

重大影響投資人權益事項

[2022年10月6日]

客戶信函

各位女士/先生敬啟,

鑑於近日各類媒體圍繞本銀行策略審查的報導,我希望藉此對有關情況加以說明。

有關瑞信的資本狀況和財務實力尤為受到各界關注。對此,我們的立場非常明確。瑞信擁有非常強大的資本、 流動性和資產負債表。股價的變動不會改變這一個事實,任何關於瑞信出現流動性問題的猜測均不屬實。

我希望提供以下資訊和情況,以進一步消除疑慮:

資本

- 瑞信的普通股權一級資本比率(CET1)和一級資本槓桿率過去7年來已大幅加強(CET1 比率從 11.4%提高至 13.5%,一級資本槓桿率從 4.5%提高至 6.1%);
- 截至2022年第二季度末,我們的CET1比率為13.5%,繼續保持韌性,處於業內同行的前段班;
- 截至 2022 年第二季度末,我們的一級資本槓桿率為 6.1%,為銀行同業機構中的最高水準;
- 截至 2022 年第二季度,我們的總損失吸收能力 (TLAC) 達 969 億瑞郎,為客戶及交易對手提供充足緩衝;

流動性

• 我們的流動性強勁,流動性覆蓋率 (LCR) 達到 191%,為同業機構中的最高水準,截至 2022 年第二季度末,優質流動資產 (HQLA) 達到 2,350 億瑞郎;

資產負債表:

- 瑞信的資產負債表多元化程度適當,截至2022年第二季度,優質流動資產(HQLA)約佔總資產的三分之一,在銀行同業機構中資產負債表流動性最強;
- 從貸款情況來看,截至2022年第二季度,我們抵押比率高達86%左右(攤餘成本持有的抵押貸款相對於貸款總額的百分比率),大部分貸款為瑞士發起的貸款;

此外,近日有媒體廣泛報導信用違約交換(CDS) 價差波動問題,這並非瑞信特有,而是反映了經濟環境和利率 週期的變化。瑞信 CDS 價差變寬不應被誤解為代表瑞信的資本或流動性狀況,如上所述,瑞信擁有非常強大的 資本及流動性。

我們將於 10 月底發佈第三季度業績時,提供更多詳細資訊。在公告發布之前,媒體可能會繼續高度關注。在這種情況下,如有任何問題或疑慮,請持續關注瑞信發布之官方資訊。

最後,感謝您對瑞信一如既往的支持和信任,我在此向您保證,我們會繼續致力於為您提供一流服務。

衷心祝福您事事順心如意,期待與您再度攜手,共築雙贏未來。

順頌

商祺

[2022年10月4日]

瑞士信貸銀行倫敦分行於台灣依境外結構型商品管理規則及銀行辦理高資產客戶適用之金融商品及服務管理辦法,由瑞士信貸台北證券分公司擔任發行人或境內代理人銷售予專業投資人或非專業投資以及高資產客戶人之(1)境外結構型商品,以及瑞士信貸銀行倫敦分行依信託業營運範圍受益權轉讓限制風險揭露及行銷訂約管理辦法,透過台灣當地銀行以特定金錢信託方式銷售之(2)海外債,均不屬於TLAC(Total lossabsorbing capacity)總損失吸收能力的證券,屬於銀行優先順位無擔保之證券。

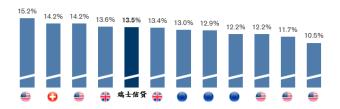
持有(1)境外結構型商品以及(2)海外債之投資人,其受償順位優先於持有TLAC特性證券之投資人。茲以下表列示TLAC證券與非TLAC證券於受償順位之差異處。

| 償債順位 | 類別 | 2022年度第二季底金額 | 備註 |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | 普通股權第一類資本 | 370.49 億 瑞士法郎 (a) | |
| | Swiss CET1 Capital | | |
| 後 | 其他資本 | 598.47 億瑞士法郎 (b) | |
| | 總計TLAC總損失吸收能力 | 968.96 億瑞士法郎 (a)+(b) | |
| | Total loss-absorbing capacity | 700.70 傷垢士法环 (a)+(b) | |
| 先 | 優先順位無擔保證券 | | 上述(1)境外結構型商品以及 |
| | | | (2)海外債為銀行優先順位無擔 |
| | | | 保之證券 |

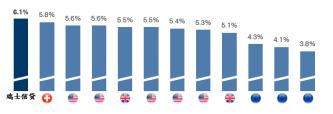
[瑞士信貸資本比率以及流動性比率爲銀行同業機構的比較]

保持充足的資本和流動資金

2022年第二季度CET1比率 -銀行同業比較1



2022年第二季度一級資本槓桿率-銀行同業比較2

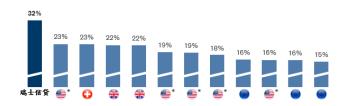


資料來源:截至2022年第二季度公司資料,除非另作說明 #截至2022年第二季度 1 英國銀行同業機構及映了標準或高級CET1比年中的較低水平

2022年第二季度流動性覆蓋率-銀行同業比較



2022年第二季度優質流動資產占總資產的比例-銀行同業比較



注:銀行同業機構包括: 美国銀行、巴克莱銀行、法國巴黎銀行、花鎮集團、德意志銀行、高盛、匯盤銀行、厚根大通、厚根士坦利、法國與業银行和端銀

2美国銀行同業機構補充模桿傘

CREDIT SUISSE

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Swiss capital metrics - Group

| end of | 2022 |
|--|---------|
| Swiss capital and risk-weighted assets (CHF million) | |
| Swiss CET1 capital | 37,049 |
| Going concern capital | 52,736 |
| Gone concern capital | 44,160 |
| Total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) | 96,896 |
| Swiss risk-weighted assets | 274,997 |
| Swiss capital ratios (%) | |
| Swiss CET1 ratio | 13.5 |
| Going concern capital ratio | 19.2 |
| Gone concern capital ratio | 16.1 |
| TLAC ratio | 35.2 |

Rounding differences may occur.

資料來源:瑞士信貸2022年度第二季財務報告第37頁

https://www.credit-suisse.com/about-us/en/investor-relations.html

[2022年10月3日]

我們的資本狀况和財務實力繼續是社會各界關注和媒體猜測的焦點之一。

對此,我們的立場非常明確。瑞信擁有非常強大的資本、流動性和資產負債表。股價的變化不會改變這一個事實。

資本:

- 瑞信的普通股權第一類資本比率(CET1)和一級資本槓桿率過去7年來已大幅加強(CET1比率從11.4%提高至13.5%,一級資本槓桿率從4.5%提高至6.1%)
- 截至2022年第二季度,我們的總損失吸收能力(TLAC)達969億瑞郎,超過了瑞士關於持續經營資本 (Going Concern)和停止經營資本(Gone Concern)的要求
- 截至2022年第二季度末,我們的CET1比率爲13.5%,繼續保持韌性,處於業內同行的前段班
- 截至2022年第二季度末,我們的一級資本槓桿率爲6.1%,爲銀行同業機構中的最高水平
- 我們預計,在2022年餘下時期,CET1比率將介於13%至14%之間

瑞士國家銀行(瑞士央行) 在2022年6月的《金融穩定性報告》 發表過以下資訊:

「與其他國際銀行機構相比,[瑞信的]巴塞爾協議III風險加權資本比率仍遠高於GSIB的平均水平。[瑞信的]巴塞爾協議III槓桿率(…)高於相關指標的國際平均水準」 (資料來源:瑞士央行—2022年6月《金融穩定性報告》)

流動性:

- 我們的流動性強勁,流動性覆蓋率(LCR)達到191%,爲同業機構中的最高水準,截至2022年第二季度末,優質流動資産(HQLA)達到2,350億瑞郎
- 媒體關於我們出現流動性問題的猜測完全不實

資産負債表:

- 瑞信的資産負債表多元化程度適當,截至2022年第二季度,優質流動資産(HQLA)約占總資産的三分之一,在銀行同業機構中資産負債表流動性最高者
- 從我們的貸款情况來看,截至2022年第二季度,抵押比率高達86%左右ⁱ,大部分貸款爲瑞士發起的貸款

信用違約交換(CDS):

近幾個月來瑞信等多家銀行機構的 CDS 價差均存在波動且有變寬的趨勢,這反映了經濟環境和利率上升週期的變化。瑞信的 CDS 價差變寬不代表瑞信的資本或流動性狀況相對改變。

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A point of concern for many stakeholders, including speculation by the media, continues to be our capitalization and financial strength.

Credit Suisse position in this respect is clear. Credit Suisse has a strong capital and liquidity position and balance sheet. Share price developments do not change this fact.

On capital:

- Credit Suisse CET1 ratio and Tier 1 leverage ratio have been strengthened significantly over the past 7 years (from 11.4% to 13.5% and from 4.5% to 6.1%, respectively).
- Credit Suisse total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) of CHF 96.9 bn as of 2Q22 exceeds both Going and Gone concern requirements in Switzerland.
- Credit Suisse CET1 ratio remains resilient at 13.5% standing in the top half of our peer group as per end of 2Q22.
- Credit Suisse Tier 1 leverage ratio of 6.1% was the highest amongst our peer group as per the end of 2Q22.
- We would expect to operate with a CET1 ratio of between 13% and 14% for the balance of 2022.

These facts speak for themselves, and some have also been mentioned by third-parties, specifically the Swiss National Bank: "In an international comparison [Credit Suisse's] Basel III risk-weighted capital ratios continue to be well above the average for G-SIBs. [Credit Suisse's] Basel III leverage ratios are (...) above the corresponding international average" (Source: Swiss National Bank – Financial Stability Report from June 2022)

On Liquidity:

- Credit Suisse have a strong liquidity position with an LCR ratio of 191%, the highest amongst our peer group, and High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) of CHF 235 bn at the end of 2Q22.
- Speculating that Credit Suisse have a liquidity issue simply would be completely false.

Balance sheet:

- Credit Suisse has a well-diversified balance sheet with High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) representing about 1/3 of total assets as of 2Q22, representing the most liquid balance sheet of our peer group as of 2Q22.
- Credit Suisse loan book is highly collateralized at ~86% with the majority originated in Switzerland as of 2Q22.

Credit Default Swap (CDS):

We note there has been general volatility and widening in CDS spreads over recent months for both Credit Suisse and its peers, reflecting changes in the economic environment and the interest rate cycle. The widening of Credit Suisse CDS spreads should not be mistaken with our capital or liquidity position. Credit Suisse has a strong capital and liquidity position and balance sheet.

ⁱ 以攤餘成本持有的抵押貸款相對於貸款總額的百分比率

瑞信資本簡介 (截至2022年第二季度)

2022年10月



免責聲明

This material does not purport to contain all of the information that you may wish to consider. This material is not to be relied upon as such or used in substitution for the exercise of independent judgment.

Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

This document contains forward looking statements that involve inherent risks and uncertainties, and we might not be able to achieve the predictions, forecasts, projections and other outcomes we describe or imply in forward looking statements. A number of important factors could cause results to differ materially from the plans, targets, goals, expectations, estimates and intentions we express in these forward looking statements, including those we identify in "Risk factors" in our Annual Report on Form 20 F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 and in the "Cautionary statement regarding forward looking information" in our 2Q22 Earnings Release published on July 27, 2022 and submitted to the US Securities and Exchange Commission, and in other public filings and press releases. We do not intend to update these forward looking statements.

In particular, the terms "Estimate", "Illustrative", "Ambition", "Objective", "Outlook", "Goal", "Commitment" and "Aspiration" are not intended to be viewed as targets or projections, nor are they considered to be Key Performance Indicators. All such estimates, illustrations, ambitions, objectives, outlooks, goals, commitments and aspirations, as well as any other forward-looking statements described as targets or projections, are subject to a large number of inherent risks, assumptions and uncertainties, many of which are completely outside of our control. These risks, assumptions and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, general market conditions, market volatility, increased inflation, interest rate volatility and levels, global and regional economic conditions, challenges and uncertainties resulting from Russia's invasion of Ukraine, political uncertainty, changes in tax policies, scientific or technological developments, evolving sustainability strategies, changes in the nature or scope of our operations, changes in carbon markets, regulatory changes, changes in levels of client activity as a result of any of the foregoing and other factors. Accordingly, these statements, which speak only as of the date made, are not guarantees of future performance and should not be relied on for any purpose. We do not intend to update these estimates, illustrations, ambitions, objectives, outlooks, goals, commitments, aspirations or any other forward-looking statements. For these reasons, we caution you not to place undue reliance upon any forward-looking statements.

ESG descriptions

There is currently no universal definition or exhaustive list defining issues or factors that are covered by the concept of "ESG" (Environmental, Social and Governance). If not otherwise indicated, ESG is used interchangeably with the terms "sustainable" and "sustainability". Unless indicated otherwise, the views expressed herein are based on Credit Suisse's own assumptions and interpretation of ESG concepts at the time of writing. Credit Suisse's views on ESG matters may evolve over time and are subject to change. Please also refer to the 2021 Sustainability Report for additional information.

This document has been prepared solely for purposes of illustration and discussion. Under no circumstances should the information contained herein be used or considered as an offer to sell, or solicitation of an offer to buy, any security. In addition, there is currently no single, globally recognized set of accepted definitions in assessing whether activities are "green" or "sustainable." Without limiting any of the statements contained herein, we make no representation or warranty as to whether any security constitutes a green or sustainable security or conforms to investor expectations or objectives for green or sustainable investing. For information on characteristics of a security, use of proceeds, a description of applicable project(s) and/or any other relevant information, please reference the offering documents for such security.

We may not achieve the benefits of our strategic initiatives

We may not achieve all of the expected benefits of our strategic initiatives. Factors beyond our control, including but not limited to the market and economic conditions (including macroeconomic and other challenges and uncertainties, for example, resulting from Russia's invasion of Ukraine), changes in laws, rules or regulations and other challenges discussed in our public filings, could limit our ability to achieve some or all of the expected benefits of these initiatives.

Estimates and assumptions

In preparing this document, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the numbers presented. Actual results may differ. Annualized numbers do not take into account variations in operating results, seasonality and other factors and may not be indicative of actual, full-year results. Figures throughout this document may also be subject to rounding adjustments. All opinions and views constitute good faith judgments as of the date on which the reader may receive or access the information. This information is subject to change at any time without notice and we do not intend to update this information.

Statement regarding capital, liquidity and leverage

Credit Suisse is subject to the Basel framework, as implemented in Switzerland, as well as Swiss legislation and regulations for systemically important banks, which include capital, liquidity, leverage and large exposure requirements and rules for emergency plans designed to maintain systemically relevant functions in the event of threatened insolvency. Credit Suisse has adopted the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) leverage ratio framework, as issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and implemented in Switzerland by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA.

Unless otherwise noted, leverage exposure is based on the BIS leverage ratio framework and consists of period-end balance sheet assets and prescribed regulatory adjustments. The tier 1 leverage ratio are calculated as BIS tier 1 capital and CET1 capital, respectively, divided by period-end leverage exposure.

Sources

Certain material in this document has been prepared by Credit Suisse on the basis of publicly available information, internally developed data and other third-party sources believed to be reliable. Credit Suisse has not sought to independently verify information obtained from public and third-party sources and makes no representations or warranties as to accuracy, completeness, reasonableness or reliability of such information.



瑞信資產負債表實力雄厚且有著適當的多元化程度

強大且多元 化的資產負 債表

- 瑞信的資產負債表針對信用風險有適當的多元化程度
- 截至2022年,瑞信資產負債表曝險分散予一係列不同的交易對手,其中25%的信用曝險為面對中央银行
- 從我們的貸款情況來分析,截至2022年第二季度,抵押比率高達86%左右¹,且大部分貸款為瑞士所發起之貸款
- 截至2022年第二季度,瑞信貸款總額達2,870億瑞士法郎,其中1,610億瑞士法郎(約占56%)與自然人有關,主要為抵押貸款
- 截至2022年第二季度,穩定的資金來源和流動性實力為我們的債權人提供了堅實基礎,其中53%來自核心客戶存款2,另外28%來 自長期債務3和股東權益4
- 我們的資產負債表及資本比率過去7年已大幅加強,且與國際同業相比具有優勢

2 核心客戶存款來自與我們建立廣泛而長期關係的客戶。核心客戶存款不包括大額存單 3 包括結構型票據、長期抵押債權、面對營運公司及控股公司的高級無抵 押融資、一級和二級資本工具和擔保債券4包括股東權益和非股東權益

瑞信的普通股權一級資本比率(CET1)遠高於最低監管要求

資本金額 具抗衝擊 性

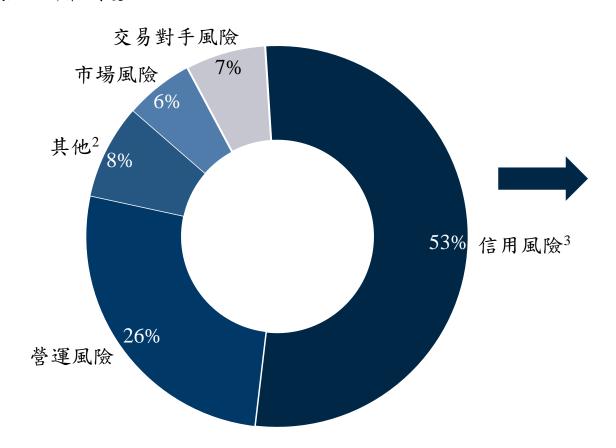
- 2022年第二季度的CET1比率為13.5%。我們預計,在2022年剩餘期間,CET1將介於13%至14%之間。我們2024年的 目標仍然是在《巴塞爾協議III》資本監管改革前保持14%以上的CET1比率
- "在與國際同業銀行的對比中,[瑞士信貸]依照巴塞爾協議III的風險加權資本充足率依然遠高於全球係统重要性銀 行平均水準。[瑞士信貸]依照巴塞爾協議III的槓桿率(...)高於国际同業银行的平均水平" (資料來源:瑞士國家銀行-2022年6月金融穩定報告)
- 瑞信擁有充足的流動性,截至2022年第二季度末,流動性覆蓋率(LCR)高達191%,優質流動資產(HQLA)高達2,350 億瑞士法郎¹
- 截至2022年第二季度,瑞信的總損失吸收能力 (TLAC)達969億瑞士法郎,超過了瑞士對於持續經營資本 (Going Concern)和停止經營資本 (Gone Concern)的要求
- 2022年6月17日,瑞信成功地為新發行之16.5億美元額外一級1(AT1)證券定價,由此凸顯了瑞信持續暢通的資本市場 融資渠道。本次發行旨在以15億美元的股權轉換取代最後一個剩餘的AT1證券,其他所有在外流通的AT1證券均為註 銷形式之類別,這將是實現瑞信AT1資本組合精簡化的重大里程碑



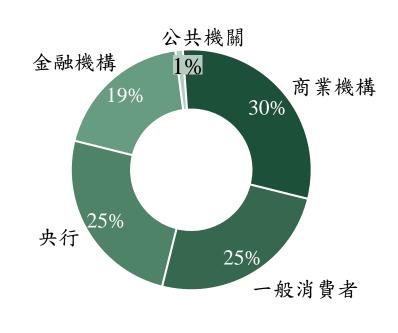
適當的資產負債表多元化程度,信用風險約占半數

全行風險加權資產

截至2022年第二季度,%



信用曝險-貸出款項以及央行相關部位 截至2022年第二季度,%



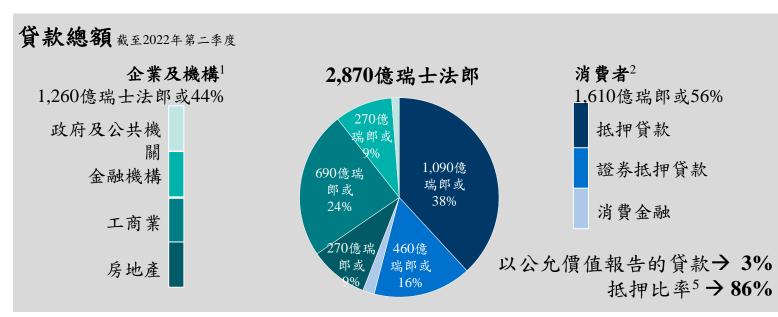
交易對手分散

1包括信用估值調整2包括在簡單風險權重法下的銀行帳戶權益部位、基金股權投資、結算風險以及低於扣除門檻的金額(基於250%的風險權重)3包括銀行帳戶中的證券化部位



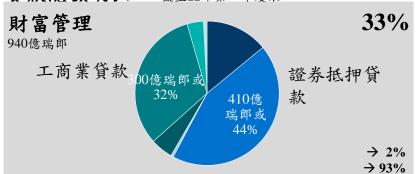
風險法遵

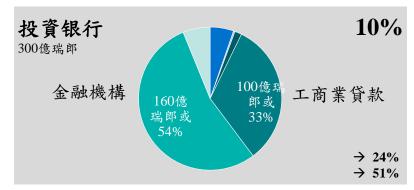
抵押比率高,且大部分貸款為瑞士發起之貸款

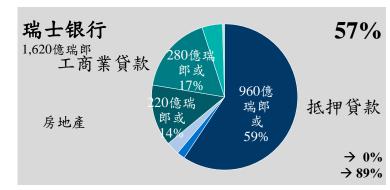


| | | | 截至22年 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| | 截至 | 截至 | 第二季度 |
| 貸款指標 | 2020年底 | 2021年底 | 末 |
| 貸款總額 10億瑞郎 | 294 | 293 | 287 |
| 逾期貸款總額 ³ 10億端郎 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| 信用損失準備 ³ 期末,10億端郎 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 逾期貸款總額 /貸款總額 ³ | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| 信用損失準備 /貸款總額 ³ | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% |

貸款總額明细4,截至22年第二季度末







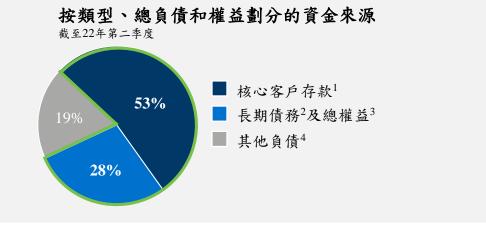
1按交易對手類型劃分2按產品類型劃分3總貸款和總逾期貸款不包括以公允價值計量的貸款,信用損失準備僅基於不以公允價值計量的貸款4截至2022年第二季度末,企業中心和資產管理總貸款(未顯示)分別為 11億瑞郎和1,800萬瑞郎。相關數據僅針對主要貸款類别5以攤餘成本持有的抵押貸款占總貸款的百分比



穩定的資金來源和流動性實力為債權人提供了堅實基礎

資金來源

旨在维持穩定存款等長期資金超過非流動 資產的保守資產/負債管理策略

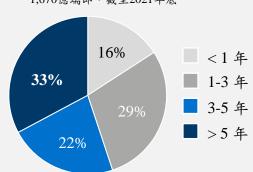


長期債務

包括優先順位、優先順位內部紓困和次順 位債務

長期債務約定到期日

1.670億瑞郎,截至2021年底⁶



流動性覆盖比率

反映保守的流動性狀況,包括確保本集團的 分支機構和子公司满足當地適用的流動性要 求

集團流動性覆盖比率5

截至年底,10億瑞郎

| | HQLA | NCO | LCR |
|------|-------|-------|------|
| 2019 | 164.5 | 83.3 | 198% |
| 2020 | 203.5 | 107.4 | 190% |
| 2021 | 227.2 | 112.2 | 203% |
| 2Q22 | 234.9 | 123.3 | 191% |

淨穩定資金比率

集團淨穩定資金比率

截至22年第二季度末,10億瑞郎

可用穩定資金428.8所需穩定資金325.5

淨穩定資金比率 132%

LCR = 流動性覆盖率 HQLA = 優質流動資產 NCO = 淨現金流出 NSFR = 淨穩定資金比率

注:2015年5月,瑞士金融市場監督管理局(FINMA)要求最低LCR為110%;2018年6月,這一比例降至100%的最低要求。從2021年7月1日起,FINMA要求最低NSFR始终保持在100%以及满足相關披露要求 1核心客戶存款來自與我們建立廣泛而長期關係的客戶。核心客戶存款不包括大額存單 2包括結構性票據、長期抵押債務、面向營運公司及控股公司的優先順位無抵押融資、一級和二級資本工具和擔保債券3包括股東權益和非控股權益4包括有抵押融資交易(回購協議,包括返還作為抵押品收到的證券的義務)、短期借款、大額存單、商業票據和最長1年的結構性票據)、所有其他負債、空頭部位和應付經纪業務帳款5加權值。計算結果考慮到優質流動資產扣減或流入流出比率。2017年1月1日以來,LCR基於三個月均值,按日計算。6合約到期日構成按年披露

瑞士信貸簡介 公司治理 風險法遵 資本 信用評等

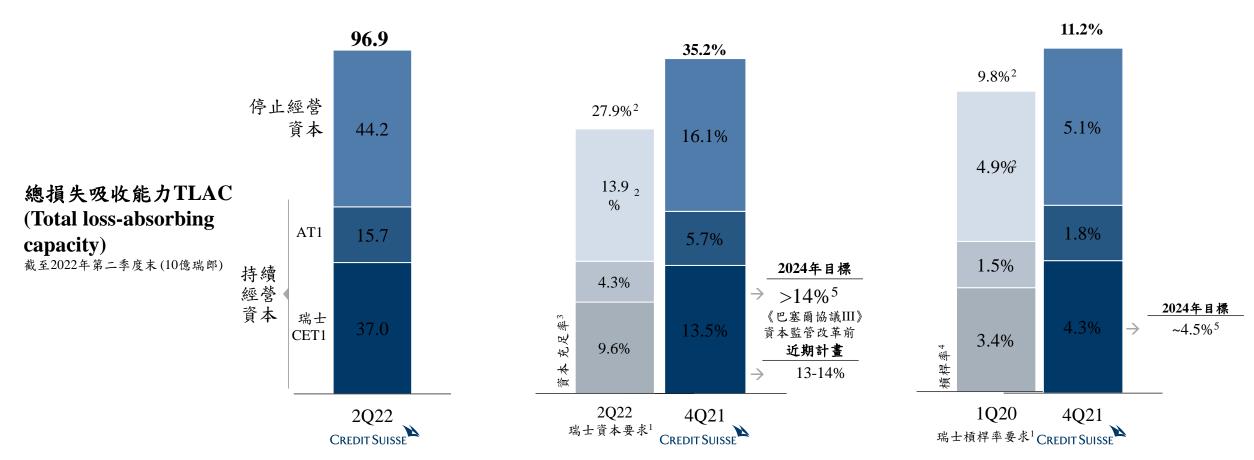
過去7年間,瑞信充實了資產負債表和資本

| | 2015年 | 2020年 | 2022年第二季度 |
|---|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| CET1比率 | 11.4% | 12.9% | 13.5% |
| CET1槓桿率 | 3.3% | 3.8%4 | 4.3% |
| 一級資本槓桿率 | 4.5% | 5.5%4 | 6.1% |
| 總損失吸收能力 (10億瑞郎) | ~791 | 93 | ~97 |
| 優質流動資產 ² (10億瑞郎) | 175 | 204 | ~235 |
| 投資银行槓桿部位 (10億美元) 財富管理、瑞士银行和資產管理相 對於投資银行的已分配資本 | 536^{3} $0.5x^{3}$ | 440 1.4x | 349 1.6x |

1 截至2016年底,披露TLAC數據的第一年 2由現金和FINMA規定的合格證券組成,反映了注銷後的情況。採用優質流動資產折價或流入/流出比率計算加權值 3 投資银行(IB)包括全球市場部(GM)、投資银行與資本市場部(IBCM)、亞太區市場部(APAC Markets)和戰略決議部(SRU),不含財務重述前的財富管理(WM)相關的槓桿風險部位(LE) 4槓桿風險部位未暫時扣除2020年FINMA獲准的中央银行準備金1.10677億瑞

可持續發展

瑞信的總損失吸收能力超過了瑞士持續經營資本(Going Concern)和 停止經營資本(Gone Concern)的要求



.金事件有關的FINMA第二支柱額外資本19億瑞郎(20億美元),這相當於針對瑞士CET1資本比率和瑞士CET1槓桿率的額外要求,分别為70個基準點和22個基準點。不包括反周期緩 置證券和某些低觸發二級資本證券的任何折扣。反映由於市場份額下降造成的附加费用減少,從2022年第二季度開始生效 二級資本證券資本充足率折扣的分別為2.937%和0.438%。可處置證券折價和某些低觸發二級資本證券的槓桿率折扣分別為1.031%和0.140%。扣除這些

折扣,停止經營資本充足率和槓桿率分別為10.565%和3.704% 3按截止2022年第二季度末瑞士風險加權資產2,750億瑞郎計算

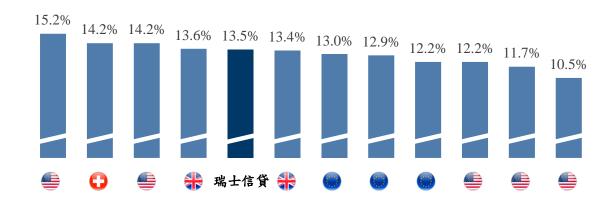
4按截止2022年第二季度末槓桿風險部位8.630億瑞郎計算

5 2024年目標BIS CET1 資本充足率和BIS CET1槓桿率

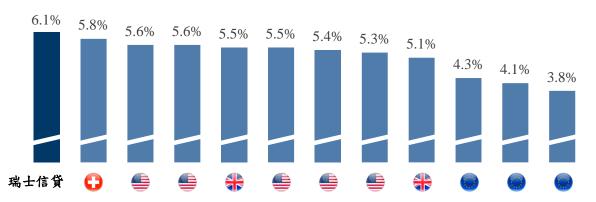
瑞士信貸簡介

保持充足的資本和流動資金

2022年第二季度CET1比率 - 銀行同業比較1



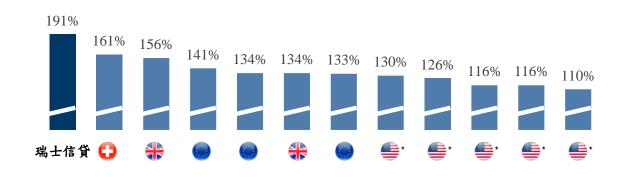
2022年第二季度一級資本槓桿率-銀行同業比較2



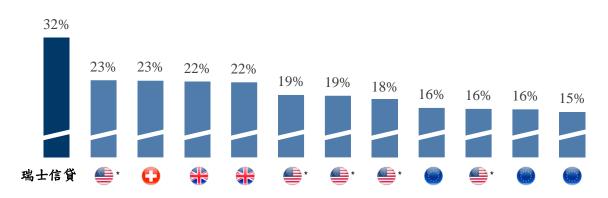
資料來源:截至2022年第二季度公司資料,除非另作說明 *截至2022年第二季度

1美國銀行同業機構反映了標準或高级CET1比率中的較低水平

2022年第二季度流動性覆盖率-銀行同業比較



2022年第二季度優質流動資產占總資產的比例 - 銀行同業比較



注:銀行同業機構包括:美國銀行、巴克莱銀行、法國巴黎銀行、花旗集團、德意志銀行、高盛、匯豐銀行、摩根大通、摩根士坦利、法國興業银行和瑞银

2美國銀行同業機構補充槓桿率

