【表紙】

【提出書類】	有価証券報告書の訂正報告書
【根拠条文】	金融商品取引法第24条の２第１項
【提出先】	関東財務局長
【提出日】	平成29年７月３日
【事業年度】	自　平成28年１月１日　至　平成28年12月31日
【会社名】	クレディ・スイス・グループAG (Credit Suisse Group AG)
【代表者の役職氏名】	マネージング・ディレクター　クリスチャン・シュミット (Christian Schmid, Managing Director)
【本店の所在の場所】	スイス　チューリッヒ　CH-8001　パラデプラッツ８番地 (Paradeplatz 8, CH-8001 Zurich Switzerland)
【代理人の氏名又は名称】	弁護士　　砂　坂　英　之
【代理人の住所又は所在地】	東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目７番２号　ＪＰタワー 長島・大野・常松法律事務所
【電話番号】	(03)6889－7000
【事務連絡者氏名】	弁護士　　犬　島　伸　能 弁護士　　伊　藤　昌　夫 弁護士　　北　川　貴　広 弁護士　　九　本　博　延
【連絡場所】	東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目７番２号　ＪＰタワー 長島・大野・常松法律事務所
【電話番号】	(03)6889－7000
【縦覧に供する場所】	該当事項なし。

１【提出理由】

平成29年６月30日に提出いたしました有価証券報告書につきまして、連結財務諸表及び財務諸表に対する監査報告書の原文に誤記がありましたため、その全部を差し替えるため、本有価証券報告書の訂正報告書を提出するものであります。

２【訂正内容】

以下につきまして、その全部を差し替えております。

当期連結財務諸表に対する監査報告書（原文）
当期財務諸表に対する監査報告書（原文）

Report of the Statutory Auditor

To the General Meeting of Credit Suisse Group AG, Zurich

Report of the Statutory Auditor on the Consolidated Financial Statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Credit Suisse Group AG and subsidiaries (the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes.

Board of Directors' Responsibility

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and the requirements of Swiss law. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Directors is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity’s preparation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of operations and the cash flows for each of the years in the three- year period ended December 31, 2016, in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and comply with Swiss law.

Report on Key Audit Matters based on the circular 1/2015 of the Federal Audit Oversight Authority

Valuation of financial instruments reported at fair value

Goodwill

Valuation of deferred tax assets

Provisions for litigation and regulatory actions

Valuation of the allowance for loan losses

Valuation of the projected benefit obligation of pension plans

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of financial instruments reported at fair value

Key Audit Matter

The Group reports financial assets reported at fair value of CHF 320.9 billion and financial liabilities reported at fair value of CHF 187.6 billion as of December 31, 2016. These financial assets represented 39% of total assets and these financial liabilities represented 24% of total liabilities as of December 31, 2016.

The fair value of the majority of the Group's financial instruments is based on quoted prices in active markets or observable inputs.

In addition, the Group holds financial instruments for which no prices are available and which have little or no observable inputs. For these financial instruments fair value is determined through the application of valuation techniques, which often involve the exercise of judgment by management including the use of assumptions and estimates. In particular for financial instruments which do not have directly observable market prices, judgment is often required to determine modelling assumptions that are used in the determination of fair value. The Group also has certain financial instruments that utilize significant, judgmental inputs with varying degrees of observability for purposes of determining fair value. Further, the Group applies significant judgment in calculating certain valuation adjustments including credit, debit and funding valuation adjustments.

Our response

We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over financial reporting with respect to the valuation of financial instruments reported at fair value. This included controls over independent price verification, valuation model approval and the calculation, validation and recording of valuation adjustments.

For a sample of financial instruments, we examined the appropriateness of models used and valuation inputs or data. We compared observable inputs and data against independent sources and externally available market data.

For a sample of instruments which do not have directly observable market prices, we critically examined and challenged the assumptions and models used or reperformed an independent valuation assessment, by reference to what we considered to be available alternative methods and sensitivities to key factors.

We also evaluated the methodology and inputs used in determining key judgmental valuation adjustments by critically examining and challenging these assumptions and models, and performing recalculations for a sample of these adjustments.

We made use of our own valuation specialists in performing the above procedures, in particular in relation to the most judgmental financial instruments, models, methodologies and assumptions.

For further information on the valuation of financial instruments reported at fair value refer to the following:

- Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies, “Fair value measurement and option”, “Trading assets and liabilities”
- Note 16 Trading assets and liabilities
- Note 35 Financial instruments

Goodwill

Key Audit Matter	Our response
The Group reports goodwill totalling CHF 4.9 billion as of December 31, 2016. Goodwill is allocated to reporting units and the carrying value is primarily supported by the future cash flows of the underlying businesses. During 2016, as a result of the reorganization of reporting units, goodwill impairment testing was performed as of March 31 and June 30 in addition to the annual impairment assessment as of December 31, 2016. Due to the inherent uncertainty associated with the forecasts used in determining the fair value of each reporting unit, this is an area in which significant judgment is applied. There is a greater degree of sensitivity to the impact of changes to estimates of future cash flows and other key assumptions for those reporting units where headroom between fair value and carrying value is limited.	We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over financial reporting with respect to the valuation of goodwill. This included controls over the annual impairment analysis, including the assumptions used in determining the fair value of each reporting unit, the development and approval of the financial plan, and management’s annual comparison of forecasts to past performance. We evaluated the reasonableness of cash flow projections and compared key inputs, such as the discount rates and growth rates, to externally available industry, economic and financial data and the Group’s own historical data and performance. With the assistance of our own valuation specialists, we critically examined and challenged the assumptions and methodologies used to calculate fair value for those reporting units where the impact of changes to key estimates and assumptions was most sensitive.

For further information on goodwill refer to the following:

- Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies, “Goodwill and other intangible assets”
- Note 21 Goodwill

Valuation of deferred tax assets

Key Audit Matter	Our response
The Group reports net deferred tax assets totalling CHF 5.7 billion as of December 31, 2016. Significant judgment is required in relation to deferred tax assets as their recoverability is dependent on forecasts of future profitability over a number of years. The most significant deferred tax assets arise in the US and Switzerland.	We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over financial reporting with respect to the valuation of deferred tax assets. This included controls over the recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets, the assessment and approval of assumptions used in projecting the future taxable profits in relevant jurisdictions / legal entities, the development and approval of the legal entity plans, and management’s annual comparison of legal entity plans to past performance. We substantively tested management's process for valuing deferred tax assets by critically examining management's analysis and comparing assumptions used in the forecast to independently obtained data points. We also examined the consistency between the financial plan used for goodwill impairment purposes and the legal entity plans used in the valuation of deferred tax assets.

For further information on the valuation of deferred tax assets refer to the following:

- Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies, “Income taxes”
- Note 28 Tax

Provisions for litigation and regulatory actions

Key Audit Matter

The Group reports litigation provisions of CHF 3.8 billion as of December 31, 2016. The Group’s estimate of the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses that are not covered by existing provisions for which the Group believes an estimate is possible is zero to CHF 1.1 billion.

The Group is involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of its businesses. The outcome of such cases is dependent on the future outcome of continuing legal and regulatory processes. Consequently, the calculations of the provisions are subject to inherent uncertainty as they rely on management judgment about the likelihood and amount of liabilities arising from litigation and regulatory claims.

Our response

We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over financial reporting with respect to provisions for litigation and regulatory actions. This included controls over the valuation of the litigation provisions and their approval, review and disclosure.

We evaluated the Group’s assessment of the nature and status of litigation, claims and regulatory actions. We considered the legal advice received by the Group from in-house counsel, as well as external counsel, when relevant, for certain of the more significant cases.

We examined the Group’s conclusions with respect to the provisions and disclosures made for significant cases, considering the results of corroborative information obtained from management. In view of the significance of the judgments required, we examined the more significant provisions in detail. For the significant cases, we obtained correspondence directly from the Group’s outside attorneys and, where appropriate, performed corroborative inquiry of outside counsel and tested data and inputs used by management in determining their litigation provisions.

For further information on provisions for litigation and regulatory actions refer to the following:

- Note 39 Litigation

Valuation of the allowance for loan losses

Key Audit Matter

Our response

The Group reports gross loans of CHF 277.0 billion and has recorded an allowance for loan losses of CHF 0.9 billion as of December 31, 2016.

The valuation of the allowance for loan losses relies on the application of significant management judgment and the use of different modelling techniques and assumptions. The specific allowance for loan losses involves judgment to estimate the recoverable amount and the collateral value. The collective allowance for loan losses involves judgment in determining the methodology and parameters in calculating the allowance at a portfolio level.

We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over financial reporting with respect to the valuation of the allowance for loan losses. This included controls over the calculation, approval, recording and monitoring of the allowance for loan losses. This also included controls over model approval, validation and approval of key data inputs and the qualitative considerations for potential impairment that were not captured by management's models.

For a sample of loan loss allowances calculated on an individual basis we tested the assumptions underlying the impairment identification and quantification including forecasts of future cash flows, valuation of underlying collateral and estimates of recovery on default. We also examined a sample of loans which had not been identified by management as impaired and formed our own opinion about collectability.

For a sample of loan loss allowances calculated on a collective basis we tested the underlying models including the model approval and validation process. We also tested the reasonableness of the inputs to those models, such as recovery rates, by comparing data and assumptions made to external benchmarks, when available.

For further information on the valuation of allowance for loan losses refer to the following:

- Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies, “Loans”
- Note 19 Loans, allowance for loan losses and credit quality

Valuation of the projected benefit obligation of pension plans

Key Audit Matter

The Group reports a projected benefit obligation of CHF 19.2 billion with a net overfunded status of CHF 0.7 billion as of December 31, 2016. The Group's projected benefit obligation is mainly driven by the Swiss defined benefit pension plan, which was CHF 15.9 billion with an overfunded status of CHF 66mn as of December 31, 2016 and represented 82% of the Group's total projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2016.

The valuation of the projected benefit obligation is an important judgment as pension benefit obligations are calculated using a number of actuarial assumptions and inputs. Small changes in assumptions can result in significant impacts to the valuation of the projected benefit obligation.

In 2016, the Group carried out a methodology review of the actuarial assumptions used in calculating its projected benefit obligation for its Swiss pension plan. As a result, the Group refined its methodology for estimating certain assumptions including the mortality assumption, discount rate, interest credit rate and conversion rate.

Our response

We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over financial reporting with respect to the valuation of the projected benefit obligation. This included controls over the inputs to the annual valuation of the projected benefit obligation for the Swiss pension plan as well as over management's review of assumptions used in the calculation.

We evaluated the annual valuation of the projected benefit obligation, which included the current year methodology refinements relating to the Swiss pension plan. With the assistance of our own actuarial specialists, we critically examined and challenged the key assumptions used in the calculation of the projected benefit obligation. We also assessed the Group's pension and other post-retirement benefits disclosure in Note 31.

For further information on the valuation of the projected benefit obligation of pensions plans refer to the following:

- Note 1 Summary of significant accounting policies, “Other liabilities”

- Note 31 Pension and other post-retirement benefits

Report on Other Legal Requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 728 CO and article 11 AOA) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of consolidated financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Group's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"), and our report dated March 24, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG AG

Nicholas Edmonds
Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in Charge

Anthony Anzevino
Global Lead Partner

Zurich, Switzerland
March 24, 2017

Report of the Statutory Auditor

To the General Meeting of Credit Suisse Group AG, Zurich

Report of the Statutory Auditor on the Financial Statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of Credit Suisse Group AG, which comprise the balance sheet, statement of income and notes for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Board of Directors' Responsibility

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Swiss law and Credit Suisse Group AG's articles of association. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Directors is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, comply with Swiss law and Credit Suisse Group AG's articles of association.

Report on Key Audit Matters based on the circular 1/2015 of the Federal Audit Oversight Authority

Valuation of participations

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of participations

Key Audit Matter

Credit Suisse Group AG reports participations of CHF 48.0 billion as of December 31, 2016. The participations portfolio consists of investments in subsidiary entities mainly operating in the banking and finance industry.

Participations are valued at acquisition cost less impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, the portfolio valuation method is applied for economically closely related participations. All other participations are valued individually. The valuation of participations involves judgment in the projections and assumptions used, which are sensitive to the expected future market developments that could affect the profitability of these entities.

Our response

We assessed and tested the design and implementation of the key controls over financial reporting with respect to the valuation of participations. This included controls over the identification and measurement of impairments, the evaluation of the valuation methodology, key inputs and assumptions used in the determination of the participation value, and management’s annual comparison of legal entity plans to past performance.

For a sample of participations, we evaluated key assumptions applied in performing the valuation. We used our own valuation specialists to critically examine and challenge the key assumptions applied by benchmarking them against independent data.

For further information on the valuation of participations refer to the following:

－ Note 2 Accounting and valuation principles, “Participations”

－ Note 12 Participations

Report on Other Legal Requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 728 CO and article 11 AOA) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We further confirm that the proposed appropriation of available earnings complies with Swiss law and Credit Suisse Group AG's articles of association. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG AG

Nicholas Edmonds	Ralph Dicht
Licensed Audit Expert	Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in Charge	

Zurich, Switzerland
March 24, 2017