of 24.5% (2011: 26.5%)	(1,009)	4,102
Non-taxable income arising on UK dividends	25,404	18,940
Non-deductible expenses	(619)	-
Other permanent differences	(1,152)	(543)
Adjustments to current tax in respect of previous period	26	-
Group relief surrendered for nil consideration	(18,083)	(14,885)
Deferred tax not recognised in the period	(4,541)	(7,614)
Income tax benefit	26	-

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

7. Income Tax benefit (continued)

c) Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using an effective tax rate of 23% (2011 25%)

Deferred tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. Tax losses carried forward on which no deferred tax assets have been recognised is US\$449,355,276 (2011 US\$407,778,523). The deferred tax asset not recognised on these losses carried forward is US\$103,351,713 (2011 US\$101,944,631). The benefit of the losses carried forward has not been recognised in these financial statements due to the uncertainty of their recoverability. The losses carried forward have no expiry date.

On 21 March 2012, the UK Government announced that the corporation tax rate applicable from 1 April 2012 would be 24%. This change was substantively enacted on 26 March 2012.

The Finance Act 2012, which passed into law on 17 July 2012, included a reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 24% to 23% with effect from 1 April 2013. In addition, the Finance Act 2013, which passed into law on 17 July 2013, included a further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015.

8 Investment in subsidiaries

	2012	2011
	US\$'000	US\$'000
As at 1 January	11,347,226	11,347,226
Acquisition of DLJ UK Properties Limited	2,526	-
Acquisition of Glenstreet Property Management Limited	2,774	-
Impairment of investment in DLJ UK Properties Limited	(2,526)	-
As at 31 December	11,350,000	11,347,226

Subsidiary	Activity	% holding
DLJ International Group Limited	Investment holding company	100
Credit Suisse BG Strategy Investments (UK)	Investment holding company	100
DLJ UK Properties Limited	Fixed assets holding company	100
Glenstreet Property Management Limited	Property management agent	100

The issued share capital of the above undertakings, incorporated in England and Wales, is wholly owned by the Company (unless otherwise indicated).

On 24 April 2012, the Company acquired 80,000,001 shares of US\$1 each of DLJ UK Properties Limited from CSFB Fixed Assets Limited and Glenstreet Property Development Limited based on a net asset value of US\$2,526k. As at 31 December 2012, this investment of US\$2,526k was deemed to be impaired.

On 27 November 2012, the Company acquired 2 ordinary shares of GBP1 each of Glenstreet Property Management Limited from Glenstreet Corporation N.V. based on a net asset value of US\$ 2,774k (GBP1,733k).

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Credit Suisse AG which is incorporated in Switzerland. The ultimate holding company is Credit Suisse Group AG which is incorporated in Switzerland.

Pursuant to section 401 of the Companies Act 2006, the Company is exempt from preparing and delivering group financial statements as the Company is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG, incorporated in Switzerland, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

Copies of group financial statements of the ultimate holding company, 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 Credit Suisse Group AG, Paradeplatz, P.O. Box 1, 8070 Zurich, Switzerland.

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

9. Amounts due from related companies

	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000
Non-current		
Loan to related company	2,000,000	-
Total non-current	2,000,000	-
Current		
Inter-company receivables	1	493
Group relief receivable	26	-
Accrued interest	2,556	-
Total current	2,583	493
Total	2,002,583	493

During the year, the Company disbursed a loan of US\$ 2bn to Credit Suisse Investments (UK) due to mature on 19 September 2022. The interest rate, which is linked to LIBOR rate, is reset every 3 months and the spread above LIBOR is similar to market rates. Accordingly, the book value of the receivables approximates the fair value. The effective interest rate on money market loan as at 31 December 2012 was 3.54% with an average interest reset period of 90 days.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000
Cash at bank	14	71,504
Short-term money market deposit	14,010	-
Bank overdraft	(343)	(18)
Total	13,681	71,486

Cash and cash equivalents relate to nostro accounts held with Credit Suisse AG, Zurich and short-term money market deposit held with Credit Suisse AG, London Branch. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates the book value. All the bank accounts are repayable on demand. The effective interest rate on money market deposits as at 31 December 2012 was 0.11% with an average maturity of less than 30 days.

11. Amounts due to related companies

	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000
Non-current		
Long-term borrowings	12,989,254	10,984,473
Total non-current	12,989,254	10,984,473
Current		
Short-term borrowings	471,324	538,745
Accrued interest	1,711	1,551
Inter-company payables	314	349
Total current	473,349	540,645
Total	13,462,603	11,525,118

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

11. Amounts due to related companies (continued)

The long term borrowings relate to amounts payable to Credit Suisse International (CSI) and Credit Suisse AG, London branch (CSLB). The effective interest rate and contractual repricing period for the US\$ loans are as follows

	Balances US\$ '000	Effective interest rates	Contractual repricing period (if applicable)	Maturity date
2012				
USD loans	US\$ 1,960,977	0.21%	Every month	27 February 2014
USD loans	US\$ 9,028,277	0.84%	Every 12 months	31 December 2014
USD loans	US\$ 2,000,000	0.79%	Every 3 months	18 September 2022
2011				
USD loans	US\$ 1,956,196	0.29%	Every month	27 February 2014
USD loans	US\$ 9,028,277	1.13%	Every 12 months	31 December 2014

The interest rate for the long term borrowings, which is linked to LIBOR rate, is reset as mentioned above. As credit spreads on CSI and CSLB have not changed significantly from prior year, the book value of the borrowings approximates the fair value.

The short term borrowings relate to amounts payable to Credit Suisse AG, London branch (CSLB). The book value of these borrowings approximates the fair value due to the short-term nature of these liabilities. The effective interest rate on these borrowings as at 31 December 2012 was 0.82% (2011: 0.88%) with an average interest reset period of 90 days (2011: 90 days).

12. Other accruals

	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000
Audit fees payable	11	11
Total	11	11

13 Share capital

	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000
Authorised Equity		
500,000,000 Ordinary Shares of US\$1 each	500,000	500,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
115,978,421 Ordinary Shares of US\$1 each	115,978	115,978

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

No additional share capital was issued by the Company during the year (2011: US\$ Nil).

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain an adequate capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the Company comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses.

The Company funds its operations and growth through equity. This includes assessing the need to raise additional equity where required.

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

13. Share capital (continued)

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year

14. Capital contribution reserve

	2012 US\$ '000	2011 US\$ '000
Capital contribution reserve	5,426	-
Total	5,426	-

The parent entity, Credit Suisse AG, contributed US\$5,426k to the capital reserves in 2012 (2011 US\$ Nil) The reserve is distributable by way of dividends

15 Related party transactions

The Company is wholly owned by Credit Suisse AG, incorporated in Switzerland The ultimate parent of the Company is Credit Suisse Group AG, which is incorporated in Switzerland

The Company is involved in financing and other transactions, and has significant related party balances, with subsidiaries and affiliates of Credit Suisse Group AG 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

The following table sets forth the Company's related party assets and liabilities and related party revenues and expenses

a) Related party assets and liabilities

	Parent US\$'000	2012 Fellow group companies US\$'000	Subsidiaries US\$'000	Parent US\$'000	2011 Fellow group companies US\$'000	Subsidiaries US\$'000
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	11,350,000	-	-	11,347,226
Amounts due from related companies	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
Total non-current assets	-	2,000,000	11,350,000	-	-	11,347,226
Current assets						
Inter-company receivables	-	1	-	-	493	-
Group relief receivable	-	26	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	1	2,555	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14,024	-	-	71,504	-	-
Total current assets	14,025	2,582	-	71,504	493	-
Total related party assets	14,025	2,002,582	11,350,000	71,504	493	11,347,226

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

15. Related party transactions (continued)

	2012			2011		
	Parent	Fellow group companies	Subsidiaries	Parent	Fellow group companies	Subsidiaries
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities						
Amounts due to related companies	2,000,000	10,989,254	-	-	10,984,473	-
Total non-current liabilities	2,000,000	10,989,254	-	-	10,984,473	-
Current liabilities						
Bank overdraft	343	-	-	18	-	-
Short-term borrowings	471,324	-	-	538,745	-	-
Accrued interest	1,442	269	-	906	629	16
Inter-company payables	-	314	-	-	349	-
Total current liabilities	473,109	583	-	539,669	978	16
Total related party liabilities	2,473,109	10,989,837	-	539,669	10,985,451	16

b) Related party revenues and expenses

	2012			2011		
	Parent	Fellow group companies	Subsidiaries	Parent	Fellow group companies	Subsidiaries
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Interest income	1	20,811	-	117	30	-
Dividend income	-	-	103,718	-	-	71,489
Interest expense	(9,403)	(108,139)	-	(58,367)	(28,390)	-
Impairment of investment	-	-	(2,526)	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	(314)	-	-	(349)	-
Total net related party (expenses)/revenues	(9,402)	(87,642)	101,192	(58,250)	(28,709)	71,489

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 (2011 US\$ 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.

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 year (2011 US\$ Nil).

e) Liabilities due to pension funds

The Company has no employees and therefore does not have any liabilities with regard to pension funds.

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

16. Employees

The Company had no employees during the year (2011 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.

17. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate 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 of the Company is carried out by the Central Group Treasury department of Credit Suisse Group under policies approved by the Company's Board of Directors. Group Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks. The 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.

The Company has exposure to the following financial risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

The interaction between qualitative and quantitative disclosures better enables users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risk arising from financial instruments.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other relevant market parameters, such as market volatilities.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company has interest bearing assets and liabilities, which are mainly in the form of amounts due to and from related companies and short-term deposits. The interest rates on amounts due to and from related companies typically reset within 3 months, and in some cases, a year, which minimises the risk to changes in interest rates.

The Company holds no other significant interest-bearing assets and liabilities and the remaining expenses and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in interest rates.

The sensitivity analysis is prepared based on financial instruments that are recognised at the reporting dates. The sensitivity assumes changes in certain market conditions. These assumptions may differ materially from the actual turn out due to the inherent uncertainties in global financial markets. In practice, market risks rarely change in isolation and are likely to be interdependent. The methods and assumptions used are the same for both reporting periods.

Sensitivity analysis for changes in interest rate assume an instantaneous increase or decrease by 25% as at the reporting date, with all other variables remaining constant is given below,

2012

	US\$'000	
	+25%	- 25%
Change in equity and income/(loss) with interest rate fluctuation in amounts due from group companies and short term money market deposits	17,699	(17,699)
Change in equity and income/(loss) with interest rate fluctuation in amounts due to group companies	(24,981)	24,981
Total	(7,282)	7,282

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

17. Financial risk management (continued)

a) Market risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

2011

	US\$'000	
	+25%	- 25%
Change in equity and income/(loss) with interest rate fluctuation in amounts due from group companies and short term money market deposits	-	-
Change in equity and income/(loss) with interest rate fluctuation in amounts due to group companies	(28,028)	28,028
Total	(28,028)	28,028

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from GBP, EUR and JPY exposures. Foreign exchange risks arise from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

A process for managing foreign exchange risk related to accrued net income and net assets was implemented in early 2008. The process is to centrally and systematically manage foreign exchange risk with a focus on risk reduction and diversification. Any currency risk that materialises will be managed centrally by the Credit Suisse Group through the Foreign Currency Exposure Management ('FCEM') process, utilising currency hedges at the Credit Suisse Group level.

The Company had the following assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD:

2012	GBP'000	JPY'000	EUR'000
Monetary assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11
Total	-	-	11
Monetary liabilities			
Amounts due to group companies	(13)	-	-
Audit fees payable	(7)	-	-
Bank overdraft	(8)	(27,100)	-
Total	(28)	(27,100)	-
Net exposure	(28)	(27,100)	11
2011	GBP'000	JPY'000	EUR'000
Monetary assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	12
Total	-	-	12
Monetary liabilities			
Audit fees payable	(7)	-	-
Bank overdraft	(12)	(34)	-
Total	(19)	(34)	-
Net exposure	(19)	(34)	12

Since the Company has minimum foreign exchange risk, sensitivity analysis has not been performed for changes in foreign exchange rates.

DLJ UK INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

17. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk from other Credit Suisse group companies. Transactions are limited to fellow group companies and high-credit-quality financial institutions. The carrying value of amounts due from related companies represents the maximum credit exposure of the Company to counterparties. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution.

There were no amounts due from related companies which are past due but not impaired.

Distribution of loans and receivables neither past due nor impaired:

	Banks	
	2012	2011
	US\$'000	US\$'000
- AAA	-	-
- AA+ to AA-	-	-
- A+ to A-	2,016,607	71,997
- BBB+ to BBB-	-	-
- BB+ to BB-	-	-
- B+ and below	-	-
Total	2,016,607	71,997

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding from group companies. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Credit Suisse Group Treasury aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

Overall liquidity risk is not a significant risk as the majority of balances are with group companies.

The following table sets out details of the remaining contractual maturity for financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount	Gross nominal outflow	On demand	Due within 3 months	Due between 3 and 12 months	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
2012							
Amounts due to related companies	13,462,603	13,776,492	-	6,211	563,351	11,131,493	2,075,437
Bank overdraft	343	343	343	-	-	-	-
Other accruals	11	11	11	-	-	-	-
Total	13,462,957	13,776,846	354	6,211	563,351	11,131,493	2,075,437
2011							
Amounts due to related companies	11,525,118	11,795,552	-	2,663	648,709	11,144,180	-
Bank overdraft	18	18	18	-	-	-	-
Other accruals	11	11	11	-	-	-	-
Total	11,525,147	11,795,581	29	2,663	648,709	11,144,180	-

17 Financial risk management (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

LIBOR rates for future years for all long term maturity loans with fixed maturity date cannot be quantified. Accordingly, the interest amount until the fixed maturity date is calculated by considering the LIBOR rate as per existing interest reset arrangement.

18. Subsequent events

The Finance Act 2013, which passed into law on 17 July 2013, included a reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% with effect from 1 April 2014 and from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015.

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